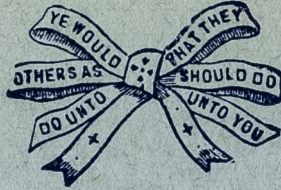




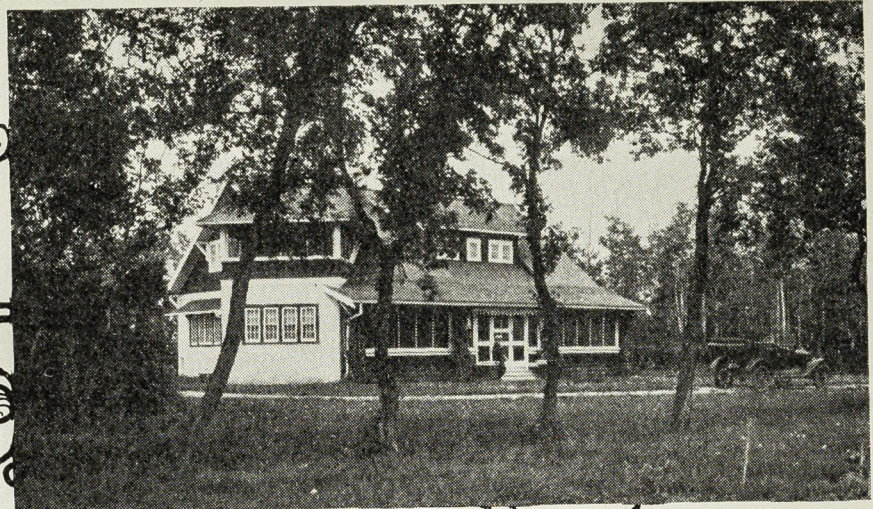
Women

JV/9 114

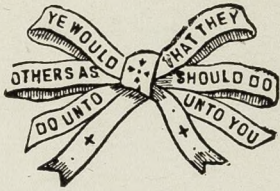


Canada A Call to Women

Written by Members of the National
Council of Women of Canada.



THE TRAIL OF THE BUILDER OF NATIONS.—Upper left, original homestead of a western farmer; upper right, home of same farmer within 15 years; lower left, a row of homes in Vancouver, British Columbia; lower right, one of Ottawa's stately homes.



Canada

A Call to Women

Written by Members of the National
Council of Women of Canada.

PRINTED IN CANADA

74026—1½

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. FOREWORD, by Miss Carmichael..	7
2. CANADA, by Miss C. E. Whitton, M.A..	9
3. EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS IN CANADA, by Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A..	18
4. SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, by Mrs. Ninian Smillie... ..	21
5. OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATED WOMEN IN CANADA, by Miss Elsinore Macpherson, M.A..	26
6. SOME CANADIAN LAWS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN, by Mrs. O. C. Edwards..	28
7. FUTURE CANADIANS, by Mrs. Lawrence..	35
8. MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES, by Mrs. Adam Shortt, M.D..	39
9. The NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, by Mrs. Willoughby Cum- mings, D.C.L..	42

FOREWORD

THE British Empire Exhibition has afforded the National Council of Women of Canada the long coveted opportunity of placing Canada before the Empire as a land with a special call to women.

The articles herein, which the courtesy of the Federal Government has made possible to have published, are all contributed by members of this Council.

It is worthy of note that the writers have not unduly stressed the material resources of our Dominion, rich though they be. Its forests and mines, its vast prairies with their wheat growing possibilities, its magnificent waterways, its varied climate and its unrivalled scenery, all combine to constitute a glorious heritage, but the National Council of Women of Canada realizes that not in these lie the true glory of any land, particularly a democracy such as ours.

To determine such one must seek the ideals that stimulate the thought and govern the action of a people, so the educational systems of our Provinces are outlined and some of the outstanding moral and spiritual activities of our women portrayed, with the desire and hope that it may be made manifest that the real endeavour of the organized womanhood of Canada is to make the motto of the Council "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you," a living, operating force in the life of this great Dominion.

C. E. CARMICHAEL,
President.

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

Canada - Emigration
and immigration.

JV6035 (71)

CANADA

By Miss CHARLOTTE E. WHITTON, M.A., *Ottawa, Ontario*

"And every man's a king,
If he can only brag
That he was born in Canada,
Beneath the British flag."

SO sang a native singer of Canada, Pauline Johnson, the gifted Indian poetess. So to-day sing a million Canadian school children as they glimpse their heritage in this new land.

The Dominion of Canada comprises the greater part of the northern portion of the North American Continent. From Atlantic to Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Arctic Circle, it stretches, a vast area of 3,729,665 square miles, 300,200,000 acres of which are arable and only 57,201,000 acres of which are yet under cultivation. With this great expanse of territory situated mainly in the Temperate Zone, Canada enjoys a range of climate probably unequalled by any other country. Degrees of warmth and cold vary from the extreme summer heat and tanging winter cold of the interior of Quebec, Northern Ontario and Manitoba, to the almost insular evenness of temperature of Southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island; the mild winters and temperate summers of portions of Western Ontario, of the Maritimes, and Alberta, where the warm Chi-nook winds will carry away heavy snow in a few hours.

Contrary to former popular belief, Canada is neither ice-locked nor snow-bound. Beyond her extremely northern territories verging on the Arctic Circle, and the peaks of her majestic Rocky Mountains, Canada is free from snow-falls or heavy frost from early in May until late in September. From the spring solstice through to the riot of colour and fragrance that is the Canadian June, there is a fresh springing to life of flowers and forest, field and river; a blueness of sky; a green fragrance of soil; a warm freshness of bursting buds; a blindness of flooding sunlight; a singing of nesting birds; a piping of fledglings; a trumpeting of frogs in breaking ponds; a putting forth of clean, green needles in the evergreens; a crinkling and opening fullness of crocus, daffodil, narcissus and arbutus; a tingling of sap in awakening maples; and a coursing of blood in the veins of many that have grown weary of the winter warmth of fireside.



Ranch home of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Southern Alberta.

And through all this warm spring and sudden summer fullness, there is need neither of fur garments, nor woollen blanket, unless it be in the cool evenings of famous summering places in the Ontario Highlands, the Quebec Laurentians, or the Rockies. "The twenty-fourth of May—the Queen's Birthday"—is to the Canadian public what Whit Monday is to the Old Land. Cast off are the heavy winter garments, and the light muslins, calicoes and lawns of summer are donned. And all through the remarkably clear Canadian summer, clear, save for the occasional thunderstorm that breaks its heat, with welcome intervals, and the warm "growth" rains of the early summer, the children wear but the lightest of clothing. Then too the mirage of snow-banked houses disappears, for all the summer through in the average Canadian climate, stoves and furnaces are never lighted except for cooking purposes, and the fireplace knows a long idleness, while windows and doors are open all the bright day.

Beyond the great heat of a short time in August, known as "the dog days," there is little intense torpidity, the summer being an even temperate one, permitting of steady work in the field, office, house or shop. It is then that the fields ripen unto harvest, and from the golden hay in June late into autumn the Canadian farmer is busy garnering from his fields. Light food and cooling drinks are the order for the Canadian housewife during the summer season when her gardens or the markets are full of fresh vegetables of every variety known to the temperate zone; when the berries of bush and shrub, wild growth and garden-bed are plentiful, ushered in by the imported strawberry, at exorbitant price, early in March, and lasting until frost again yields the market to the tropical shipper. Fresh fruit and vegetables relieve the Canadian housewife of much of her labour in the summer, though she has the dread warm weather strain of continual washing and ironing of "the white clothes and light clothes" of summer wear. Then too comes the heavy toil known to every Canadian as "canning and preserving." Due to the abundance of vegetables and fruit of every description in the summer months, and the long winter when production outside is stilled for a time in frost beneath the snow, the thrifty Canadian cans the green vegetables and fruits in glass jars for a winter store, or preserves those of more dilettante type for her special winter dishes. Pickles, catsup, relishes and jellies are also "put up" in great abundance, and through the winter months the well-stored cellar of the Canadian farm or town home is visited for the family's needs much more than the merchant. This provisioning of home-made

production is so essential in successful housekeeping in Canada that the various Government departments not only issue pamphlets of description thereon, but employ demonstrators who organize classes for instruction in these arts.

Through the summer, fishing, boating, swimming, golfing, baseball, cricket, lacrosse, tennis, and all the typical sports of the Anglo-Saxon find their place in Canada. In the five Provinces of the East, and in British Columbia, few stretches are without a small creek or river affording a diversion of amusement. Every large city has its playgrounds, parks and gardens open to the public, while in almost all but the largest cities, every house has its own small plot of ground about it. There are few of the cities that have not a lake or bathing beach easy of access.

With September comes a shortening of the days, a lessening of the sun's intense warmth; and the cool clear nights that play harbinger to the Canadian autumn. The crops ripen to a whiteness in the fields; the brilliant flowers of autumn, the vivid golden rod, the purple aster, the blue sow-thistle and the red of the sumach tree, give sharp outline to the changing landscape. Large orange pumpkins fleck the brown of broken fields. With the first touch of frost comes the turning of all the leaves—the poplars and the birches to yellow, orange and gold; the maples into a thousand coloured gleams. For the early frosts turn the leaves to countless hues, but do not usually wrest them from the trees. Over all the land the autumn haze creeps apace and the woods are full of dropping nuts, falling leaves, scampering squirrels and whirring partridges. Overhead the geese and ducks wheel out in their dark triangular parties heading south. The nights are clear and crisp, the world a wondrous white in the glow of the harvest moon. A thicker hair creeps through the down of the beaver kitten and the bear cubs; the animals make ready their winter lairs and Canada prepares for her blanketing of snow.

Faltering flakes first fall in the early days of November, but the winter rarely "sets in" until the latter part of that month, and frequently not until the middle of December. But from early in October, the Canadian dons heavier clothing, his "fall-wear," as he calls the coats and garments of mid-weight that make up his out-door garb of the season. But with the heavy November frosts, changes are made to the heaviest of outer coats, and woollen clothes are his winter wear. The house clothing of the Canadian in the winter differs in no wise from the English garment of the colder season. Silks, serges, etc., with a heavy outer wrap, are worn the winter through.

Nor are the woollens hand-made from the wool of one's own sheep. There are but few and isolated farms to-day where even the wool of the heavy home-knit sox is spun and carded on the farm.

With the approach of winter, coal and wood are stored ahead, vegetables brought in and binned in the cellar for the long season, or banked in "root-houses." Of course in the cities these supplies are purchased the year round from the merchant or at market, but on the farm, in the village, and generally speaking in the towns, supplies are stored ahead. Houses are fitted with double windows against the heavy winter winds, and water pipes are straw packed against the frost. As every Canadian home, even the settler's small cabin, is fitted with a large "box" stove or a range, and as the average house has its own furnace system, it is generally admitted that the Canadian house is warmer in winter than the Old Country houses in the cold season.

The setting in of winter is signalled by the freezing of ponds, lakes and rivers, and of the ground to a depth of three to eight inches, and the settling of the snow, which in an average winter may vary anywhere from eight or ten inches to three feet deep. The fall will range from a few inches to several inches in twenty-four hours. The cool, clear winter air, the bright sun, and the steadiness of the temperature make the winter more healthful than many would believe. It is a time of rare beauty in the Canadian year—the heavy evergreen forests being covered with snow draperies, and the ground beneath a path of purest whiteness.

The Canadian winter has adapted the life of the people to itself. Ski-ing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, long winter tramps, sleighing, skating, hockey and ice-boating are sports in which the Canadian holds his own place near the world's highest rank. The smallest child early adapts himself to the cold, and streets or roadsides any winter day will be dotted with toddlers, shovelling in the snow as the English children in the sea sand, or dragging their small sleds after them.

National life too accommodates itself to the winter. It is then that one of Canada's greatest industries—lumbering—is at its height. Likewise trapping of fur-bearing animals goes on through the winter. Ice is also cut on the lakes and stored in ice-houses, packed in sawdust, for use through the summer heat. On the farm, wood is cut and hauled to market for firewood or timber. Necessary repairs are made to buildings and machinery; stock is kept in well-built barns where feed has been stored. Dairying and poultry raising knows its most profitable months.

In the town and city life goes on with very little variation from the open season of the year. Of course navigation is closed in the inland harbours until spring, but water-power is unaffected by the winter.

THE DOMINION'S PROGRESS

The Dominion of Canada is a confederation of nine Provinces. The earliest settlements were made by the French, in Nova Scotia and in Quebec, the latter a Province that is to-day largely occupied by Canadians of French descent. The country passed into the hands of the English with the capture of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, and to-day remains one of the Commonwealth of nations that form the British Empire. In 1763 there were in Canada but a few thousand people—some 70,000 French and perhaps 9,000 British. To-day the Dominion has a population of 9,000,000. Some idea of the life of the Dominion may be gathered from the fact that 49½ per cent of this population is settled in cities, towns and villages, the other 50 per cent being on farms or small villages under 1,000 in population. The Dominion has two cities over 500,000 in population; four over 100,000 in population; five over 50,000; seven over 25,000; thirty-seven between 10,000 and 25,000; fifty-four towns between 5,000 and 10,000; three hundred and sixty-six towns or villages between 1,000 and 5,000; and the balance of 4,400,000 live in single farms or small villages under 1,000 in population. Community life is therefore much less thoroughly organized and farm life subject to much greater isolation than in the thickly populated old countries.

THE MARITIMES

The Dominion is naturally divided into four great areas—the first being the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the three old Provinces on the Atlantic sea-board. Here life is settled and social and community organization well developed. Population is more dense than in the other Provinces, but still less than twenty persons per square mile. On all but the western boundary of New Brunswick the sea washes these eastern shores and fishing and shipbuilding are important industries. Fertile soil and good pasturage have built up extensive general or mixed farming, making agriculture a leading activity in all three Provinces.

Nova Scotia's apple crop and New Brunswick's potatoes take important rank in Canada's export trade. Nova Scotia has also great coal and steel mining industries, while New Bruns-

wick's great timber resources are the basis of a prosperous lumber trade. Manufacturing is carried on in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to a considerable extent. All these Provinces are famous for their stock and dairy farms. The extent to which the interior of the Provinces is opened, facility of transportation, settled community life, and age of development, render these portions of Canada more similar to the Old Country than any other. The proximity of the sea, the wooded slopes, the dipping hills and rich valleys, give the Maritimes a picturesque beauty that blends softly with the settled life and less hurried ways of this Older Canada by the Sea.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Moving up the St. Lawrence, Canada's two largest Provinces are reached: Quebec, the centre of old French Canada; and Ontario, the former Upper Canada and the scene of early British settlements. They form the great eastern interior of Canada—vast stretches of rich, settled farming country, with thriving towns and Canada's two greatest cities—verging again into the untrod forest and rich unopened acres of their northlands. In the southern "old areas" of both Provinces, community life and settlement are thoroughly organized, on a scale comparable with that of any part of the civilized world. All forms of modern communication, etc., are fully developed; great power undertakings have been completed; manufacturing of almost every type is thoroughly established; and every line of farming is carried on with great success. As one moves north in either Province, settlement recedes, and the great mining and lumbering stretches are reached; but so, too, are the hundreds of thousands of acres of rich forest land of unbroken soil, where the settler may not only take the first rich crops off such land, but profitably dispose of the timber he clears. Governments of both Provinces offer strong inducements for the development of these new areas, some of which are traversed by railway lines.

THE PRAIRIES

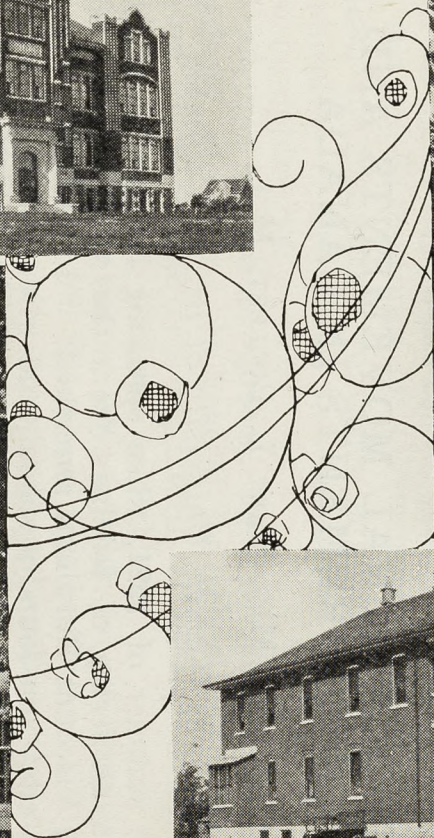
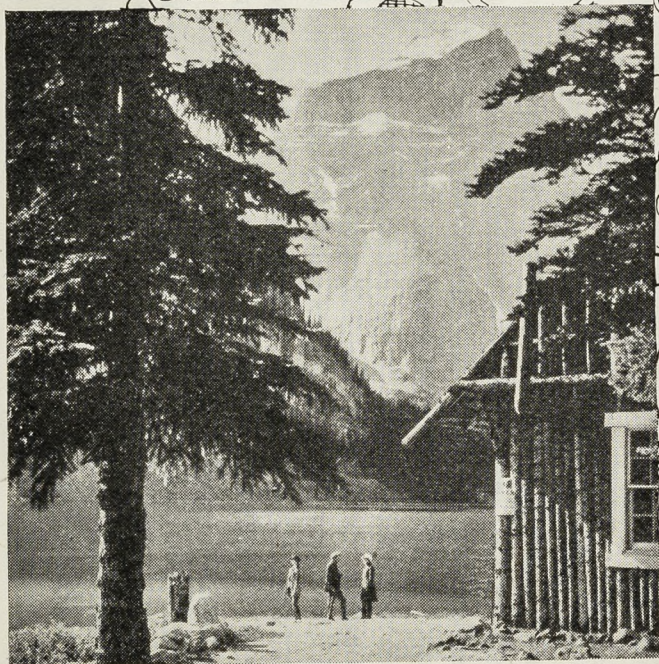
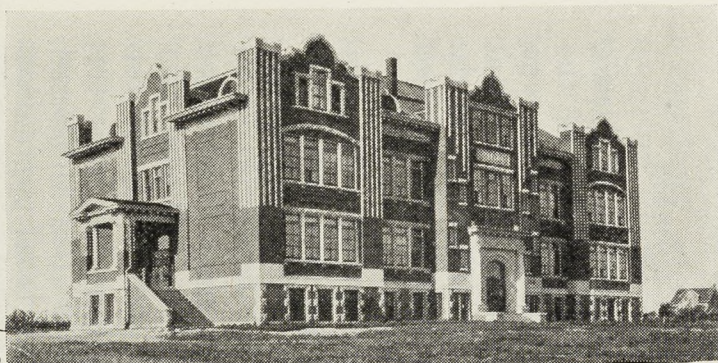
Adjacent to Northern Ontario, the great prairie land begins—that vast rolling country of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—over 150,000,000 acres with only 40,000,000 acres broken. These great plains roll to the Rocky Mountains—hundreds of miles wide—covered with a rich green grass over the dark brown soil—undulating, slightly hilly in parts, especially to the north, drained by great rivers in deep cut valleys. Here is rich soil, with no forest to be cleared, ample pasturage

ready to the stock, and soil of an almost inexhaustible fertility. Dotted through the plains are cities, large towns and the little prairie villages of newer settlement. Two transcontinental railways cut the continent, and a network of connecting lines has woven itself throughout the West, but here, as in all new lands, are separation from neighbour and community life and some measure of isolation, and the courageous dedication of the pioneer must be the part of the settler. Mixed farming is growing in the West, but grain, especially wheat, is the chief source of its wealth. Manufacturing in Manitoba, lumbering in Saskatchewan, coal mining and oil drilling in Alberta, are newer industries, but wheat growing, stock raising and mixed farming will long remain the key activities of Western Canada.

THE COAST—BRITISH COLUMBIA

From Alberta's plains the majestic Rockies rise, that range of noble strength vaster than the Alps and as rich in the fascination of its youth, as they in their tradition. And through those marvellous pilings of rock and snow and ice, one journeys to what is perhaps Canada's most beautiful Province—British Columbia—sloping from her mountain heights softly to the still Pacific. Fertile mountain valleys, where fruit-farming has made her world-famous, and where every type of farming is successful; great rivers flowing to the sea, that rank her second in fishery wealth; forested slopes of mightiest timber that place her in competition with Scandinavia as a lumber exporter; gold and coal mines; wondrous harbours; great natural resources and a teeming Orient calling for her goods, have placed her third in the manufacturing Provinces. These natural advantages are combined with a temperate climate, that moderates to a mild insular winter at the coast.

This is the Dominion that offers to the world a sharing in her heritage, a man's part in her destiny. In the nearly sixty years of her Confederation as a Dominion she has woven for herself a robe of rich development, almost magical in its story. For in that short lapse of time she has become the world's greatest wheat exporter; the second greatest producer; the third greatest foreign trader; the second greatest producer of newsprint; and the third greatest producer of gold. She has the greatest nickel, cobalt, and asbestos deposits in the world; sixteen per cent of the world's coal reserves, and the greatest timber reserves in the Empire. She has the greatest publicly-owned railway system in existence; and a smaller per capita debt than the other parts of the Empire. Her nine million



CANADA—A COUNTRY OF NATURAL BEAUTY AND PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.—Upper left, Collegiate Institute at North Battleford, Saskatchewan; upper right, Legislative Buildings at Edmonton, Alberta; lower left, a glimpse of the chalet at Moraine lake, Alberta; lower right, Municipal District hospital at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

people have over two billion dollars in savings in banks and loan companies, and over three billion dollars invested in bonds. Her national wealth is estimated at twenty-two billion dollars and her annual production at roughly six billions. Her greatest outlays in development have been largely met, and girded for action she glances down the vista of the future.

This is surely a country that calls to courageous young blood of old and noble vintage. It is a country that will crumble the weakling and the sluggard, and cast them from its youthful brewing. The strong man it will call to a hard part in its toil, and a high place in its future. To all and each it extends the varied offering that different natures crave.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS IN CANADA

By Miss MARY L. BOLLERT, M.A.,

Dean of Women, University of British Columbia

IN the summer of 1921, when speaking in London, England, to a gathering of teachers from the various parts of the Empire, Viscount Burnham remarked: "In Canada, when you found a city, you found a school, and when you found a capital you build a city." These words may be accepted as fairly indicative of the interest felt by Canadian people in the subject of education.

There can be no better proof of this interest than the fact that in the last fifty years the enrolment of pupils has far surpassed the increase in the school population. This is particularly worthy of comment in the Western Provinces in which the increase in the school enrolment has been more than twice as great as the increase in the population. It is significant also of the importance attached by the Canadian people to the maintenance of high educational standards, that last year the total enrolment of schools, colleges and universities numbered 2,150,000, or approximately 23 per cent of the total population of the Dominion. Another remarkable proof of the interest in education in Canada is the extraordinary growth during the present century of the expenditure upon public education. In 1901 the total cost was \$11,751,625; in 1921 it was \$102,561,425, an increase of \$90,809,800 or 773 per cent.

The educational system includes three grades of schools; the Elementary, generally known as the Public School; the Secondary or High School, and the University. Each Province possesses at least one university. There are in operation twenty-three universities and sixty-five affiliated professional and technical colleges with 35,000 students and 3,300 professors. It is interesting to note that nineteen of the universities are attended by students coming from places outside of Canada. In addition to the public schools, there are schools known as "private," which include (1) educational institutions under private or denominational control which do the work of the ordinary school grades but which have a somewhat larger proportion of pupils taking only music and other special subjects than ordinary publicly controlled schools, and (2) business colleges which teach commercial courses mainly.

In all the Provinces the cost of public education is defrayed from the public revenues by Government grants and local taxation, and elementary education is practically free. Secondary education is also either free or subject to fees so small as not to be oppressive.

With one exception, Quebec, the Provinces have laws of compulsory education. In general the school age is from six or seven years to fourteen or sixteen, or under certain conditions in one Province, Ontario, to eighteen.

As a rule the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, and the use of text books and the grading of pupils. From primary schools to universities, the curricula are so co-ordinated as to secure a natural transition from the lower to the higher institutions.

Recent movements in the elementary and secondary schools in the direction of nature study, manual instructions, school gardens, agriculture, domestic science, and technical education are all energetically in progress. The development along vocational lines has been especially noteworthy. The Province of Ontario may be taken as an example. Beginning with one day school and eight evening schools with a total enrolment of 4,000, vocational education in that Province has grown in a few years to fourteen day schools and fifty-five evening schools with an enrolment of more than 40,000 and employing more than 1,000 teachers. The evening classes in some cities have had from three to five per cent of the population enrolled.

The teaching of manual training and domestic science is now spreading rapidly in the rural districts. In Ontario these subjects were taught in 308 rural schools in 1920-21, as com-

pared with 190 the previous year. And the same conditions exist relatively in all the Provinces.

A tremendous inspiration as well as great practical help is furnished for this work by the exceedingly generous provision made by the Dominion Government under the recently enacted Technical Education Act. This provides for the distribution of \$10,000,000 among the Provinces in annual payments, beginning with \$700,000 for the year ending March 31, 1920, and in increasing amounts annually for ten years. This has already been a great stimulus to technical education throughout the Dominion.

Another popular movement in the last decade is that of medical and dental inspection of the schools. Most of the Provinces have auxiliary classes for the mentally defective, schools for the blind and the deaf, and other agencies for unfortunate children have been in existence for a considerable length of time.

The opportunity for education is afforded in the remotest parts of the country. Usually wherever ten pupils are available a Public School is founded, and wherever twenty pupils a High School. Everywhere throughout the country districts the one-room school with the single teacher is giving place to the consolidated school with several rooms and several teachers and vans to convey the children to and from school. In some sections of Canada, as, for example, among the lighthouses on the Pacific coast, where there are not sufficient children to form a class, correspondence courses are carried on with remarkably good results. An institution which aims to bring the opportunity for education within the reach of everyone is known as the Frontier College. It conducts classes in such places as the vicinity of factories, industrial plants, mining, lumber and railroad camps, and its branches are now distributed from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. Travelling libraries circulate literature among the scattered settlers in the Canadian West, among the sailors and in mining camps and agricultural districts.

It is a very wide and altogether beneficent ministry that is being rendered by the various departments of education. Never has education in Canada felt the stirring impulses of impending change so intensely as at the present. All classes of people are straining toward the light of a new time and more or less implicitly pinning their faith to a deeper, broader, higher development of education. Increasingly they are coming to believe that education lies at the root of happiness for every people.

SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

By Mrs. NINIAN C. SMILLIE, *Ottawa, Canada*

FIVE principal agencies promote and safeguard public health in Canada, viz., Official Health Boards; Voluntary Organizations; Health Laws; Health Education; and Professional Standards.

OFFICIAL HEALTH BOARDS. In 1867, when the existing Provinces were federated into a Dominion, public health and education were placed under the care and administration of the Provinces. Notwithstanding this, the Canadian Medical Association, assisted by other organizations—notably the National Council of Women—strove for years to have a Minister of Health in the Dominion Cabinet. In 1919 this was accomplished. At present the Minister of the Department of Health, the Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy and several chiefs of divisions are medical men, while a woman physician heads the Child Welfare division. This Department of Health took over the medical services scattered throughout other departments, such as those connected with the Department of Immigration and Colonization. To facilitate co-operation with the Provinces a Dominion Council of Health was formed, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Health as chairman, the other members being the chief Medical Health Officer of each of the nine Provinces, and five persons selected from the country at large; three men representing agriculture, trades and labour, and health education, and two women representing respectively women in urban and rural districts. This Council meets twice annually and reviews health conditions from many angles, securing mutual understanding of special problems and gradually co-ordinating work that is common to all. Canada with an area greater than the United States or Europe varies in its health conditions, as is proven by the infantile mortality rate which lessens gradually from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, until, in British Columbia, it approaches that of New Zealand. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics—established 1918 under the Department of Trade and Commerce—co-ordinates, classifies and circulates provincial vital statistics.

Since 1918 the Dominion Government has assisted the Provinces to improve housing conditions by loaning over twenty-five million dollars, and in 1919 commenced giving an annual grant of two hundred thousand dollars to control the spread of venereal diseases, conditional on the Provinces providing an equal amount. One result is the establishment of fifty-three free Provincial clinics constantly diminishing infection.

Since 1914 the Dominion Agriculture Department, if requested, gives free tuberculin testing to dairy herds supplying milk to urban municipalities, conditional on all other supply being pasteurized and both bottled for delivery. Compensation is given for diseased cattle necessarily slaughtered. Ottawa, Regina and Calgary, as well as other cities, enjoy this improved supply. In 1922 rural areas were offered similar tuberculin testing to improve stock, conditional on request and co-operation. One such area now established in Manitoba is thirty miles long and twenty-five wide. Again compensation was given and of the approximately sixteen thousand five hundred cattle tested, less than six per cent were diseased. Permanency is secured by the appointment of a resident inspector whose services guarantee exclusion of entry to infected cattle.

The Provinces do most intensive work in the public health field, under official direction of Ministers of various departments and provincial and local Boards of Health. No two Provinces have as yet similar systems, but all boards are charged with many powers and duties that affect the health of the individual whether in home, school, municipality, factory, mine, lumber camp or resort. Limited space permits only the mention of a few outstanding features. The mortality rate has been appreciably reduced in large centres, as economic necessity compels the medical and nursing professions to centralize there, where various clinical services are also freely given by municipal Health Boards and General Hospitals. Rurally, the Provinces are making commendable efforts to overcome the special difficulties, by Alberta's scheme of Central Hospitals for groups of small municipalities, or Saskatchewan's Trained Nursing-housekeepers who perform the home duties until mothers regain their strength, or constant additions to Provincial Health Nursing staffs. Several Provinces provide special institutions for the insane, feebleminded, deaf, dumb and blind.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS laid the foundations for much of the public health work of Canada, not only by educating public opinion, but by practical demonstrations. The National Council of Women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Imperial Order Daughters of Empire, and various Church

societies are the principal ones whose activities are Dominion-wide, with provincial and local affiliations. Questions of public health and particularly child welfare are their rallying point. Their executives are composed entirely of women; but other organizations directed by both sexes have been founded to deal with special phases of public health. One of the most important of these is the Victorian Order of Nurses. This child of the National Council of Women, created by resolutions from Local Councils of Halifax and Vancouver, was adopted by a nationwide movement under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen, as Canada's Diamond Jubilee memorial to Queen Victoria. Immediately on receipt of the Royal Charter several training centres for postgraduate nurses were established. In 1922 three hundred thousand actual nursing visits were made in sixty districts, and an equal number in educational and preventive work.

Canadian Councils for Social Service, Mental Deficiency and Social Hygiene are all engaged in national public health work. Their executive headquarters are in Toronto, Ontario, which city is said to have one of the best municipal Boards of Health on the North American continent.

The well-known Women's Institutes are Dominion-wide, although directly influenced by Provincial agricultural departments.

Tuberculosis mortality, reported from Ottawa by the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, has been reduced to eighty-four per thousand—twenty-eight per cent lower than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and thirteen lower than the United States; an enviable position gained by years of voluntary co-operation with official effort. The expenditure of millions of dollars in Hospitals and Sanatoria provides about six beds for every ten thousand population.

Infants' Homes, Orphans' Homes, Homes for Aged, Infirm and Incurable are mainly created and sustained by the efforts of philanthropic women and men's fraternal organizations. These institutions receive government assistance which does not interfere with policy.

The Canadian Public Health Association unites medical health officers and voluntary social service workers in an annual congress, while the Canadian Council of Child Welfare—headquarters Ottawa—brings the various voluntary child welfare organizations into yearly conference with the Provincial child protection officers.

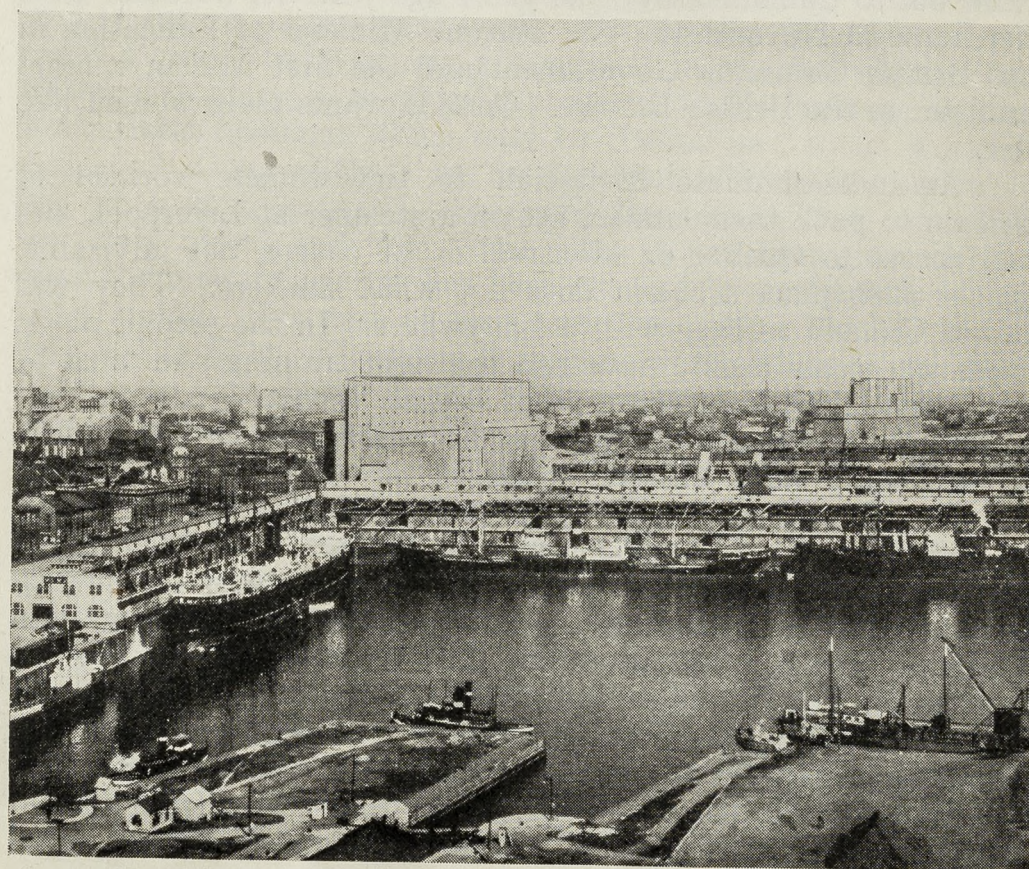
HEALTH LEGISLATION upholds the whole fabric of public health. Medical Health Officers must be duly qualified and cannot lose office because of local prejudice—being responsible

to Provincial authorities. Laws governing the spread of communicable diseases are drastic, but citizens rarely rebel when isolation is imposed and private business interfered with for the public good. The Provincial venereal diseases acts require notification without name to health authorities, both sexes having equal treatment, and statistics prove almost equal infection. Laws controlling the production, sale and purity of food, such as the Dairy Industries, Dairy Produce, Fruit and Vegetable, Live Stock, Maple Products, Honey, and the Food and Drugs' Act, all have direct bearing on public health and especially interest women. The rigid inspection consequent upon these laws will inevitably give Canadians the purest of edibles and medicines.

HEALTH EDUCATION in schools varies greatly in method and textbooks, being sometimes very practical as to home relationships and health habits. This is supplemented by recreation organizations such as Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and Junior Red Cross. Medical inspection of schools—introduced in Montreal in 1906 through voluntary women's activities—was placed, quite reasonably, under the control of Health Boards. Leading cities still follow this plan, making it compulsory. Several Provinces divide authority by placing inspection under the Education Department. Nurses frequently act as inspectors. Home and School Unions are also mediums for health education. The leading organization for instructing adults in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation is the St. John Ambulance Association. Seventy-eight thousand men and women hold certificates. War and epidemic demonstrated the value of Voluntary Aid Detachments. The Canadian Red Cross gives generously to increase health education.

Educational bulletins are freely circulated by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal health departments and give valuable information on maternal and child welfare, contagious diseases, cancer, goitre, and the habit-forming drugs; also the best use of meat, fish and dairy products. Cities such as Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina distribute similar monthly bulletins. The Dominion Fire Commissioner issues leaflets to interest the nation to preserve forests, conserve water supply, and save life. The value of milk in preventing malnutrition is demonstrated at agricultural fairs by a Government lecturer. Health exhibits also feature in such fairs.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS of which Canada is justly proud are those of her medical colleges, and special training courses for graduate nurses in the Universities. Hospital standardization, as required by leading surgeons, has been adopted in



HER CITIES FAITHFULLY PORTRAY HER GROWING STRENGTH.—Upper, Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba; lower, Montreal harbour.

eighty-seven of the one hundred and twenty-four general Hospitals throughout the Dominion. Specially equipped Hospitals care for disabled soldiers. Laboratories assist inspection, detect disease and confirm standards; research experts bring credit to Canada as is proved by the discovery of "Insulin."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATED WOMEN IN CANADA

By Miss ELSINORE MACPHERSON, M.A., *Toronto, Ontario.*

CANADA is a land of abundant opportunity for women workers as well as for men. It offers these opportunities freely to British women. This country needs a larger population and it is natural that Canadians, who point with pride to their British ancestry, should look to the mother country to supply the type of citizen that they desire. One British woman of whom Canada is justly proud is Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith. She came out to Canada thirty-one years ago with her husband from her home in Devonshire. She became Minister of Education in the British Columbia Government and the first woman cabinet minister in the British Empire. Canada wants more women like her.

An indiscriminate invitation to the women workers of Britain to pack their trunks, get on a steamer at Liverpool, and sail across to Quebec or Montreal is, of course, not advisable. In the first place Canada does not want slackers. They will fail in Canada as they will fail anywhere. In the second place, those who come should have had the right training and must be adaptable. But the right type of British woman is always welcome. We know she will succeed because many British women have already been highly successful.

One British University woman who had taught for many years in her own city, decided to go to Canada and teach on the prairies of the Canadian West. She corresponded for several months with the Department of Education in one of the western provinces but had not, of course, had the training required for teachers in that Province and was uncertain whether she would be allowed to teach. Finally she took a chance and came out. It happened that at the time she arrived a University position had just fallen vacant for one year. She was offered it and filled it so ably that she was offered it for another year. This

of course gave her an excellent start in her new country. All newcomers are not so fortunate. Usually they have to take a position which is not at all what they want, and work for some time before they are able to get just the position that they feel they can fill. Many women who do not decide to come to Canada until their more mature years find this, but if they are adaptable they succeed, because there is at present a real need for capable workers in Canada.

Women in Canada are in almost every profession and business, notably medicine, law, teaching, university teaching, dentistry, nursing, social work, employment management, welfare work, educational work in stores and factories, social survey and research work, secretarial work, financial positions such as actuarial work, banking, insurance work, bond selling, insurance selling, positions in the financial end of a business house, foreign buying, advertising, real estate, travelling salesmanship. Training is, of course, highly important, and if possible, the British woman who intends to work in Canada should take her training in Canada. In the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, social work, secretarial work, she will, during the years she is taking her course, be able to form valuable connections for her future professional work. Professions for which there is not a prescribed training are entered in various ways. For instance, teaching is a splendid preparation for entering any of the business openings which may be classed as "social work in business." Chief of these are employment, educational and welfare work in department stores and factories. These openings are fairly recent and have come since it has been proved how much the labour turnover has been reduced by systematic hiring and training. The cost of hiring and training a new worker is from \$50 to \$500. Therefore it is quite worth while to any firm to be sure that it selects the right workers and to keep them after it has trained them. The employment manager must be a woman with a knowledge of human nature. She may or may not be required to take special training. There are courses available in or connected with some of the Canadian Universities. The educational director teaches such things as the making out of cheques, methods of salesmanship, store system, and often arithmetic, spelling and geography. For financial positions there is no prescribed training. Sometimes the women holding these are University graduates in mathematics. In other cases native ability and the opportunity in their own business has enabled them to go far with little education. One woman who is at present holding a responsible and high salaried position

in a large publishing house began young having been educated only until she was thirteen, and her position grew as the business grew. The war made a great difference in all lines of women's work and especially in financial and business vocations. Before the war, women in financial work in Canada were few and far between. During the war their numbers increased greatly. Some of their positions were temporary, but others turned out to be permanent and the way has now been opened up by successful women for women to follow after.

So far women's work in Canada may almost be summed up in one expression "A blazing of trails." We have outstanding women of whom we are very proud. They are writers, public speakers, lawyers, professors, doctors, employment managers, welfare workers and many others. Their success is proof that women are given a fair chance in Canada and that the Canadian public is willing to support professional women. They have blazed the trails. Those who follow will find that it is somewhat harder for women to make their way than men but that there are no insuperable obstacles. Canadian men are very fair to the women they work with in giving them their opportunity. As a general rule women receive somewhat lower salaries than men for the same work. Exceptions to this are University teaching in which the salaries are usually equal, and in some Provinces the entire teaching profession where the salary is set for the position regardless of the sex of the holder and increases automatically with length of service. Canada does not invite people who are looking for an easy time, but it does offer its opportunities to ambitious people who are willing to work hard and who wish in return satisfaction from their work and the elusive goal which is called success.

SOME CANADIAN LAWS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

By HENRIETTA MUIR EDWARDS, *Macleod, Alta.*

LAWS reflect the civilization of a people as does nothing else. The evolution, one might say the revolution, in public opinion concerning the mental capacities and personal rights of women is one of the outstanding facts revealed by a comparison of recent legislation with that of the last century.

If the status of the woman is the status of the civilization of a people, Canada's place among the nations is in the front rank.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION

Canadian nationality is conferred by birth or by naturalization. A person born in Canada who has not become an alien, or a person born out of Canada, whose father at the time of his birth was a Canadian (national), is a Canadian (national) by birth. For the purposes of the Immigration Act, a British subject acquires Canadian citizenship by residence in Canada. All other persons may acquire British nationality upon complying with the terms of the Naturalization Act of 1914. A woman upon marriage with a Canadian national automatically acquires Canadian nationality; and a Canadian woman upon marriage with an alien automatically becomes a citizen of her husband's country.

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

It should be explained in the first instance that the Dominion of Canada is composed of a federation of nine provinces, the Federal Parliament, consisting of the House of Commons and the Senate, having jurisdiction generally over all matters of vital and common interest to the whole of Canada. Each of the Provinces has its own Legislative Assembly, which deals with all matters falling directly within the interests of that particular district. The broad general lines of distinct jurisdiction between the powers of the Federal and the Provincial Governments were defined in the British North America Act of 1867. By this, of social legislation, etc., in which it may be assumed that women are more particularly interested, but few responsibilities were left to the Federal House, namely, the Census and Statistics; the Criminal Law and Procedure in Criminal Matters; Penitentiaries; and Marriage and Divorce. Each Province within its own boundaries by the same Act has jurisdiction over Public and Reformatory Prisons; Hospitals, Asylums, Charities and Eleemosynary Institutions; Municipal Institutions; Solemnization of Marriage; Education and Administration of Justice within the Provinces. Thus it will be evident that in the great mass of legislation in which women will be more particularly concerned, public and child welfare, health and labour laws, there will be a great disparity of standard varying with the individual Provinces.

Each municipality in the Dominion is further organized for self-government in local matters.

THE FRANCHISE

There are thus three distinct electoral franchises in Canada, federal, provincial, and municipal, and within the latter what might be called a fourth, a local voting privilege in the control of the educational system of the district.

Federal Franchise.—With certain comparatively unimportant exceptions, every person, male or female, is qualified to vote at an election for a member of the Dominion House of Commons, if he or she is a British subject by birth or naturalization, is twenty-one years of age, has resided in Canada during the twelve months preceding the date of the issue of the writ of election, and (except at a general election) has resided in his or her electoral district during the two months immediately preceding that date. Fresh lists are prepared for each election after it has been directed to be held, and in urban areas, unless recent provincial lists are available, each voter must attend personally to have his or her name placed on the list, except at certain by-elections and in case of sickness or absence. Any British subject, male or female, who is twenty-one years of age, may be a candidate at a Dominion election, unless he or she is disqualified by office, interest or crime.

Provincial Franchise.—Generally speaking, persons qualified to vote at Dominion elections may vote at Provincial elections. Certain of the Provinces exact property and varying residential qualifications, while Quebec restricts its provincial franchise to men only.

Municipal Franchise.—Certain property, or income, or tax assessment qualifications must be met in all the Provinces to enjoy municipal franchise. In Ontario the wife or husband of a person so qualified may vote.

School Franchise.—The qualifications of those entitled to vote for school trustees and by-laws vary greatly with the various provinces, and within the municipalities in each province.

MARRIAGE

The Federal Parliament has power to define the degrees of affinity and consanguinity of those who may lawfully marry. It is to be noted, however, that since 1882 it has been lawful in Canada for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. In 1923 the Federal Parliament made the marriage of a woman with the brother of her deceased husband, or with the nephew of her deceased husband, legal.

The laws regulating the solemnization of marriage are Provincial. In some Provinces marriage can only be solemnized as a religious act. In some others regulations are made permitting civil marriage for those not desiring a religious ceremony. All marriages to be legal require either the publication of banns or license to marry. The ceremony must be in the presence of two or more creditable witnesses, and must be registered.

The legal age for marriage without consent of parents in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia is twenty-one years of age; in New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba it is eighteen years. The ages at which marriages under this age may be contracted with consent of parents, vary greatly in the various Provinces.

WIFE AND CHILD DESERTION AND MAINTENANCE

The desertion of wife and child if they are left without visible means of support is a criminal offence in the Dominion of Canada, punishable with fine or imprisonment. This legislation is reinforced by Provincial laws, providing for a fixed weekly maintenance sum, payable to a man's wife and children, by order of a Court. Child desertion is also an extradictable offence.

DIVORCE

Divorce may be obtained in Canada by Act of the Dominion Parliament upon the ground of adultery with no discrimination because of sex. In all the provinces other than Ontario and Quebec Divorce Courts exist which also have power to grant divorce upon the ground of adultery, but in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the old English law is still in force for which a woman may obtain a divorce only on the ground of adultery and some other additional cause such as cruelty.

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The laws regarding property rights of women are provincial. Widows and unmarried women have equal property rights with men in all the provinces. All the provinces have statutes regarding the property of married women. In some provinces these give married women the same rights as men and in others they are given ownership with right of disposal only by consent of husband or judge.

In Quebec there is the common law of community of property of consorts. This law gives ownership right to husband and wife of one half the movable property possessed by the consorts on the day of marriage, and of all revenues from assets of husband and wife during marriage. If there be a child or children, unless there be a will to the contrary, the surviving consort has the use of the deceased consort's half until each child is twenty-one years of age. Immovable property belonging to husband or wife before marriage remains his or her private estate. The husband is the administrator of the property of the community, and the private property of his wife. The community law can be set aside in whole or in part by a marriage contract.

The four Western Provinces have advanced laws recognizing the personal rights and independence of married women, and in addition the recompense due them as home makers and mothers.

Dower in the husband's real estate exists in all the provinces. Where there is a limited right of dower benefits are given to the widow by separate legislation.

EQUAL PARENTAL RIGHTS

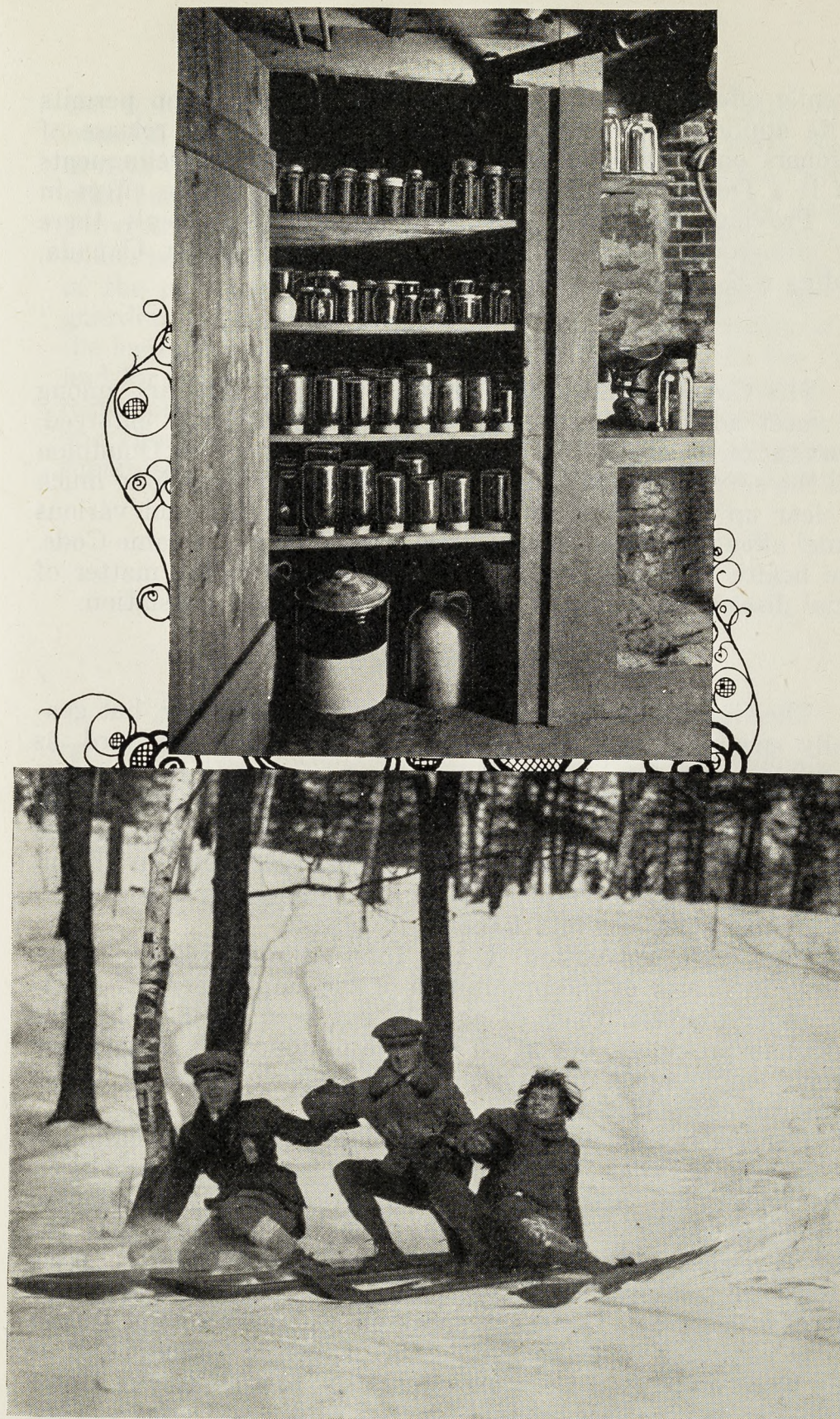
Only a few of the Provinces grant the mother equal parental rights with the father, in her child. Even in these Provinces it is an amendment of recent date.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

The laws dealing with maternity benefits are Provincial. British Columbia is the only Province which has a Maternity Protection Act (operative January 1, 1922). This measure provides protection from industrial employment only preceding and following child-birth, but does not provide any maternity benefit. Saskatchewan provides for a cash payment of \$25 to needy expectant mothers living in rural districts.

SOCIAL COURTS

Some of the larger Canadian cities have Women's Courts, with special probation departments, the Court being staffed entirely with women, and police women serving on the city police force. Most of the larger prisons have women matrons for the women prisoners, while women are entirely in charge of the reformatories. Some of the Provinces permit women jurors. Domestic Relations Courts have been set up in one or two larger centres. Probation is possible with the greater number of



ATTRACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN WINTER.—Upper, a winter store of preserves and pickles; lower, skiing at Ottawa.

juvenile offenders, and in several provinces, legislation permits of its application to adults. Parole permits of the release of prisoners on their good behaviour. The Juvenile Delinquents Act is a Dominion measure and may be brought into effect in any Province or District upon application. As a result, there are numerous successful Juvenile Courts throughout Canada, dealing with offenders under 16 years of age.

LEGISLATION ON SOCIAL VICE

The Canadian laws dealing with white slavery are among the most advanced in the world and are stringently enforced. Prostitution is covered in the Criminal Code of the Dominion and the severe penalties possible under the Act have done much to clear up social evils in many centres. Bigamy and various sexual offences are also severely dealt with under the same Code. The health measures of the various provinces in the matter of social disease are strongly supported by stringent legislation.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

The Child Labour laws are provincial in character, but generally speaking, they are of a fairly satisfactory standard, as to hours, wages, and school age. It is true that in certain provinces the laws on the statute books are below accepted standards, but in practically all such provinces practice is advanced beyond the law. Compulsory school attendance laws in all but one province, and a responsible public opinion have prevented the greater evils of Child Labour in Canada.

The draft convention of the International Labour Conference in favour of the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age has not been ratified by the Canadian provinces, but in all but one province the factory law forbids employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments.

Canada's chief contribution to Child Welfare legislation is her system of Child Protection Acts in force in eight provinces. This legislation, first passed in Ontario, and later adopted throughout the other Provinces accepts the principle that the State is responsible for its children in need of special care. Wide powers are conferred on provincial officials responsible for these groups of children. Generally speaking, wherever a child (under 16) is neglected or dependent, or in danger of becoming so, it may be removed from its home summarily, to a Children's Home or Shelter and the case brought for trial within seven days. Then

the child may be returned to its parents, placed with friends, boarded out, placed in a foster home, or a Children's Shelter, always under supervision and regular inspection by the Province, until such child is satisfactorily provided for. In any case, the Province exercises a supervisory interest in the child, thereafter, which may extend to the age of 21 years, if necessary. In most of the provinces, the province accepts responsibility for safeguarding the interests of the child of unmarried parenthood, and the legislation allowing for collection of support from the father, and for supervision of the mother and child, are advanced. Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Delinquent Children's Homes, and Homes for the Care of the Feeble-minded, under provincial supervision, are making satisfactory progress in the Dominion.

FUTURE CANADIANS

By Mrs. LAWRENCE, *St. John, New Brunswick*

THE Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization prints yearly reports of all the work carried on by that department, which are to be had by applying to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization in Ottawa. These reports cover every section of the work in detail and include an immense amount of information carefully arranged to give the Canadian people as well as the intending settler the most definite information regarding all that is being done in Canada and through Canadian interests on their behalf. From the same department is also issued a number of pamphlets brought up to date regarding the Immigration Act and Regulations; these pamphlets contain all and very definite information regarding the regulations governing the admittance into Canada of all classes of settlers, with special pamphlets dealing with the regulations that apply to the Oriental races and to special cases. This concise and precise information is available for the asking and obtainable not only in Canada but in London, England, as well from Mr. W. R. Little, Director of European Emigration, 1 Regent St., London, S.W. 1. These reports and pamphlets show that every effort is made to safeguard the person and interests of the settler from the moment he leaves home until he reaches his destination. No agency can do more. Having explained the regulations that are made to protect the incomer quite as much as they are intended to protect the country

to which he comes; having set forth the means that are taken to conserve and preserve his health and that of his family from the moment he decides to become a Canadian citizen, having put into operation the vast machinery through which his family and himself will be cared for from port to port and across country to his destination, having allied itself with his church affiliations and taken an almost personal interest in his arrival; having co-operated with all the various welfare and philanthropic organizations throughout the Dominion, it would seem that no loophole so far as the Canadian Government is concerned has been left through which the settler could escape from contentment in Canadian domicile.

Immigration seems to be the general remedy suggested in Canada to increase a population insufficient for the needs of the country. Native man power and the vast possibilities that lie in the natural resources of Canada are far from being equal. This fact and the fact that the Report of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration shows that while, during the past three years, over three thousand children were emigrated to Canada, there were in the same period over fifty thousand applications for children made to the various homes and agencies from whence come these children to Canada, makes the whole question of Immigration and Colonization one of vital importance to the women of Canada, to the mothers of Canada, to the wives in Canada.

When it is remembered that among the National organizations in Canada whose members are interested in the newly arrived settler are the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Catholic Women's League of Canada, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, National Committee of Mental Hygiene, National Council of Women, Red Cross Society of Canada, Social Service Council of Canada, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England, Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada, Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada, Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Young Women's Christian Association of Canada, it would seem that every phase of every problem that might arise in regard to Immigration and Colonization would somewhere find its answer. That there are still problems and that discontent, heartbreak and unhappiness sometimes meet the settler are due to many causes, some preventable, others so deeply rooted in personality and temperament that it will require another gen-

eration to eradicate them. Two principal causes, however, lie at the roots of much of the initial trouble and worry. One is the fact that the intending settler does not take advantage of the wealth of information that is placed at his disposal before leaving home. Practically all the Provinces in the Dominion of Canada have now very complete arrangements for publicity that include the distribution of definite information through lectures, illustrated talks and pamphlets charged with detailed facts relative to that particular Province. These it is possible to obtain and to hear at all the principal ports in Great Britain and at the larger points of embarkation. They are arranged to familiarize the intending settler with the conditions from all points of view throughout the Province he has especially in mind and to give him as well a general knowledge of Canada.

The very earnest interest that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada takes in economic conditions and in questions of supply and demand regulates, to a great extent, the flow and distribution into Canada of those for whom the country does not offer any adequate return for their accustomed labour. Agricultural workers, farmers and domestic servants are always wanted and for them the country offers much in the way of employment if they will only remember that the different conditions of which they sometimes complain, also obtain for those with whom they are associating in the new country. The several Provinces are realizing more and more the value of definite information, and of bringing to certain sections, areas and employments, settlers who will there find conditions approximating those at home. This is a move that has added to the detail of colonization considerably but is accepted as one of the necessary steps in securing both contentment and efficiency. Women have been placed at several of the principal ports in the old world and at the Canadian ocean terminals; women who are familiar with Canadian needs and Canadian conditions, who also know the desire of the British settler. They are there to advise, to suggest and to give all the necessary assistance possible to the women who are going to Canada. They can speak with authority of the opportunities that are open either in the cities or on the prairies; they know the towns in which the factory worker will find her best opportunity, and they know where it will be wisest to direct the domestic servant or the professional worker, just as well as they know the routes along which the traveller for pleasure and recreation will find the greatest interest and benefit. Their advice is not always regarded and very often, too often indeed, is outweighed by that of some friend who brushes

aside the trained services of the expert worker whose sole aim is to prevent disaster and to provide for the comfort and assurance of the settler. This is the first step really in the fine scheme for Colonization on which Canada has embarked. All the care and expense, all the arrangements that include a genuine desire to extend a friendly welcome and a no less friendly neighbourliness are defeated if advantage to the fullest extent is not taken of the many avenues to a knowledge of her country that Canada has laid before the intending settler.

The second reason for discontent arises from a lack of appreciation on the part of some in Canada that the question of Colonization does not belong exclusively to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, nor to those societies and organizations among whose committees is one dealing with Immigration and Colonization. It is a National question and on its solution depends the life of the Dominion. It is a question whose answer depends upon the attitude of every individual toward the newcomer. No one can afford to ignore its importance; no one can justly plead ignorance of its existence. The reception accorded to the girl whose ways are all different from ours but who may be the wife of a son, or a brother; whose children in this country of whose great opportunities we boast to the settler, may one day be a governor, or a bishop, or a premier, colours all the reports that go back to the land from which she comes, and from this so small a thing, the tide of immigration, the immigration we so sorely want, ebbs and flows. Still young enough to remember with pride those sturdy ancestors who hewed from the untrodden forests our fine cities and who worked with their hands as well as with their minds and hearts to give us our heritage—still young enough to want for our sons and daughters the best that we can bring to these shores to continue the work so nobly begun, may we all remember that the greatest weapons in our hands to guard our country and to further our colonization from coast to coast is the fine democracy of a people on whose banners are blazoned a motto in blue and gold that all may read, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

By Mrs. ADAM SHORTT, M.D., *Ottawa, Ontario*

Vice-Chairman Mothers' Allowances Commission

MOTHERS' Allowances superseded the term "Mothers' Pensions," since pension means a reward for services already rendered and in this case it is service to be rendered for which benefit is to be given.

In the latter part of last century and the first part of this the economic mind and social conscience was actively trying to find a means of preventing so many children growing up to be liabilities rather than assets to the country in which they lived. Various surveys were made in cities to this end and among other enlightening things it was found that a large number of delinquents had been or were the children of widows who had to work away from home in order to support self and children. When the mother was forced by poverty to be away all day at work the children, being without parental supervision, followed their own pleasure and often fell into bad company and bad habits.

It was concluded, therefore, that it would be a good investment for the State to pay some monthly allowance to such widows, so as to enable them to be home the major part of the time and thus to get back the necessary parental supervision. It has not been the intention to relieve the mother from necessity of earning some part of their maintenance, but to give such assistance as would enable her to carry on.

Systems of Mothers' Allowances have been in operation in many of the United States since 1912. The first to be adopted in Canada was in the Province of Manitoba in 1916, where it since has been successfully administered. They have not had a superlatively large number, the highest number being about 500, but they have given a larger and more elastic amount than in most places where similar Acts have been operative. A little more than three years ago, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario adopted somewhat similar legislation. The Acts vary in details as to classes to be benefited, as to regulations and amounts and administration, but are comparatively similar.

Ontario being the most thickly populated Province in Canada has been outstanding in the number benefited. The

Act came into operation in Ontario in October, 1920, and now benefits about 3,917 widows and nearly 12,000 children, at an annual expense of something over \$1,500,000. The Province pays the expense of administration and half the allowances. The Municipalities pay half of the allowances of the beneficiaries within their borders. The "flat rate" given is \$30 per month to a widow with two children under the age limit in the country, \$35 in towns of 5,000 or more and \$40 in a city. This is increased by \$5 per month for each additional child.

The Act in Ontario allows of benefit being paid monthly to a mother who,—

- (a) Is a widow or the wife of an inmate of a hospital for the insane in Canada, or of a man who is totally permanently disabled and incapable of contributing to the support of his family, or of a man who has deserted her and who has not been heard of for at least five years;
- (b) Was resident in Canada at the time of the death or total disability of the father of the children on whose behalf the allowance is to be made and for a period of three years immediately prior to the application for an allowance.
- (c) Is resident in Ontario at the time of the application for an allowance and for a period of two years immediately prior thereto.
- (d) Continues to reside in Ontario with her dependent children while in receipt of an allowance.
- (e) Was a British subject by birth or naturalization or is the widow or wife of a British subject.
- (f) Has resident with her two or more of her own children under fourteen years of age and has not adequate means to care properly for them without the assistance of an allowance under this Act. (The age was raised to 16 years if in attendance at school as the Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1921 stated they must be)
- (g) Is a fit and proper person to have the care and custody of her children.
- (h) Has resident with her and under her care a child over the age of 14 years or a husband who is totally permanently disabled and incapable of contributing to the support of the family and has also resident with her one of her own children born in lawful wedlock under the age of 14 (or 16 at school) and has not adequate means to care properly for such child.



OUR FOREST WEALTH.—A winter "Cut" of logs and a Canadian sawmill.



OUR FOREST WEALTH.—Original home of a Northern Ontario settler.
Note the wealth of pulpwood.

- (i) Is married or unmarried and has resident with her two or more orphan children under 14 years of age and is the grandmother, sister, aunt or other suitable person acting as the foster mother of such children and has not adequate means to care properly for them without the assistance of an allowance under this Act.

All applications of above classes are considered under other provisions of the Act and regulations of administration.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA

By Mrs. WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS, D.C.L., *Toronto, Ontario.*

THIS National Council is the second in order of organization of the thirty-four National Councils that altogether form the International Council of Women, and was organized a few months after the great Congress of Women held in Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893.

The first President was the Countess of Aberdeen, now the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, Lord Aberdeen being at that time Governor General of Canada. Since then the wife of the Governor General has always been the Honorary President and the wives of the respective Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces have been Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Council.

The Council is not organized in the interests of any one propaganda, but the members of most of the Women's Societies in Canada "sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and State" have federated together in the Council hereby "banding themselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to Society, Custom, and Law." No Society voting to enter the Council, however, "is thereby in any way interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or methods of work, or is committed to any principle or method of any of the other Federated Associations, or to any act or utterance of the Council itself," beyond compliance with the terms of the Constitution.

Like the League of Nations its basis is equal representation and equal fees for all its Federated Associations, irrespective of their numerical strength.

There are now sixty-three Local Councils of Women in the Federation, each consisting, in turn, of a federation of local Societies or of local Branches of Nationally Organized Societies. These Local Councils extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, a distance of more than four thousand miles. Besides these Local Councils there are also in the Federation seventeen Nationally Organized Societies, some of which, such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the Women of the Salvation Army, and the Young Women's Christian Association, have branches in all parts of the Dominion.

The work of the Council is largely carried on by Standing Committees whose lines of endeavour are the following: Citizenship, Conservation of Natural Resources, Education, Equal Moral Standard, Suppression of Objectionable Films and Printed Matter, Fine and Applied Art, Household Economics, Housing, Immigration and Colonization, Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children, Mental Hygiene, the League of Nations, Professions and Employments for Women, Public Health, National Recreation, Soldiers' Pensions and Dependents, Taxation.

Through the efforts of the Council many important movements have been introduced into Canada and their work furthered, such, for example, as the Victorian Order of Nurses, Supervised Playgrounds, Women Factory and Shop Inspectors; and much excellent legislation has been secured both from the Federal Government and from the Provincial Legislations.

Women who are thinking of coming to Canada, or those who have newly arrived in the country, who desire further information or counsel may apply for this to any of the following officers with confidence that they will be received sympathetically:—

President: Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Wm. Dennis, M.A., 45 Cobourg Rd., Halifax, N.S.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., 86 Roselawn Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, 209 Daly Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. Adam Shortt, 5 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. G. W. Kerby, 1125 7th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Mrs. Wm. Allen, 315 Fairford St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Prof. C. M. Derick, M.A., 85 Crescent St., Montreal, P.Q.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Horace Parsons, 214 Keewatin Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Recording Secretary: Mrs. Harry Carpenter, 30 Hess St., S. Hamilton, Ont.

Treasurer: Mrs. Sidney Tweed, 4 Willow St., Waterloo, Ont.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: Alberta, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod.
British Columbia, Mrs. S. D. Scott, 395 14th Ave. W., Vancouver.
Manitoba, Mrs. S. E. Clement, 1406 Lorne Ave., Brandon.
Nova Scotia, Mrs. John Stanfield, Truro.
Ontario, Dr. Stowe Gullen, 461 Spadina Ave., Toronto.
New Brunswick, Mrs. Atherton Smith, 41 Duke St., St. John.
Quebec, Dr. Ritchie England, 126 Bishop St., Montreal.
Saskatchewan, Mrs. Stapleford, Regina College, Regina.

PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS

Berwick: Mrs. Howard D. Patterson, Berwick, N.S.
Brandon: Mrs. Charles Blake, 325 14th St., Brandon, Man.
Brantford: Mrs. W. C. Tilley, 109 St. Paul Ave., Brantford, Ont.
Calgary: Mrs. W. A. Geddes, 2317 15th St. W., Calgary, Alta.
Dauphin: Mrs. M. Bready, Dauphin, Man.
East Pictou: Mrs. Walter Sylvester, New Glasgow, N.S.
Estevan: Mrs. G. Galloway, Estevan, Man.
Edmonton: Mrs. Roy Stovel Cook, 9840 92nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
Ferne: Mrs. Alex I. Fraser, Fernie, B.C.
Georgetown: Miss Gertrude H. Dayfoot, Georgetown, Ont.
Guelph: Mrs. C. R. Crowe, Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont.
Halifax: Mrs. Oxley, Green St., Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton: Mrs. Harry Carpenter, 30 Hess St. S., Hamilton, Ont.
Ingersoll: Mrs. J. E. Boles, Charles St. W., Ingersoll, Ont.
Kingston: Miss L. E. Mowat, 180 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.
Kitchener and Waterloo: Mrs. S. Tweed, 4 Willow St., Waterloo, Ont.
Lethbridge: Mrs. H. A. Holman, 1 Strathcona Court, Lethbridge, Alta.
London: Mrs. Rose, 847 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.
Macleod: Miss A. Muir, Macleod, Alta.
Mather: Mrs. Howard, Mather, Man.
Medicine Hat: Mrs. W. Worth, 527C 8th Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.
Moncton: Mrs. C. T. Purdy, 24 Church St., Moncton, N.B.
Montreal: Mrs. Walter Lyman, 83 Redpath Crescent, Montreal, P.Q.
Moose Jaw: Mrs. A. W. Irwin, 155 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
Nanaimo: Mrs. J. S. Dunn, Nanaimo, B.C.
New Westminster: Mrs. R. C. Galbraith, 1027, 4th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.
Niagara Falls: Mrs. A. P. Twidale, 20 John St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
North Sydney: Mrs. W. N. Taylor, North Sydney, N.S.
Oshawa: Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Ont.
Ottawa: Mrs. J. A. Wilson, 178 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa, Ont.

Owen Sound: Mrs. John McQuaker, Owen Sound, Ont.

Pembroke: Mrs. J. L. Morris, Pembroke, Ont.

Peterborough: Mrs. Arthur Stevenson, 193 Aylmer St., Peterborough, Ont.

Petrolia: Mrs. William B. Smith, Petrolia, Ont.

Portage La Prairie: Mrs. J. Elders, Portage La Prairie, Man.

Quebec: Mrs. George Tessier, 60 Ste. Ursule St., Quebec, P.Q.

Regina: Mrs. Stapleford, Regina College, Regina.

Renfrew: Mrs. Charlotte M. Wade, Renfrew, Ont.

Sackville: Mrs. John Hammond, Sackville, N.B.

St. Catharines: Miss Viola Cruickshank, St. Catharines, Ont.
Ont.

St. John: Mrs. Atherton Smith, 41 Duke St., St. John, N.B.

St. Thomas: Mrs. D. J. Hughes, St. Thomas, Ont.

Sarnia: Mrs. J. G. Taylor, Sarnia, Ont.

Saskatoon: Mrs. R. J. MacDonald, 323 6th Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask.

Sault Ste. Marie: Mrs. Jas. Bassingthwaite, 832 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Smith's Falls: Mrs. C. L. B. Stammers, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Stratford: Mrs. Wm. Irwin, 305 St. David St., Stratford, Ont.

Sudbury: Mrs. R. R. McKessock, Sudbury, Ont.

Swift Current: Mrs. A. E. Kelly, Swift Current, Sask.

Toronto: Mrs. Wesley Bundy, 71 Garfield Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Trenton: Mrs. T. S. Farncomb, Trenton, Ont.

Truro: Mrs. H. V. Kent, Truro, N.S.

Vancouver: Mrs. J. A. Gillespie, 1996 15th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

Vernon: Mrs. J. C. Duncan, Vernon, B.C.

Victoria: Mrs. C. D. Schofield, Bishop's Close, Victoria, B.C.

Welland: Mrs. W. E. Hardison, 189 Main St., Welland, Ont.

West Algoma: Mrs. B. O. Allen, 629 Vickers St. S., Fort William, Ont.

West Pictou: Mrs. C. L. Moore, West Pictou, N.S.

Westville: Mrs. R. Fraser, Westville, N.S.

Weyburn: Mrs. A. Kennedy, Weyburn, Sask.

Winnipeg: Mrs. J. D. Grant, 915 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Woodstock: Mrs. J. A. Maitland, Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.

Yarmouth: Mrs. Stoney. Yarmouth, N.S.

PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES IN FEDERATION

Canadian Association of Nursing Education: Miss M. A. Catton, Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Girl Guides: Mrs. H. D. Warren, 22 College St., Toronto, Ont.

Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses: Miss Jean Browne, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Suffrage Association: Dr. Margaret Gordon, 726 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. Gordon Wright, Elmwood, Elmwood Ave., London, Ont.

- Canadian Women's Press Club: Miss Kenneth Haig, Free Press Office,
Winnipeg, Man.
- The Girl's Friendly Society in Canada: Mrs. J. P. MacGregor, 90 Madison
Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire: Mrs. Doolittle, 236 Bloor
St. E., Toronto, Ont.
- King's Daughters: Miss A. M. Brown, 155 Roxborough St. E., Toronto,
Ont.
- Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto: Dr. Catherine F. Wood-
house, 58 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont.
- Queen's University Alumnae Association: Miss C. E. Whitten, M.A.,
House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont.
- Salvation Army in Canada: Mrs. Sowton, Albert St., Toronto, Ont.
- Victorian Order of Nurses: Miss Smellie, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
- Women's Art Association of Canada: Mrs. A. C. MacKay, 23 Prince
Arthur Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. Newton Rowell, 12 Dundon-
ald St., Toronto.

PRESIDENTS OF PROVINCIALY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES IN FEDERATION

- Ontario Women's Citizen's Association: Mrs. Cleveland, Sussex Court,
Toronto, Ont.
- Ontario Women's Liberal Association: Mrs. Harry Carpenter, 30 Hess St.
S., Hamilton, Ont.

