

some responsible Christian woman who would assist me in my efforts to secure information. In all, I sent out ninety letters; some were most courteously answered, others were ignored. The result was, on the 7th of December, 1893, we held our first conference in the Y.W.C.A. Building, 18 Elm Street, Toronto".

At this conference twelve Associations were represented. Mrs. Hoodless was elected first vice-president. In 1895 she became the second president of the National Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Hoodless was one of the twenty-four Canadian women attending the International Council of Women meeting in Chicago in 1893. Later that year on October 2nd, was established the National Council of Women of Canada and Mrs. Hoodless was elected treasurer. She served in this capacity from 1893 to 1901. In 1901 she became the first Convener of the Committee on Domestic Science (and Manual Training) for the National Council of Women and served in this office until 1908.

At the first annual meeting of the National Council of Women, in April 1894, Mrs. Hoodless presented the resolution that the National Council of Women of Canada do all in their power to further the introduction of industrial training for girls into the Public School Systems of Canada. Thus it was that in 1901 she was made the Convener of the Standing Committee on Household Science through which she became connected with the development of household science in every Canadian Province which took it up.

Between the years 1894 and 1896, Mrs. Hoodless gave over sixty addresses to School Board and Teachers' Conventions; so that through her direct approach to the Department of Education in Ontario and New Brunswick, or through the efforts of Local Councils in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Household Science courses were established in each of the Provinces. These addresses were given at the suggestion of the Hon. G. W. Ross, then Ontario Minister of Education, who later became Premier of that Province.

Mrs. Hoodless led a delegation which interviewed the Hon. G. W. Ross, when he was Minister of Education for Ontario. She was asked to prepare a text book in Domestic Science and the book was published in 1898. This "little red book", as it was called, was far ahead of its time, with calorie charts, chemical analysis and the importance of meat, fruit, and fresh vegetables in the diet. Miss Muriel Bostwick, Hamilton, Ontario, granddaughter of Mrs. Hoodless, has one of these books. May I quote from her letter to me: "I have in my possession a book entitled 'Public School Domestic Science'

authorized by the Education Department of Ontario, published in 1898 by the Copp Clark Co. Ltd., of Toronto, written by Adelaide Hoodless, President of School of Domestic Science, Hamilton. This book covers chapters on 'Relation of Food to the Body', 'Nutrition', 'Food and Economy', 'Cooking of Food', etc. — 'Recipes', 'Menus' — 'Infant's Diets'. It is interesting to read now in view of the great advances in the knowledge of foods, housekeeping, etc."

Mrs. Hoodless was also engaged to meet Boards of Trustees and others interested in the possibilities of Domestic Science and to discuss its value and purpose as a subject for study in the public and high schools. The Domestic Science classes proved to be popular and if they were to increase, more teachers would be necessary. Mrs. Hoodless persuaded the Ontario Government to help in establishing the Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art. These normal school classes, to train teachers, were held in the Y.W.C.A. Hamilton. As the Government did nothing to provide more adequate quarters, Mrs. Hoodless enlisted the assistance of Lord Strathcona and in 1902 we find the Ontario School of Domestic Science in affiliation with the Ontario Normal School at Hamilton. Similar schools were founded in Truro, N.S., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., and Ottawa, Ont.

The demand for Domestic Science teachers increased rapidly, and financing the school at Hamilton fell heavily on a few supporters. Fortunately Mrs. Hoodless was able to enlist the interest of Sir William Macdonald, philanthropist, who donated funds to erect a building for an Institute of Household Science at the Ontario College of Agriculture in Guelph. In 1903 the Normal School of Domestic Science was moved to Guelph. Due to the influence of Mrs. Hoodless, in 1905 Sir. William Macdonald announced his intention to found a "Magnificent College" at Ste. Anne de Bellevue near Montreal (in affiliation with McGill University), for courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science. Similar centres were later established in all Provinces. We can see here the national scope of the work to promote Domestic Science, accomplished by Adelaide Hoodless, "a Woman of Vision". Fifteen years after the National Council of Women came into being, the public and the educational authorities had come to accept household science as education rather than a "fool fad".

The reception of the Y.W.C.A. into federation with the National Council in 1914 made even closer the many links of interest between them, not the least of which was domestic science teaching. Mrs. Hoodless was the moving spirit, drawing together the local branches of the Y.W.C.A. and forming them into a national body. The enthusiasm, the driving personality, and the far-sighted achievements of Adelaide Hoodless in raising the standard of living in homes throughout the land show the national character of this great woman.