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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 10 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

Women's Institutes of Canada purchased the Hunter Homestead and three acres of land. The home has been restored and furnished with furnishings of the period when Mrs. Hoodless lived there.

Person 10: The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada was organized on February 13, 1919 to coordinate the work of the Provinces, and to act as a clearing-house for their various activities. This organization also afforded opportunity to initiate a programme which would provide the best possible results for the efforts expended.

Person 11: Mrs. Alfred Watts, who had been a W.I. member in British Columbia moved to England to live. There she organized the first Women's Institute in England. Later, working with women from Sweden and other European countries, the Associated Country Women of the World was organized in 1930. It is the international organization of the Women's Institute and other women's organizations. Its purpose is to further international relations in every way, consistent with the aims of the organization. ACWW represents over nine million women around the world and is recognized by the United Nations as a non-governmental organization. Conferences are held every three years, in different countries.

Person 12: The main funding source of the Associated Country Women of the World's work is from Pennies for Friendship. These voluntary donations of "Pennies" or "Coins" come from members all over the world and give ACWW the freedom to speak and work for the benefit of all its members.