



Eveready ready for longer nights

LONG days have gone, long nights have come and every flashlight for safety sake, for service sake should be kept filled with a live Eveready Flashlight Battery.

It will be Eveready in the cellar—Eveready in the attic—Eveready in dark closets and on treacherous stairs—Eveready inside, where its protected light can't start fires—Eveready outside, where it won't blow out.

Such urgent needs demand a light which won't fail, a battery which is absolutely dependable.—That means

Eveready Flashlight Batteries

For 20 years Eveready has set the standard for flashlight batteries of long life and reliability. They make all flashlights better. Keep an extra one on hand and remember

EVEREADY



THE WOMAN'S INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Motto: "FOR HOME and COUNTRY"
BY ELIZABETH BAILEY PRICE



MRS. ARTHUR MURPHY

MRS. J. D. PRICE

"The Women's Institutes arose out of the needs of the lonely women on isolated farms. These women desired to meet at stated periods for the exchange of counsel and amenities, to say nothing of the opportunity of exchanging recipes, dress patterns and community news. Many and remarkable have been the results therefrom. One of the most valuable of these has been to stay the downward trend, which was so sadly impoverishing the life of the country."

"Janey Canuck,"

Mrs. Arthur Murphy, President Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Edmonton, and the first woman police magistrate in the British Empire. As "Janey Canuck" Mrs. Murphy is also widely-known as one of the Dominion's foremost writers.

Mrs. J. D. Price, Calgary, is publicity secretary, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

in these rest rooms, community singing and other social interests, using the rest room as a community centre; bringing to women in isolated districts wider vision by contact with other groups of women—a linking up of the women of the country villages, towns and cities in any effort to better the community.

The work of the Women's Institutes in each province is directed by a superintendent, who is an officer of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Under this officer is usually a corps of women known as lecturers or demonstrators who go up and down the country giving demonstration lectures in Home Economics, Home Nursing and Sewing. The upkeep of these departments is done by a provincial grant made by the provincial governments under the provisions of the Dominion Agricultural Instructions Act.

In order that the splendid work of the Women's Institutes in the different provinces should be co-ordinated, standardized and brought to its greatest usefulness, it was felt that a National Federation should be formed. This was really brought to a climax by Miss Mary MacIsaac, the superintendent of the Alberta Women's Institutes, one of the brightest and most far-seeing women in Canada to-day. The resolution for a national federation had been passed at the Dry Farming Congress in Lethbridge a year previous to the Great War and of course on declaration of war nothing was done about it. It was Miss MacIsaac who revived the resolution and backed it up with real work. She got in touch with every province with the result that in February, 1919, in the city of Winnipeg, when representatives of each province were present, this organization was completed with the president, that well-known Canadian author, the first woman magistrate in the British Empire, Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton.

This organization is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian. There has been a good deal of discussion about this and it has been said the Women's Institutes of Canada are non-political and non-religious. Those who have argued have been very emphatic in the point "that being non-political" the institutes can take no part in the framing of legislation or in the work of a government. But like patriotism, the word political has sometimes been corrupted into having a very narrow meaning. In its broad meaning, which is "pertaining to promote the welfare of the state," Women's Institutes can and do take

FOR a number of years Women's Institutes have been in existence in the different provinces under the names of Women's Institutes of Ontario, Home-Maker's Clubs of Saskatchewan, Home Economics Clubs of Manitoba, Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Home-Maker's Clubs and Cercles de Femmes of Quebec.

These organizations were formed primarily to better home conditions in rural communities and to bring the farmer's wife all necessary information regarding her home and its activities.

In the years of their existence, the scope of the institutes has widened and now includes such activities as providing scholarships in the agricultural colleges for boys and girls of the community; the formation of boys' and girls' clubs to increase the interest and liking of the young people for rural life; the study of laws protecting women and children; conducting campaigns for child welfare and better nursing facilities in isolated districts (particularly in prenatal and maternity work) and the Canadianization of our new citizens; the betterment of school and other community conditions; the opening of rest rooms in villages, towns, on fairgrounds for the use of farmers' wives and children; the installing of libraries