

back as editor of Home and Country. She continued with this important work for many years, and our members are justly proud of our fine magazine and of the valuable contribution which Miss Chapman has made to the Ontario Women's Institute. The fall of 1992 issue of the Home & Country was the first issue published by the FWIO, independently of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The editor is Janine Roelens-Grant.

Person 8: Lady Tweedsmuir was the wife of a Governor-General of Canada. She was extremely interested in the work of the Women's Institute and had been president of a branch in England and also a County president. While in Canada, she attended Branch meetings and conventions and frequently gave talks to the members. She accepted the office of Honourary President of F.W.I.O. and was later made an Honourary Life Member. Speaking at the biennial meeting of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in Toronto in 1937, she said, "The Women's Institutes are not relief or welfare agencies and should not be used by every institution that wants money. Keep your money for your own work, let it come first." She also said that Women's Institute members have a part to play in promoting peace. She suggested that the Branches compile Community Histories. Later, at the request of the Provincial Board, she suggested that they be called Tweedsmuir Histories, and she wrote the Foreword for the books.

Person 9: Adelaide Hunter was the youngest of thirteen children. She was born at the farm home, two and a half miles west of the village of St. George in Brant County. Her brothers attended university, but all the formal education she received was at the German's public school in the Blue Lake and Auburn Community. In 1881 she married Hamilton businessman, John Hoodless. They had four children. Due to the loss of a child at the age of eighteen months and because his death was attributed to the lack of proper knowledge in infant feeding, she desired to bring education in homemaking to the girls and women of our country. In 1897 Adelaide was invited to speak at the annual meeting of the Experimental Union of the Farmers' Institute. Mr. Erland Lee of Stoney Creek was particularly impressed with her message and invited her to speak at the Farmers' Institute meeting at Stoney Creek. The women of the community were invited as guests to this meeting. At this meeting, she suggested that the women have an organization of their own to study homemaking in the same way that their husbands studied Farming. A meeting was arranged for the following Friday evening when 101 women and one man, Mr. Lee, attended. He was chairman. There on February 19, 1897, in Squire's Hall, the first Women's Institute was organized, and so an organization for rural women was born, a new idea. In 1899 she suggested that the Women's Institute ask the Government to provide for the scientific education of women by establishing a women's department at the O.A.C., Guelph. Adelaide worked toward this and planned to move her College of Domestic Science and Art to Guelph from Hamilton and make it the nucleus of the new school. She interested Dr. Mills, the President of O.A.C. in the project. She conferred with the Departments of Agriculture and Education and was assured that funds to maintain the school would be provided if a building could be made available. She then approached Sir William Macdonald, the Tobacco King of Montreal with an appeal for funds for a building. The result was a contribution of \$200,000 to build Macdonald Institute at Guelph. A few years later, Sir William also endowed a Home Economics School at Macdonald College, Quebec.

Adelaide Hoodless was a woman of vision with courage and ability to work and fight for a broader education for women. She was a leader and an educationalist. She was a pioneer in adult education. Through the Women's Institute, women were given an opportunity to share their knowledge and their thinking and when they needed more information they asked the government for help from trained personnel. From this request the Home Economics Branch in the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food was developed. Later the 4-H Homemaking Clubs were formed for girls.

Mrs. Hoodless died on the platform while speaking at a meeting in February 1910. She was appealing for a school of Household Science at university level. In 1959 the Federated