

hundred and one women and one man. Needless to say, that man was Mr. Lee who acted as chairman for the meeting.

In the course of her address, Mrs. Hoodless pointed out that if men needed an organization to help them to grow better crops of hay, grain, fruit and to produce better livestock, then perhaps the women should have an organization to assist them with their work. "Indeed," said Mrs. Hoodless, "perhaps such an organization is much more important than that of men as it concerns the home and the care of the loved ones who dwell therein."

After the organization of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Hoodless was constantly involved with many interests especially the promotion of the teaching of Household Science. In 1897, as an officer of the National Council of Women, she assisted Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General, in founding the Victorian Order of Nurses. Mrs. Hoodless influenced Mrs. Massey-Treble to establish the Lillian Massey School of Domestic Science in Toronto. This later became the Household Science Department of the University of Toronto.

In her campaign to promote the teaching of Household Science in schools, Mrs. Hoodless travelled widely in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

One of Mrs. Hoodless' first supporters was the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education in Ontario government and later Provincial Premier. As a result of her work, Ontario became the leading province in teaching Domestic Science. Domestic Science classes became very popular. The Ontario Government agreed to support the training of teachers but Mrs. Hoodless was given the responsibility of finding the funds for erection of a suitable building. She was able to get the interest of Sir William Macdonald, a Montreal tobacco millionaire. He donated \$125,000 for the establishing of Macdonald Institute on the campus of Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and funds to establish Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.