

Summit Lake W. I.

Report of Annual Convention
OF
ALBERTA WOMEN'S
INSTITUTES
HELD IN THE
PALLISER HOTEL, CALGARY

MAY 29, 30, 31 and JUNE 1st, 1928

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION AND WITH THE
ASSISTANCE OF THE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

EDMONTON:
Printed by W. D. McLean, Acting King's Printer
1928.

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LIST OF OFFICERS, 1928-1929

President

Mrs. Wellington Huyck, Strome

Vice-President

Mrs. William Stewart, Peace River

Recording Secretary

Mrs. D. R. McIvor, Stettler

Business Secretary and Treasurer

Mrs. J. Regan, 9814 110th St., Edmonton

Directors

Mrs. James Boyd, Vanrena	Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin
Mrs. A. H. Rodgers, Fort Saskatchewan	Mrs. F. C. Alcock, Champion

Conveners of Standing Committees

Child Welfare and Public Health—Mrs. J. F. Anderson, Jr., Raymond.
Education and Better Schools—Mrs. W. C. Short, Box 393, Edmonton.
Legislation—Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu.
Household Economics—Mrs. F. F. Parkinson, Edgerton.
Immigration—Mrs. C. Lynch-Staunton, Lundbreck.
Canadianization and National Events—Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Peace River.
Agriculture—Mrs. M. A. Murphy, Cowley.
Canadian Industries—Mrs. L. T. Melton, 10041 148th St., Edmonton.
Supervisor of Girls' Clubs—Mrs. Macgregor Smith, 11122 84th Avenue,
Edmonton.
Publicity Secretary—Mrs. J. F. Price, 1220 15th St. N.W., Calgary.

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ALBERTA
WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, HELD IN THE PALLISER HOTEL,
CALGARY, MAY 29, 30, 31 and JUNE 1st, 1928**

The opening meeting of the 14th Annual Convention of Alberta Women's Institutes was held in the Ball Room of the Palliser Hotel on Tuesday evening, May 29th. The following persons were on the platform: Mrs. W. Huyck, Strome, President A.W.I.; Miss Jessie Macmillan, Edmonton; Mrs. William Stewart, Peace River, Vice-Pres., A.W.I.; His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dr. William Egbert; Honourable J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; His Worship Mayor F. E. Osborne, Calgary.

The convention opened with the singing of "O Canada."

The delegates, numbering about three hundred, were led in invocation and creed by Mrs. Yarwood, of Alix.

The President, Mrs. Wellington Huyck, of Strome, welcomed the delegates.

Lieutenant Governor Egbert, in his address, dealt with the history of the Women's Institutes. "I appreciate the fact that it is a Canadian organization, which from its origin in Ontario has spread not only to every province in our own Dominion, but to many countries in Europe. I believe it is destined to be a great force in Canada," said Lt. Governor Egbert. In concluding, he asked the Institute Women of Alberta to take as their slogan, "Alberta a Thing of Beauty," and work towards that end.

Mayor Osborne, in welcoming the delegates, said: "I have welcomed many organizations to the city, but never have I welcomed an organization which represented the homey things of life as you do."

Mrs. Grevette, on behalf of the Calgary Women's Institute, presented the convention with a basket of beautiful carnations.

Mrs. Wyman, of Calgary, Vice-President of the U.F.W.A., brought kindly greetings from her organization.

Mrs. William MacDonald, of Scollard, responded to the addresses of welcome.

Honorable J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, brought greetings from the Province.

Mr. Brownlee told of being entertained at a banquet in London, England, where one of the guests referred to the Women's Institutes as a movement which had been started in Canada and transplanted to England, and doing very wonderful work. He referred to this as a contribution the Women's Institutes had made to international life. "Community work on an international basis—a wonderful thought," he said.

Greetings from our first President, Miss Isobel Noble, of Daysland, and from Miss Ekstrom on behalf of the W. I. Girls' Clubs were read.

Special music was given by Miss Dorothy Maybee, Miss Marjorie Price, Mr. Wilfred Blair, Mr. Claude Hughes, L.A.B., and Mr. Murgatroyd.

Wednesday Morning, May 30, 1928

Presiding officers: Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. F. C. Alcock.

The meeting opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf."

The Resolutions Committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Heathershaw, Mrs. Bromley.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. D. R. McIvor, was read.

Report of President, Mrs. Huyck, was read.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Child's Welfare Department, Ottawa, was the speaker of the morning.

Dr. MacMurchy spoke on "Maternal Mortality in Canada," stating that the medical profession had asked for an enquiry into this subject in December, 1924, and that the report of the enquiry was now ready and might be

had on request from the Deputy Minister of the Department of Health, Ottawa.

In addition to the scientific report No. 37, a copy of which had been sent to every legally qualified medical practitioner in Canada, there are two popular reports, No. 38, entitled "Mother, a little book for Women," and No. 39, entitled "Mother, a little book for Men," containing a summary of the results of the enquiry.

These reports show that in the 59th year of Confederation, July 1st, 1925, to July 1st, 1926, we lost in Canada from childbirth or from causes connected therewith, 1,532 mothers. In other words, four mothers died every day from these causes. The reports show, first, why the mothers died; second, how these deaths may be prevented.

Dr. MacMurchy, in closing, gave reasons for thinking that 1,000 mothers' lives might be saved every year, and spoke of the great progress of public health work in Alberta, and of the advice of the President, Mrs. Huyck, that the Alberta Women's Institutes should endeavor this year to study and to prevent maternal mortality.

Report of District No. 1 was read by Mrs. Boyd, Vanrena.

Wednesday Afternoon

Presiding officers: Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. Rodgers.

Mrs. Rodgers told the convention what she had purchased with the purse of gold given her last convention, and displayed a beautiful cluster diamond ring, which she will cherish throughout life.

Report of the Standing Committee on Canadianization and National Events was read by Mrs. William Stewart, Peace River.

A piano selection by Miss Norah Phillips was much enjoyed.

Mrs. Short gave a report of the Women's Institute Exhibit in Toronto in 1927.

ADDRESS—HONORABLE GEORGE HOADLEY

Wednesday Evening

An event much enjoyed by the delegates took place on Wednesday evening, when they were guests at a banquet tendered by the Calgary W.I., assisted by the City of Calgary, The Hudson's Bay Co., and the western members of the Canadian Manufacturing Association. Mrs. F. G. Grevette was chairman for the occasion.

The tables, at which there were four hundred visitors seated, were decorated with carnations and lilacs.

Eulogistic speeches, brief and to the point, were made by Lieutenant Governor Egbert, Honorable George Hoadley, Mrs. W. Huyck and Mrs. Harold Riley.

The programme was as follows: Vocal solos, Miss Paul and Mr. Joseph McGuire; reading, Miss Joan Mahood; violin solo, Mr. L. G. Cook; piano solo, Mr. R. G. Gillespie.

A fashion show was presented by six mannequins of the Hudson's Bay Co., displaying the latest models in frocks, hats and coats. The grand march was led by Lieutenant Governor Egbert and Mrs. Osborne, Hon. George Hoadley and Mrs. Huyck.

Thursday Morning

Presiding officers: Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. Boyd.

The meeting opened with the singing of "Old Folks at Home."

The report of the Girls' Clubs was read by Mrs. J. Macgregor Smith.

Report of District No. 3 was read by Mrs. H. J. Montgomery.

Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, our past president, was called to the platform, and received a hearty reception. Mrs. Beaubier said she was delighted to have a "face to face moment" with the members again, and thanked the convention for the message of cheer and remembrance sent to her while ill.

Greetings from Mrs. Cecilia Dahl were also received.

Report of Publicity Convener was read by Mrs. J. F. Price.

A motion was passed asking that the editorial read by Mrs. Price be published in full in our annual report.

Report of Director of the Women's Home Bureau Service was read by Miss Jessie Macmillan.

The following addresses were given for those interested in "Links of Empire": Teen-age, Mrs. Bowling, Glynn House, Sussex Road, Southsea, England; General Work, Hon. Secretary, Links of Empire, British Empire Union, 180 Piccadilly, London, W.1, England.

Report of District No. 4 was read by Mrs. F. C. Alcock.

Thursday Afternoon

Presiding officers: Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. Montgomery.

Report of the Standing Committee on Immigration was read by Mrs. C. Lynch-Staunton.

Mr. N. Emms Read gave a very interesting talk on "Character Analysis." Illustrative of getting at the fundamentals, he started with the pioneers of the human race, and showed how the basic principles underlying their immigration held good for the pioneer of today. He was adventurous, imaginative, superbly healthy, independent, and above all acted with initiative and persistence. Provincially he applied it to the farmer of today, who shows by his resourcefulness that he is a distant descendant of the first pioneers. He advocated a careful study of the individual child. Families might have an infinite variety of characteristics, each individual needing very different treatment. Thousands of men today lacked success because of an unwise suppression on the part of parents; while children of the positive type need this suppression. "Character analysis," he concluded, "is a study of yourself."

Report of Standing Committee on Home Economics was read by Mrs. F. Parkinson, Edgerton.

The results of two contests, three recipes using Canadian products only, and three suitable for correcting constipation, arranged by Mrs. Parkinson, were announced. The winners are:—Canadian products recipes: 1st, Independence W.I. (Alcomdale); 2nd, Mrs. Bucknell, Angus Ridge. Constipation recipes: 1st, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Kitscoty; 2nd, Mrs. L. M. Emberton, Angus Ridge.

Report of Standing Committee on Industries was read by Mrs. L. T. Melton, Convener.

Report of District No. 2 was read by Mrs. A. H. Rogers.

The meeting adjourned at three o'clock to give the delegates a chance to visit the Independent Biscuit Factory. This proved a very instructive and enjoyable afternoon. The visitors were conducted through the factory by the manager, Mr. Harvey Shaw, and his staff, and saw biscuits in the different stages of manufacture. As an end to a perfect day the visitors were served with sandwiches, tea, ice cream and samples of the many delicious biscuits they had been viewing on their tour through the factory.

Thursday Evening

On the last evening the delegates were to be together in Calgary they were treated to a "Glimpse of the Past." Seldom have our women enjoyed anything as much as they did the "Old Timers' Night."

Mrs. J. F. Price, Secretary of the women's section of the Southern Alberta Pioneer and Old Timers' Association, a native-born Albertan, occupied the chair. The ballroom of the Palliser was filled to capacity and the audience greatly enjoyed the spirited presentation of the Red River jig by the clever "kiddies" from the McDonald Academy. This was followed by a rollicking step-dance given by three small cowboys. Mrs. Price then introduced Mrs. John McDougall and Mrs. David McDougall. These ladies came west in the early 70's and were the first white women of the foothill country. Mrs. James Nichol, a pioneer of Calgary, sang "When you and I were young, Maggie" and "The Red River Valley." Mr. Harold Riley, Secretary of Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association, gave an illustrated talk on the early history of Alberta, taking many of those present back to the days when they first came to the province.

ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Friday Morning

Presiding officers: Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. Stewart.

The meeting opened with the song, "Paddle Your Own Canoe," by Mrs. H. J. Montgomery.

Report of Standing Committee on Child Welfare and Public Health was read by Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Raymond, Convener.

Report of Standing Committee on Legislation was read by Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Convener.

Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture was read by Mrs. M. A. Murphy, Cowley.

Report of Standing Committee on Education and Better Schools was read by Mrs. Short, Woodbend.

Song, "The Bells of St. Mary's," by Mrs. H. J. Montgomery.

Nominations for F.W.I.C. representative being asked for, the following were nominated: Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, Mrs. McIvor, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. F. C. Alcock.

Scrutineers appointed: Mrs. Hargood and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Stewart was declared elected.

Prizes for the recipe contest were presented to the winners by Mrs. Parkinson: Canadian Products recipes—1st prize, 50 pounds of Alberta sugar, to Independence W.I. at Alcomdale; 2nd prize, china fruit set, Mrs. Bucknell, Angus Ridge W.I. Recipes for correcting constipation—1st, silver casserole, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Kitscoty; 2nd, ham, Mrs. Embertson, Angus Ridge W.I.

A vote of appreciation was tendered Mrs. Parkinson.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were dealt with at the convention:

Whereas the time has come when the Government considers that the Women's Institutes of Alberta should become self-supporting, and whereas it is necessary to go through a period of reconstruction, and whereas it will be necessary to consider the matter from a financial basis; therefore be it resolved that this convention request the Government through the Minister of Agriculture to provide what will be known as a readjustment fund to be graduated over a period of five years, the total amount of said fund to be mutually agreed upon by the Women's Institute Board and the Government.—Carried.

Whereas the Institutes have been very largely financed by the Government, and whereas the new Alberta Women's Bureau Act takes effect on or about July 1st, 1928, and whereas from that time on the Institutes will need to be in a position to finance themselves entirely; therefore be it resolved that for this year our provincial dues be \$1.00 per capita.—Carried.

Be it recommended that the advisory board of Alberta Women's Institutes be authorized to make all necessary changes required in the Women's Institute Act to make it conform with the new legislation.—Carried.

Whereas the indigent laws of Alberta are open to a variety of interpretations and there is evidence that they are being abused, resulting in a serious burden to the taxpayers of the rural districts; therefore be it resolved that this convention go on record as favoring the following suggestions: (1) That the indigent persons be required to make oath and state the fact that they are wholly destitute, thus bringing them under the Canada Evidence Act; (2) that the residence clause be stepped up from three to nine months, or that the rural districts take care of their bona fide residents and taxpayers only, and the Government shall take care of transients.—Scollard W.I., District Conference.—Carried.

Whereas the wild flowers, shrubs and trees of Alberta are being destroyed; therefore be it resolved that we petition our Government to take steps to protect them.—Queenston-Milo W.I.—Carried.

Whereas the life members of the W.I. have no way of identifying themselves; therefore be it resolved that we ask the district conference and annual convention to take this matter up.—Queenston-Milo W.I.—Tabled for one year.

Whereas we deem it detrimental to the welfare of the country to settle non-English-speaking immigrants in colonies; therefore be it resolved that the Department of Immigration be asked to stop this practice.—Cereal W.I., Acadia West Constituency.

In view of the recent case of a Scottish woman and alleged feeble-minded child being deported and the husband and four older children being admitted to Canada, we respectfully suggest to the Department of Immigration that greater care be exercised in medical examination at ports of departure.—Calgary Women's Institute, Glengarry Women's Institute.—Carried.

Whereas marriage being honorable and necessary for the race and the result of hasty and ill-mated unions likely to be disastrous; therefore be it resolved that legislation be enacted that would secure a reasonable time to elapse between the application for the license and its issue, and that due publicity be given in the districts where both the contracting parties reside.—Argyle W.I., Kinsella W.I.—Lost.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

(Mrs. D. R. McIvor, Stettler)

A meeting of the Advisory Board was held in Athabasca Hall immediately after the convention in 1927. Mrs. Rogers was asked to pay all petty accounts in connection with the convention. As Mrs. Macgregor Smith had been appointed Supervisor of W.I. Girls' Clubs, it was agreed that she should attend the Girls' Club Convention in Banff. A gift of \$25.00 was sent to the Girls' Club.

The usual expense allowance of \$300.00 for the president, and an honorarium of \$100.00 for the secretary, were authorized by the board.

It was agreed that the Institute of Chesterwold be transferred from the constituency of Lacombe-Ponoka to Wetaskiwin constituency, and that Hesketh be transferred from Red Deer and Innisfail East to Hand Hills constituency.

At a meeting of the A.W.I. Advisory Board held in March, 1928, Mrs. Rogers was requested to draft a small pamphlet, "Rules of Order" for use in Branch Institutes.

A request was received from the Canadian Social Hygiene Council asking that the Women's Institutes of Alberta be represented on the Educational Division of the Council.

Mrs. Short, of Woodbend, was appointed as representative for the Northern division with offices at Edmonton, and Mrs. Galbraith, of Vulcan, as representative for the Southern division with offices at Calgary.

The advisory board, in co-operation with the Department of Education, is arranging for the selection of a provincial flower for Alberta. A circular letter is being sent to each school, along with the departmental examination papers, the teacher being requested to take a vote of the school children, and attach reply to term report, to be sent to the Department.

Mrs. Short, Provincial Convener of Education, represented Alberta Institutes at the C.N.E. in Toronto last year. Her expenses were covered by the grant from the Department of Agriculture.

This year we will be represented by the "winning team" from the Wetaskiwin Girls' Club, who will "Sell Alberta" at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

Many of our constituency conferences had to be postponed and some cancelled altogether, on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic. This rather disorganized our work throughout the province.

Three districts, namely, 2, 3 and 4, held conferences this year.

Re suggested training for emergency home helpers, I have the following message: "As only three applications have been received through the provincial secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Women's Institutes, the Minister of Agriculture and Health has come to the conclusion that the expense of such a course would not be justified.—(Signed) Jessie C. Macmillan."

On May 1st a meeting of the advisory committee, called by the Honorable George Hoadley for the consideration of the administration of the Alberta Women's Bureau Act, was held at the Government Buildings, Edmonton.

Our organization was represented by the President, Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, who acted on behalf of Mrs. Stewart, Vice-President, and Mrs. D. R. McIvor, Secretary.

The Alberta Women's Bureau is to be under the Department of Agriculture, and will have a provincial committee composed of the provincial presidents or chairman of the different women's organizations to function through local committees, which in turn are composed of the presidents, or their representatives, of women's organizations in their immediate localities.

A meeting called by Mr. Hoadley was held in Miss Macmillan's office on May 10th, the following being present: Mr. Hoadley, Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Huyck, Mrs. Montgomery, again acting for Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. McIvor. Mr. Hoadley explained the purpose of the meeting:

The Alberta Women's Bureau Act comes into effect on July 1st. The Government is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of the Women's Institutes of Alberta to be self-supporting. Mr. Hoadley stated further that there were three ways of making the necessary change, namely:

1. The abrupt cutting off of all connection between the Institutes and the Department.
2. The Department carrying on as usual until 1st of July and then cutting Institutes off.
3. The Department might cut the Institutes off, say, at the 1st of July, from which time the Institutes would be self-controlled, the Government allowing the Institutes a grant for the reconstruction period, said grant to be graduated from year to year and to be used by the Institutes in any way they wish.

Miss Macmillan presented a statement of monies spent on Institute work during the year as a working basis, and the following resolution was drafted to be sent to the convention:

Whereas the time has come when the Government considers it in the best interests of the Women's Institutes of Alberta that we should be self-supporting, and whereas it is necessary to go through a period of reconstruction, and whereas it will be necessary to consider the matter from a financial basis, therefore be it resolved that this convention request the Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable George Hoadley, to provide what will be known as a readjustment fund to be graduated over a period of five years, the total amount of said fund to be mutually agreed upon by the board and the Government.

Mrs. Montgomery was asked to draft suggested changes in the W.I. Act.

Financial Statement from May, 1927, to October 20, 1927

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance on hand	\$5,395 41	Cheque for fares	\$1,900.00
Griffin Creek	5.00	President's expenses	300.00
Refund from fares	175.00	Gift to Girls' Club	25.27
Sedgewick	\$9 85	Sec. honorarium, 1st installment	50.29
Sibbald	20	Mrs. M. A. Murphy, Con- vener of Agriculture	8.00
Buffalo	3.00	Cheque for C.N.E. Mrs. Short	300.00
Buffalo	13.05	Supt. of G.C. for convention	100.00
Refund to Supt. G.C.	50.00	Balance on hand	3,017.16
Interest	58.02		
	<hr/>		
	\$5,701.48		\$5,701.48

Bank Balance, \$3,017.16.

Audited and found correct this 20th day of Oct., 1927.

H. W. DODGE, Official Auditor.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

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Financial Statement

RECEIPTS, October 14, 1927, to May 26, 1928

Amount received from Mrs. Rogers, \$3,017.16, Interest \$15.10.....	\$3,032.26
Cheque from Department, C.N.E.	300.00
Refund from Mrs. Short, C.N.E.	57.45
Interest to date	75.76
Arrears, Flying Shot	4.50
Arrears, Kinniburgh	13.00
Current dues to date	2,688.22
	<hr/>
	\$6,171.19

EXPENDITURES, October 14, 1927, to May 26, 1928

Express on books from Fort Saskatchewan	\$.95
Auditing books, Mrs. Rogers	5.00
Creed Cards, London, England	17.72
Balance Secretary's honorarium	50.00
J. B. Parker, Railway Commissioner, re fares	25.00
Affiliation fees C.S.H.C., Edmonton Branch	1.00
F.W.I.C. dues	400.00
Printing circulars re flowers	15.45
Expense re Girls' Club work	2.75
Expenses in connection with C.N.E.	62.25
Administration, including stamps, telephone messages, typing, office supplies and exchange	79.85
Balance on hand	5,511.22
	<hr/>
	\$6,171.19

Bank balance, May 26th, 1928	\$5,512.22
Cheque No. 23 outstanding	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,511.22

I have examined the books and vouchers of the Alberta Women's Institutes and found same correct.

The above is a true statement as compiled from the books.

W. B. GRAY, Official Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. McIVOR,

Secretary-Treasurer

Arrears, 1926-1927

Flying Shot	\$ 4.50	Kinniburgh	\$13.00
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Current Dues, 1927-1928

Albury	\$16.00	Bashaw	\$11.50
Argyle	10.00	Burnt Lake	8.00
Alix	16.35	Benton Valley	9.50
Airdrie	24.10	Brant	17.00
Arthurville-Paulson	5.00	Barons	14.50
Acadia	11.50	Busby	10.00
Angus Ridge	9.00	Bassano	15.10
Aldersyde	8.00	Broadview	9.00
Atlee	8.00	Better Days	16.50
Bon Accord	8.00	Bow Island	10.50
Buffalo	8.00	Bindloss	8.00
Botha	15.00	Beaver Lodge	8.00
Blackfalds	23.50	Brooksby	8.50
Burdett	10.00	Buffalo View	8.00

ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Balmoral	\$16.35	Horse Shoe Canyon	\$12.85
Blackie	8.50	High Prairie	12.00
Beaver River	8.00	Hermit Lake	8.00
Bellay	8.00	Hillsdown Valley	9.00
Big Meadows	11.50	Hardisty	8.00
Chancellor	12.50	Halkirk	9.50
Camrose	8.00	Hesketh	7.50
Cavendish	8.00	Harmattan	9.00
Calgary	13.85	Hope	11.50
Carmangay	12.85	Hand-in-Hand	8.00
Coronation	13.35	Hussar	4.50
Champion	16.00	Irvine	7.85
Carstairs	15.02	Independence	8.00
Conjuring Creek	8.00	Iola	8.00
Clearview	10.00	Irma	2.00
Cardston	9.85	Jasper	27.00
Coleman	9.00	Kirkaldy	7.85
Chesterwood	10.00	Killam	10.00
Cluny	10.00	Kinsella	8.00
Condor	13.00	Kirrimuir	9.00
Coaldale	16.00	Kitscoty	8.00
Cowley	9.00	Lousana	12.85
Crossfield	15.00	Lanfine	10.00
Carrot Creek	5.00	Lougheed	13.00
Consort	21.00	Lockhart	8.00
Czar	11.35	Lochearn	15.85
Cremona paid in advance, and appeared in last year's audit.		Langdon	16.00
Daysland	19.50	Loyalist	10.50
D.E.L.	7.85	Leduc	12.00
Delia	21.00	Leedale	8.00
Didsbury	19.00	Lacombe	20.00
Dinton	10.50	Lake View	8.00
Drumheller	31.00	Lone Pine	8.00
Delburne	12.00	Lakeside, paid in advance, ap- peared in last year's report.	
Duffield	14.00	Lens	8.00
Edson	17.85	Mayerthorpe	11.00
Erin Lodge	8.00	Metiskow	8.00
Equity	8.00	Milverton	8.00
Endiang	12.00	Minburn	8.50
Endeavor	14.00	Medicine Hat	21.00
Edmonton	24.85	Munson	20.50
Elnora	18.00	Mid-Pembina	8.00
Eagle Hill	14.00	Manyberries	8.00
Evansburg	8.50	McLennan	8.00
Erskine	9.00	Macleod	22.00
Eastway	8.00	Milk River	10.50
Fleet	8.00	Magrath	11.00
Fairview	12.35	Millet	10.00
Fort Saskatchewan	22.50	Mountain Park	8.50
Flying Shot	8.00	Mohaska	8.00
Foremost	7.50	Mountain View	12.00
Flat Lake	8.00	Majestic-Farrel Lake	18.50
Galahad	10.00	Mirror	20.85
Granum	17.50	Marwayne	8.00
Garrington	10.00	New Dayton	13.50
Green Court	10.00	New West	14.00
Gadsby	14.00	Neutral Valley	8.00
Good Deeds	19.50	Oyen	8.00
Grahamston	8.00	Olds	16.00
Griffin Creek	8.00	Ohaton	9.85
Garden Prairie	8.00	Onoway	10.00
Grande Prairie	17.50	Orton	8.00
Glen Dale	8.00	Philo	12.00
Glengarry	6.00	Patricia	11.00
Hughenden	8.00	Peace River	8.00
Hayter	9.00	Penhold	8.00

Pine Creek	\$18.50	St. Eloi	\$ 8.00
Provost	13.00	Silver Heights	8.00
Prairie Circle	11.00	Sedgewick	10.00
Pickardville	8.00	Standoff	14.00
Queenstown	37.50	Springvale	8.00
Reid Hill	10.00	Sentinel Hill	9.85
Rugby	15.00	Tofield	14.50
Rosedale	17.35	Three Hills	18.50
Rollinson	8.00	Trochu	9.50
Raymond	22.85	Taber	13.50
Redlandview	10.00	Tomahawk	8.00
Ryley	8.00	Thigh Hill	7.65
Rush Centre	11.00	United Prairie	9.00
Ribstone	8.00	Vulcan	21.50
Rosevear	8.00	Viking	20.00
Round Hill	8.00	Vermilion	14.00
Red Willow	8.50	Veteran	14.50
Sexsmith	7.85	Westward Ho	9.00
Standard	14.00	Wide Awake	8.50
Sunshine	13.50	Winterburn	9.50
Social Plains	8.00	Walsh	9.00
Springburn	10.50	Wayne	21.00
Stettler	37.00	Westlock	17.00
Strome	8.00	Warner	10.50
Strathmore	7.35	Wainwright	13.00
Spring Coulee	15.00	Wetaskiwin	15.50
Stony Plain	8.00	Waverly	17.00
Stoneyhurst	14.00	Warspite	10.35
Scollard	13.35	Weisenford	8.50
Sibbald	19.50	Wembley	13.50
Starline	8.50	Willing Workers	17.00
Scenic Heights	8.00	Wizard Lake	13.50
Siebertville	10.50	Willow Creek	8.00
Sylvan Lake	13.25	Youngstown	14.85

NOTE.—The following have paid to the Provincial Fund since the books were closed May 26th, and will appear in next year's audit:

Brocket-Hillsboro	\$ 6.50	Del Bonita	\$ 8.00
Verdant Valley	13.00	Golden Rule	11.50
Beaver Mines	8.00		

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

(Mrs. W. Huyck, Strome)

Once again representatives of Alberta Women's Institutes are gathered in yearly convention, and it is with sincere gratitude that your President records her thanks to the officers and members of the organization and to the Department of Agriculture, especially Miss Macmillan and her staff for the splendid assistance and co-operation that makes it possible to report another year of progress in our work for home and country.

Service is the key-note of Women's Institute endeavor, and reports received from 280 branches go to show that this ideal has been steadily worked for throughout the year.

I find that the various branches have focussed attention upon the work of standing committees as never before, and all have adhered more closely to the outline of work as sent out by the provincial conveners, thus promoting a more orderly and symmetrical process of growth, to the lasting benefit of all concerned.

As I stated last year, in the development of our standing committees lies our greatest strength, and while we do not wish to see a phenomenal growth we must work towards a steady advancement year by year.

As you all know, if you have read your report of the F.W.I. convention held in Wolfville last June, a special work in connection with our public health and child welfare committee was then inaugurated. This work calls

for the co-operation of every Institute from coast to coast, in an endeavor to help lower the appallingly high maternal death rate in Canada today.

Dr. Annie A. Dickson, of Truro, N.S., was appointed convener of this special maternity welfare committee. In a message sent out by her early this year she says: "Educate the people to know the situation as it now exists and to realize that this sacrifice of life is not necessary and to know that pre-natal care is essential." To this she adds, "Solve the problem of household help for the expectant mothers in your province." In connection with this last recommendation Dr. Dickson makes this comment: "This problem will tax your mental resources to the utmost."

Our emergency home helpers' scheme was along this very line of endeavor, and I am sorry to report that owing to an insufficient number of applications being sent in the free training course which was asked for, and which the Departments of Health and Agriculture had signified their willingness to put on, has had to be abandoned for this year.

The number of applicants (three) did not justify the necessary expenditure. Another resolution passed at the federated convention was a recommendation that the Women's Institutes of each province would support the selection of a provincial flower, seeking the co-operation of the school children in making such selection. Your advisory board discussed this matter at their meeting in March, and asked the co-operation of the Departments of Education and Agriculture in getting a vote of the school children, with the result that a ballot for this purpose will be attached to the departmental examination papers sent out in June. The teacher is asked to take a vote of the school and record the first and second choice of wild flower on this ballot and return it to the Department of Education with the term report. The wild flower receiving the greatest number of votes in the province will be selected.

For the third consecutive year, Alberta Women's Institutes sent an exhibit to the C.N.E. at Toronto. Last year's exhibit was under the convener-ship of Mrs. Wm. Short, of Woodbend. Our thanks are due Mrs. Short, who so capably represented us at Toronto; also to Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Macmillan for assisting in convening the exhibit, to the Department of Agriculture for financial assistance, and to the C.N.R. for free transportation of material. In the matter of exhibits we branched out a bit further last year, and the Alberta Institutes sent their quota with the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada exhibit to the handicraft fair of Women's Institutes of England and Wales. Mrs. H. M. Aitken, of Beeton, Ont., had charge of this exhibit. The purpose behind the exhibit was to help foster a more sympathetic understanding between Canada and the Motherland. As you are all aware, we are arranging to send an exhibit to the C.N.E. at Toronto again this year. The Wetaskiwin Gals' Club team and their supervisor will have charge of this year's exhibit.

Affiliation with the Alberta division of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council was effected, and representatives appointed to both the Northern and Southern divisions.

A sign of real progress was the holding of three district conferences this year. Central District No. 3 held a conference for the first time in several years.

Splendid conferences were held in Northern District No. 2 and Central District No. 3. These conferences were representative, were pervaded with a spirit of enthusiasm, and proved a splendid help to constituency conveners. Each of these conferences reflects a great deal of credit on its district director, who arranged the conference, which is no light responsibility. With the establishing of the three district conferences our organization is complete, for the time being, as Northern District No. 1 is still too sparsely settled to justify the holding of a district conference there. Thus we now have a completed chain from branch institute to federated bunnel. But because there is no district conference in District No. 1 that does not signify that the work there is not growing or being well carried on.

Among my official duties for the year I had the privilege and pleasure of attending, with Mrs. Boyd, the constituency conferences in this northern district, generally known as the Peace River district. One is certainly impressed by its magnitude, by its beauty and by its resources, both developed and potential. At the time I was there, farmers were just starting to thresh

the biggest crop Peace River had ever harvested, and a spirit of satisfaction and optimism prevailed. It pervaded the Women's Institutes, and they had already caught the stride for greater development. The first conference was held in Waterhole, and reports showed that while the work was often being carried on under the handicap of great distances over roads that were, at times, well-nigh impassable, yet a great deal was being accomplished, as the Fairview Women's Institute Hospital in that town amply demonstrates. I had the privilege of seeing its splendid equipment, which includes an X-ray machine.

Conferences were also held at High Prairie and Wembley, and at both of these conferences I was impressed by the many outstanding reports of the constituency chairmen of standing committees and the constructive discussion following them. The Institutes there have fully grasped the idea of the benefits to be derived from the work of the standing committees. Through the courtesy of the constituency convener at Wembley, Mrs. Boyd and I were taken to visit the Experimental Farm at Beaverlodge, and there saw some of the splendid work that is being done in testing out the growing of grains, clovers, vegetables, fruits, trees and shrubs suited to the district.

I found the adjacent Institutes were fully availing themselves of this educational and economical advantage. Other official duties for the year included attending the Federated Women's Institute convention at Wolfville, N.S., last June, attending the Girls' Club convention at Banff in July, visiting several individual branches, and many trips to Edmonton for conferences in such matters as the C.N.E. exhibit, supporting the movement to secure cheaper freight rates on Alberta coal shipped to Ontario. At another conference the Women's Bureau Act came in for consideration and again the readjustment of our own organization.

The Girls' Club convention held at Banff in July was most successful, and a wonderful pleasure and education to all the girls attending. There were no leisure hours. The time was fully occupied either in the regular sessions, when many splendid addresses and lectures were listened to, along with club reports, discussions, or in athletics, or in seeing some of the beauty spots in and adjacent to Banff. Miss McDonald added much to the educational side of the programme by her lectures and demonstration lectures on household economics, and the banquet at the Banff Springs Hotel, with Mrs. McClung as speaker for the evening, was most enjoyable. The motor drive to Lake Louise and Emerald Lake in B.C. brought this splendid convention to a close, and as the girls dispersed each carried with her new ideas, a greater love for nature and the great outdoors, and an experience in team-work not soon to be forgotten.

My first official duty for the year was attending the Federated Bunnell at Wolfville, N.S. This was a great privilege and pleasure, but the matter of trying to report that convention so as to convey to you the importance of the subjects discussed and the "Canadian Spirit" which pervaded the whole convention instead of that spirit of "East is East, and West is West," which throttles national unity, is quite another matter.

The chief factor in support of the national viewpoint, being the viewpoint to consider, was the fact that each of the nine provinces had at least two representatives present, each of whom took an average part in the discussions. True, some might talk fast and furious, or might hold forth a bit longer, but the fair-minded presiding of our President, Miss Stuart, gave rights to everybody but privileges to none. On Sunday, June 5th, the delegates from the provinces west of Quebec joined up at Montreal and proceeded to St. John, N.B., which place was reached in the early morning of June 6th. By 7 a.m. we were all on board the boat that plies between St. John and Digby, the Nova Scotia port, across the Bay of Fundy.

This arm of the Atlantic is noted as a rather rough bit of water, and it surely lived up to its reputation. So restless was it, in fact, that we were all grateful to reach Digby and set our feet once more on something solid.

Digby is a quaint old town set on the side of a hill overlooking its sheltered harbour, and the view as one approaches it through the channel and basin bearing the same name is truly lovely. It is an ideal summer resort and a wonderful health-giving pine wood stands just adjacent to the town. I remarked that the town is quaint, but it is not half so quaint as the diminutive train which joggles one from wharf to station.

At 11 a.m. we entrained for Wolfville, the gateway to the Gaspereau Valley. The scenery along the way ranges from rugged grandeur to pastoral beauty, and this was enhanced by the miles and miles of apple trees in the early stages of pink and white blossoms with the well cultivated fields and gardens in between the orchards, and a red ribbon of road winding in and out amid the rich green of the verdure.

Wolfville was reached at 3 p.m. It, too, stands on the side of a hill, and the neat well-kept homes rise from the sea level up the slopes of the hill, and above them stand the picturesque buildings of Acadia University, where the National delegates and those attending the Nova Scotia provincial convention found a comfortable home for the next five days.

The meetings were held in the new Administrative Building, and the mornings were entirely given over to board meetings, while in the afternoons and evenings we held joint sessions with the provincial convention. During the joint sessions we heard the reports of our National conveners or standing committees, and we also listened to some very excellent addresses. Miss Stuart, in her presidential address, stressed the need for greater co-operation between parent and teacher, the home and the school. Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, in an excellent address, urged a maximum of assistance to schools, particularly the rural school. Mlle. Durand and Mlle. Le Blanc gave splendid talks on the work of the Cercles de Fermiers of Quebec, outlining some of the activities of the extension service and telling of its accomplishments. Mlle. Le Blanc, in her own delightful manner, told us that she had determined that the little grey cup in the rural school must go. She said it was the little grey cup that once, a long time ago, had been a little white cup and the cup upon which many, many germs did devil-ope (develop). Dr. H. A. Chisholm made a strong plea for the co-operation of Women's Institutes throughout Canada in helping to disseminate scientific knowledge to wipe out epidemics, also to protect children against T.B. He said he could easily add 25 years to the life of the individual. In Canada at present the average life is 55 years, while in New Zealand it is 65. Dr. Chisholm made the statement that no advanced cases of T.B. should be allowed to stay in the home where there are younger children.

Dr. Hammington, in a short address, touched upon such dangers as the fallacy of the over-drink of water, overuse of bran, and milk lunches taken at a time when they spoil the appetite for the regular meal. She stressed the need of plenty of sleep for children, and dealt with the ever-increasing problem of the feeble-minded. She opposed the idea of sterilization. Mrs. C. Field-Robertson told of the many needs in Ontario that the Institutes are working for, such as putting hydro-electric power into more rural communities and giving medical service to outlying districts. Mr. Putman spoke of the great benefit that the Institutes throughout Canada had been to the welfare of the Dominion. He likened the Institutes to a school for women where the women themselves were both the teacher and pupil. He also pointed out that the Institutes had brought about a more wholesome social life in rural Canada. In a splendid address by Miss McNally she made the statement that in a household economic training one was trained for a vocation and at the same time was receiving training as a home-maker. We sometimes like to think that there are no people quite so hospitable as we of the west, but if we carried any such ideas east with us we were quickly disillusioned, for no people of any province could have given a more cordial welcome or extended more gracious hospitality than did the people of Nova Scotia.

On Tuesday at 4 p.m. cars were provided for a drive through the beautiful Gaspereau valley and a visit to Evangeline's Memorial Park at Grand Pre, after which a tea was given by the Grand Pre W.I. at the very pretty home of our federated president, Miss Stuart. On Wednesday afternoon there was a drive through the Cornwallis valley, where one followed a red ribbon of road between seas of apple blooms and green meadows, and finally emerged from the valley and climbed the steep mountain to "Look Off" on the point of Cape Blonidon. The view from this point is truly a delight to the eye, as one can see five counties. On the return trip a reception was held at the commodious and beautiful home of Lady Borden, where tea was served by the Canning Women's Institute.

On Thursday evening a banquet was held at the University, where we listened to delightful stories told by Mrs. Grace MacLeod Rogers, of literary fame, also to a splendid address on Canada given by our own Mrs. Rogers. A dinner was given on Friday night in Halifax at the Waegnolitic Club by the Department of Natural Resources. This delightful club is beautifully situated on the north-west arm of the harbour, and Mr. Truman, of the Natural Resources Department, and Mrs. Truman were a most charming host and hostess. Another courtesy extended by the same department was a two-hour sail around Bedford Basin on Saturday morning, which brought this interesting convention to a close. This sail was taken in such an interesting boat as the mine-sweeper Festubert, that had seen service in the recent war.

Thus was spent a week filled with work and pleasure, a week which helped in a very material way to more firmly weld the links of the chain of nine provinces which comprise Canada. Such gatherings give both east and west a more sympathetic understanding of the problems with which each has to deal, and if no other work had been accomplished at this convention than the fostering of a more united national spirit, even so the convention would have been worth while.

After you have listened at this convention to reports of district directors and conveners of standing committees, you will be able to estimate, in part, the value the Women's Institutes have been in the different communities. We trust that each year this work will grow, but if we are to maintain the efficiency of the work we must remain strictly non-partizan and non-sectarian. I fear that in several branches we are straying from that clause in the constitution: "Let us leave our church work to church organizations and thus maintain the Women's Institutes for community good, which includes working for people of all denominations."

The general response to the recommendations of your president at last year's convention to stress throughout the year child welfare and musical and literary training for our young people has been most gratifying, especially the child welfare work.

For the coming year I recommend that we take for the key-note of our activities and education the lowering of the maternal death-rate.

We have before us a year fraught with many changes for our organization. On July 1st the Alberta Women's Bureau Act, which was passed during the last session of the Alberta Legislature, comes into force. On that date the entire status of Alberta Women's Institutes will be changed. We shall then become entirely responsible for our own organization. Our financial obligations will be much heavier, as it means, for one thing, the establishing of our own office and a paid secretary. For the coming year we must at least double our contributions to our provincial fund if we are to carry on our work as efficiently as it is being carried on at the present time.

REPORT OF DISTRICT No. 1

(Mrs. Boyd, Vanrena, Director)

There are three constituencies in this district: Grande Prairie, Mrs. Clubine, convener; Peace River, Mrs. Speakman, convener; Grouard, Mrs. Dickson, convener; one isolated branch, that of Fort McMurray, and two Girls' Clubs, one at McLennan, the other at Grande Prairie.

Many new settlers are coming to us. In the school at Vanrena, where I am chairman of the board, we have 17 new pupils, most of whom are foreigners. To welcome these people and make them good Canadians will provide much work for our Institutes. Splendid reports have been received from nine branches in Grande Prairie constituency, namely, Equity, Wembley, Hermit Lake, Scenic Heights, Sexsmith, Lower Beaver Lodge, Red Willow, Flying Shot and Grande Prairie. Each branch is active in its own community, providing Xmas trees for the children, improving the cemeteries, conducting a tree-planting campaign and holding baby clinics, there being 68 babies examined at one of these clinics, the purchasing of a hospital bed, to be loaned to anyone in the community who may need it, all seem very worthy accomplishments. Lower Beaver Lodge invites the foreign-speaking women to join that institute. A member from Wembley has

moved to Valhall and has been instrumental in reviving an old branch at that place. The constituency conference was held at Wembley. A large attendance, splendid reports, good music and a visit from our provincial president made it a successful conference.

Peace River constituency has six branches: Peace River, Griffin Creek, Erin Lodge, and Fairview, and two new branches, Berwyn and Kirndale. Reports show that much work has been done during the year. In Peace River the WI has amalgamated with the hospital auxiliary, and practically all money raised is turned over to the Hospital Board. The Cottage Hospital at Waterhole, owned and operated by the Fairview branch, is well equipped and fully paid for, and has proved to be a great boon to the community. The branch at Berwyn has been organized mainly with a view to carrying on hospital work. Griffin Creek and Erin Lodge are responsible for most of the "social doings" in their respective neighborhoods.

The constituency conference was held at Waterhole, each branch being well represented. Good reports were given. A little play, put on by the Erin Lodge ladies, was much enjoyed.

The Grouard constituency has three branches: McLennan, High Prairie and Big Meadow, a new branch organized by Mrs. Dickson, constituency convener. The usual good work has been carried on by these branches.

Last year we reported that the objective of the McLennan Branch was a community hall. This year we are proud to report the hall an accomplished fact and a great addition to our town, where previously everything in the nature of a public meeting had to be held in the school.

The constituency conference was held at High Prairie. Here there is a very active branch which does much community work. The new branch, "Big Meadows," has 21 members enrolled. At McMurray there is a branch which does good work among the children and wherever a helping hand is needed. It is unfortunate that owing to its isolated position it has not had a visit from any member of the board. I have heard through visitors of the great blessing it is to the community. The demonstrators sent out by the Department are very welcome and much appreciated in this north country. Dr. Murray Thompson, organizer for the Council of Social Hygiene, attended each of our constituency conferences and delivered very interesting and instructive addresses.

REPORT OF DISTRICT No. 2

(Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Director)

This district consists of 14 constituencies, in which 54 Institutes are located. These are grouped to provide for ten constituency conferences. The epidemic of infantile paralysis prevailing last fall upset the conference dates to such an extent that it was necessary to cancel three of them. It was the unanimous wish of the conferences that the dates be set forward one month, making the conferences come in August or early September. This opinion was endorsed at the district conference.

The various lines of work undertaken by the branches will be covered by the reports of the conveners of standing committees.

Camrose Constituency, Mrs. J. Mavor, Daysland, convener, has six branches—Daysland, Ohaton, Albury, Bashaw, Camrose and Round Hill, and one Girls' Club. In this constituency money is raised in the branches according to their needs, but emphasis is laid on educational programmes. The work of all the standing committees is well organized. The conference had to be cancelled, but an excellent report of the work of this constituency was given at the district conference this spring.

Edmonton, Sturgeon and Victoria Constituencies, Mrs. L. E. Moraw, Waskatenau, convener, has five branches—Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Bon Accord, Pine Creek and Warspite, and two Girls' Clubs. A successful conference was held at Winterburn, in conjunction with Stony Plain. Reports showed community interest, educational programmes and practical suggestions claimed the attention of these branches, along with philanthropic work.

Edson Constituency, Mrs. M. A. Upcott, Haddock, convener, has six branches—Rosevear, Carrot Creek, Mountain Park, Jasper, Edson, Mahaska and Unity, and two Girls' Clubs. Wolf Creek is inactive for the time being. This is still more or less a pioneer district, and the difficulties of travel make it impossible to hold a conference between seasons. The epidemic and later the condition of the river prevented the conference from being held. Every branch is doing fine work in community building and in being the good neighbor in the rural sections as well as in the towns and villages.

Leduc Constituency, Mrs. A. Lindberg, Leduc, convener, has five branches—Leduc, Wizard Lake, Conjuring Creek, Ranier and Weisenford, and three Girls' Clubs. All branches are active in Institute work. Again it was unfortunate that the constituency conference could not be held on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic followed by diphtheria.

Lac Ste. Anne Constituency, Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Mayerthorpe, convener, has five branches—Mayerthorpe, Greencourt, Whitecourt, Onoway and Evansburg, and one Girls' Club. The constituency conference at Greencourt was very successful from point of interest, but only two branches were represented on account of weather conditions and train service. One branch does not report regularly, so it is impossible to say what progress it is making. All the others are doing good practical community work. One branch plans to have a demonstration day when newcomers will be shown the best way of doing various kinds of work in a new country.

Stony Plain Constituency, Mrs. E. R. Wood, Stony Plain, convener, has four active branches—Stony Plain, Duffield, Tomahawk and Winterburn. Of this constituency the convener says: "The provincial fund and the constituency funds are paid and they also understand what the funds are for and when they should be paid." May their tribe increase! At the constituency conference at Woodbend it was evident that the work of the standing committees was also well under way. Next year the Stony Plain Constituency will meet, alone, at Stony Plain for its conference.

Pembina Constituency, Mrs. F. S. Griswold, Westlock, convener, has six branches, including one new one—Pickardville, Mid-Pembina, Busby, Westlock, Independence and Barrhead. These are all live branches, and the new one at Barrhead is off to a good start with 15 charter members and already they are at work. The constituency conference was held in the heart of the country, where the Independence branch were hostesses. The roads were impassable for cars, but one delegate drove 20 miles with a team through mud and pouring rain, and others gathered from nearer at hand, and a very enthusiastic conference was the result. The men of the community spared no effort in helping the women of the little Independence branch make a success of their conference in their own community hall.

Vegreville Constituency, Mrs. A. E. Odell, Lavoy, convener, has three veteran branches—Tofield, Riley and Vegreville, and a new one at Lavoy. Many good works are carried on in every branch, and the reports bristle with news of worth-while activities. The constituency conference was held at Tofield, and was a very successful gathering. The meeting was held in the beautiful club room of the Tofield W.I., all spick and span with paint and varnish, most tastefully decorated and gas-heated. A fully equipped kitchen and a library of nearly 600 books complete the plant.

The convener has also been in correspondence with Maloy and Flat Lake Institutes, which are new branches in the very hinterland of the Beaver River Constituency, where as yet no constituency organization of W.I. has been formed. Though these branches are very isolated, they are much interested and anxious to know more of the Institute work.

Vermilion and Alexandra Constituencies, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Kitscoty, convener, has four branches—Kitscoty, Minburn, Vermilion and Marwayne, and one Girls' Club. A very successful conference was held at Vermilion with a record attendance. The work of the standing committees is well carried out. One W.I. had a float in the sports day parade which won first prize. This float represented the various lines of activity undertaken by the A.W.I.

Wainwright Constituency, Mrs. A. O. Lasell, Wainwright, convener, has five branches—Edgerton, Wainwright, Ribstone, Rosewillow and Irma, a new branch just organized on March 7th with a charter membership of 12. All the branches were well represented at the conference in Edgerton, where

a splendid meeting was held. One of the resolutions passed specified that the constituency dues be paid not later than April 30th in each year. The chairmen of standing committees have a good grasp of their work.

A district conference was held in Edmonton in March with a good attendance. Enthusiastic reports were received from all the constituencies and from the convener of household economics and the supervisor of Girls' Clubs. Mrs. Short told the story of the Alberta exhibit at the C.N.E.; Miss Macmillan gave an inspiring address on Citizenship; Mrs. Huyck gave a practical talk; Dr. Bow spoke on maternal mortality; Hon. Mr. Hoadley outlined the efforts of his department to bring medical service within the reach of people in the outlying districts. Miss Marryatt gave an illustrated address on the wild flowers of Alberta, in which she led us into a veritable fairyland, which each of us may discover and enjoy right here in Alberta if we have but the eyes to behold the beauties around us.

This conference is to be held biennially, in the years alternating with those in which the provincial convention is held in Edmonton. It was unanimously agreed that the district would raise a scholarship of \$50, to be awarded to the girl attending the Vermilion School of Agriculture who stood highest in general proficiency and general deportment. Miss Anita Ricker, of Riley, was the winner and will receive the \$50 when she returns to Vermilion to begin her second year.

As I look over the reports of the branches I find much of interest that could be told, but all of it should be included in the reports of the conveners of standing committees. If it is not there make sure that it was reported to your constituency chairman.

Many branches have found it a good plan to make some one, a director or a chairman of a standing committee, responsible for one meeting in the year. At the beginning of the year she is given carte blanche to plan her day.

I would pay tribute to those conveners whose faithful and painstaking co-operation has been responsible for the success of the Alberta Women's Institutes in this district. Experience will bring us a greater measure of success, and we look forward to the coming years with unflinching confidence that the Institute women of this district will be found faithful in doing their bit "For Home and Country."

REPORT OF DISTRICT No. 3

(Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin, Director)

There are still a few Institutes which are a bit negligent in answering correspondence, but on the whole this is better than formerly. If each delegate will take the word back to her home Institute these few will mend their ways, and it will be a matter of great satisfaction to the constituency conveners, who are almost without exception busy women.

In our fifteen constituencies we have 122 branches. Of these five are inactive, leaving 117 in a healthy condition.

These have a total membership of 2,569. It is impossible to give an accurate statement of the amount raised by these Institutes, as two of the largest constituencies omitted to report their finances, but I have succeeded in finding that thirteen constituencies raised the sum of \$5,235.72 last year. This has been spent in furnishings for rest rooms and community halls, planting hedges and shrubs and otherwise beautifying cemeteries and school grounds and equipping the latter with swings, teeters, etc. Several Institutes keep up libraries, others do a great deal of work for their local hospitals. One furnished a private ward in memory of a deported member who had taken a great interest in this particular branch of its work. They are also painting their hospital this spring. Still another gives attention to the care of expectant mothers, paying their hospital expenses when necessary and furnishing layettes. One is helping to care for and furnish funds for the care of a child with defective eye-sight. A violin was bought for a crippled boy. These are but a few of the many things our women are doing to help the unfortunate.

The travelling clinics are proving popular. A particularly successful one was held in the Coronation constituency, in a district where there was no doctor. Dental and baby clinics have also had their place on the programme of activities.

Essay contests, prizes for punctuality, hot lunch equipment, are a few of the many ways the schools have been helped. One W.I. arranged to have children taught sight-singing.

The Home Bureau short courses have been well received, and local demonstrations in matters pertaining to household science have been given.

Aid has been given to school fairs and to the prohibition fund, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and Wood's Home.

Nine new Institutes have been formed during the year and one revived. The new ones are: Endiang, in the Handhills constituency; Kanata, in the Stettler Constituency; Hughenden Village Institute and Czar, in the Ribstone constituency; Neutral Valley, in the Coronation constituency; Centre Valley and Iola, in the Lacombe-Ponoka constituency; Springvale, in the Red Deer and Innisfail constituency; Westcott, in the Didsbury West constituency.

The constituency conferences were much affected by the epidemic of infantile paralysis last fall, only two being held on the dates set. A new itinerary was drawn up and the conferences held later. These were well attended until the snow storms, after which the attendance was unavoidably poor. Only one conference was postponed.

At a meeting of the delegates from this district at the provincial convention held in Edmonton last May, it was decided to try holding a district conference. This had been abandoned a few years ago as our district was so large and it was found too expensive to send delegates. The delegates present felt the time had arrived to try again, and Stettler was selected as the place of holding it owing to its central location.

A very successful conference was held there on March 21st, 154 registering. There were 13 conveners present, and delegates from all but one of the constituencies.

The Stettler Institute of ninety-three members under the leadership of our provincial secretary, Mrs. McIvor, entertained the guests to a fine banquet on the evening of the 20th, and provided a delightful programme of music afterwards. The Board of Trade furnished cars to convey us to and from the trains, and we were treated so royally that Stettler was declared to be a splendid place in which to hold a conference.

The 21st was given over to three busy sessions. We were very fortunate in having with us our president, Mrs. Huyck, Miss Macmillan, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. F. Price, Mrs. J. P. Ferguson and Mrs. McIvor.

It was unanimously agreed to hold one next year, and the invitation of the Drumheller Institute to come there was heartily accepted.

The district fund will be raised by taxing each Institute fifty cents, this amount to be paid to the constituency convener, who will forward the entire sum received from her constituency to the district director.

REPORT OF DISTRICT No. 4

(Mrs. F. C. Alcock, Director)

In some constituencies I found a lack of enthusiasm, but before the conference was over, I realized it was because they did not understand the duties of the different officers. The work of standing committees requires explanation, so that the reports of the respective chairmen will not overlap.

I wish I could impress the local representatives of standing committees to send their reports to the constituency chairman, that they in turn may report to the provincial conveners of their respective committees in time for these officers to prepare their reports for the annual convention. By allowing the constituency conveners two minutes each for their reports at the district conference, it will give us more time to discuss resolutions and Institute work in general.

The constituency flower and vegetable shows are wonderful and should be encouraged, but I do not think they should be held the same day as the

conference unless the judging can be done before the conference begins, as it takes too many away from the meeting.

My first district conference, held at Lethbridge, certainly looked like a failure, as the principal speakers—Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Huyck and Hon. George Hoadley—were unable to be present. Fortunately Mrs. Price, Mrs. Macgregor Smith and Mrs. Lynch-Staunton were present, and helped matters considerably by each giving a splendid address. Miss Bowden, past president L.C.W., and his Worship the Mayor welcomed us to Lethbridge. Through the generosity of the Board of Trade and the ingenuity of Miss Bowden, we had a very nice banquet, at which Miss Tilley, of the Nursing Mission, gave an address, thus bringing a pleasant day to a close.

The second day was very profitably spent in hearing the remaining reports and very enthusiastic discussions on resolutions, Girls' Club work, etc.

An invitation from Medicine Hat to hold our district conference there next year was accepted.

Calgary and Okotoks Constituency, Mrs. A. J. Paul, Blackie, convener.—There are six branches in this constituency—Dinton, Aldersyde, Calgary, Millarville, Hand-in-Hand, Glengarry; and three Girls' Clubs, Millarville, Willing Workers and Jolly Girls' Club of Blackie. The W.I. women in this constituency have accomplished some good work, such as beautifying the cemetery and donating to worthy causes. One Institute compiled an album for a member to take with her to Scotland. The conference was held at Dinton, ten miles from a railway, and it rained. Miss Macmillan attended this conference. Constituency membership, 135. Next conference to be at Calgary.

Little Bow Constituency, Mrs. A. T. Martin, Vulcan, convener.—Membership, 335. Money raised, \$2,631.12. This constituency has 14 W.I. branches—Blackie, Brant, Kirkcaldy, Redlandview, Eastway, Good Deeds, Golden Rule, Thigh Hill, Reid Hill, Vulcan, Champion, Carmangay, Barons and Golden Prairie. The Girls' Clubs are Maple Leaves, Merry Maids, Peppy Pals, Garden Prairie Girls' Club and Barons Busy Bees. Our conference was held at Carmangay, with Miss Macmillan in attendance. The constituency presented Mrs. Alcock, retiring convener, with a very handsome gold wrist watch. The presentation was made by Miss Macmillan.

Cardston Constituency, Mrs. Heathershaw, convener. There are seven branches—Del Bonita, Lens, Aetna, Mountain View, Cardston, Spring Coulee, and Magrath. The conference was held in Magrath, with Miss Macmillan in attendance. Good reports from all branches. This constituency is providing a \$50.00 scholarship for proficiency in domestic science at Raymond Agricultural College. Membership, 130; money raised, \$800.00. Next conference is to be held at Cardston.

Warner Constituency, Mrs. Risinger, convener, has seven branches—New Dayton, Warner, United Prairie, Hope, Wide Awake, Milk River and Sunshine at Coutts, and three Girls' Clubs, Coutts, Warner and Milk River. This constituency seems to have grasped and carried out the work of the provincial conveners very successfully. The conference was held at Warner, and had a splendid flower and vegetable show. This constituency is also offering a \$50.00 scholarship for domestic science. Membership, 224; money raised, \$1,074.94. Next conference to be held at Milk River.

Taber Constituency, Mrs. Thompson, Coaldale, convener, has ten branches—Burdett, Barnwell, Taber, Raymond, Coaldale, Ever Ready, New West, Purple Springs, Grassy Lake and Lethbridge; with three Girls' Clubs, Grassy Lake, Good Fellowship and Lively Workers at Burdett. This constituency has done good work providing swimming pools, etc. The conference was held at Coaldale, and provided for a \$50.00 scholarship for home economics at Raymond Agricultural College. At this conference there was a good display of hand work and prizes given. Membership, 230; money raised, \$1,744.10. Next conference at Barnwell.

Medicine Hat Constituency, Mrs. Holdershaw, Manyberries, convener.—This constituency has nine branches—Walsh, Medicine Hat, Irvine, Foremost, Bow Island, Manyberries, Etzikom and Southern Prairie. Membership, 140; three Girls' Clubs, Merry-makers, Walsh Girls' Club and Walsh Winners. This group is always associated with home economics, that being its specialty due to the work Mrs. Holdershaw has done in that line. The conference was held at Bow Island. The history of each branch was given

by the delegate showing the growth of the branch and how the interest in the W.I. movement had increased. The president of Walsh, Mrs. Sinclair, has only missed three meetings in 15 years. This conference was splendidly arranged in every way. The exhibition was good, the variety of exhibits exceptional. A \$50.00 scholarship is being raised for Raymond Agricultural College.

Bow Valley Constituency, Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson, Bassano, convener, has five branches—Bassano, Duchess, Brooks, Patricia, Hussar, with a membership of 170; also Girls' Clubs, Chancellor, Bassano and Duchess. The conference was held at Patricia. All branches are doing good work, and some very fine reports were given. At this conference we had a great musical treat, songs given by four members, one of these being an operatic singer. The next conference will be held at Bassano.

Redcliff Constituency, Mrs. John Fowlie, Social Plains, Convener.—This constituency has five branches—Atlee, Buffalo, Cavendish, Social Plains and Bindloss, with a membership of 54. The conference was held at Cavendish, after being postponed for a month on account of the epidemic. Miss Tillie, of the Extension Department, was with us at this conference. We shall meet at Buffalo this year.

Gleichen Constituency, Mrs. F. W. Durston, Queenstown, convener, has seven branches—Cluny, Gleichen, Shouldice, Langdon, Standard, Strathmore, Queenstown-Milo, with 147 members. The postponed conference was held at Gleichen in September and was very successful. All branches in this constituency seem to be doing good work. The next conference will be at Strathmore.

Macleod-Claresholm Constituency, Mrs. Mulholland, convener.—There are six branches in Macleod—Orton, Granum, Starline, Standoff, Willow Creek; also four Girls' Clubs, Harmony, Starline, Blue Birds and Jubilee City. Total membership, 268. The conference was held at Macleod with a good attendance notwithstanding the cold weather. The Jubilee Girls' Club provided the programme in the afternoon. The next conference will be at Claresholm.

Pincher Creek and Rocky Mountain Constituency, Mrs. Gavin Hamilton, Beaver Mines, convener, has eight branches—Coleman, Lindbreck, Cowley, Pincher Creek, Ashvale, Twin Butte Union, Bocket-Hillsboro and Beaver Mines; total membership, 121. Owing to the epidemic this constituency could not hold a conference, but Mrs. Hamilton reports some good work accomplished, such as helping with swimming pools, musical festival, school fairs, community halls and "Links of Empire." Every branch in the Southern division did something to commemorate Jubilee year. Total membership for district, 1,952; money raised, \$13,047.65.

REPORT OF A.W.I. COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

(Mrs. J. F. Anderson, Convener)

This report is a summary of the very practical work being accomplished by those Institutes that are making use of the opportunities offered by the Alberta Department of Health and an indication of a growing tendency among the Institutes to grapple with local conditions.

In health education we are showing an active interest in the individual problems of our homes and communities. In the handling of the individual case lies the ultimate solution of Public Health Problems in our province.

Public Health and Baby Clinics.—Every Institute that sponsors a clinic, either the baby clinic or the travelling clinic, is in line with the most progressive health movement in Canada. Most of the ninety Institutes that held baby clinics last year are holding them again this year. In the past ten years these clinics have placed thousands of babies in Alberta on the road to healthy growth. The advice and assistance given the mothers by the clinic nurse have been of great educational value in promoting intelligent baby care. The smaller clinics handle on an average 30 to 35 babies. The larger ones from 75 to 100 babies. During the past six years nearly 1,500 babies of pre-school age have gone through the clinics in the Taber constituency.

Travelling Clinics.—Last summer 1,000 operations were performed out one casualty. A vast amount of dental work and immunization diseases was accomplished. All reports on these clinics praised their efficiency and the beneficial results gained. This summer the clinics have extended from the rural districts to the towns and villages. The today busy with the medical inspection of the public and high school in the Sugar City Municipality, of which Raymond is the centre. August 2nd the entire school population of the town and surrounding schools, numbering more than 1,000 children, will have passed the tests and received its treatment. This is real health service and does to progressive Alberta.

Child Welfare.—The Institutes are supplementing the clinics by lectures, health talks, sick visiting committees and financial assistance to needy cases. The Warner constituency stands foremost in its child welfare work this year, having held a nursing class for mothers' education, sent donation of \$41.00 to Red Cross, Calgary, and clothing to Nursing Mission, Lethbridge; and visited all sick. The baby clinic went through the constituency. Half of the constituency was served by the travelling clinic; the other part will be served this year. They paid the expenses of the provincial convener of child welfare, who lectured in each Institute on "Individual Welfare Problems." Not one phase of established health activity has been neglected by this efficient constituency group of Institutes.

Maternal Welfare.—A rally call to look into maternal mortality has come from the Federated Institutes of Canada. A study of Dominion statistics shows that during the last five years, maternal mortality has decreased in Alberta, but there is still room for improvement. When the F.W.I.C. sent out this call to service, Alberta Institutes were already at work on a solution, and had arranged with the government for a course of training for home helpers. It is a matter of regret that this course had to be abandoned for this year, as there were only three applicants. The outlook for health progress in Alberta is very bright. We are tackling our problem in a clear-headed western style. The Women's Institutes stand foremost in the movement, of which fact your convener is very proud.

EDUCATION AND BETTER SCHOOLS

(Mrs. W. C. Short, Convener)

Very encouraging is the number of good reports which have been received on the past year's work. In District No. 4, four out of eleven constituencies reported; in District No. 3, eleven out of fifteen, and in District No. 2, two out of eleven. I feel quite certain that although the other constituencies have not reported, that good work has been done in them. The following varied and sometimes unique activities have been carried on: Prizes for essays on such subjects as "The Romance of the Hudson's Bay Co.," "Why I am glad I am a Canadian," "Natural Resources," "National holidays and what they mean," and "Citizenship"; prizes for efficiency, attendance; competitions among schools for spelling, flag drill, general knowledge contests; for best posters on good foods and health habits, and for those passing Grade VIII. Playground equipment of all kinds has been given; libraries and library books; blinds, maps and bubbling and drinking fountains have been supplied, also furniture for a school kitchen; hot lunch supplies; Christmas cheer and assistance to school fairs. A great many report having helped with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

Many honor rolls have been supplied, flags and flag-poles; seeds to be planted at school, pictures and picture shows from the Extension Department; paper towels and a gramophone for one school and a piano for another. Some have attended the annual and school board meetings to impress upon the trustees the importance of having the fire escape in good condition; also fire drill in the school. The necessity of having a flag-pole and a flag which will be flown according to school law. The importance of clean, sanitary toilets, and of providing wash basins for the pupils.

This is a step in the right direction. It is the duty of the school board to provide these things, and it is up to the ratepayers in the district to see

they are provided. What we want is co-operation between the Women's Institute and the trustees in everything which will tend to better schools—not a taking over of their prescribed duties.

The members of one branch have taken turns in teaching the children sewing; another has arranged for dental and medical inspection; another has donated the National Geographic Magazine to the school, while another has helped to pay for the Delco light plant.

Through the influence of the W.I. public opinion has been aroused to the necessity of regular attendance and of sending the children to school until they pass Grade VIII and in many instances on to high school, technical school and schools of agriculture. Let us continue the good work, for it is through well-directed public opinion ways and means will be secured which will result in the greatest good to any people.

Many able addresses have been given, and many cleverly written papers have been read at the regular meetings of the different branches. These have been followed by helpful discussion. Some of the topics which have been taken up are "Suitable School Pictures," "Our Boys," "Child Training," etc.

I am pleased to note that playground supervision is receiving some attention, but much remains to be done. The teacher has many opportunities of teaching outside as well as inside. Many things happen which would not if she were outside keeping watch on what is going on and helping to organize the games.

As to the possibility of giving secondary education to our rural children the prospects are good. The School Act is to be revised this year, and indications are that changes will be made which will make it possible for every one who wants an education to be able to get it. There is also a step forward in our teacher training. Those attending Normal schools will be sent out to rural schools where, under the supervision of the teacher they will have to take charge of the school for a certain period. This will give them some idea of what is to be expected in an ungraded school.

I am not sending out a new outline this year, as I consider there is much to be done along the lines suggested in the two you now have, but I wish you to make a special study of "Education of the child in the home." I feel it is here that we as mothers and members of the W.I. can and should put forth our best efforts and from which the best results will be obtained. The child's education begins while it is quite young. The child comes into life as raw material, a little plastic creature responsive to the influences of the home into which it is born. Children learn from example. They do not learn nearly so much from what their parents tell them as from the way they see their parents behave. Let us try to understand the mental process that goes on in the child's mind, and not expect a small child to reason and see things in the same way as we do. Let us try to answer their questions as kindly and sympathetically as we can without laughing or making fun of them or being annoyed. They will then learn to come to us for information and will learn to express themselves freely and without fear. In the home the child should be taught obedience, truthfulness, self-control, unselfishness, personal hygiene and respect for others. He should be taught to think, to act and to be self-reliant.

Parents must exercise discipline over themselves. When they say "No," see that it means no; when a command is given see that it is carried out; and that promptly. Do not follow one policy today and another tomorrow. If a child cries for something hard enough the foolish parent will often give it what it wants. Far better teach it to stop crying, and say, "Please, may I have that?" It will learn that self-control, rather than the lack of control, has brought the reward. Parents should never indulge in fault-finding or personal gossip before children. A child should not be allowed to invent physical symptoms to escape its duties. If, for instance, he says he has a headache and can't go to school, let him stay in bed on a restricted diet, restricted companionship, until it is better. If he has been pretending, he will not do it so often. Let us enter into the lives of our children, be companions with them, read to them, go with them. Thus a comradeship is established which will do much toward moulding the child's behaviour for the better. If we do our duty to our children in the home, the difficulties often experienced in school will be perceptibly lessened. Our relationship

with the teacher should be one of mutual co-operation for the good of the child. Never find fault with the teacher in the child's presence, or of the child's faults in front of others. Let us use proper methods of habit-training so that the child will not develop bad habits, but will be building the very foundations of character which will prepare him for a happy, useful life.

In conclusion, let me give you the new conception of true education, taken from McLeans' Magazine, 1912:

"It is awakening a love for truth, giving a just sense of duty, opening the eyes of the soul to the great purpose and end of life. It is not so much giving words as thoughts, or mere maxims as living principles. It is not teaching to be honest because honesty is the best policy, but because it is right. It is teaching the individual to love the good for the sake of the good; to be virtuous in action, because so in heart; to love and serve God supremely, not from fear, but from delight in His perfect character."

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

(Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Chairman)

The Committee on Legislation is not an active committee in the same sense that the others are active, but we are not dormant; far from it. Our duty is to watch legislation enacted by our provincial and federal legislatures and then bring a knowledge of this, together with its possible effects, to the members of our organization. Our duty may be compared with what is known to the legal profession as a watching brief. We are not always passive, for we are at all times on the alert to bring to the attention of our legislating bodies the need of any desirable legislation, and also to present our criticism as to the value or usefulness of any contemplated legislation.

I am glad to find that you are getting away from the idea of "Laws for Women," and are making a study of all laws which are of interest to women as citizens, such for example as the laws governing wills, insurance, mortgages, and land transactions. To me this seems the proper line of study, rather than to confine ourselves to the so-called "Laws for Women." This expression has become distasteful and hackneyed during the last few years. It is not "Laws for Women" we want, but rather laws for the welfare of our country. The law that is for the good of all the people will not be bad for the women.

It was with this idea of expanding our study that the outline for our year's work was drafted last fall. In order to be good citizens, one of the first things we should know is how our country is governed and the powers of all governing bodies. For this purpose our outline suggested that a special study be made of that part of the British North America Act which sets out the legislative powers of our Dominion and Provincial legislatures respectively. As this Act and its amendments are the foundation of Canada's political organization, it is very important that every one who takes an interest in the political life of the Dominion should be fairly familiar with it. Just how important this Statute is at the present day has been brought home to the women of Canada rather forcibly within the last few months. Since the enfranchisement of women the doors of various political offices have been opened to them, and we find women as members of school boards, municipal councils, and in our provincial and federal legislatures, but no woman has even yet been appointed a Senator. As you know, during the last few years there has been some agitation for the appointment of women to that body. The qualifications required for appointment to the Senate are set out in the British North America Act. These relate to requirements as to age, residence, property and other matters. The Act then goes on to speak of members of the Senate as "qualified persons" and as "fit and qualified persons." The question arose, "Are women qualified for appointment to the Senate?" The answer involved the interpretation of the word "persons" as used in this part of the Act. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court of Canada on a reference from the Governor-in-Council as to whether the term "persons" in this section of the Act included "female persons." The Court was unanimous in its decision that women are not

"persons" within the meaning of the word as used in that section of the British North America Act. The Court states that the Act, being passed in 1867, the various provisions must bear today the same construction which the Courts would have given them when they were first enacted. At that time women were under a legal incapacity to hold public office, and so it could not have been the intention of the framers of the Act to include women in the term "persons" when referring to the members of the Senate. So that august body must still struggle along without the assistance women might be able to give it in its deliberations.

Your committee's outline also suggested a thorough study of the Domestic Relations Act, which came into force in Alberta last July. This Act deals with many situations arising out of the home life of our people. It provides for the separation of a husband and wife who find living together no longer bearable, for the union of husband and wife who have been separated, for the protection and guardianship of children, and other problems relating to the family. A very careful study of this Act by the women of our organization is very much to be desired.

There is the Alberta Women's Bureau Act, of which mention has already been made at this convention. By this measure a bureau is established, the aims and objects of which are to co-ordinate the activities of women and women's organizations in Alberta, to collect and tabulate information relating to women's work and kindred matters. The benefit to be derived from the statute will depend entirely upon the administration of it.

The Intestate Succession Act, which comes into force in July, sets out the manner in which property of anyone intestate is to descend. If a married man dies without a will, his wife receives all the property if there are no children, one-half if there is one child, and one-third if there is more than one child, the balance of the property going to the children.

The Legitimation Act provides that if the parents of any child born out of wedlock intermarry, such child shall be deemed to be legitimate from the time of birth.

For the purpose of the Sexual Sterilization Act, a board has been created whose duty it is to examine, at the direction of the medical superintendent of a mental hospital, any inmate whom it is proposed to discharge from that hospital. If on examination the board is unanimously of the opinion that the patient might be safely discharged if the danger of procreation by transmission of the disability to progeny is eliminated, it may direct the necessary surgical operation for sexual sterilization to be performed after the required consents have been obtained.

For some years we have listened to long discussions respecting the return by the Dominion Government to Alberta of her natural resources, which were retained by the Dominion when Alberta became a province. The matter has reached the point where, in the not very far distant future, Alberta will in all probability be in control of her own natural resources. The Natural Resources Research Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature this last spring provides for the raising of a sum of money each year for the next five years for the purpose of organizing, directing and supervising any form of research into the natural resources of the province, with a view to developing these resources, including the institution and completion of a survey of the province for the purpose of acquiring information as to its agricultural, lumbering and mining potentialities.

Our legislature did not see fit to pass the necessary legislation and bring the Federal Old Age Pension Act into force in this province. Some of the other provinces are already receiving the benefit of this statute, but perhaps we should take it as a compliment to the industry of the Alberta people that the Government did not consider we had need for such provision for our old age.

During the year I have been asked on many occasions to explain why there are no Canadians. My answer, of course, has always been "there are Canadians." There does seem to be considerable perplexity over this subject, and some people are quite indignant about what they suppose to be an insult to Canadian nationhood. The misunderstanding arises out of the confusion of the ideas racial origin and nationality. Racial origin refers to the race from which one's forefathers have sprung and is required to be noted in the census and vital statistics returns for the purpose of ascertaining from what

stocks the present Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The word Canadian under this heading is not accepted, as the purpose of the question is to obtain so far as possible a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Nationality, on the other hand, refers to the country to which one owes allegiance, either by birth or naturalization. Under this heading in our census returns, every person born in Canada, or who has been naturalized in Canada, is recorded as a Canadian.

The participation of Canada in the Peace Treaty and in the League of Nations, has made it necessary for an official definition of Canadian nationals and Canadian nationality to be made in Canada, since among different measures adopted in connection with the operation of the League, where provision defining certain rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the nationals of members of the League.

Accordingly, a Canadian National was defined as:

- (a) A person born in Canada who has not become an alien.
- (b) A British subject who has a Canadian domicile.
- (c) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien, or lost his Canadian domicile.
- (d) Any person born out of Canada whose father was a Canadian National at the time of such person's birth.

So, ladies, when the next census is being taken, or when you are recording the birth of your new baby, don't hesitate to state that your grandfather was an Irishman. It won't make you any less a Canadian.

REPORT OF A.W.I. COMMITTEE ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

(Mrs. F. Parkinson, Convener)

Last fall I prepared an outline of work and had it sent out in time for the fall conferences. It contained suggestions for programmes and new ideas to be tried out at home, as well as explaining the rules of the contests for the year. In January a circular letter was sent to each constituency chairman urging her to have her committee take an interest in the contests, as well as in household economics in the home. With very few exceptions all have taken up some phase of household economics, such as flour sack competitions, thrift contests, basketry, sewing, cooking and millinery courses. One branch said it did not understand the meaning of household economics, but if it could be shown it was worth while it would do what they could. I wonder how many people there are who think the home is only a secondary consideration. Surely any clear-thinking woman knows that the home is the centre of activity upon which our whole life depends.

It is our duty as home-makers to be enthusiastic about our jobs instead of considering them a bore. Do not regard home-making as inferior to the professions, as it is the most important from a national standpoint. Furthermore, we are not the only ones that have to work hard. Every profession has its work, also some drawbacks, along with the attractive qualities. Household economics is a study of all things pertaining to the home, such as food, home management, clothing and shelter. The conserving of time and energy is one of the greatest problems of the housekeeper. I have received a number of reports that show splendid progress. Some letters offered suggestions that were very much appreciated, others have asked for help in preparing papers. Like the conveners of other committees, I received letters as late as April asking for copies of the outline of work. At the time appointed for the close of the recipe contests, I received some letters asking, "What is the contest about?" You can all understand how difficult it is for your convener to accomplish anything when the members will let the best part of the year pass before they even think of the work to be done.

In planning the contests it was my idea to help further the cause of the Committee on Canadian Industries by calling for recipes using Canadian products only. The other collection called for recipes suitable for correcting constipation. I had hoped for at least one entry from each branch, but was disappointed on that score. However, the quality of the recipes sent was very gratifying. Miss Patrick and Miss McIntyre, of the University, acted as judges, and I feel sure you will be satisfied with their decision. They

said they had a difficult problem to decide the winners. Many recipes did not have any method included, and the dictionary meaning of a recipe is "a statement of ingredients and procedure." Several recipes included senna leaves. As this is not a food and had no food value, these were ruled out. The first prize recipes in both contests included a vegetable recipe. This gave a good score for food value.

I have great pleasure in announcing the following ladies as winners: Three recipes using Canadian products only—1st, Independence W.I., Alcomdale; 2nd, Mrs. Bucknell, Angus Ridge W.I., Wetaskiwin. Three recipes suitable for correcting constipation—1st, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Kitscoty; 2nd, Mrs. L. H. Embertson, R.R. 2, Wetaskiwin.

I feel there is not sufficient enthusiasm shown by the members to warrant the giving of prizes for a contest another year. I should like to suggest that each district donate a prize to the girl standing highest in cooking, sewing and laundry, and in addition to this, taking into consideration the girl's deportment, her activities in the literary society, and in fact, just an all-around good girl.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

(Mrs. C. Lynch-Staunton, Convener)

Immigration continues to be one of the most important questions before the Canadian people today.

As Canada is chiefly an agricultural country, it is chiefly in agriculture, to fill the wide spaces of agricultural lands, where there is most pressing need of increased population. It is estimated that the field crops of Canada during the past year are of the value of \$1,250,000,000, and when we recollect that the Canadian export of agricultural products to the United Kingdom in the year 1897 amounted to \$69,500,000, and in 1927 in wheat and flour only the value of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom was \$276,500,000, we begin to realize the tremendous strides Canada is making and the necessity for a vigorous policy of immigration.

The only sane solution of our economic problems lies in building up a permanent population to the point at which it could reasonably support the present systems of government, federal and provincial, the facilities for transportation, and could provide such variety and extent of vocational interest, opportunity and development as would enable us to assimilate an increase of population through immigration and to retain our own natural increase. The basic method of accomplishing this is by increased land settlement under conditions that will make for successful and prosperous settlement.

Immigration work is being carried on in Canada by the Federal Department of Immigration largely through the Land Settlement Branch and the provincial governments, assisted by the colonization departments of the railways and the various immigration societies, operating under the auspices of religious bodies.

By the Empire Settlement Scheme, passage assistance is granted to those coming to Canada to earn their livelihood on the land and to household workers, an ocean rate of £2 is provided, the persons obtaining these privileges by a system of nomination, i.e.:

- (a) Direct nomination, by which any British subject in Canada may nominate by name any British subject resident in the United Kingdom.
- (b) Descriptive nomination, by which any British subject in Canada may nominate by description, i.e., by giving a description of the help required.
- (c) Bulk nomination, by which single farm laborers are selected by our overseas agents and sent forward for placement by land settlement officials.

Under this system during 1927, 5,154 persons have come to Canada. During 1927 there have come from the United States into Canada 21,025 persons, bringing effects with them to the value of \$14,002,375. Since 1924, 56,957 Canadians, who had left Canada with the intention of making their permanent homes in the United States, have returned to Canada.

The Three Thousand British Families Scheme, by which British families with little or no capital of their own were settled on the land under supervision of the Government, has proved very successful and will be continued, but the report adds: "Canada would benefit by immigration to a much greater degree if capital more commonly accompanied the settlers." Also, "that the extension of such settlement schemes depends not on any difficulty in securing good British families, but rather on providing land for settlement and loans sufficient for buildings, stock and other equipment." British immigrants seeking passage assistance are called upon to show that they are in good health, of good character, are literate, and also that they belong to the agricultural or houseworker class.

The regulations applicable to British migrants who pay their own fare, relates only to health, character and literacy. The migrant from the British Isles does not require a passport, and is not called upon to pass any occupational or money test.

A special movement from the British Isles which promises to become one of the most important branches of immigration work is a movement of British lads between 14 and 17 years of age. These lads come from their own homes. They are carefully selected overseas, are given passage assistance and are brought out under special organizations created for that purpose. The lads come to distributing farm centres in Canada, and from these are placed in good farm homes. The usual wages paid them during the first year are \$10 per month and keep. Their wages, except a small regular allowance, are collected by the organization and deposited in the bank for the lad, and turned over to him with accrued interest when he reaches the age of 18 or 19 years. It is hoped to extend and enlarge this branch of the work until British lads moved under this arrangement will be counted not in hundreds, but in thousands. Arrangements will be made to assist and advise them in acquiring land for themselves when they have shown their fitness.

During the past year 21 British boys received farm training at the Alberta Schools of Agriculture.

Unlimited acceptance and placement of farm workers and houseworkers from the British Isles will be the government immigration policy for the future, and first place is given to the movement from the British Isles.

In the federal report on immigration mention is made of the services of the voluntary organizations in Canada whose purpose is to assist the newcomer. It states: "These organizations undoubtedly do valuable work in giving the stranger advice and a helping hand after his arrival in Canada, and just when he needs help most. An extension of such voluntary help to all the new settlers, regardless of the country from which they come, would be very helpful to the settlers, and would undoubtedly provide a new impetus to future immigration."

In regard to continental immigration, the regulations require that these persons, besides being otherwise fit, shall be admitted only on the ground of occupation, being farmers, farm-workers or house-workers, and others are admitted on the grounds of relationship, of parents, unmarried children and unmarried brothers and sisters. The interest displayed on the part of European countries in the opportunities presented by Canada for their people has become notable, several delegations, mostly of government representatives, having during the last year visited Canada inquiring into agricultural conditions.

The number of families coming from Europe last year possessing capital of \$1,000 or more was 363, and the total amount of capital brought by these people was \$706,571.

Immigration during 1927 amounted to 143,991, of which 50,378 came from the British Isles, 21,025 from the United States, and 72,588 from other countries.

Lt.-Col. Amery, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, while speaking on his Empire tour, specially stressed Inter-Empire relationship. He stated that the people of Great Britain were ready to co-operate in every way possible in building up a greater Dominion possessing immense natural resources and requiring only an energetic population. He very strongly emphasized partnership and co-operation with the Empire.

After all, the success of the immigration policy of Canada is mostly a matter of development of our resources and letting the world know of the immense wealth awaiting development. The most difficult part has been in getting started. We are confident now that there lies before Canada an era of marvellous, of perhaps undreamed-of prosperity, in which every citizen is going to be proud and will be thankful that he is a Canadian, whether Canada is his native land or the land of his adoption.

We of the Alberta Women's Institutes also may have our part in achieving this happy era for our country by extending a warm-hearted welcome and a helping hand to the newcomers. Lord Clarendon, Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, while in Canada, when he visited some hundreds of settlers in their new Canadian homes, stated from observations he had made, the secret of successful settlement depended upon having the women of the home happy and contented. This then is our responsibility. Let us strive to help the newcomers over the first difficult places, to make them feel, and especially the women, that Canada is a real home to them. Help them over their troubles and misunderstandings in adjusting themselves to their new life. A little kindness, a friendly action, may make all the difference between success and failure to them—and consider the warm glow of happiness that may come to them through your action.

I wonder how many of the Alberta Institutes have become "Links of Empire." Several members of the Lundbreck Institute have received letters in response to our missive sent last September, and we are eagerly looking for more. A letter from an English Institute declared it would be glad to hear from a Canadian Institute with whom they might exchange letters and to which they would be pleased to send their Institute magazine, "For Home and Country." Also many personal links may be developed in this delightful way. I treasure the "Link" that has come to me very highly, for I feel that if that gracious lady who has written me such an interesting and charming letter will honor me with a continuance of her correspondence I shall be more than delighted to write her of our country and work. I believe these links of Empire can be of immense help in our immigration policy. The individual inquiry or letter of information might have as little effect as a drop of water, but such letters from our many Institutes could be as the story-book brook that comes eventually to turn the huge wheels of the nation's industries.

Many interesting reports have come to me of the work being done by the committees on immigration in constituencies and Institutes throughout the province. I think it would be interesting and profitable if I mention some of the outstanding work that has been done by some Institutes.

At Wetaskiwin 13 families, making a total of 90 persons, were met on their arrival, taken to the Institute rest-room and provided for. The report adds: "These people are now all settled on their own land, the adults working out and the children going to school." A note tells us, "the Russian children are bright in school, especially in music and art." Condor Women's Institute reports that four families, making a total of 30 individuals, were met at the station, their goods taken to their homes, fires were made ready and the newcomers were afterwards visited. They state that these families appear to be doing well, and a note adds, "we find that a better knowledge of cooking, sewing and proper housekeeping would be a great advantage." I must add that these notes added to the report may be of material help in directing our work in immigration. The Millet Women's Institute reports that a family of six was met, their house prepared with beds and stove ready, and they were called on regularly, the visitor often taking some little gift such as a cake. At Lochail a number of Hungarian people arrived. A note adds "these people retain their own language, and are very slow to take up Canadian ways." At Alix three families were met and welcomed. They were assisted with their luggage, and showers of household utensils were arranged for them. Westlock reports four British families met and presented with hampers. When one family of newcomers was sick with typhoid fever they were visited and helped, soups and jellies being supplied, also a cot and mattress. The report from Drumheller suggests giving tourists "a square deal" on an immigration policy. Airdrie reports meeting a new family at the station and taking them to the hotel for dinner. Angus Ridge Women's Institute reports having appointed its immigration committee. It has welcomed newcomers, and add that it hopes it will have

more of this work to do. At Edmonton and Calgary, where women's hostels are maintained, they are visited by members of the Women's Institute, who help to look after the women and girls until they reach their destination.

On behalf of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Women's Immigration, I would draw your attention to the importance of filling in the questionnaire sent to all Institutes a short time ago and returning it to Miss Macmillan's office as requested.

In concluding, I may again remind you that perhaps nowhere in the whole of Canada does the subject of land settlement occupy so important a place as in our own province of Alberta, nor are there in any others more glorious promises of prosperity and success. Still our newcomers may suffer many a heartache and lonely hour and discouragement which will the sooner be overcome by the warmth of our welcome and the friendliness we women of Alberta may bring to them.

REPORT ON CANADIANIZATION AND NATIONAL EVENTS

(Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Peace River, Convener)

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the work of this committee has been more widely distributed among the Institutes of Alberta this year than that of any of the other standing committees. The year 1927 being the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation, the interest of all classes and communities was focussed on the suitable celebration of Confederation Day, and almost every Institute in the province took some part in the activities of the day. Patriotic pageants, picnics, processions, speeches, etc., combined to make this a memorable occasion for young and old, and particularly for the young, since the school children were always active participants in the celebrations.

But the interest in Canadianization and National Events fortunately did not stop there. Many Institutes had papers and lectures on "Confederation," "Canadianization," "Citizenship," "Early Canadian History," "Canadian Vision," etc., either by their own members or by prominent outside speakers. Patriotic programmes and plays were carried over to other occasions, flags were presented to schools in many cases, a bronze plaque in one instance, and practical things like sand boxes and swings in another, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee.

Many Institutes presented prizes for patriotic essays and recitations, and in one instance for the highest average marks on Canadian history. The essay subjects were interesting and diverse—"Canada, the Land of Promise," "Our National Holidays and Why We Celebrate Them," "Why I am Glad to be a Canadian," "The Benefits of Confederation," etc.

It is noticeable from the reports that in the celebration of the national holidays, Empire Day seems to be the favorite (except last year when Dominion Day was an exceptional occasion). This is probably due to the season of the year and the fact that the schools are not yet closed for vacation.

One Institute supports the Boy Scout movement, another gave a donation to the Calgary cenotaph, while still another unveiled an honor roll in its local church.

Many of the Institutes have had a Canadianization day on their programme, and it has been suggested that the May or June meeting should be set aside for this meeting. Some of the meetings have been all-Canadian (as one report says, "from roll-call to luncheon"). Others have had various individual items—roll-calls (Canadian current events, Canadian explorers, authors, heroes, Canadian verse), papers on Canadian literature, French-Canadian literature, Canadian art, music, statesmen, "Old Home" descriptions, etc.

Two matters I should like to emphasize (and on these I have the hearty concurrence of many of the local chairmen) are the need of reading more Canadian periodicals, and the duty of welcoming new settlers to our meetings. Many Institutes have been busy with this latter problem, and their experience varies very much. Some have no difficulty at all in persuading these newcomers to join the Institute. In one case a number of new British settlers joined within a few hours of their arrival. Their ready adaptability

was due doubtless to their being British and perhaps associated with the Institute in the old land. On the other hand, another Institute reports that they have held out a welcoming hand to the foreign women in vain, but (and this is a salient point) it was the daughter of one of these foreign women who won the Institute prize for a patriotic essay! In this incident there is a great source of encouragement, for if we can not influence these women ourselves, we can get at them through the children; and even if they never lose their racial characteristics and customs their children will soon be wide-awake young Canadians.

I should like to make a few suggestions for the improvement of the working of this committee:

(1) Would the district directors see to it that the outlines of work are distributed at the fall conferences and would the constituency conveners make a point of enlightening the chairmen of Canadianization as to their duties? I have had requests for outlines as late as April when already a valuable part of the year is gone.

(2) When the reports that have been read at the fall conferences are forwarded to the provincial chairman, be sure that the name of the chairman making the report, also the name of the constituency and district, are clearly indicated. Sometimes I have had to depend for my information on the post-mark, and even that was not plain.

(3) It would be advisable to retain if possible the same constituency chairman for a two-year period. Her best work is likely to be done in her second year when she has got her subject in hand.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(Mrs. M. A. Murphy, Cowley, Convener)

Last year, after the report had been typed, 28 of the constituencies sent very interesting and encouraging reports of work accomplished, but unfortunately these reports came too late to be included in the annual report of your convener. This year a circular letter urging early replies brought 60 reports brimming full of the activities of this committee. During the year a great many letters have been received from all over the province, and 155 letters have been written in connection with the work as convener of this committee.

Some of the outstanding work has been beautifying of homes, cemeteries, school grounds and streets; planting of trees and ornamental shrubs; making parks; community improvement; helping with school fairs, horticultural fairs, flower shows and agricultural fairs.

Your Committee on Agriculture has taken for its slogan, "Beautiful Alberta, a Land of Plenty," and our members are working for "Home and Country" in a practical way in an effort to make Alberta the very best province in the great Dominion in which we live.

Since the work of making Alberta a land of homes, where trees, orchards and gardens bespeak contentment, has been undertaken, the sales of the nurserymen have been more than doubled, so that they find difficulty in supplying the demand. More sales have been made among our Institute members than to the remaining population of the province.

The subjects taken up and discussed by the branches have been many and varied. From lectures, papers, debates and demonstrations a great many agricultural facts are being learned. There is evidence of an interest from which splendid results are being obtained. At the district conference in Southern Alberta photographs were shown of beautiful homes around which trees and ornamental shrubs and flowers make a bower of beauty. One picture showed a plantation of trees consisting of forty varieties.

From the outline of work sent out, some of the subjects taken up during the year are as follows: Advantages of the Poultry and Egg Pool, advantages of the Swine Club for boys and girls, how to keep the young folk on the farm, care and culture of bulbs, how to make a nice lawn, hardy flowers and shrubs suitable to our climatic conditions, storing vegetables for winter use, what vegetables should be eaten mostly for health, window gardens, how to eradicate weeds and harmful pests (such as the gopher, crow, magpie, cutworm, sawfly, etc.), culture of small fruits, value of selecting good seed,

advantages to be gained by raising pedigreed stock and pure blood poultry, culling poultry for profit and marketing of same to advantage, turkey raising, Saskatoon as a hedge, Alberta's wild flowers, profit in curing pork, why cream tests vary, raising geese profitably, corn-growing in Alberta, the culture of roses, how Alberta compares with other countries in agriculture.

These subjects, together with other matter, have rounded out many a fine and inspiring programme.

From the north to the south of the province our Institute workers are taking a lively interest in community improvement. Besides the school fair work, in which a large percentage of the branches are active assistants, the cemetery work, tree planting and civic improvements of various orders are undertaken. These include maintaining of rest rooms for the use of country women and children, caring for gardens on vacant lots, making small parks, cutting weeds from roadsides, and inaugurating "Clean Up" and "Paint Up" campaigns. Big things have been undertaken by many of the Institutes where large sums of money are required to accomplish the undertakings. Several hundred dollars have been expended on many a project. Although there is a lack of interest in some localities, considerable headway is being made, and every year shows a marked improvement.

Our Institute body is keeping abreast of the times in exhibition work aside from helping to finance fairs of different sorts. It is also capturing its share of the prizes at these contests. Perfection of quality rather than quantity is the standard, and our W.I. women are fast becoming observers and hard earnest workers. Last fall several of the constituencies planned flower shows in connection with their conferences, but the late dates of the conferences prevented several putting their plans into effect. It is expected that this year the conferences will be held a month earlier so that flower and horticultural shows may be planned without fear of frost. As nothing promotes any branch of work like public competition, a great deal of good should result from promoting these enterprises.

The growing of fruit is receiving more attention every year. A great many are producing this article of food quite satisfactorily, and in many instances in commercial quantities. This home-grown fruit supplements the wild fruit which is an asset to Alberta, and which is used a great deal for canning, preserves and jellies.

Poultry-raising is on the increase, baby chicks being shipped all over the province. The marketing of poultry products has improved greatly through the pools. Turkey-raising is a coming industry in Alberta. Several W.I. members are already members of the Bronze Turkey Breeders' Association, which has recently been formed.

Vegetable gardening is receiving more attention every year, and more and more of the tender vegetables are being grown successfully. Alberta vegetables will hold their own anywhere both in quality and flavor. There is no limit to the quantity that can be produced.

The following is a testimony that work brings results. At the Royal Show at Toronto, when 80 entries captured 87 awards, everything entered from Alberta took a prize. Butter won 14 prizes out of 14 entries. Alberta honey took both first and second prizes. The records of the Chicago International Show record similar successes. Wheat, oats, peas, alfalfa, timothy and cattle all captured long lists of prizes, and for the most part were products of breeders throughout the province.

This year agriculture in Alberta will be represented by a team of three members of the Alberta Women's Institute Girls' Club at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

As home builders our women are outstanding, and they are adding their share of work in agricultural pursuits, and when linked together as a whole their influence is widely felt. Alberta is wealthier by thousands of dollars annually by reason of the work that is done by the Agricultural Committee of the Women's Institutes of Alberta. Further, we have found from experience that pleasant home surroundings, coupled with community interest, good rural schools and diversion in clean and healthy recreation sufficient to keep young hearts content are the contributing factors which will satisfy the young people with rural life.

Summary of Reports

Pincher Creek and Rocky Mountain Constituencies have done some very outstanding work in community improvement. Cowley planted 1,350 caragana and 65 trees in the two village church yards, and are hard and faithful workers for the school fair. Arrangements are now under way to plant trees in the cemetery and to build a fence around it. Pincher Creek cleaned up the old cemetery, planted trees and a hedge around it, and the neglected graves have been taken care of. Beds of flowers have been planted where many of the early settlers have been laid to rest. They also helped with the horticultural show, donating \$10 to this purpose. This constituency plans to hold a flower show in connection with the conference this fall.

Little Bow Constituency.—Vulcan has its own tree nursery, and each year any trees on the streets that have died are replaced. The tree-planting on the streets is extended every year, an improvement that is not only enjoyed by the townspeople, but gives a good impression to people passing through. The school grounds were also planted with trees. Some of the members have nice hedges and plantations thriving on their farms which enable them to grow vegetables, even ripening tomatoes, while small fruits, crab apples and Rocky Mountain cherries are doing well behind these belts. Champion held a flower show last year, and intends enlarging it this year. Reid Hill sent a shipment of potatoes and canned vegetables to Wood's Christian Home.

Pembina Constituency is taking up such work as the advantages of the Swine Club for boys and girls, better poultry with greater profits, how to obtain good hatching eggs, and corn-growing in Alberta. Westlock sends three plants a month to the hospital.

Red Deer and Innisfail West Constituencies.—Penhold devoted one meeting to agriculture, when a fine paper was given on the subject. The school fair is supported and a flower show was held in August. Other Institutes have had talks on bulbs and flowers, perennials, shrubs and poultry with roll-call answered with garden hints or a favorite tree. Burnt Lake had a contest for the best bouquet of flowers, for which a prize was given. Sylvan Lake is an enthusiastic supporter of the school fair. A silver cup was won by a Sylvan Lake boy for the best stock-judging at the school fair. This branch held a "bee" to clean up the beach. This constituency gave two prizes at the conference for the best bouquets of flowers. Three Institutes gave \$10 each to the school fair.

Sedgewick Constituency.—Beckkeeping is on the increase here, and is proving to be a profitable sideline. A marked interest is shown in tree-planting and ornamental shrubs are grown extensively. Small fruits are grown here and fruit trees are being planted. School grounds and cemeteries are being cared for. One Institute held a flower show and had a lecture on perennials. The Viking W.I. planted 300 trees and shrubs in the cemetery and raised \$39 for its upkeep; \$6 was given to the school fair, and \$60 was given towards the upkeep of a rest-room for country ladies and their children. Three members gave \$150.00 worth of bulbs to be planted around a memorial.

Red Deer and Innisfail East.—In this constituency Delburne, Elnora and Lousana report that owing to three good crops many new homes have been built and old ones renovated and the grounds are being beautified with flowering shrubs, while everyone has a good vegetable garden. The tender vegetables do well, and small fruits are receiving more attention each year. School fairs are supported and school gardens encouraged.

Olds and Didsbury East.—Three Hills have prepared ground in the cemetery ready for planting trees next year.

Hand Hills Constituency.—Drumheller had a fine address by Charles G. D. Roberts on Animal Life. Wayne W.I. members are enthusiastic gardeners.

Acadia East Constituency.—Springburn had a demonstration on culling hens. Sibbald raised \$106 for the cemetery fund.

Acadia West Constituency.—Chinook presented a petition to the Provincial Government asking for fully qualified official lady judges at the agricultural fair. Prairie Circle W.I., at Cereal, has been active in school fair work, planting tree belts and beautifying homes. Youngstown devoted one

meeting to the outline of work submitted by the provincial convener of agriculture, and stressed the importance of shelter belts on prairie farms.

Wetaskiwin Constituency.—In this constituency a lively interest is taken in the growing of flowers, and a flower show was planned for the conference last year, but owing to late date had to be cancelled. Talks were given on the Saskatoon as a shrub and on house plants. Slips of plants and shrubs are exchanged. Flocks of poultry are being culled and pure blood poultry is more popular all the time. At Wetaskiwin the March meeting was given over to agriculture. An address on horticulture told how to have blooms from early spring till frost. Angus Ridge W.I. is keenly alive to the value of shelter belts, which protect its flowers and small fruits. Tomatoes and cucumbers thrive here. One member planted 1,500 and another 600 trees respectively. Poultry flocks were culled, and one member belongs to the Bronze Turkey Association, while others are contemplating becoming members this fall. This branch benefitted by the agricultural lectures which were broadcast from the University. A flower show is planned for the constituency conference this fall.

Camrose Constituency is kept busy growing splendid flowers and vegetables and in giving every possible assistance to the school fair. Many W.I. members have captured prizes at the horticultural show for both flowers and vegetables. Growing of small fruit is a profitable industry. Some raise strawberries as a means of making money. Bees do well here. Prizes for gopher tails were given to the school children. Daysland W.I. is taking up the study of noxious weeds, also the care and cultivation of bulbs and flowers. Poultry-raising received much attention. Children are encouraged to keep the school yards neat and clean. Fifty cents is given to each school for flowers or seeds. A prize is also given for the best kept school yard and this was closely contested. A flower show is planned for this fall.

Vermilion and Alexandra Constituencies are making a study of turning houses into homes, making gardens and planting trees, beautifying the small towns and cemeteries. Such tender vegetables as cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, celery and corn do well here. A flower show was planned for the conference, but the lateness of the date made it impossible.

Edson Constituency is doing good work. From Jasper comes a report that it had the best fair last fall that has ever been held there. On account of no natural soil the women are working under difficulties, as all the soil has to be hauled from considerable distance. In spite of this handicap these enthusiastic workers have wonderful gardens of both flowers and vegetables. A large sum of money was spent in improving the school grounds. A competition in window boxes will be held this fall. The members here think that snapshots are a good medium of advertising what can be grown in your own locality.

Stony Plain Constituency is not making any outstanding effort in this department, but the members are proving themselves real home-makers and are taking an active interest in gardens and grounds made attractive with flowers and shrubs. The care of baby chicks is also an item of interest to them.

Lacombe Constituency.—The convener here is urging a tree-planting campaign throughout the district and hopes to awaken an interest among W. I. members in community improvement and the beautifying of homes. Iola W. I. sent a petition to the municipal council asking that trees along the roadside that do not interfere with road-making be saved.

Calgary and Okotoks Constituency.—Trees, flowers and shrubs are being grown more and more every year. Small fruits and berries, also crab-apples and plums are being started. One member took first prize for roses at the Calgary flower show. Other prizes were also captured by W. I. enthusiasts. Poultry-raising is on the increase. Cemetery work is done, and "Clean Up" and "Paint Up" campaigns have been held.

Medicine Hat Constituency.—Bow Island is very much interested in shelter belts, flower and vegetable gardens. A splendid display of garden products was shown at the constituency conference. Medicine Hat members are growing roses and a great variety of other flowers. A first prize for dahlias was won by this branch at the conference. Walsh devoted one meeting to agriculture, when tractors vs. horses on the farm was discussed. The fence around the cemetery has been rebuilt. Manyberries W.I. mem-

bers turned out and cleaned up the cemetery; weeds were cut and sagebrush grubbed. The U.F.W.A. and the Girls' Club and a number of the men of the town helped with this work. Beds of flowers were planted, and every grave was decorated with a cross of flowers. It is planned to make this an annual event. This branch has chosen the rose as its flower, and each member is planting at least one. A prize is offered for the best bloom. Several prizes were carried off by this branch at the horticultural show which was held in connection with the conference.

Warner Constituency sends a report that is most encouraging of a flower and vegetable show which was staged in connection with the constituency conference. This enterprise was highly praised by competent judges. So successful was this exhibition that over \$100.00 was subscribed toward this fund the early part of this year to provide for a bigger and better show this fall. New Dayton W.I. will compete this year and give some of the prizes.

Coronation Constituency reports good gardens, wonderful flowers and trees beautify the homes, shrubs and hedges improve schools cemeteries, and public buildings as well as the homes of our members. The quality of both cream and eggs has improved by selling through the pools. Heavier production of poultry is encouraged. Small fruits receive more attention every year. Three young people attended the agricultural schools.

Vegreville Constituency.—The Vegreville constituency reports that papers were given on gardening and poultry-raising. Vegetable seeds and cuttings were exchanged, and a horticultural question box was answered by the convener. The Vegreville W.I. had an address on gardening from a member of the horticultural society. The W.I. gave assistance for three days to the exhibition association during the fair, taking charge of the women's exhibits and the fruit display for the Vegreville district, which won three prizes at the provincial fair. Tofield is improving the school grounds.

Macleod Constituency is continuing with the cemetery work begun last year by planting 1,200 trees. Standoff W.I. is planning to plant trees in six different school yards, and is now considering ways and means of doing this.

Cochrane Constituency.—Crossfield has spent \$259.60 on beautifying the cemetery, and a lecture was given on gardening and the care of perennials.

Olds West Constituency has fine gardens, and made a study of rotation of crops and poultry-raising. Small fruits are receiving marked attention. Beautifying homes is of common interest, with tree-planting general. Native shrubs are being used for hedges. The growing of seeds and how to make a hot-bed were topics of study. Harmattan held a very successful flower and vegetable show in August, the children's section being especially interesting and attractive.

Taber Constituency was one of the first to hold flower shows. At Coal-dale a park is under way which will cost \$500. Beekeeping is one of the most important industries in this district; 300,000 pounds was produced last year in an area of about 20 square miles. Ever Ready helped with the school fair.

Victoria and Sturgeon Constituencies report that the Warspite W.I. is taking up the question of how to get rid of noxious weeds and the sawfly, which is a menace to agriculture in this locality. Bedding and potting plants has also been an interesting topic of study. The Institute has a member on the exhibition board. Tree-planting is popular throughout the constituencies. Pine Creek co-operates with the Board of Trade and helps the school fair.

Wainwright Constituency reports vigorous tree-planting campaigns and a very lively interest in gardening.

Gleichen Constituency reports tree-planting on the streets of Cluny this spring.

Cardston Constituency reports planting of tree belts. They are slowly but surely making permanent homes and are enthusiastic workers along all lines of agriculture.

Peace River, Grouard and Grande Prairie Constituencies have all done good work along agricultural lines. Erin Lodge has been kept busy home-building in this new country. Wild flowers are beautiful and luxuriant, but garden flowers are cultivated too. A wonderful display of asters and sweet

peas was shown at the Waterhole fair. Berries also do well. Indeed the possibilities of this part of the country are almost unlimited. High Prairie, Big Meadows and McLennan have all planted some shrubbery and hope to do much more. Small fruit-growing is a profitable industry here. Plum and cherry trees are being planted. A caragana hedge was planted around the cemetery. Lower Beaver Lodge has spent considerable money and time in improving the cemetery. Grande Prairie has ordered enough trees to plant all the main streets of the town.

These reports show that we are gradually building up a land of permanent homes which our children will be proud to have as their heritage.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN INDUSTRY

(Mrs. McIvor, Stettler, Convener)

The Committee on Canadian Industries, while a new one, is destined, by the variety of its associations and influences, to become a real factor in building up prosperity and better living conditions in our communities, and in this way we as women can do a great deal. It requires persistence, but that is a natural trait of our sex, and therefore one virtue less to cultivate. It requires determination to always demand the home-produced article when we shop. Here it will be well to mention that in the buying of home products it is necessary that they be of the highest quality and at a reasonable figure; therefore, price and quality being equal, it is an obligation to give preference to Alberta, Canadian and British Empire goods. This, however, does not discredit the foreign article, because we are dependent on a certain percentage of imports from an economical standpoint, rather it is the necessity to contribute to the support of the industries in our own country, and surely the real proof of prosperity lies in the healthy condition of the home market, the magnet that will attract industrial expansion. Probably indifference is the most deadening influence in this regard, largely because the thought has not occurred to us that 90 per cent. of the buying of household requisites is done by the women. It is not hard to see what an influence they assert in the sphere of trade development, and if I accomplish nothing more than to arouse in you the desire to spend that dollar bill earned by the labor produced from your own homes and place it where it will return bringing in its wake increased employment and industrial expansion, I shall feel that the effort is tremendously worth while.

One can discourse at great length on this subject and its allied possibilities, but I should like to say the obligations are not all ours—the Canadian manufacturers have a responsibility too. They will have to turn out the best possible product in order to compete profitably with the imported article.

While it has not been possible to correspond directly with all, I have attempted the next best thing. Material respecting the natural resources, industries and relative products has been gathered, papers prepared and sent out as demanded relating to above subjects; special articles written on Empire Shopping week (a movement entirely launched by women, which as you know has now spread its message to all parts of the British Empire and has been endorsed by both labor and finance). Interviews were held with visiting trade commissioners on conditions in other countries. I served on the provincial committee in connection with Empire Shopping week in Alberta; was a special guest of the Board of Trade and Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their luncheon held during Empire Shopping week to popularize the idea. The menu consisted of all local products, which proved not only a revelation but a source of delight to the palate. A series of radio addresses relative to the industries of our province was arranged, and a special programme was planned during the above week. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor kindly consented to give the opening address, and read the following telegram from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:

"I heartily congratulate Canada on inauguration of Empire Shopping week throughout the Dominion. The increase of inter-empire trade which it is the purpose of the movement to foster, is an object which has my whole-hearted support, and I wish Empire Shopping week in Canada an immediate and lasting success."

Mayor Bury spoke, emphasizing the economic necessity of home industry. Mr. Howard Stutchbury, Alberta Trade Commissioner and Secretary of the

Canadian Coal Committee, explained the relations of prosperous conditions to immigration. We assisted temporarily in the campaign of the Canadian Coal Committee by the forming of resolutions to bring to bear on the Dominion Government the matter of a competitive coal rate, and are proud to say that due to the vision and promptitude of our president, Mrs. Wellington Huyck, and the members of the board, the Alberta Women's Institutes were the first organization to return completed resolutions.

From Cochrane comes a report radiating enthusiasm and filled with valuable information concerning Alberta and its many phases of agriculture and industrial life. The report states that a special meeting was held and papers given relating to the subject, as well as an essay competition. Galahad, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Medicine Hat, Sedgewick and Delia also sent in reports telling of their work along buy-at-home lines. From other parts of the province come similar stories of progress.

A suggested programme for procedure, with accompanying letters, was sent out and acknowledged, and over 500 copies of the women's shopping lists were mailed and distributed.

We know that 14 per cent. of the world's supply of coal is in our province. The future growth of the coal industry and securing of markets will be a big factor in bringing prosperity to the west and greatly aid in attracting industrial plants. Iron ore has been mined on the shores of Lake Athabasca. There is also gas and petroleum in vast quantities, and daily we hear of new wells being brought in. In the north there are 3,000 miles of tar sands which when treated are capable of paving practically the whole North American continent. There is a salt well at McMurray from which salt has already been transported, and this industry will grow as soon as rail facilities are provided. Clay and shales used in the manufacture of pottery are found in large quantities around Medicine Hat, making it possible for thriving industries to produce high grade pottery, bricks and glass. Silica, a fine sand used in the manufacture of glass, is also to be found in this province. With the discovery of bentonite, a medicated clay, which is found near Edson, Alberta, a very fine hair shampoo and face cleanser or clay pack is now being made, and is being used almost entirely by the beauty parlors throughout the province. In the city of Calgary is located the Royal Crown Soap Works, where numbers of soaps, washing powders, oils, greases, furniture polishes and creams are manufactured, and there are several refineries now operating in the province. Other industries include the garment factories, one of which turns out a variety of women's wear, including dresses for every occasion, well made, and under the best conditions. Work clothes, mackinaws, shirts, hats and men's wear are also made in the factories of the larger centres. The sugar beet industry, so close to you, needs no introduction; the quality of its products is of a high order. Brooms, boots and shoes, extracts, cereals, flour, macaroni, yeast, candies, biscuits, and vinegar are also manufactured in this province.

The packing plants occupy a prominent place in the industrial life of our province, as also does the new canning factory located at Edmonton. The Alberta soil produces the finest quality peas, beans, carrots, beets, spinach, and because of this new factory we shall now be able to produce Alberta canned vegetables. Alberta clover honey is second to none in flavor.

There are many other smaller industries rising up around us whose future too is dependent on our custom. Our province, on account of its natural resources, offers a wide field for manufacturing enterprises.

Up to the present time agriculture has held first place, but we cannot all follow the plow; therefore, industry is growing apace, and thereby providing our youth with other sources of employment. Industrial research is occupying a more important place in our universities, and rightly so, in a world where competition is a vital factor and where science and discovery has raised industry to a high plane.

Our motto is "For Home and Country," and ladies, there is no greater way to serve them than by supporting home industries. I may leave this thought with you—"What Alberta makes, makes Alberta." Let us bring to our fair Dominion, by our interest and support, that measure of prosperity that is rightfully its own.

ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE GIRLS' CLUBS

(Mrs. J. Macgregor Smith, Edmonton, Supervisor)

My first year as Supervisor of the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs began after the convention at Banff in July. I attended the convention as a guest, to get acquainted with the girls. I found eighty of the finest girls it has ever been my privilege to meet. Girls sincere and earnest in their endeavor to make their clubs the best girls' clubs in Canada—girls continually asking what can we do to make our clubs more interesting. With this thought in mind I outlined a contest to "sell" Alberta from an agricultural standpoint. The main idea of the contest was given in a circular letter sent to the secretaries of the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs October 21st. The paragraph which I quote sums up briefly the plan:

"Let us have a team of three girls from each Women's Institute Girls' Club in Alberta to take part in the competition. The demonstration should be one half-hour in length, to be judged not only by the results on the audience, but whether or not the team sells the idea of 'Agriculture in Alberta.' This is the fundamental idea of the whole competition, and is most important."

To the team coming first the prize was a trip for the three girls and their supervisor to Toronto to be the Alberta Women's Institute representatives to the Canadian National Exhibition, transportation being given by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a grant from the Department of Agriculture, which will help with the living expenses. To the team coming second the Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, will give one week at a school of agriculture, when the winners of the school fairs attend to compete. The winner of this team will receive a free scholarship to their nearest school of agriculture.

This competition was far better than I had hoped it could be. The contests were held in Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton during the Easter holidays. The winning team was from Wetaskiwin, Mrs. J. A. Rodell, Supervisor; the team coming second was from Warner, Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Supervisor. Two teams deserving honorable mention were the teams from Delia, Mrs. Geo. Martin, Supervisor, and from Daysland, Miss Isabel Noble, Supervisor.

Every team did well. The one criticism that I shall make is—many of the teams attempted too much; they did not confine themselves to agriculture, but gave the natural resources of the province as well. I must speak of the co-operation we received in this undertaking. At Lethbridge we were entertained by the Women's Institute and Board of Trade. In Calgary Mrs. Grevette, the president of the Women's Institute, and Mrs. J. F. Price were responsible for the good time there. In Edmonton the manufacturers donated most generously toward the entertaining of the girls, and this was no small item, as there were fifty girls to board and room.

The Wetaskiwin girls gave a remarkable demonstration on dairying. Their material was good, accurate and complete. The team work was the best in the province. Appearance and conduct was excellent. They were business-like, happy, courteous, inspiring confidence in the information they were giving. I want to assure you the Women's Institute and the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs have a team, the members of which are Doris Hanna, Lauretta Vickers and Norma Nelson, of whom we and the province of Alberta may be very proud.

The Warner girls gave a splendid demonstration on wool, showing all the steps from the wool on the sheep's back until it was ready to weave.

We began the year with \$7.06 in the treasury. As our secretary lives in Grande Prairie, which is a very expensive trip into Edmonton, it has been impossible for us to have an executive meeting, all our work being done by correspondence. I have written 965 letters this year. I have a file in which every letter is kept. A card catalogue of the reports of all the Girls' Clubs assists me in knowing which club is working. It seemed to take the secretaries of the clubs a long time before they began sending me their reports. I am now receiving reports regularly from seventy clubs. There are a number of clubs that I hear about that are not reporting. These clubs do not receive the material sent to the other clubs. We revised the constitu-

tion and by-laws for the local and provincial clubs. They are now ready and can be had on application to the Home Bureau office.

We have a new uniform—white middie blouse, trimmed with green braid and a green tie, our club colors, with a blue serge skirt. This received the approval of all the girls at the contests where it was demonstrated. The Emery Company of Edmonton are giving a uniform to each of the members of the winning team to wear to Toronto.

I attended the district conferences at Lethbridge, Stettler and Edmonton, at each place hearing interesting reports on Girls' Club work. Particularly in the southern part of the province the bond between the Women's Institute and Women's Institute Girls' Clubs is very strong.

Our activities are reported in the Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton papers by Jean Blewett, who is filling out the unexpired term of our publicity convener, Gladys Ricker, who has left the province.

Each month on the first Monday I have talked over C.K.U.A. to the girls. One month I heard from 12 clubs that they were "listening in."

At the G.C. convention in Banff the girls voted to go to Jasper Park for their 1928 convention.

As no definite information about financial assistance for this convention was secured until May 21st, letters to the secretary of the G.C. could not be sent before this date. Immediately after this date I took the question of camping facilities up with the Y.W.C.A. camp officials, and found that the accommodation was not satisfactory. At the meeting of the advisory board of the A.W.I., held in Calgary May 28th, they decided to advise the executive of the Girls' Clubs to cancel their convention this year.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S HOME BUREAU SERVICE

(By Jessie C. Macmillan, Director)

The work of the Women's Home Bureau Service branch was seriously interrupted in the fall of 1927, on account of the severe weather conditions and the outbreak of infantile paralysis.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, 247 short courses were held during the year; 150 of these courses were held under the auspices of the Women's Institutes, 4 jointly by the Women's Institutes and the United Farm Women of Alberta, 6 jointly by the Women's Institutes and the Women's Institutes Girls' Clubs, 12 were applied for and given to the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs. Total attendance at all short courses, 17,229.

Returns have been received from 136 Institutes. The income of these amounts to \$35,285, giving an average of \$260 per Institute. Up to date you have 318 branches.

Your organization held 38 constituency conferences, with a total attendance of 2,000; also two district conferences.

Twenty-three short courses and 7 demonstration lectures were given under the heading of foods, cooking and household administration. Every day we hear and read about diet, what to eat, and what to avoid eating. The interest shown in foods in their relationship to health and body-building value is on the increase. We are beginning in a small way to realize the importance of diet in the relationship to health and disease. The bureau issues an excellent bulletin on diet for use in cases of constipation and for the prevention of this condition.

Sewing courses have been held for three and five days. In these every type of work has been covered from the simplest garment to tailored coats and suits.

Millinery courses have been held for three and five days. Along with the making of hats, demonstrations have been given in the making of flowers and trimmings.

Basketry courses have been held for three and five days. The type of work done under this heading is changing rapidly, and will continue to do so. Pieces of small furniture, such as ferneries, tables, etc., are being made successfully.

Raffia work in its many forms is being carried on and is extensively used in a variety of ways.

The Department of Health has taken over all the health and nursing lectures and short courses. Any applications for this work coming to this branch are forwarded to Miss Clark, Superintendent of Nurses. Every effort is made to co-operate with other departments and thus avoid overlapping.

It is hoped that in the future the branch may be able, along with provincial organizations, to stimulate an interest in Canadian handicrafts—that is, in articles made in Canada from material grown and prepared here, i.e., a knitted shawl, the wool sheared from Canadian sheep, cleaned, carded, spun and knitted in a Canadian home would constitute a Canadian handicraft shawl. Flax grown in Canada and prepared and woven into linen would be handicraft linen. If you want to go further and dye this linen, you would grow the plants to give you the colour you need and have the natural dyes. I understand that fancy work in the ordinary accepted sense would not constitute a handicraft article according to a section of the Guild constitution, which says: "A branch of the Guild must not sell anything but hand-work made in Canada at its shop or exhibition."

Loan Collection, etc.

The work of the library goes on steadily, continuing the service it has always rendered and widening its scope. During 1927, 3,244 reference books and folders were sent out and 75 libraries were in circulation. The demand is on the increase for plays, information and entertainments and suggestions for community and social life development. In some districts you will find local talent well developed and improving each year.

Last year at your convention leaflets on "Links of Empire" were distributed. A few days ago Lady Apsley made a further appeal for the formation of more links. In the interest of this movement a radio address was given by a member of our staff; this address was printed in full in the Empire Record. Recently Mrs. Bowling has written asking for the 'teen age correspondents, as boys and girls in Australia want to exchange letters with boys and girls in Canada.

Committee on Immigration

The work of welcoming the newcomer has been carried out in Alberta, in some cases through a central committee, in other cases by one organization or person. The provincial committee feels deeply grateful to organizations and individuals who have given of their time and contributed so liberally in work and personal service. Those who have been helped and welcomed appreciate your assistance, and in a good many cases show their gratitude by helping in the work once they have got settled themselves.

The Departments of Health and Agriculture offered to provide training for emergency home helpers at one of the schools of agriculture if a sufficient number of suitable applicants came forward for this training. The number applying did not justify the putting on of this course.

As you all know, the branch takes a new name and hopes to develop on a wider basis after the 1st of July. The services of the Alberta Women's Bureau will be available to organizations on a non-sectarian and non-partisan basis. It is hoped that districts whose residents are interested in the work done by our branch, and who wish to receive help will form bureau committees, these committees to be composed of members or organizations wanting short course work, this central committee being the means of communication with the Department.

There is an organization which you sometimes see referred to in the press. It is called "Toc H"—that was the name given by the Army Signallers to Talbot House during the war. This organization does not compete with existing institutions, but seeks to provide them with workers. The Women's Home Bureau Service branch is like this great society, non-partisan and non-sectarian. It has endeavored to give service to those asking for assistance, and we can honestly say that the spirit animating the work has been good. I think we can claim, at least in part, to have kept the pledge so beautifully expressed in the "Toc H", "Four points of the compass," which pledges its members "to think fairly, love widely, build bravely and spread the gospel without preaching it."

REPORT OF PUBLICITY SECRETARY

(Mrs. J. F. Price, Calgary)

If any writer you know had told you that for the last ten years he or she had been turning out two books a year, an average length of 50,000 words each, you would realize at once that at least he or she had not been idle. That is a conservative estimate of the work of your publicity secretary, if she had just written for the one paper—the Alberta Farmer or Calgary Herald Weekly—twenty books on W.I. work. But that is only one paper, for two-thirds of this material has been supplied weekly to two other papers—copy concerning the north to the Edmonton Journal Weekly or Alberta Farm Journal, and copy dealing with the south in the Lethbridge Herald.

Rain or shine, sickness or health, the reports that come in from over two hundred branches must be filed according to their district, then read carefully, news items culled and typed in four copies, three sent regularly fifty-two times a year to three papers. Then there are the magazines—the Westerner, that receives copy regularly for its bi-monthly issues; the Western Home Monthly, that gives us a turn of four provinces, which means material for about four issues each year; other Canadian agricultural and W.I. magazines, which take our special stories when they “break”—I refer to the Maritime Farmer, the Quebec syndicate (some five or six publications), the B.C. Agricultural Journal, and Home and Country of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The copy of the forty-two constituency conferences has to be gone over, re-typed in duplicate or triplicate form—the north to the north, the south to the south. Also I have personally reported two district conferences, one at Lethbridge and one at Stettler.

The papers, or at least the daily papers, pay for this, the regular income being \$47.50 per month. This finances the publicity department. From this also is bought all supplies of paper and envelopes, carbon paper, and stamps. There is also the wear and tear on a typewriter. I am now on my third machine, a second-hand one, and two new ones in ten years.

I am glad to announce that the Farm and Ranch Review intends to carry one column per issue, or two columns of our news per month, in its woman's department, of which Mrs. Annie Genge Larbalistier is now editor. Mrs. Larbalistier is a veteran member of the W.I. too.

Again let me say there are only two things I expect from the local W.I., from the person who does your publicity, usually the secretary: (1) Get the report of the meeting to me as soon as possible, preferably the evening of the day of the meeting; (2) if there is a local paper, get the account in the next issue. If you are a constituency publicity convener, get a report of the constituency conference to me as soon as possible.

During this season do not become impatient if branch news does not appear, for every available bit of space is taken up with the conferences.

If you send copy and follow the publicity “do's and don'ts,” a copy of which should be in the possession of every W.I. and passed on with the minute book, and you do not see the news of your reports, complain. I can always trace the trouble and give you a copy of what news has appeared. I welcome complaints. It shows interest, and invariably it gets me in direct touch with the person responsible for sending it.

Recently I was very much impressed by the statement of a prominent Alberta educationalist, who had been born and educated in Ontario: “I am so sorry for the children of the west,” she said. “They so lack the tradition of environment. In the east almost every tree or landmark has some historical significance.” That is true. But we have our landmarks, too, only our children do not know them. What organization, situated as it is in every corner of the province, can remedy this situation better than the Women's Institutes? Scour your neighborhood for these places before it is too late. The old timers will tell you. Don't let your community do away with the first house. Preserve the remnants of the old forts. You in the south follow the line of the first famous march of the North-West Mounted Police. You in the north follow MacKenzie's trail. Already old Fort Edmonton has been torn down. The historic spruce on the Peace Hill near Wetaskiwin has been cut down. Let me read you this poem written by a Calgary woman, Hilda Walker Davies, an old timer of Wetaskiwin:

THE SPRUCE

When Crees and Blackfeet made their truce,
 They sat them down by a tree of spruce,
 And there on the Peace Hill's rounded crest,
 They buried their hatchets and said "O rest!"
 The spruce tree to itself had said—
 "I shall be here when these men are dead."

So it lorded it over the prairies grand,
 A sentinel guide in a peaceful land,
 And often in its deep green shade
 The pioneers' children happily played.
 The balm and the poplar grew close by,
 But the old spruce towered toward the sky.

Since childhood's days I'd known that tree—
 'Twas just like a dear old friend to me.
 Then I wandered back, but just to find,
 By many friends I was left behind;
 So I turned to the hill, my heart a load,
 And they'd cut down the tree—to mend a road.

"Do's and Don'ts for Reports

(Suggestions from Mrs. J. F. Price)

Following is a set of directions in preparing reports:

1. Write plainly, and in cases 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 for your clippings.
6. Get personally acquainted with your local editors. Find out what they want and give it to them.
7. 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.
8. Above all, be accurate.
9. Don't send a blank sheet. Surely you did something when you met.
10. Don't put "Regular business done." Tell what it was.
11. 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 the 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 results.

Cemetery work—Buying site, its cost, location and 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 the 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.

Resolutions—Report discussion concerning these.

School Fairs—Where held, cost, special prizes, general description, pictures.

Playground Equipment—Descriptions 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 Women 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.

AN EDITORIAL WRITTEN BY MR. JOHN WODELL OF THE ALBERTA FARMER

One of the most potent influences for betterment among Canadian communities, both urban and rural, is the Women's Institute organization. If any belligerent masculine of the species wishes to dispute this statement I am prepared to do battle for the women at any time. The woman who conceived the idea of a Woman's Institute was a good friend of mine. Before she succeeded in impressing her ideas upon the government of Ontario, we had many long talks and conferences. In these I came to know what was in the back of Mrs. Hoodless' brain, as it were, and as a result I was an enthusiastic advocate of her cause. Mrs. Hoodless has gone to her reward, dying in harness just as she would have wished to do. Her work goes on, as it should, being a work that stands for community betterment and that is continually progressive in its every detail. This busy Hamilton, Ontario, housewife, with a husband and family to look after, might easily have convinced herself that in looking after her own family she was doing all that was required of her as a citizen. Other housewives thus convinced themselves, but Mrs. Hoodless was not built in that sort of a mould, strongly insistent in her mind was the conviction that beyond her own immediate family obligations she had others which she owed to her community. It was not enough that the Hoodless family should be well looked after so long as there were other families that were suffering through carelessness or ignorance. Feeling that she had a message of helpfulness for her less fortunate sisters, she made it her business to deliver that message.

I could tell you much of the trials this devoted woman went through before she succeeded in getting recognition from the authorities for her cause. It all happened in those days before women had the vote and before they were regarded, as the Supreme Court of Canada still refuses to regard them under the British North America Act, as "persons." Mrs. Hoodless interviewed officials of city councils, school boards and the Ontario government. In most cases they were a hostile lot of males, resenting generally

the idea of a woman "butting in" on what they considered their heaven-given prerogative to boss and rule the community roost. But this woman was pleasant and patient in the face of all opposition, much of it more or less offensive. She believed in her cause and its ultimate success. To demonstrate the value of her idea she organized in her home city classes for young women and older women, and these she personally superintended, working out in them the plans she had for the larger organization. These classes were a success and, in time, she beat down hostile criticism and silenced it forever. Thank God, before she was called from her earthly labor she had lived to see the Women's Institute cause triumph, her call coming at a time when she was busier than ever before, planning still greater things for the cause. I don't know of a more noble character than that of Adelaide Hoodless; I have never known a woman who in a good cause showed greater ability or who faced anything like the same tremendous difficulties, surmounted them all and lived to see her cause triumph in spite of them.

And what of the cause she espoused? What of the organization she conceived and brought into being, recognized today by governments, communities and individuals as all important? From coast to coast in Canada Women's Institutes flourish. Over in the homeland of Britain the idea has spread, and we are now getting fraternal messages from the women of England to the women of Canada through the W.I. It would be foolish to ask whether this organization has community value, just as it would be foolish to question its worth to the individual woman who places herself within its sphere of influence. Certainly no one in this province would for a moment suggest that we should be as well off without as with the Women's Institute. One has but to view the organization's wide zone of activities to realize that without it life for humans would be far less pleasant and the outlook for the future far from attractive. The Women's Institute not only gathers the women of our various communities into a fraternizing organization, which is a fine thing in itself, but it organizes them in a community way for service greater and more valuable than would be possible lacking such an organization. It enables the women of rural sections of the country to take advantage of mental and physical aids to improvement that would not be available to them at all as individuals outside the Institute. By its programme it spurs them into betterment activities outside their own particular households—activities which, though having community improvement as their first consideration, react in most beneficial manner upon every individual in the community. It is not necessary for me in these columns to go into detail. The Alberta Farmer week by week gives its readers full reports of the various Women's Institute locals of this province. There you can see for yourself just what it is accomplishing for the benefit of its members and for the betterment of living conditions for everyone. I am not apologizing for this extended commendation of Women's Institutes. Long as it is, it is by no means long enough to give adequate treatment to the subject. What I hope is that as a result of this imperfect endorsement more people will be brought to a realization of the value of the W.I., and will thus come within its sphere of beneficent influence.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE HOADLEY

It is with special pleasure that I come to meet you at your convention this year, when you take the first step in your reconstruction work. This morning you passed a resolution asking the government to help you with graduated financial assistance during the next five years. As soon as this resolution was passed, I saw the Premier, the Honorable J. E. Brownlee, and as a result of my consultation with him I am now able to tell you that your request has been granted, and the government will pay to your provincial secretary-treasurer the amount of money which has been agreed upon between the government and your advisory board. A meeting of the Alberta Women's Bureau Advisory Board was held at two o'clock, and I know that you will appreciate their action when I tell you that they have heartily endorsed the decision of the government to give you assistance in the form of a reconstruction fund. I think that you will agree with me when I say that with such hearty good-will and co-operation in your new venture, it is a

foregone conclusion that at the end of five years you will be financially on an independent basis, as you are now in all your work.

I come to you in a dual capacity, as Minister of Health and Agriculture. First, I wish to mention a few things in connection with health and the prevention of disease conditions. None of your work touches more closely our health problem than that spoken of in your president's address, and also emphasized by Dr. MacMurchy, the reduction of our maternal death rate. The reduction of that death rate can only be accomplished by preventive measures, and prevention can only be secured by education and the practical and intelligent use of the knowledge which we have and can acquire. Preventive measures are not as a rule complicated or obscure; they mainly consist of regularity of habit, good and suitable food simply prepared, cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight, a sufficiency of work, recreation and rest. I have detailed these things shortly because, though they are called simple, we suffer from many ills because the putting of these rules into effect seems to be the problem before us. As our maternal death rate is what we find, we must conclude that there is much and important work to be done. Pre-natal care, the necessary skilled help at the time of birth and after-care all tend to turn our minds to such means of prevention as the training of mobile housekeepers, types of training for nurses and the education of our people in the finest art of all, "The Art of Living."

There is a problem which we have always with us, nursing in the rural districts. Couple with that problem an expression we are all familiar with, "the born nurse." Sometimes this type of girl or woman has no difficulty in making 10th, 11th and 12th grade standing, but sometimes this is not possible. It seems from observations which have been made that we are demanding too high an educational standard in some cases, and so are excluding many girls from the service who would make excellent nurses. If nurses in training took two years' work and could get a diploma for that period they could then go into general work. If they wished to take another year or longer in some special branch they could do so, receiving a certificate in that branch when qualified.

I have had this matter under consideration for some time, and I hope to be able to go into its detailed consideration before long. You can rest assured that the subject will be thoroughly investigated before action is taken, but from information already in my possession I am hopeful of finding at least a partial solution of a condition which is acute and cannot with safety be ignored.

I have mentioned the importance of making intelligent use of the knowledge we have or can acquire. It will be helpful to us all if you will watch carefully the development of hospitalization, give encouragement to those interested in the establishment of community hospitals, known to us by the name of municipal hospitals. Assist in forming public opinion in connection with the prevention of the spread of disease by a study and observance of our laws dealing with communicable diseases, and watching closely what helps or retards our children. Many suggestions are being made and things are being done every day in an endeavor to mitigate the suffering of the human race. Those of you who heard Dr. McCullough give his address last year on "The Prevention of Nervous and Mental Break-down" will not easily forget the patient who is thus afflicted. We realized, as we listened to Dr. McCullough make his plea, how much can be done by observation and kindness to avert illness of this kind.

As Minister of Agriculture I wish to tell you that I have followed your work closely along the line of beautifying your homes, villages and towns. It is not necessary for me to emphasize the value and importance of this movement, as His Honor Lieutenant Governor Egbert and the Honorable J. E. Brownlee have both developed this theme most eloquently for you. A friend said to me the other day, "We used to think we could not grow flowers and fruits here, and so we were without them for years." If we had not tried to grow these things we would still be convinced that their production was an impossibility, and the thought comes into your mind, as it comes to mine. Are we still going to refrain from using the latent riches that are within our reach, or are we going to be strong and risk disappointment, knowing that in the end we will reach something finer and better?

I know of no other organization which has a wider field of possibilities before it or greater ability to assist in the work of building into the fabric and life of this country the highest ideals of life and service. I hope that you will remember that in your work and interests I am your friend, and I leave you now, wishing you God-speed and every success in your undertakings.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be called the Provincial Organization of the Alberta Women's Institutes.

ARTICLE II.—MOTTO.

The motto of the Provincial Organization 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 Branch Institutes, which have been or may hereafter be formed under the Women's Institute Act.

(b) The organization shall be strictly non-partizan and non-sectarian in every phase of the work, and no Institute shall be operated in the interest of any party, sect or society, but for the equal good of all citizens.

(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.—OBJECT.

(a) The object shall be to unite the influence and enterprise of Alberta women, and to co-ordinate the efforts and further the plans of all Branches for home improvement and community betterment.

(b) To promote Educational, Moral, Social and Civic measures, and to compare methods of study and work.

(c) To develop Agriculture, and co-operate with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

(d) To voice the sentiment of the Branches on all matters of importance within the scope of Women's Institute work.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERSHIP.

Members of a Branch Institute which has a membership of at least eight, and has held at least four meetings during the preceding year, shall be considered members of the Provincial Organization.

ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS.

(a) The officers of the Provincial Organization shall be a President, Vice-President, one Director from each District (who by virtue of office shall be a Vice-President of the Provincial Organization), a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) These officers, with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and an officer of the Department, shall constitute the Advisory Board, each member of which shall report to the Annual Convention.

(c) Two Directors, one of whom shall be the Provincial President, shall be elected at the Convention, biennially, to serve on the Executive Board of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

(d) The Provincial President, Vice-President, and 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 meetings; they shall meet at the call of the President or Secretary-Treasurer.

as circumstances require, and shall have power to fill any vacancy on the Advisory Board for the unexpired time, and to appoint special committees for special subjects.

ARTICLE VII.—ELECTION.

(a) All elections for Provincial officers shall be by ballot, after previous verbal nominations, for a term of two years.

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

(c) No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, except the Secretary-Treasurer, who may be retained indefinitely by unanimous vote of the Convention body.

(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 annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of voting delegates present, provided that the proposed amendments have been submitted in writing at the previous annual meeting, or by the unanimous vote of all present.

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

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

(a) The Provincial President shall preside at all meetings of the Provincial Organization and at the Advisory Board and the Executive Committee meetings. She shall appoint all Provincial Conveners of Standing Committees, subject to the approval of the Advisory Board, and shall have general supervision of the work throughout the Province.

(b) In the absence of the President it shall be the duty of the Vice-President to perform the duties of the President, also to assist her in devising and executing plans of work.

(c) It shall be the duty of the District Director, who by virtue of office is Vice-President of the Province, to attend meetings of the Advisory Board; to have a general supervision of the work in her District, and to arrange for the annual District Conference, after consulting with the Provincial President. She shall, as far as possible, assist the Constituency Convenir in her district in organizing new Branches, and endeavor to foster and stimulate the W.I. spirit.

(d) The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Advisory Board, the Executive Committee, and the minutes of the Annual Convention. She shall have charge of all documents and papers relating to the business of the organization. She shall conduct all correspondence of the Provincial Organization, and shall keep a correct list of all Branches belonging thereto, of Provincial Officers, Constituency Conveners, and the Conveners of Standing Committees.

(e) She shall receive and hold all moneys belonging to the Provincial Organization, and keep an itemized account of all receipts and disbursements; shall pay all accounts according to instruction of Advisory Board. She shall close her books in sufficient time before the date set for the Annual Convention to allow proper auditing by an official auditor chosen by the Advisory Board. She shall give a bond subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, and shall make report in detail at the Annual Convention of receipts and disbursements. She shall, within six weeks after the election of her successor, turn over to such successor all moneys, vouchers, books, etc., of the Provincial Organization under her control, covering all transactions to the time at which she ceased to hold office.

(f) Necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Organization may be refunded from the treasury by order of the Advisory Board.

ARTICLE II.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

(a) The Standing Committees for the Provincial Organization shall be: Director of Women's Institutes Girls' Clubs, Child-Welfare and Public Health, Education and Better Schools, Legislation, Immigration, Household Economics, Agriculture, Canadianization and National Events, and Publicity.

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

(c) The duties of Director of Women's Institute Girls' Clubs shall be as directed by the Advisory Board.

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. To send copies of outline to the District Directors and to Constituency Conveners. To obtain report from her Constituency chairman, and to summarize these, and make a report at the Convention.

ARTICLE III.—DUES.

(a) The yearly dues from each Branch to the Provincial Fund shall be 50 cents per capita, to be reckoned on the membership at the time of the December meetings.

(b) Dues shall be payable to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer of 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, Secretary-Treasurer, Past Provincial Presidents, Provincial Conveners of Standing Committees, Constituency Conveners, and one Official Delegate from each Branch.

(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 Annual 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, and two other members appointed by the President. Resolutions, so far as possible, should be sent to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer at least one month before the Annual Convention.

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

ARTICLE VI.—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

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