

cepted a position where she teaches English and acts as vocational guidance counsellor. Miss Kelman said that as early as Grade XI a girl should consult with her teachers about the subjects needed for different courses. Then she has to decide about work she likes and for which she is fitted. To be a good teacher a girl should have an abundance of physical and mental energy and good emotional balance. She must be interested in young people and should have enough skill in keeping them interested so that she will avoid discipline problems. She must also be willing to do a lot of homework. There is a great demand for high school teachers. Salaries are good and there are special fields such as English, Mathematics, Science, to suit different teachers.

Mrs. Scott's preparation for nursing included Grade XIII at high school, three years' training in hospital and one year in University taking Hospital Administration. "Decide on the type of nursing you want to do," she said. "Most nurses will continue in a hospital or a nursing home. The year after graduation is pretty much a learning year too; and it is hoped most hospital courses will soon be reduced to two years. Another way to train for nursing is to take the University course getting hospital training in special periods during the four year course." Some advantages of the nursing profession, Mrs. Scott said, were that the remuneration is fairly good; the profession offers endless opportunities to travel, and it can often be carried on as a



Hon. W. A. Stewart, Ontario Minister of Agriculture and Food, speaks with Linda Cosler. At the banquet Linda thanked the University for hospitality and other assistance with the conference.

part time occupation by a woman after she is married. There are varied fields for nursing, such as outpost hospitals and missionary work, work with the armed services or with handicapped children. Some of the joys of the profession are the satisfaction of helping people—showing a baby to a new mother, the gratitude of an old man when you stop to make him more comfortable in the night; and of course the training is most valuable to a woman in taking care of her own family.

Mrs. McAllister spoke for the career of homemaking. She is the wife of a farmer, lives on a "century farm" and has three children, five-and-a-half, three-and-a-half and one-and-a-half years old. She is a graduate of Macdonald Institute and her husband a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. "We enjoy what we think is a rather special relationship with our children, partly because their father works at home," she said. The satisfactions of homemaking vary with different women, Mrs. McAllister said. "Being a mother, chef, seamstress, gardener, psychologist and sometimes a policeman is not easy. But I hope I am a homemaker, not a housekeeper. Each new baby I brought back from the hospital meant four more hours of work a day; but the atmosphere of the home didn't deteriorate. We have to dispense with some of our standards of gracious living. For everyday we have our meals from the bare table-top instead of from a linen tablecloth; but we do bring our gracious living out of mothballs occasionally so we don't get away from it entirely." Mrs. McAllister emphasized the importance of education in a homemaker. "The practical training at Macdonald Institute is useful every day," she said. "An education helps a homemaker in family relations. It



On a tour of Macdonald Institute, girls examine an electric dishwasher.