

ment of Labour at Ottawa, or from Mrs. Lang's "Laws for Women and Children", price \$1.00, or from our Handbook on the duties of officers and methods of conducting a meeting. A whole meeting may be given to this or a few minutes at each meeting during the year. Study is usually followed by discussion and paves the way for

3. The Questionnaire and Contest. These provide interesting knowledge tests. By the first, the meeting becomes a classroom, a member the teacher who questions the rest as to the subjects studied. In the contest the answers are written and a prize awarded the member making the most points.

4. Roll Calls. Among those reported are Traffic Laws, Members of Parliament and their Riding, A Government Official and his duties, What Women Should know about Banking, A Question and Answer from the Legal Inquiry column of a magazine.

5. Study of Current Events Touching Legislation. These include reports of the work of legislative bodies. Provincial and Federal Governments, Municipal Councils, School Boards, Council of Geneva.

6. Mock Parliaments. This method has been reported for the first time and to Bothwell Juniors goes the honor of discovering it for us. It was under the direction of a member of Parliament. He acted as Speaker of the House and divided the members into the different parliamentary groups, and visitors in the gallery. One day's business in the House, as recorded in Hansard was dealt with, members being given printed copies of Hansard for that session. The parts of the real members of parliament were assigned to members of this mock parliament, who read their parts and carried out the business of that day as recorded. Parliament was in session at that time and the business was of very recent date which added to the interest.

The practical side of Legislation includes:

1. An application of Business Methods in our Meetings. The business part of our meetings is conducted with more efficiency and greater dispatch when methods as outlined in our Handbook are followed. Reports such as this, are improved when Chairmen of Standing Committees do their duty.

2. Resolutions. These may be (a) Of local interest and for consideration of municipal bodies of government only. One noted requests a council to trim trees that made visibility bad at a crossing, another the ringing of the curfew. (b) Of general interest when the enactment of a new law or an amendment to an old one concerning matters under Provincial or Federal jurisdiction is desired. This year resolutions pertaining to educational and hydro matters were addressed to the Provincial Government, those regarding tax on sugar, manufacture of armaments, Radio Commission and penitentiary reform to the Federal Government.

In considering resolutions it should be remembered our organization aims to leave controversial questions of political and religious nature alone, and such questions as prohibition, sterilization and birth control which are political and sectarian should be strictly avoided.

3. Service in Municipal Life. This has so far been confined to service as school trustees. Every year more Institutes are nominating women to school boards.

The above is a summary of reports received by me and I would ask all conveners to carefully note the work done in Legislation in their branches this year, to name the topic of discussion, roll calls, and to explain in detail any treatment of this subject which may be different to those mentioned herein.

Reports show that, while many more Institutes are taking a keener interest in the study of Legislation than heretofore, there remains much to be done to enable the rural women to meet, in the best way possible, their responsibilities and privileges accompanying their power of franchise.

One report very aptly states that the need is for a more intelligent interest in municipal affairs and the responsibility in organized groups to encourage and foster such interest. It has been suggested that reports of municipal council meetings (as reported in local papers) be brought to the monthly meetings of the Institute for discussion and that constructive, kindly suggestions, if any, be forwarded to the clerk of the municipality.

In Branch meetings, addresses has been given on Provincial Government, County Council, Laws Governing Property Rights, Laws Governing Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children, School Laws, How School Trustees are Chosen, and Their Duties. One Institute reports that it kept in touch with the "Doings" of the Provincial House while in session, and another Institute has made a survey of laws and efforts to bring about disarmament, and supports Peace movements.

Many of the Institutes have received valuable information from lawyers and bankers on the laws pertaining to their respective interests.

Among suggestions offered is one that Institute members attend school trustee meetings and that there be a keener interest in securing the best of everything for the children attending school. Another suggestion is that every effort be made to secure walks or footpaths along busy highways.

Subjects for roll calls are—A Canadian export and its market; a traffic by-law; and item of Parliamentary procedure; laws for which to be thankful; the name of a statesman.

Interesting meetings have been held. One branch had a mock trial, and was coached in court procedure by a former chief of police! Another had a series of six questions on four different Acts of Parliament. Another a meeting on What Office can a Woman hold in Ontario; as well as the usual many meetings on the Children's Protection Act, Mothers' Allowances, Wills, Property Laws, Old Age Pensions, etc.

Interesting queries have come by Nationality, a burning question with many because of the need of relief and the fear of deportation. Joint Bank Accounts have become a worry since they were made liable for succession duties, and so not usable until the will is probated. Other questions have been—Is it true that seats for shopgirls are necessary by law? Yes, they are, under the Factory and Workshop Act. Does a Chairman of a School Meeting give one vote as an individual and another casting vote in case of a tie? This is sometimes done, but it is more usual now-a-days for the chairman to vote as an individual, and then, if there is a tie, to declare the resolution lost. But in any case of dis-

pute, it is for the chairman to make a ruling, and then to put his ruling up to the vote of the meeting, which by majority decides whether it will accept his ruling or not.

One president wrote asking whether raffles and similar methods of raising money for the Institutes are legal? The answer is that raffling, like all other forms of gambling, is illegal. An exception is made for church and other charity bazaars who may hold a raffle if they have permission from the head of the municipality, but we cannot understand any church or other charitable group being willing to accept permission to do a thing which the law says is wrong in principle. It is hoped that our Institutes will abstain from all appearance of evil, and find other ways of raising their necessary funds than this one of gambling. It would be quite legal and honest, to charge folks 10 or 25 cents to have their names on a quilt, say, but when made, do either sell the quilt to someone who is willing to pay the price for it, or give it to some individual or branch that is in need of it. Do not encourage your members, or your children, to want to get something for nothing, as the result of chance in which no skill is required is the essence of all gambling, and only too prevalent vice in these days.

Books that are helpful:

Legal Status of Women in Canada—obtained free from the Department of Labour at Ottawa.

Mrs. Lang's Laws for Women and Children—procured from Mrs. W. R. Lang, 55 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto, for one dollar.

Special Legislation Review—sent free by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, Council House, Ottawa. This contains the latest enactments of and amendments to laws of special interest to women and children.

A copy of the complete report on Legislation will be sent to anyone desiring the same by writing to the Institutes Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

CANADIANIZATION (IMMIGRATION)

Provincial Convener, E. J. Guest, M.A., 9 Evelyn Crescent, Toronto

The Institutes of Ontario, notwithstanding the reduction in overseas immigration, have been carrying out the recommended programme in a very creditable manner. This year's reports indicate a greater thoughtfulness about the whole situation than possibly ever before.

"Some one has said that Immigration is such a broad and complicated subject that any attempt to briefly summarize leads almost inevitably to misunderstanding," writes the Ottawa Convener, Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Maxville. "It is, of course, unwise to restrict the entry of those colonists who have capital and for whom there is a place in the economic structure of the Dominion. When a temporary set-back occurs, analysis will show that it is desirable to restrict classes which cannot be absorbed just then into the life of the country. Canada's doors are practically closed at present, as she must strive to find some way to absorb her own sons. The Institutes believe that in future greater care must be taken in the choice of immigrants and that never again should people of other lands be given the idea that *Canada's wealth is on the surface*, ready to be picked up

without hard labour and many discouragements. We welcome those who come prepared to take their share of sunshine and rain, success and failure.

Nearly all the branches have devoted at least one meeting to a study of this subject and as a rule have had good discussions. A number have been watching this new Colonization scheme with a view to helping return to the land families, who, with a little money, wished to go back to farm life. It is suggested that pioneers should be assured of a state doctor, nurse, and hospital where there are babies being born and young children brought up.

We recommend the same lines of work: Keep informed on all lines of legislation pertaining to Immigration and Colonization. Get each individual at the work he or she is best fitted for. Try to interest all in community life."

Some other gleanings from this report: "Two families moved in to whom we sent clothing and vegetables with Christmas cheer, also clothes for two new babies. We always send fruit to all mothers of new babies, though I really had not thought of new babies coming under the head of immigration before. If we would remember that everyone was once an immigrant, that we or our forefathers came to make a home and hew a living out of the wilderness not so long ago, and would treat others as they would wish others to treat them or their children, if we would remember and live up to it, there would be no sad or disgraceful things go down in Canada's history in regard to Immigration."

"We welcome new residents to the neighbourhood whether they be brides, new babies, or new occupants of old homes," says another Eastern Ontario branch. "Invite the women to W.I. meetings and make them part of the social life. One branch sent a Christmas card to every man, boy, or girl employed by anyone in the neighbourhood who was away from home. Many at present are just unfortunates out of work, no home, no work to be had, but a weary tramp from place to place. They should be helped, not judged harshly. Once each was some mother's pride and joy."

In some communities the new Canadian women are taught English and initiated into our ways of homemaking by Institute members.

Other Institutes direct their work chiefly to helping the farm boys. One such suffered injury to his back from a falling tree and has for two years been visited by members, sent gifts of flowers, candy, a Christmas box, and at some meetings a cake is reserved for him and taken by a passing member to the hospital.

Various Institutes in the Kingston Area report entertaining a visitor from England, also corresponding with Institutes in England, thus bringing closer the Homeland and Canada. This area also is very strong in looking after boys away from home, sending Christmas cards, entertaining them at banquets and in their homes, especially farm lads.

One community had addresses, helped a foreign family with ten children, a Scottish lad to get an everyday working outfit, and gave a send-off with presentation to two English boys returning home.

Algoma and St. Joseph Island have their visiting committee call upon new comers and in-

vite them to the Institute. They are also interested in boys, helping a Polish lad to learn English, providing him with reading and comforts, inviting him to church, Sunday school and their homes.

Other places tell of co-operation with the Children's Aid Society in finding good homes for children, of help to the Children's Shelters, and dollar bank accounts for new babies. "It was decided to devote more attention to our most valuable immigrants," says a branch convener, "our native-born children, especially since the Government has had to curtail practically all other immigration owing to existing conditions."

Papers given were: How our girls are affected by marrying foreigners; what is done for Immigrants upon Landing in this country; laws concerning Immigration; hospitality in our homes and community; the stranger; helping boys and girls to find the right life work; community immigration—home the anchor of national life; assistance given to women and girls and families upon landing in Canada.

Roll Calls: Where our forefathers came from; current events pertaining to immigration; foreigners who have been successful; to be successful in Canada the new immigrant requires?

CANADIANIZATION WORK RECOMMENDED FOR 1934

Co-operate as fully as possible with the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Stress right selection and reception of immigrants and study the immigration laws (copies may be had on request from the Deputy Minister of Labour at Ottawa). Study also press news as it comes, bearing on this question.

2. Continue active co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, Children's Shelters, and Travellers' Aid representatives. Help secure good homes for children for adoption. See that children placed in foster homes and immigrant children attend school regularly and report to the proper authority (Superintendent of Children's Aid, Parliament Buildings, Toronto) all cases of cruelty or neglect of minors.

3. Welcome newcomers to the neighbourhood and the women to the Institute. Continue a helpful interest in farm boys. Help new Canadians achieve the best in citizenship.

4. Continue the campaign for vocational guidance in home, community, and Province until it is a working part of our national life, particularly in rural schools. By papers, resolutions, requests, occupations, matches, arouse interest. Get in touch with your local principals, Boards of Education, and inspectors on the matter. Discuss it at conventions. Make lists of all occupations in your own township and keep in some place accessible to students. Help the boys and girls, also adults who are unemployed, by every means in your power to find not only work but that for which they are best adapted.

Do not forget that the Federation contributed over \$300 towards financing the printing and distribution of the "August" number of "Home and Country." If you value "Home and Country", then make the regular contribution of 10c per member out of regular fee to the Federation.