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been highly valued for many years, such associations as ours are subsidized by the government. This is not yet the case in Canada. So far our entire work has been carried on by voluntary workers, with the exception of the manager of Our Handicrafts Shop and her assistant, and during the last year we have been obliged, owing to the increase of correspondence, to secure the services of a secretary.

Before closing I would like to read a couple of extracts from addresses lately made before the Canadian Club by men of wide experience; they both point out the value of the handicrafts, and from different points of view.

The first extracts are from a speech by Prof. Robertson of Macdonald College. He said:—"The way to increase the wealth of the nation is to apply intelligent labour to its resources. . . The best industrial education does not deal with machinery, but with the individual, so as to give him useful and usable knowledge. . . The public can gain a greater intelligence by actually doing things".

The second extract is from Mr. Merrit's address, and is as follows:—

"During the past few years the advance of labour-saving machinery has decreased the demand for muscular endeavour no less than 70<sup>0</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, while increasing the drain upon the nervous system. All the important vital functions, breathing, digestion, circulation, etc, are carried on by muscular effort, which power is being constantly minimized by labour-saving inventions. Work is the first law of