

are being sent out of the community. The result is seen in deserted towns and vacated farms.

The speaker pointed out the only institution which has not yet taken down the bars to women. In all the land there is not one woman who is duly qualified to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. The future will see a very different place for the regular ordained woman preacher. Women's qualities specially fit her for the position, but prejudice must be overcome. There will come a day when there will not be four or five churches struggling for existence in one community. When the men come back from the front will they perpetuate religious differences? They have learned over there that faith, hope and bravery are the prerogatives of no one denomination.

Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs

Miss Abbie DeLury, superintendent of the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan spoke on the organization and work of the Homemakers. The organization, as its name implies, is for the improving of the town and rural homes of that province. The homes and home life of a country are the foundation of its national life and to care for the homes is to make safe the nation. It is organized along lines not vastly different from those of the Home Economics Societies. The demonstration trains and the lecturers sent out from the agricultural college are proving a source of inspiration and help, especially for the rural homemakers. The Saskatchewan Homemakers, like the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba, are largely devoting their time, energy and money to patriotic work. It would be difficult, the speaker maintained, to give an adequate estimate of what the clubs have really achieved along patriotic lines. In the discussion which followed much important help was given to the delegates convened.

W. A. Weston, general secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg, told of the wonderful work the organization is doing for the unfortunate children of the province. The society specially watched over and guarded the legislation relating to children. They sought out and cared for the neglected and destitute children of the province. A shelter was maintained which served as a clearing station for such children.

He emphasized the point that the shelter was nothing more nor less than a clearing house. The average length of time in which children were kept in the home was 43 days. They were then sent to the foster homes where children were needed. The provincial government contributes \$5,000 to its upkeep and this year the city contributed \$5,500. The remaining \$15,000 must be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

The Flower Garden

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, a noted horticulturist gave a splendid address on the growing of hardy roses and perennials on Friday morning. It is commonly thought that roses were a difficult thing to grow. The speaker said he had grown roses of many varieties with good, bad and indifferent success. Roses need sunshine, preferably a south-eastern exposure. A rich clay loam provided it is not too wet or

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dry served best for roses. Spring planting of two-year-old cuttings give best results in this country. The plants should be planted deep and well packed in. Do not plant when the cuttings are dry. Well-rotted manure is absolutely necessary. Roses require very careful pruning, and different pruning for different roses.

No flower garden is complete without a few hardy herbaceous perennials. A warm sunny exposure is preferable. A safe rule regarding soil is to plant perennials in soil which grows potatoes. If perennials are grown from seed the seed had better be sown in the fall. Attention in planting a perennial border should be given to size of plants on maturity, coloring, date of flowering, etc.

Professor W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist of Ottawa, led the discussion. He thought that with some protection perennials wintered better here than in Ottawa. The lingering, slushy freezing weather make it difficult to bring the roses through the late winter.

Miss E. Cora Hind then addressed the convention on "How the Home Economics Society and the Horticultural Society may stimulate Greater Production." She thought that instead of the individual home-canning, the rest-rooms in the small towns might be converted into canning stations. Canning outfits can be bought for \$25 up, and Miss Hind thought the men should be asked to assist.

Women and Gardening

Mrs. Dumbrell, of Charleswood, addressed the convention on "What Women Can Do in Practical Gardening." The speaker advised careful and thorough planning with a view to easy cultivation and watering. She thought a seed planter and small cultivator paid for themselves in a short time by saving time and eliminating backache. She advised the growing of sugar beets because they may be used instead of sugar in the canning of fruit.

Mr. George Batho, of the publicity department of the department of agriculture, gave a helpful address on "How the Home Economics Societies and Horticultural Associations may be Mutually Helpful." He outlined the various branches of the Horticultural Association in Manitoba. Each member receives the horticultural literature published by the department of agriculture. The main idea of the association is to avoid duplication of organization. For that reason there is a great field of co-operation between the Home Economics Societies and the Horticultural Societies by affiliating and paying a fee of 25 cents. A feature of the local associations has been the local horticultural exhibitions. In concluding, he asked specially for greater co-operation.

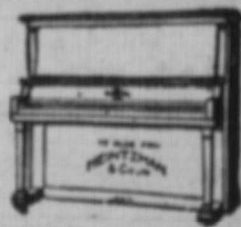
Professor Broderick, of the Agricultural College gave a paper on "The Inside and Outside Culture of Bulbs and Other Tuberos Plants."

Some of the spring bulbs are most successfully grown indoors. Among the spring bulbs are the Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus. One season is practically all they can be used. In purchasing bulbs it is important that first-class bulbs be ordered. They should be potted as early in October as possible. It has been found that spring bulbs require rich soil with a generous sprinkling of sand. About one-third of the soil should be sand. Do not fill the pot too full of soil. When planted, they should be placed in the cellar. Good bloom is dependent on good roots. At first they should be placed in a subdued sunlight rather than intense and in a rather cool place. Soft water is preferable if it can be obtained for watering.

The perennial bulbs should, after the flowers have bloomed, grow for a short time before placing away. They should be placed then where the tops will die. They become perfectly dry and at the next season are ready for growth.

The Work of the Red Cross

Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, president of the provincial Red Cross Society gave an excellent address on the work of the Red Cross on Friday afternoon. She said she was proud of the work the women of Manitoba had done for Red



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