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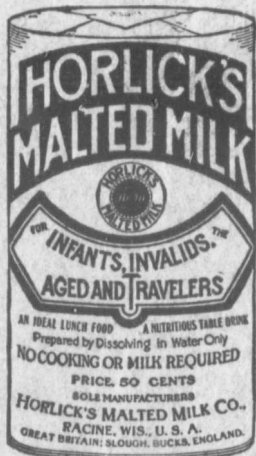
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OF  
WOMEN

21<sup>st</sup> Anniversary

1893 - 1915





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## "PRACTICAL IDEALISM"

\* Address by Lady Drummond.

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I understand that I am called on to-day for reminiscences, and this because we especially desire, on this occasion, to do honour to Miss Derick, and to tell the story of the work is perhaps the best and most acceptable way to show forth the value of the worker.

I may, however, preface my little retrospect with the remark that only a double metaphor can express Miss Derick's value to the Council. She has been both a pillar of its strength and one of the very stones of its foundations.

For myself the single metaphor must suffice—I begin to feel myself very deep underground among the first stones that were laid in 1893. It is because of this "antiquity," no doubt, that I am asked for "reminiscences." I may say, though it be a digression, that not long ago I was surprised to read in someone else's published reminiscences, of "older Montreal," that the house where Lady Drummond was born might still be seen standing on St. James Street. For a humble individual, such as I, who has nothing to fear from a tablet, it is immaterial but harmless to correct this statement by saying that I first saw the light on Union Avenue. This I take on evidence, but I have a vivid personal recollection of the day, hour and place that the Local Council began to be. 'Twas in the Old Hall of the Victoria Armory on Cathcart Street, and it was not inappropriate that it should come into the world in a militant atmosphere, for it had to encounter not a little opposition in its early days.

First it had to find itself and then it had to dissipate all kinds of queer impressions as to what it really was. I remember that one old friend dashed up to me in a shop not long after to deliver her soul. She expressed her keen disappointment that I had joined the ranks of the strong-minded women, and then, as if her feelings were

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\* Delivered at the 18th Annual Meeting of the Montreal Local Council of Women, May 7, 1912.

too much for her, she suddenly disappeared. At a garden party, not far from this, someone introduced me to the late Mr. Goldwin Smith, as the President of the Local Council, whereupon he appeared to take a strong dislike to me and said, "I distrust all such societies. They can only end in one way, to teach women to regard marriage as a sort of co-partnership to be dissolved at pleasure." I fled from his cold and scrutinizing eye.

But suspicion and prejudice and misconception were gradually overcome, and a year or two later we read in our daily press: "The Council no longer needs justification or defence, it is itself its own vindication."

Still there are two questions which occasionally need to be met. What is the Council for? What has the Council done? And it is sometimes well to recapitulate, that we may be ready with the answer. What is the Council for?

Lady Aberdeen, who founded the Council in Canada, gave us, at the start, its leading idea and a method and then, very wisely, left us to work out a good deal for ourselves.

First, that it was formed for the better application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law. Secondly, that being a society, whose purpose was conciliation, there were two subjects and only two which might not be embraced by it, namely, partisan politics and theology. And, thirdly, that its composition was to differ from that of most associations in this way, that whereas these elected their members individually, the Council was to invite societies, as such, to affiliate. All the members of every society enrolled came in with it. Each society sent its president or a substitute to our Executive Committee, and lo! in a twinkling we had an organized body several thousands strong, from whom a really representative opinion might be obtained without loss of time when matters of public moment should call for it.

For the second question—What has the Council done?

First, I think it has done much to dissipate prejudice, to break down mere artificial restraints, to prove that women in public affairs may keep the balance true, the temper firm and the judgment wise and equal—that home and society are likely to grow better as women "strive to see and know things as they really are, to walk in the light of that knowledge, to help forward great designs, and to do good."

This, perhaps, the changing and moulding of public opinion, is, after all the greatest thing the Council has done. It is before all else a federation of ideas or ideals, and an educative force.

Then, as to what we may term its more tangible and concrete results. It is obvious that its function cannot be the same as that of its affiliated societies, to "run" institutions, or even, as a rule, to

assume the control and carrying out of work it may suggest. But it is inevitable that in its "Councils' ideas should be constantly struck out which sooner or later find practical expression. Take, for instance, the widely beneficent work of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Some of us were at the meeting of the National Council at Ottawa, when a really tragic appeal for nurses was heard from some far away places in the West. It was, the appeal said, a matter of life and death. Could the Council do anything to help? Our National President, Lady Aberdeen, at once set to work. She formed a committee and drew out a plan and thus originated the Victorian Order of Nurses, which is now doing so great and necessary a work throughout the length and breadth of the land. We know how Lady Minto extended its usefulness through the erection of cottage hospitals. Lady Grey's sympathies were latterly drawn out more especially to the need of its maternity work in the more isolated districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan and of British Columbia, while we are indebted to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught for the present effort so to increase the revenues of the Order that it may be adequate to meet the needs of our rapidly growing population in the West.

Perhaps the maiden effort of our Local Council was for the formation of the Charity Organization Society. In this it was ably assisted by some of our leading men. Before this Society was formed Montreal was called the Naples of Canada, and I remember thirteen men-beggars coming to my door in a single day! But the spirit of this society is constructive before it is repressive. Its endeavor is so to help the needy that they may retain their self-respect and recover their independence, and its aim to abolish those contributory causes of misery and want, ignorance, improvidence, and slums.

In referring as a Council to these movements let me repeat that we are claiming no credit for their actual work, our distinctive part being, as I have said, to suggest and initiate rather than to carry out. There are, no doubt, exceptions to this rule. Last year, for instance, the Local Council aided by a grant from the city, and in conjunction with the Victorian Order of Nurses, established and carried on one of the most successful of our milk stations, which this year will be continued under the same auspices in the central quarters provided for it by the kindness of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. But I should weary you and far exceed my time limit were I to attempt to indicate all the movements that have sprung directly or indirectly out of the Council, or have asked its co-operation. It has done much actual work in helping to study and solve industrial questions, especially as they affect women, and in its dealings with

these matters has won the respect and appreciation of both the employer and employe.

In all its undertakings the Council, National and Local, owes much to Miss Derick, whose extraordinary powers of work and sustained interest, added to a trained intelligence, make one think of that improved definition of genius, "An infinite capacity for taking pains." Perhaps one of the works into which she has thrown herself with the most ardor is the education of women with regard to their civic responsibilities. Last year in Paris I came across a book called "Initiatives Feminines," in which the women of France are called on to imitate the "Courage Civique" of the women of Montreal! Special allusion is made to our Local Council and to two of its members, Mme. Gerin Lajoie and Madame Thibaudeau, whom the writer proudly claims as "cousins germains" of the women of France. These, together with Miss Derick, Dr. Ritchie England and others have done much to safeguard the rights and teach the duties of women in municipal affairs. Owing to their efforts women have become an important factor in elections. In evidence whereof we have only to compare the point of view of our City Fathers a few years ago and public opinion to-day. "Let us," said our City Fathers, (but our Local Council did not let them!) let us withdraw the vote from all women ratepayers, because practically they do not exercise it, and thus it only opens the way to electoral frauds." Against which put the more recent statement of our Citizens' Association of Montreal after an election. "The co-operation of women voters was found invaluable. The chairman of the Local Council of Women, with the assistance of several other societies of women, formed a staff of volunteer workers, and aided in bringing about a thorough reform of our civic life. To all and each of these brave companions of our campaign we beg to offer our deep and sincere thanks."

Miss Derick's strenuous efforts in this direction are significant of one of her most earnest and cherished hopes—which is, that more and more men and women may think together and work together for the help and salvation of the world.

And it also tells of still another hope that is very dear to her—that the women of this country should set their thoughts on something higher and greater than mere social advancement, or that they should bend this ambition, which has its good and useful side, to the accomplishment of great and worthy ends, using their power and social opportunity for the blending and harmonizing of the divers elements which go to make up this people—that so we may become in very truth one nation, not through the absorption of one of our two great races by another, but through a common sentiment of patriotism and one ideal of moral and political development.

Is this too ideal a hope? I think I have said enough to prove to

you that our Council is a practical idealist! What is it to be a practical idealist? To see the things that are around about us, to look with clear eyes at things as they are, that is to be practical. To have eyes that open as we march to every signal from the height, that is to be an idealist. To feel assured that our hopes are prophetic, that the city of our desires is no mirage, that its foundations lie deep in the very principle of things, to realize at the same time that we must be the builders, that is to be a practical idealist!

## "AN HISTORICAL SKETCH 1893-1910."

Carrie M. Derick, M.A.

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The Countess of Aberdeen early recognized the possibilities of a movement intended to join "within the bonds of a common aim and in one great organization the scattered forces of womanhood throughout the world," and to attain unity while allowing freedom for diversity.

The idea of such an Association, however, first found expression in 1886 when Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony visited England and France. Two years later an International Council was formed at Washington and Mrs. Fawcett of England was chosen the President. At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago the first quinquennial meeting was held and Lady Aberdeen was then elected President. She accepted the Presidency again in 1904 and has since been twice re-elected in recognition of distinction and ability, generously given to the extension of the movement in the twenty-two countries which now have National Councils federated in the International body.

Inspired by her, the National Council of Women of Canada was formed in 1893, Local Councils being organized in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, in November, 1893. Growth was rapid and now thirty-four Local Councils and seventeen nationally organized Societies are included in the Dominion organization.

After preliminary conferences of local societies of women, Mrs. John MacDougall, a Vice-President of the newly formed National Council, Lady Drummond and others arranged a public meeting in the hall of the Armoury of the Victoria Rifles. Fully a thousand women of different races and creeds attended, making the gathering the most representative one that Montreal had at that time seen. Lady Aberdeen, the President of the National Council, presided and explained the aims and constitution of the National Association. It was then resolved to organize a Local Council of Women of Mont-



PROFESSOR CARRIE M. DERICK.  
Past-President, Montreal Local Council of Women.

real. Fortunately, Lady Drummond accepted the Presidency and held the office for four years, during which she devoted herself to "the promotion of great causes through the action of many." To her gracious personality, power of leadership, rare ability and vision of the infinite are due in great measure the high standards which all who followed her have tried to maintain. The other officers elected at the first meeting were Lady Lacoste, Vice-President; Mrs. Wurtele, Treasurer; Miss Fairley (late Principal of Trafalgar Institute), Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Clark Murray, Recording Secretary.

The work of the Council from the beginning was not only local but national and international.

Through its international affiliations, the Montreal Local Council has been brought into intimate relation with more than 7,000,000 women of twenty-two countries, playing a part in the determination of the general policy and working towards the attainment of the common aspirations. In addition to contributing material for the reports of Standing Committees upon Public Health; the Legal Status of Women; the Equal Moral Standard; Immigration and Education, members have prepared for quinquennial congresses special reports and articles upon a great variety of subjects, including Public Health; Medical Inspection of Schools; State Guardianship for Young People; Juvenile Delinquency; Co-education; Professions Open to Women; and Canadian Universities in Relation to Women.

At the third Quinquennial Congress of the International Council at Toronto in 1909, the President and two Vice-Presidents of the Montreal Council arranged and presided over three sections, "Education," "Health and Physical Training," and "Philanthropy."

Upon arriving in Canada, over 150 delegates and visitors from Great Britain, Australia and eleven foreign nations were welcomed at Quebec by representatives of the Montreal Local Council and by a special committee of the citizens of Quebec, which had been organized by Dr. Parmelee at the request of the Montreal Council. The Montreal Local Council then entertained the visitors for three days, a pleasant duty made comparatively easy by the generous cooperation of the City Council, of McGill University, of Macdonald College, and of many societies and prominent citizens, both French and English. The most noteworthy gathering of these eventful days was a large meeting arranged by the Local Council, at which the International President, Lady Aberdeen, spoke upon "The Prevention of Tuberculosis."

At the quinquennial meeting which followed in Toronto, the Montreal Local Council had the honor of making Mrs. Henry Bovey a Life Patron of the International Council as a token of great



appreciation of Mrs. Bovey's faithful service to the Council and of the kindness, wisdom and justice which she had invariably shown in all her relations to her fellow-workers.

The work of the National Council has made still greater demands upon the energies of the local organization. Several of the members of the latter have held important national offices, including those of Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Recording Secretary, and Conveners of Standing Committees upon: Employments for Women; Education; Industrial and Fine Arts; Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children; Objectionable Printed Matter; Care of the Aged and Infirm Poor; Unemployment; Immigration; Public Health; and Finance.

In 1899, at the request of the Dominion Government, the National Council prepared a volume called "Women Workers of Canada" for distribution at the Paris Exposition. Lady Drummond, Mme. Thibaudeau and Mrs. Cox were members of the editorial board, and eight of the thirteen sections were prepared, and many special articles were written by other members of the Montreal Local Council.

Repeated attempts, which have met with some success, have been made to secure amendments to Dominion laws concerned with offences against women and children; power has been sought to commit delinquents over sixteen years of age to reformatory institutions upon conditional sentences; requests have been made for modifications of the immigration laws; and petitions presented asking for the conservation of waterways and other natural resources. Details of these and many other activities are to be found in "Women Workers of Canada," the year book of the National Council.

For many years the only Local Council in the Province of Quebec has been that of Montreal. Its interests have, therefore, necessarily been more varied and the reforms obtained wider than if its field had been a single municipality. From the inception of the Council, French and English speaking Canadians of different races and with different religious affinities have willingly co-operated. Societies composed of both men and women have affiliated and been represented upon the Executive Committee, and the Local Council has at different times been able to unite with men's organizations, in efforts to bring about reforms of many kinds. It has been enabled thus to correlate the energies of all working for the common good and to obtain strength from varied expressions of many points of view.

It is impossible even to mention the many practical applications of the Council's principles and only the more important must be briefly considered in groups.

## 1.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

From its inception in 1893, the Local Council interested itself in the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the city, and took steps to diminish infant mortality by the education of mothers and by efforts to secure a supply of pure milk. Mme. Thibaudeau and Mrs. Learmont of the Hygiene Committee were the first of several most efficient conveners of the Hygienic Committee. In 1884, Mme. Thibaudeau read a paper upon "Woman's Work in Hospitals," and introduced the question of the necessity of studying means to prevent disease.

During the season 1895-96, much of the most important work of the Local Council was done with a view to the preservation of child life. Health cards suitable for wall-hangings were prepared and distributed freely. They gave, in brief, directions for the care of infants in health and in sickness. The health officer assisted, and permitted the cards to be issued with his approval. Arrangements were also made with the leading booksellers for the sale of the pamphlets of the Ladies' Sanitary Association of Great Britain.

Health talks in French and English were given in different quarters of the city. The subjects of the former were "Hygiène de la première enfance," "Hygiène de l'enfant malade," and "Alimentation de l'enfant." The English talks were upon "Diet and Dress," "The Care of Infants," and "The Care of the Sick." The lectures upon the care of infants were illustrated by a trained nurse with a baby.

In 1896-97 and 1898-99 the health talks were continued, four series being given in different centres. The President of the Provincial Board of Health, the City Health Officers, the School Boards and the clergy co-operated with the Hygiene Committee of the Local Council in carrying them out. The attendance at the lectures varied from 200 to 700 women, all of whom received health cards. As a result of these successful lectures in 1897, Mr. J. W. Perrault, one of the Directors of the Scientific Conferences given daily in the Monument Nationale, organized daily health talks to women under the patronage of the Local Council.

From the first, tuberculosis, food-supplies and dress were discussed, but the greatest stress was placed upon the care and feeding of infants.

The winter of 1899-1900 was made memorable by a very large public meeting in the High School, at which the Local Council and its friends were addressed upon various topics, including tuberculosis, pure milk and the feeding of children. The health talks were continued as before but with even greater success. Nearly 1,000 people attended the English and over 2,600 the French talks.

Not only Tuberculosis and Contagious Diseases but Infants' Hygiene were discussed. The talks were announced by the clergy of all denominations, McGill University lent lantern slides and the School Boards gave the use of their halls. In addition to the hundreds of health cards distributed at the lectures, the Aberdeen Society were given large numbers both of the French and English cards for distribution among the women of distant settlements.

1900-01 was marked by a distinct advance in work for children, and by an attempt to supply pure milk to the people. A general meeting of the Local Council was addressed upon this subject by Dr. D. J. Evans, who gave detailed accounts of individual experiments in New York and Rochester. As a result of this meeting, the Presidential Board met Dr. Evans in consultation. The Council then approached Col. Burland, who was interested in the subject. After several meetings, Col. Burland offered to start an experimental depot, undertaking the cost of the equipment and the working expenses for the first year. The management of the scheme was undertaken by the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, which then established the first milk station in Montreal. About the same time, as a result of the health talks and through Mme. Thibaudeau's influence, a dispensary and similar depot were opened in the east end of the city under the care of leading French physicians.

Next came the establishment of the "Pure Milk League." Its progress and the work of its milk depots were reported at frequent intervals for several years to the Local Council. Although the latter considered that the League had relieved it of the necessity of continued agitation, its interest in hygienic matters did not abate, and the health talks were again given in 1902 and 1903.

In 1904, the Local Council co-operated with the Pure Milk League, the Anti-Tuberculosis League and leading physicians in holding a public meeting at Laval University, which was honored by the presence of His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, and addressed by prominent doctors upon health topics.

In 1906, a series of popular lectures was arranged by the Local Council in co-operation with the Natural History Society and continued until 1910 with much success. They were given in different sections of the city and included many talks upon Public Health, forty-six lectures being given in 1909 alone.

In 1906-7, the Local Council, at the request of His Excellency, the Governor-General, held a public meeting in Strathcona Hall for the purpose of hearing Mr. Law of Briarcliffe, New York, speak on the subject of Pure Milk. His Excellency Earl Grey was present, the late Sir William Hingston presided, and well-known physicians, French and English, as well as members of the Local Council, spoke to the large audience.

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In April, 1910, the President and Vice-President of the Local Council were invited by the Medico-Chirurgical Society to attend a small meeting to discuss the question of the milk supply. In his introductory remarks, Dr. Adami expressed regret that both the Pure Milk League and the Gouttes de Lait had ceased to exist to all intents and purposes and he added that in his opinion an association of men and women both was needed to make the work a success. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to approach the Provincial and Municipal authorities, asking for the better enforcement of existing laws, more inspectors and other improvements. This committee met later, and it was decided not to renew the private work of the Pure Milk League and the Gouttes de Lait during the summer of 1910, but to wait a year, at least, to see what might result from the more vigorous inspection and enforcement of law, promised by the Provincial and Municipal authorities.

Similar educative work culminated in co-operation of the physicians and other leading citizens in the establishment of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In 1908, the Council co-operated with the League in arranging for an Anti-Tuberculosis and Home Hygiene Exhibition, which was opened on November 18th, at 3 p.m., by His Excellency, Earl Grey. As a preliminary the Local Council arranged for simple, instructive talks on tuberculosis to be given by leading physicians in the schools, not only of the city, but of Westmount, Outremont and Fairmount. It also sent letters to all the Protestant and Jewish clergy, asking for their co-operation in the work. In addition, affiliated societies of the Council took charge of teas and assisted in other ways. During twelve days more than 55,000 people, including 25,000 school children, visited the Exhibition, and attended the lectures upon and demonstrations of such topics as tuberculosis, invalid cookery, school lunches, home nursing, and the care of milk.

The success of the Exhibition prompted Col. Jeffrey Burland to found the Royal Edward Institute in which the League was merged. The Local Council was, however, represented upon the Ladies' Committee of the Institute and the latter affiliated with the Council.

In 1896, Lady Drummond, then President of the Local Council, began an agitation for the establishment of public baths and wash houses, which resulted in the opening of the first public bath in Montreal.

For several years the need of civic hospitals had been brought before the municipal authorities and the vigorous efforts made in 1901 to secure their establishment, probably did much in bringing about the public demand which led to the foundation of such hospitals.

Of all the organizations initiated by National and Local Councils,

none have been more successful than the Victorian Order of Nurses.

In 1894, Mrs. Tilley of London, Ont., had suggested the establishment of nursing homes, and at the Annual Meeting of the National Council in Montreal, in 1896, the Vancouver Local Council presented the need of providing trained nurses for the North West Territories and outlying districts of Canada. It was resolved to study conditions and lay practical schemes before the Executive Committee. Soon the Halifax Local Council suggested that the women of Canada make a jubilee offering to Queen Victoria. From these propositions, Lady Aberdeen, the President of the National Council, in consultation with her Executive Committee and Local Councils in Montreal and other cities, developed the idea of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Finally there was prepared a constitution which was endorsed at the National Council meeting in Halifax, in 1897. The Order was finally started as an independent organization of men and women in Ottawa, in 1898. Montreal formed one of the first local branches, many of the officers and members of the Executive Committee being active workers in the Council, which had taken the preliminary steps in the work of organization.

Frequently the Council has prepared the way for reforms finally obtained by other organizations. One may be mentioned in this connection. Consideration was first given in 1897 to the necessity of the medical inspection of the public schools of Montreal, and several conferences were held then and in subsequent years. In 1901, a large public meeting addressed by Dr. Wyatt Johnston showed sympathy with the movement. A scheme was finally prepared for presentation to the authorities, but further action was rendered unnecessary by the success which met the efforts of one of the Council's affiliated societies, the Montreal Women's Club, to secure the appointment of Medical School inspectors, in 1906.

In 1901, at a meeting of the National Council in London, Ont., a paper by Miss Peters of St. John, N.B., urged the organization of "Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds." The suggestion was endorsed and Local Councils were asked to take action along the lines indicated. The President of the Montreal Local Council at that time was Mrs. Cox, who had long been keenly interested in the preservation and development of the parks and open spaces of the city. She at once brought the matter before the Local Council. In consequence, it was arranged for a mass meeting at which Miss Ellen Tower of Boston gave an address upon "Supervised Playgrounds." Instead of forming a new organization, it was then resolved to ask a small body of women, called the "Parks Protective Association," which had been in existence since 1895, to enlarge its scope and add men to the Executive Committee, so as to form a "Parks and Playgrounds Associations." Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Walton and

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several other officers of the Local Council were among the most active members of the directorate of the new society, which established two vacation playgrounds with trained supervisors, the following summer

## 2.—EDUCATION.

From its inauguration, the Council took a great interest in the education of the Province and one of its first committees was established to obtain the appointment of women as School Commissioners or Trustees. At that time, the law stated that any voter might hold this office, and the extension of the municipal franchise to widows and spinsters had made the latter eligible for positions upon School Boards. The only tangible result of the Council's effort to have a woman appointed a member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was the passage of an amendment to the school law debarring women ratepayers from becoming Commissioners or Trustees—a change which makes the Province of Quebec an exception to nearly every other part of the civilized world. But the Montreal Local Council was not discouraged. It has continued to point out the desirability of placing well qualified women upon all school boards and has more than once petitioned for the necessary amendment to the school law.

In 1905, when it was proposed to permit untrained teachers to take charge of elementary schools in the Province of Quebec, the Local Council made an exhaustive study of the practice in other countries; ascertained the opinion of leading educationalists; held two general meetings for the discussion of the subject; and finally petitioned the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, asking that training in a Normal School be made obligatory.

After a most disastrous fire, the kindergartens of several schools were closed. An appeal having been made to the Local Council for help in securing their re-establishment, it prepared a petition which was signed by the parents of children who had been attending the closed kindergartens. It was duly presented to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, who re-opened the classes as soon as possible.

The necessity of industrial education was first discussed in 1894 and was more fully considered in 1895, when Mrs. W. G. MacNaughton read a valuable paper upon "Manual and Technical Education," and Mrs. J. F. Stevenson emphasized the need of the introduction of the "Domestic Arts in Public Schools." It was then resolved to try to extend the teaching of Domestic Science and Manual Training, both of which had already proved their value in the Senior and Model Schools, where they had been taught for some

time through the influence of Dr. S. P. Robins, Principal of the McGill Normal School.

From the first the Council contended that the activities of women could not be restricted and that girls and boys alike should have full opportunities for developing all of their powers, both for their own and the public good. As years went on every opportunity was, therefore, taken to form a public opinion in favor of giving to all a sound general education, followed by vocational training. It was natural, therefore, that the Council should be considered when a Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training held a preliminary meeting in Montreal in September, 1910. The chairman and members of the Presidential Board of the Local Council of Women were invited to be present, and were then asked to form a Committee of Women to lay before the Commission, upon its return, a report upon the conditions and needs of women wage earners, to make recommendations, especially in regard to the technical and industrial training of women, and to arrange for experts to give evidence before the Commission. The President of the Council was asked to be the Convener of this general committee. An account of the investigations and findings of the Committee are included in the Annual Report for 1910-1911.

It is of especial interest to note that aid given by the Montreal Local Council in conjunction with the National Council to Doukober women in 1899 led to a permanent organization for encouraging handicrafts. The work was later transferred from a committee of the Council to the Women's Art Society, and the latter finally organized the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, which was given the special fund originally collected by the Council for carrying on the Doukober work.

A Social Study Club was established and continued as a part of the Council from 1898 to 1902. The members investigated local conditions, read and discussed books and listened to excellent lectures upon labor questions, housing, organized charities, immigration and a variety of similar topics. An address upon "Settlements" was given under the auspices of the Club by Dr. Graham Taylor, of the Commons, Chicago. One of the affiliated organizations, the Alumnae Society of McGill University, had long before this interested the Council in its Girls' Club and Lunch Room, which had been established in 1891. Many aspects of the work had, therefore, been laid before both the Local and the National Council. Finally, in January, 1910, the Council asked Miss Sadie American of New York to give an address upon "Settlements," for the benefit of the Alumnae Society's Neighbourhood Club, which soon developed into the University Settlement.

Successive attempts to secure the special training and segre-

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gation of mental defectives arose from endeavors to secure the segregation of feeble-minded women. The danger of their presence in the community was obviously so great that in 1899, the Dominion Government was asked by the National Council to undertake an investigation of the matter. No action followed. In 1904, the Montreal Local Council decided that it would be necessary to begin the desired reform by securing the proper treatment of defective children. Philanthropic institutions, Catholic and Protestant, the public schools, jails, asylums, physicians, nurses and district visitors were visited or circularized. Several conferences were followed by a large public meeting at which the results were given in a number of addresses. The information was then laid before the National Council in an address at its Annual Meeting in 1905. A delegation from the Montreal Local Council next waited upon the Protestant Board of School Commissioners asking that special classes be opened for backward and defective children. The Board promised that the subject would receive most careful consideration as soon as the need was made sufficiently clear. In consequence the Council printed and distributed a great number of circulars and continued its educative work. More recent efforts to form public opinion and secure government action are noted in recent annual reports and in the account of the Child Welfare Exhibition.

The difficulties met in securing definite information in regard to the number of defective children and the lack of training shown by industrial workers both emphasized the need of compulsory education. Petitions to the government and public addresses have often drawn attention to the fact that the Province of Quebec in this particular lagged behind the majority of the other Provinces, Great Britain and foreign countries. In November, 1910, Mr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts, was brought by the Council to deliver a lecture on "Compulsory Education." The address proved most able and practical, not only describing the methods which had proved successful in the United States but containing warnings against mistakes which have sometimes made otherwise excellent laws ineffectual. As the best means of preventing the evasion of a compulsory school law, he strongly advocated the taking of an annual school census along with the usual city census. Further efforts to obtain this fundamental reform are reported elsewhere.

### 3.—LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A study of local conditions and reports at various meetings induced the Local Council to petition the Provincial Legislature for the appointment of women factory inspectors. Success followed in

1896, when two were appointed. Without delay, requests were made for an amended Shop Act which would extend the jurisdiction of the inspectors. The required amendment was finally obtained in 1901 and the provision of seats in shops was also made obligatory.

Legislation affecting the working hours of women and children have often been considered. In 1896, when the length of the working hours for women and children were discussed at great length in the National Council, the Montreal Council took the advanced position which it has since maintained. It pointed out the danger of placing women and children in the same category. It also contended that there should be no discrimination between men and women in industry, but that shorter hours and good conditions should be secured for all. Since women were striving for equality of educational opportunity, for the right to enter freely into industrial and professional life, and for equal pay for equal work, the Montreal Council believed it unwise to ask for special privileges.

These views have often been laid before the Provincial Legislature in petitions and memorials, usually with little effect. In 1902, however, the Council secured the defeat of a bill designed to prevent the employment of women as stenographers in the Supreme Court.

Great interest has always been taken in the laws regarding the property of married women and in the succession laws. In January, 1906, the Local Council and the Fédération Nationale held a large public meeting in the Monument Nationale for the discussion of a bill proposing to amend the succession law of Quebec. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Hon. N. Perodeau, the bill was explained by Mr. Lafontaine, K.C. and Dean Walton of McGill University. Resolutions were subsequently passed approving of the suggested amendments. Only now, in 1915, has the bill in a modified form become law.

In 1908, the Fédération Nationale directed the attention of the Council to a bill to amend the Homesteading Law, which would permit a settler to sell his homestead without the consent of his wife. It had already passed its third reading in the Legislature. A petition opposing the measure was at once prepared, and Mme. Gérin-Lajoie and Madame Belque of the Fédération Nationale, and Dr. Ritchie-England of the Council, were sent to Quebec to present the petition. Although their representations were listened to with courtesy, the bill passed.

In 1899, several important reforms in connection with the immigration of children were brought by the Council to the attention of the Provincial Legislature which at once passed the required legislation.

In 1895 and 1896, a reformative institution for girls and a juven-

ile court were considered. Dr. Kelso, Superintendent of the Children's Department of the Ontario Government, addressed the Council by invitation, upon the care of dependent and destitute children. The Council then suggested and succeeded in forming a committee of citizens who tried to secure amendments to the laws affecting dependent children and to form a Children's Aid Society. These efforts failed and it was clear that a desire for co-operation in relief work must be cultivated. A few years later the question was reopened by the Council, and through the National Council, support was given to the Dominion "Juvenile Delinquent's Act." The Children's Aid Society in Montreal was, however, formed by the Women's Club in 1908.

An investigation of Maternity Boarding Houses was made in 1899 and, as a result, the registration of births was made obligatory.

In co-operation with the Prisoner's Aid Society and other bodies, police matrons were placed in charge of women in the police stations.

In 1895, an enquiry into conditions in jails and reformatories was made and visits were paid regularly to the woman's jail. It was, at once, seen that the classification of the inmates and educative employment were necessary. Although the Council failed to obtain these reforms, certain hygienic improvements, including the erection of open galleries, were secured. In 1908, the Council again took up the work, a special committee with Lady Drummond as convener and Mrs. Chipman as Secretary, being formed. The necessity for action was emphasized by the Rev. Arthur French's endeavours to promote social purity. A report was made to the Executive in December, and the Reformatory Committee was instructed to co-operate with other bodies and with individuals in efforts to secure a home of detention and training for young women brought before the Recorders. At the same time a resolution was passed in which the Council expressed its readiness, by every means in its power, to forward the movement initiated by Mr. French.

The committee later met with His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, Dr. Johnston, the President of the Protestant Ministerial Association, and Mr. French. It having been decided that further information was necessary, the Local Council undertook to secure it. Mrs. Chipman wrote to the superintendents of a large number of women's jails and reformatories in Canada, the United States and England, and epitomized the information thus gathered in an exceedingly practical and helpful paper, which was read at a meeting of the committee. The consensus of opinion was that it would be necessary to ask the Provincial Government to build and maintain an industrial school which would be quite distinct from the jail, and a fitting home where first offenders could be trained to lead useful,

upright lives. It was also felt that the Dominion law should be so amended as to provide for longer sentences, which would give opportunity for education and lasting reform. These recommendations were drawn up and presented to Bishop Farthing and to the Ministerial Association, who approved of practically all the suggestions. Archbishop Bruchesi accorded members of the committee an interview. While stating that he believed Roman Catholic female prisoners already adequately provided for by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, he expressed himself in sympathy with the aim of the committee. The Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, considered the report and promised to give an interview to the representatives of the Council before the next session of the Legislature. Mrs. Chipman's report and the recommendations were presented at the April meeting of the National Executive, and it was decided that copies be sent to each Provincial Vice-President, with a request that all Local Councils study the question in order that concerted action may be taken throughout Canada to secure necessary reforms. Another meeting with the Protestant Ministerial Association followed.

In 1909-10, an exhaustive inquiry into the methods of dealing with corrigible women offenders adopted in the various provinces of the Dominion and in other countries was made. After reporting to the Local and National Councils and receiving permission to proceed, an interview was sought with the Provincial Premier in order to discuss the Council's request that the Quebec Government establish a reformatory for women. The Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, received representatives of the Local Council, who were accompanied by Judge Choquet, Judge Weir and Judge Leet, and introduced by Senator Dandurand. The Premier appreciated the need and asked that the committee submit to him a summary of the information at its command. At the same time he pointed out that it would be necessary first to apply to the Dominion Government for the desired amendments to the Criminal Code, enabling magistrates and judges to commit corrigible offenders over sixteen years of age to reformatory institutions upon conditional sentences. Having been empowered to do so in the name of the National Council, representatives of the Montreal Local Council, together with the President of the Ottawa Local Council, obtained an interview with the Minister of Justice. They were most kindly received and were encouraged to hope for legislation at an early date along the line indicated. The result of this interview having been reported to Sir Lomer Gouin he expressed a desire again to meet representatives of the Council before the next session of the Provincial Legislature in order that the matter might be further discussed.

An account of the unremitting efforts of the present Convener of the Reformatory Committee, Mrs. Chipman, since 1910, and the

persistent attempts of the Local Council to educate public opinion and to obtain these reforms will be found in a special report.

In 1894, the Council began to consider the possibility of co-ordinating the work of charitable societies, and at the annual meeting of the National Council, Lady Drummond spoke upon "Co-operation as Shown in Associated Charities." A large committee of the Local Council studied the methods of relief employed in other countries and discussed local conditions. Every opportunity of advocating co-operation was taken and the interest of influential men aroused. A provisional constitution and a plan of work for a Charity Organization Society had been prepared and were adopted at a public meeting in 1899. Lady Minto was present, the Mayor presided, and Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago spoke. A new society of men and women was thus formed and upon the Board of Directors were placed seven members of the Executive Committee of the Local Council of Women. Lady Drummond, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Learmont and Miss Helen Reid, who was among the incorporators, made the society one of their chief interests and to them has been due much of its success.

The spirit of co-operation which has animated the Local Council is well illustrated by its relations with the *Fédération Nationale*. Reference has already been made to their united efforts. The most successful of their joint undertakings occurred in 1908. Through the efforts of the two organizations a petition to the Provincial Legislature asking for the amendment of the Quebec License Act, received the support of churches, benevolent and educational institutions, politicians, professional and business men. Within a few days about 70,000 signatures were obtained to the petition. Madame Beique and Madame Lajoie, from the *Fédération*, and Dr. Ritchie England, from the Council, went as a delegation to Quebec, and were cordially received by the Premier and members of the Government. Their essential requests were embodied in a Government bill, which was finally passed.

A remarkable demonstration of the value of unity has been given in connection with the municipal elections. Although in several earlier elections, attempts, through public meetings, circular letters, and newspaper articles, had been made by the Local Council to induce women to vote, it was only in 1910 that the work of helping to secure civic reform became really effective. In the autumn of 1909 the Local Council of Women, with the co-operation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and of several members of the *Fédération Nationale*, tried to persuade women voters to go to the polls when the referendum vote was taken upon the proposed reduction in the number of Aldermen and upon the establishment of an administrative body called a Board of

Control. Many women voted, and the general result was gratifying. The effort was of great educational value, and showed the leaders how to conduct such work effectively.

The Citizens' Association, that public-spirited body of men who initiated the reform movement, placed upon the Local Council of Women the duty of inducing women to vote for reform candidates in the elections of February, 1910. The Fédération Nationale agreed to join with the Council and to undertake the campaign among the French women, about five thousand of whom are voters. The Fairmount and the Mizpah Branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union also assisted. The Local Council had over one hundred volunteer workers, many of whom devoted their time and energy for days together to canvassing and to clerical work, under the general direction of officers of the Council. They worked in relays at the offices of the Citizens' Association, assisting in the preparation of special lists of names and addresses of the eight thousand women voters, arranged according to wards and electoral districts. Invitations were sent out to 3,000 English women electors, asking them to attend a public meeting held by the Council in support of the reform candidates. About one thousand attended this meeting and listened to stirring addresses by Senator Dandurand, Senator Béique and other officers of the Citizens' Association, by professors of McGill University, by the candidates and by the President of the Protestant Ministerial Association. The canvassers of the Council visited practically all the women voters in the English wards and many voters in the French wards. Immediately before the election, a copy of a ballot paper correctly marked and accompanied by the address of his polling booth was sent to each elector—about 80,000 in all. In this work, the women of the Council assisted the Citizen's Association. The day before the election a letter addressed by the Council to the women electors was published, making a final appeal and giving directions as to procedure and information in regard to the committee rooms. On the day of the election, a chairman was placed in charge of each of the five committee rooms, kept in touch with the polling booths and directed the women working outside. The results of the united efforts of public-spirited men and women were most gratifying. Almost all of the reform candidates were elected and the hope of a purer, stronger civic life seemed near fulfilment.

The women's work in connection with the elections convinced many who had hitherto been doubtful of the propriety and wisdom of women having civic and political rights. Indeed, although the Local Council is not a Suffrage Society, and is established in the interest of no propaganda, its work shows that it has always assumed

that men and women must go forward together since their destinies are one. It has often been asked that the municipal franchise be extended to married women and has gone further in declaring its belief in the political equality of men and women. In 1909, the question was submitted to all of the affiliated societies and the majority voted in favor of a resolution approving of Woman Suffrage. The following December, Mrs. Philip Snowdon gave a charming and eloquent address upon Woman Suffrage, under the auspices of the Local Council, and in June, 1910, the National Council, partly owing to the influence of the Montreal Council, passed a resolution supporting Woman Suffrage.

So there has been steady development in the Council and even an inadequate outline of the history of seventeen years is a consistent record of continuous striving towards the perfecting of humanity through the realization of the highest possibilities of men and women.

June, 1915.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1911-1912

Presidents.—Miss Carrie M. Derick, M.A., May-October, Dr. Ritchie  
England, B.A., M.D., October-May.  
Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. W. Chipman, Mrs. John Savage, Mrs. E.  
A. MacNutt, Mrs. N. C. Smilie.  
Hon. Vice-President.—Mrs. A. D. Durnford.  
Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. A. K. Fisk.  
Hon. Cor. Secy.—Mrs. Walter Lyman.  
Hon. Rec. Secy.—Miss Eleanor Tatley.  
Hon. Asst. Secy.—Mrs. John Liddell.  
Members of Committee of Arrangements.—Mrs. Durnford, Mrs.  
Morgan, Miss Derick.

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#### CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Young.—Mrs. W. Dixon.  
The Sick.—Miss Colley.  
Art.—Mrs. Macnaughton.  
Reformative.—Lady Drummond.  
Legislation.—Mrs. George MacDonald.  
Press.—Mrs. George Lyman.  
Education.—Miss Hibbard.  
Hygiene.—Mrs. Starkey.



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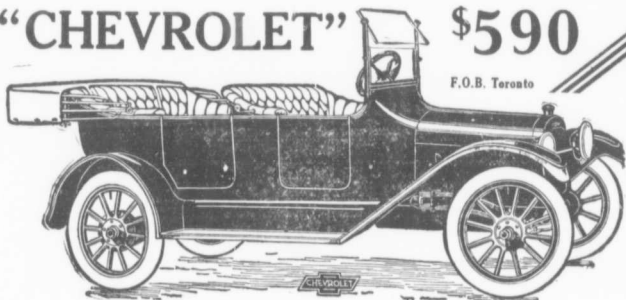
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# SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

Montreal Local Council of Women

OCTOBER 1910-1911

October 25th, 1911.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Montreal Local Council of Women was held in the Y. W. C. A. Hall on Wednesday, October 25th, at 3.30 o'clock. The President, Miss Derick, presided, and a goodly number of members were present. After the minutes of the last Annual Meeting had been read, the Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter Lyman, presented the report of the year's work. A special report of the Hygiene Committee, dealing particularly with the Council's Pure Milk Stations, was read by the Convener, Mrs. N. C. Smillie, and the Treasurer's report was presented by Mrs. A. D. Durnford. These reports were adopted. Mrs. Smillie, at the President's request, spoke of the proposal to hold another "Tag Day," and asked the representatives of affiliated societies to place the matter before their own executive committees. The President made a short address, and the meeting concluded with the election of officers.

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

October, 1911.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

The seventeenth year of the Local Council of Women of Montreal closes with ten new patrons, thirty-three new associate members, and three new affiliated societies, Emmanuel Church Ladies' Aid, Fairmount W. C. T. U., and Melville Church Hospital Social Service Club being added to its roll, which now contains 27 patrons, 38 affiliated societies, and 42 associate members. In addition to many meetings of the Committee of Arrangements and of standing committees, seven regular and four special Executive meetings have been held. The public was invited to one of these meetings to hear the subject of a "Pure Milk Supply" discussed by several medical practitioners exceptionally well qualified to speak with authority. Out of this meeting and another, at which addresses were given by Miss Phil-

lips, of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, and Miss Moir, of the Victoria Order of Nurses, grew the pure milk campaign of the past summer, an account of which will be given in a special report of the Hygiene Committee.

A public meeting of the Council was held in the High School Hall on November 22nd, 1910, at which Professor Lightner Witmer, Ph.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, gave an address on "Retarded Mental Development in Children."

On February 24th, 1911, Mrs. Woolman, Professor in the School of Household Arts, Columbia University, and Organizer of the Manhattan Trades School, was brought to Montreal to speak at a public meeting in the Royal Victoria College Hall. Her address dealt with some of the problems met and solved by schools in which specialized training is offered to young girls to fit them to occupy skilled positions in the various trades.

The subject of the lecture was intimately connected with a serious piece of work just completed at that time by the Local Council. During the summer of 1910 the Council had undertaken an investigation into the industrial conditions obtaining among women wage-earners of Montreal, in order to present a reliable report to the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. This investigation was organized and conducted by the Committee on Education. Sub-committees were formed, and several members of the Council undertook the task of acting as investigators. Two sets of questions were drawn up, one to employers and the other to employees, relating to age, literacy, previous training, wages, prospects, etc., of the women-workers. These questions were sent to the employers in the various industries and in large department stores, followed by a personal visit from the investigators, who endeavoured to obtain interviews from both employers and employees. In this way accurate and trustworthy information was obtained. Reports were also drawn up on conditions relating to women in the professions, in business and in domestic service. At the sitting of the Royal Commission in January, 1911, a clear summary of the separate reports, skilfully commented upon, was first presented by our President, together with the Council's conclusions as to the needs of the women and children of Montreal. Then the Conveners of sections presented their reports in full. Dr. Ritchie England presented the report on "Women in Industrial and Commercial Pursuits," Mrs. Radford on "Domestic Service," Miss Grant on "The Profession of Nursing," Miss Hibbard on "Education," Miss Elizabeth Helm on "Settlement Work," Miss M. Phillips on "Canadian Handicrafts and the Work of the Guild," Miss Hurlbatt spoke on Girls' Club and Educational and Employment Bureaux for Young Workers, and Miss G. Hunter

on educational matters. It will be of interest to note among the recommendations: A compulsory system of education (so long striven for by the Local Council), a school census, evening classes, free day trade schools, commercial and technical high schools, and employment bureau for assisting children about to leave school to make a wise choice of occupation, and greater opportunities for the professional training of women. The report in full and all that took place during the women's part of the hearing of the Commission appeared in installments in the Daily Witness. The Council, in appreciation of this and other services to women's work, paid for twenty-five annual subscriptions of the paper, to be sent to twenty-five Local Councils throughout Canada.

The Convener of the Committee on Education strongly recommends the continuance of efforts to have established free days for children and concerts of educational value in the new Art Gallery, expressing confidence in the willingness of the directors to grant such requests. She also further urges the Council to continue with greater activity the study of how best to have the physiological facts of life taught healthfully in the schools.

#### *The Child Welfare Exhibition.*

As educational work should be mentioned the Local Council's part in the Child Welfare Exhibition, which is now being planned by four organizations, the City Improvement League, La Société de St. Jean Baptiste, La Fédération Nationale de St. Jean Baptiste, and the Local Council of Women. Other societies have expressed their willingness to co-operate. The Presidents of La Fédération Nationale and of the Local Council are among the honorary officers, and are active members of the small executive of six. The Local Council will nominate representatives on all sub-committees, and hopes that a great number of its affiliated societies and members will take an active interest in so important a project. Five hundred dollars (\$500.00), a portion of the proceeds of "Victoria Charity Day," was given in the spring by the Local Council to meet the necessary expenses of organization.

#### *Work of the Committee on Civics and Legislation.*

In December, 1910, at the request of the Citizens' Association, the Local Council, through its Committee on Civics and Legislation, again brought out the English-speaking women's vote in favour of a reform and temperance candidate in Centre Ward. This committee has prepared a petition for circulation and presentation at the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature, asking that education be made compulsory.

The late Federal Government was asked to make such changes

in the preparation of the census returns as would make detailed information concerning children and young persons easily available. Let us hope the new government will grant a like request.

A petition is being prepared for circulation asking to have the provincial law amended so as to permit the appointment of women on school boards.

During the winter the committee arranged a delightful and instructive course of lectures on "The Status of Ladies in Different Ages." These lectures were given in the Ladies' Parlours of Emmanuel Church, and were as follows: "Primitive Hebrew Women," Professor Brodie-Brockwell; "Primitive Women of Today," Mrs. Annie Reed, B. A.; "The Position of Women in Ancient Greece," Miss G. Hunter, B.A.; "The Position of Women in Ancient Rome," Mrs. Wilson Irwin, M.A.; "The Status of Women in Canada," Mrs. John Savage; "Women in Industrial England," Miss Ethel Hurlbutt, M.A.; "Woman Suffrage," Miss C. M. Derick, M.A. The thanks of the Council are due the gifted speakers who gave the addresses. A series of a more legal character is being arranged for the coming winter.

#### *Work of the Reformatory Committee.*

The Reformatory Committee, under the joint convenership of Lady Drummond and Mrs. Warwick Chipman, has been in continued communication with the Provincial and Federal Governments, in an effort to obtain the necessary changes in the laws to permit the commitment of delinquents over sixteen years of age to reformatory institutions, and also to obtain the establishment of such institutions and industrial schools for girls and women. The new government will be approached without loss of time, with a similar end in view. There has been, furthermore, continued correspondence with authorities in other countries in order to gather the necessary information. The Board of Control was asked, during the winter, to again install police matrons in police stations, where they had formerly been placed by request of the Local Council, and to establish them at all stations to which women prisoners are taken.

#### *Victoria Charity Day.*

In the spring of this year (1911) the Council received a request from La Fédération Nationale de St. Jean Baptiste asking for co-operation with it in holding a bi-lingual "tag day" throughout the whole city on May 23rd. In response, the Council undertook the conduct of the English half of "Victoria Charity Day" for the benefit of its non-sectarian affiliated charities. The difficult task of organization was admirably handled by the Convener of the Civics and Legislation Committee, assisted by the President of the

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Hervey Institute. Invaluable service was rendered both on the day itself and for weeks before by the Hervey Institute, the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Montreal Women's Club, and the ladies of St. Ann's League. Splendid work in the field and before was also done by the Fairmount W. C. T. U., St. Giles and First Presbyterian Churches, the East End Methodist Church, MacVicar Memorial Church, the King's Daughters, the Verdun and Point aux Trembles Presbyterian Churches, St. John's French Presbyterian Church, the Alumnae Society of McGill, the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, the Ladies' Benevolent Society and the Day Nursery. Excellent preparatory work was done by the ladies of St. Paul's Church, the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Alumnae of the Royal Victoria General Hospital, and by a great many individual helpers. On the day itself several patrols of the Boy Scouts gallantly threw themselves upon unattacked points. It is impossible to mention all the workers, but to each and all the Council offers sincere thanks. The result of "Victoria Charity Day" was that the Council had the pleasure of distributing six thousand one hundred dollars (\$6,100.00) at once among sixteen charitable organizations, as follows:—

Parks and Playgrounds.....	\$ 1,000.00
Victorian Order of Nurses .....	600.00
Hervey Institute .....	600.00
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.....	600.00
Child Welfare Exhibition .....	500.00
University Settlement .....	500.00
Royal Edward Institute.....	500.00
Grace Dart Home .....	500.00
Day Nursery .....	300.00
The King's Daughters' Crèche .....	300.00
Murray Bay Convalescent Home.....	300.00
Ladies' Benevolent Institution .....	100.00
Canadian Handicrafts Guild .....	100.00
Protestant Infants' Home.....	100.00
Goodwill Holiday House .....	100.00

In addition, one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) was retained for the summer's Pure Milk campaign. You will presently hear in how excellent a manner this, together with a municipal grant of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) was expended. This grant was asked and obtained from the city by a deputation of Council officers and a representative from the Medico-chirurgical Society.

A public meeting of the Council was held in May, just before Victoria Charity Day.

In June the Montreal Local Council of Women was worthily represented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council, held in Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Council regrets the resignation of Mrs. Macnutt, Hon. Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Durnford, Hon. Treasurer, and Mrs. Smillie, Convener of the Public Health Committee, and would express its thanks for their faithful and efficient work.

During the year the Council has sustained the loss of a valued friend and patron in the passing away of Lady Galt. The sincere sympathy of the Council has been with those bereaved.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCRINGER LYMAN,  
Hon. Cor. Secretary.



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## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

October, 1911.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

During the past season the subject of Infantile Mortality has been the chief object of study and work in the Hygiene Committee. Two well attended public meetings of the Council were held on this subject. At the first all the addresses were delivered by prominent French-Canadians, of whom several were medical men, one a milk inspector, and last, but not least, the Rev. Canon Lepailleur, whose parish contains seven thousand inhabitants. A second meeting of the Council to consider the pure milk question was held later on, and Miss Phillips, of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, and Miss Moir, representing the V. O. N., gave very interesting reports, showing that work had been done for some years past to supply properly modified milk to sick infants, and to educate mothers with newborn infants. This work, though valuable, was very limited in area. A resolution was passed that a deputation from the Local Council of Women should approach the City Council to ask for a special grant to establish pure milk depots, where work, including milk supply, education of mothers, district visiting, relief, and all the other features embodied in such work in other large centres might be carried on. This deputation was successful, and as a result (\$1,500) fifteen hundred dollars was granted. With the one thousand dollars given from the tag day money, three pure milk depots, known as numbers one, two and three, of the Montreal Local Council of Women, were organized by your convener at the following places:—

No. 1.— 189 Dorchester West.

No. 2.—1888 Notre Dame St. West, St. Henry.

No. 3.— 251 Centre, Point St. Charles.

It was also the privilege of your Convener to bring into co-operation the laboratory work of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the University Settlement, the St. Andrew's Presbyterian (Westmount) Settlement, and the King's Daughters' Crèche. With the funds already alluded to and the unselfish co-operation of eighteen medical men it has been possible to perform a work for the last four months which rivals in results

the best work of its kind in the world. This is all the more notable as the heat of the past summer has been especially trying, and the few babies who died were brought to the depots in a hopeless condition. In all, up to October fifteenth, five hundred babies have been entered on the books, and during the hottest days over one thousand bottles of milk were prepared daily at the laboratory of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital. Although Miss Phillips, of the Foundling Hospital, Miss Lynch, of the Victorian Order, with the nurses at the stations, are all salaried workers, yet no money could adequately pay them for the unselfish and devoted way in which they laboured. A further sum of money has been granted by the City Council, and the work of the depots is, therefore, to be continued during the winter months. Your Convener has had to write more than fifty letters in connection with this work, and has also answered enquiries of international import. Dr. Bluhm, of Berlin, one of the international delegates at the Quinquennial, sent for data in reference to hygienic work for mothers and children; the National Health Association of Great Britain also sent a long list of questions to be answered. An appeal came to the V. O. N. in Montreal from Ottawa to give the Council there full information as to the details of this work, and this was passed on to your Convener for answer. Owing to the summer exodus, the voluntary committee dwindled down to one active member, but the work was so successful that the Convener feels amply repaid for all the work of the past few months. Her only regret is that pressure of other duties forbids her continuing her labours in this direction, but she is sure that her successor, Mrs. Starkey, will not only finish any work which has been begun, but will also bring before the Council new work of great interest.

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE E. SMILLIE,  
Convener of Public Health Committee.

### OFFICERS FOR 1912-1913

President.—Dr. Ritchie England.  
Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Warwick Chipman, Mrs. John Savage,  
Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Mrs. MacNutt.  
Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. A. K. Fisk.  
Hon. Cor. Secy.—Mrs. Walter Lyman.  
Hon. Rec. Secy.—Miss Eleanor Tatley.  
Hon. Asst. Secy.—Mrs. John Liddell.  
Members of Committee of Arrangements.—Mrs. A. D. Durnford,  
Miss Derick, Mrs. C. Morgan.

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### CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

The Young.—Mrs. Wellington Dixon.  
Reformatory.—Lady Drummond.  
Education.—Miss Hibbard.  
Public Health.—Mrs. N. C. Smillie.  
Civics and Legislation.—Mrs. Macnaughton.  
Press.—Mrs. George Lyman.

**EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING**  
of the  
**Local Council of Women of Montreal**  
7th MAY, 1912

The Annual Meeting of the Local Council of Women of Montreal took place by courtesy of the McGill Students' Union in the Union Hall on Tuesday morning, May 7th, 1912, at ten o'clock. Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, had graciously consented to be present, and the large hall was well filled. The meeting was opened by the President, Dr. Ritchie England, who withdrew after asking Mrs. John Savage to take the chair. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read, and the Hon. Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Walter Lyman, was called upon to read the Annual Report. At half-past ten the strains of the National Anthem, sung by McGill students, were heard, and the reading of the report was interrupted on the entrance of Her Royal Highness, accompanied by Miss Pelly, and escorted by the President, Dr. Ritchie England, Lady Drummond, Madame Thibaudeau and Dr. Peterson. The President resumed the chair. Mme. Thibaudeau delivered a short address of welcome in French and presented a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Her Royal Highness replied briefly in a few graceful words. The President then called upon Lady Drummond, who eighteen years ago had become the first President of the Montreal Local Council, to present to Miss Derick, in the name of the Council, a purse of one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and a jewelled International Council pin. Lady Drummond, in a short, but brilliant address, glanced back over the history and achievements of the Montreal Local Council, and spoke with beautiful and fitting appreciation of Miss Derick's uninterrupted connection with its work, and her distinguished services in advancement of its aims. "To Miss Derick let me say that in all your work, not only for the Council, but in the cause of science and education at McGill University and elsewhere, you have shown yourself to be a 'practical idealist.' Throughout we see the same qualities of intensity and breadth, the same attention to detail, the same reaching forward through search and research and experiment to a larger knowledge and to more fruitful results. Your work at McGill as demonstrator and lecturer, and for the last three years in charge of the important Department of Botany, has brought you tributes from other universities at home and abroad. We think the more of your work for the Council that it has been done in what would otherwise have

been well-earned 'leisure hours.' It adds to our pleasure in asking you to accept these tokens, that Her Royal Highness has so graciously honoured the occasion with her presence." Miss Derick, in replying, returned the purse, with the request that she be made a Life Patron of the National Council of Women of Canada.

Principal Peterson and Dean Moyse, of McGill University, spoke for a few moments, each making especial reference to the excellence of Miss Derick's work in the Department of Botany and for the cause of education. Mr. Godfrey, City Commissioner, followed, speaking appreciatively of the efforts of the Local Council for civic reform at the recent elections.

The regular order of business was then resumed, and the Hon. Cor. Secretary finished the reading of the Annual Report. In seconding the motion for its adoption, Mrs. N. C. Smillie pointed out the yearly increasing work of the secretaries and the need of a paid officer, and made an appeal for more patrons. The Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Fisk, presented the financial report, in which the heavy cost of maintaining milk stations, even when assisted by city grants, was made clear.

Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton seconded the motion for its adoption, and made an eloquent appeal to the public for a generous response on the approaching Victoria Charity Day, stating that three thousand dollars of the day's proceeds were already voted to the Pure Milk work.

The President announced the sad news, just received, of the sudden death, in England, of Mrs. John Cox, a former President of the Local Council. Miss Helen Reid fittingly expressed, in a motion, the profound regret of the Council. Miss Hurlbatt seconded the motion, which was carried by all present standing.

Votes of thanks were moved, and duly carried, to the McGill Students' Union, and to others for the use of various halls, to the Y. W. C. A. for many kindnesses, to the lecturers, doctors and others for generous services, to the workers at election time, and to the press for courteous notices.

The President then introduced Mr. Coote, Secretary of the National Vigilance Association in Great Britain, whose coming had been promised for some time by Lady Aberdeen. Mr. Coote spoke briefly upon the suppression of the white slave traffic. The President announced a meeting called by Mr. Coote for all interested, to be addressed by him, on the following day, at the Charity Organization rooms. Lady Drummond then took the chair, and the election of officers concluded a long, but exceptionally interesting, meeting.

GRACE RITCHIE ENGLAND.

President.

ANNA SCRIMGER LYMAN.

Hon. Cor. Sec.

## EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

May, 1912.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

On presenting the report of the Montreal Local Council of Women for the year 1911-12, it must be pointed out that although the date of the Annual Meeting has been in May, it has usually hitherto been adjourned until the autumn, so that this report covers but seven, instead of twelve, months.

The Local Council has come to the end of its eighteenth year. The names of forty societies appear on its affiliation roll, the two new societies being the Ladies' Committee of the Women's Hospital, and the Daughters of Zion. There are forty patrons and seventy-six associate members.

Seven regular and three special Executive meetings have been held. In October the Annual Meeting for 1910 to 1911 took place. In November a public meeting was arranged in conjunction with the City Improvement League and the Fédération Nationale to listen to an illustrated address by Dr. Anna Louise Strong, organizer of Child Welfare Exhibitions. This lecture was part of the preparation now going on for an important Child Welfare Exhibition to be held next October. The Council and the Fédération have joint charge of one section, and a great many of the Council's Affiliated Societies are planning their various parts in it.

On December 11th Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was brought to the city to lecture on "The Englishwoman's Fight for the Vote" in the Windsor Hall. She was greeted by a crowded hall, and heard by a most appreciative audience. The lecture has resulted in a Council movement to organize an Equal Suffrage League.

A course of five lectures on "Laws Relating to Women" has been carried through by the Committee on Civics and Legislation with marked success.

The list of lectures and lecturers follows:—

"The Property of Married Women," Dean Walton, LL.D.

"Women in Commerce and Industry," Andrew R. McMaster, Esq., K.C.

"Women and Citizenship," Warwick L. Chipman, Esq., K.C.

"Marriage and Divorce," E. Fabre Surveyer, Esq., K.C.

"Guardianship and Parental Rights," Charles M. Holt, Esq., K.C.

The lecturers were all prominent lawyers, to whom the Council is deeply indebted for their kindness, and to the Royal Victoria College for the use of a lecture room.

In February the President and ex-President had an informal



interview with a member of the Quebec Legislature with relation to a bill which had been introduced to establish compulsory education for Protestant children. A large amount of information as to conditions, together with a petition drawn up last year, were given into his hands to be used when he might deem it wise.

Also in February, the Council, at the request of the City Improvement League, sent a resolution to the Quebec Legislature asking that a Parks Commission be established for the Island and City of Montreal.

#### *Civic Work.*

The Local Council has been unusually active in civic work. Before the elections on February 1st, when it became known that the party of corruption was trying to force its way again into the City Hall, the Local Council, at the request of the Citizens' Association, undertook to enter the arena for civic reform. The women voters in five city wards were canvassed, both before and on the election day, and results proved that at least one reform candidate would have met defeat but for the women's vote. The Council cordially thanks all those who helped in the fray. As an example of the zeal shown, it may be permitted to cite the resourcefulness of one of the canvassers, who, chancing upon a woman voter returning from market well laden with numerous packages, at once perceived that the nose of the elector was badly frost bitten, and stepping up to her, solicitously applied gentle friction to the afflicted member, and at the same time cogent arguments to the owner's civic convictions. Both treatments, it is a pleasure to relate, were entirely successful. Very courteous acknowledgement was made by the elected aldermen of the assistance rendered by the Council, and frank admission of its value.

Unfortunately, the resignation of a member of the Board of Control, and another attempt of the retrograde party to regain power, necessitated the election of a successor on April 3rd. This time the Council did organized and energetic work in seven wards, on very short notice. All these wards returned the reform candidate while in four of them the largest majorities were obtained. The canvassers were pleased to note that a better welcome was given them by the women voters, and a greater sensibility of the duty of voting was shown. Again the Council's thanks are due to its valiant workers, to the individual friends who offered hospitality, and to the Citizens' Association for its kind words and generous contribution of \$50.00 for expenses incurred.

At the request of the National Council, the Convener of the Local Committee on Civics and Legislation has lately made a trip to the Maritime Provinces to do extension work. Sackville was

visited and an address given at the annual meeting of the St. John Local Council.

#### *Education.*

The Committee on Education reports that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners has affirmed itself willing to allow scholars morning hours for visiting the new Art Gallery, provided that free entrance shall be granted. The Committee further reports that the authorities of the Art Gallery, so far as approached, are ready to grant the concession.

The Council, on being asked by the Froebel Society, very gladly endorsed a petition addressed to the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, asking for the establishment of a school for kindergarten teachers.

#### *Reformatory Work.*

The Reformatory Committee has continued its labours for the establishment of a provincial reformatory institution for women offenders over sixteen years of age. The change in the Federal Government has necessitated a restatement of the whole case at Ottawa.

On kindred matters sent us from the National Council for consideration embodied in the "Women's Platform," opinions have been obtained from prominent legal experts, to whom the Council's thanks are due for their kind response.

#### *Hygiene.*

In hygienic work, the holding of the first Canadian Public Health Congress, in December, marked a national advance, and the Local Council rejoiced at the honour done its President in asking her to become Convener of the Social Service Section. Four of those who contributed addresses are Council members, and many others attended the sessions.

With special reference to untidy lanes, a resolution has just been sent to the City Council, asking that the city regulations governing the collection of garbage, etc., should be better enforced.

At request of the City Improvement League, the Council signed a petition to the City Council, and was represented on a delegation which met the Mayor and Controllers, asking for the appointment of a general cleaning-up day in May, when the citizens as a whole should be invited to co-operate by cleaning their own outside premises.

#### *Milk Stations.*

The Council's principal work for the public health has been done

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in the Pure Milk Stations. With two thousand dollars voted from the proceeds of the first Victoria Charity Day and (\$1,500.00) fifteen hundred dollars granted by the city, three pure milk depots were opened by the Council last July (1911), one on Centre St., one at 1888 Notre Dame St., in a room lent by the Men's Society of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, and one on Dorchester St. In spite of the unusually trying season, the (800) eight hundred babies served by the depots thrived exceedingly, not one being lost which had been in attendance for two weeks. The nurses in charge were from the Victorian Order, and their work was spoken of with the highest praise by the doctors. The latter generously gave their services free, while the Victorian Order allowed a very low rate for the nurses. The modification of the milk for the two larger stations was done at the Foundling and Baby Hospital. With the coming of the cooler weather the number of babies in attendance decreased, yet the work seemed still so needful and the opportunity for visiting and instructing so valuable that the Council decided to keep the stations open into the winter. A further grant from the city of (\$600) six hundred dollars made this possible, but by the first of January it became necessary to close the Centre St. and Notre Dame St. stations. The largest depot, that on Dorchester St., has been kept open continuously, serving about (350) three hundred and fifty babies with pure milk, and their untaught mothers with much sadly needed instruction. Unfortunately, the mothers are not as receptive as the babies, for, as one intimately connected with the work has put it, "one must teach them slowly, 'line upon line and precept upon precept,' and the next day begin at the same line and the same precept." The receipt of a very generous offer from the Parish House of the Church of St. John the Evangelist of a room free from charges for rent, lighting or heating are about to cause the removal of the Milk Station to Ontario street. The centering in St. John's Parish House of other work, hygienic and social, makes it a desirable situation for this work. While the service rendered by the Pure Milk Stations has been splendidly successful, a financial deficit of about one thousand dollars (\$1,000) has been heaping up. A long expected grant of eight hundred dollars (\$800) from the city will partly meet it, but the Local Council turns now with confidence to the public for what is needful, not only to carry on this station for another year, but also to open or reopen others, which the coming heat will make imperative.

So comes naturally the last project of the Council to be spoken of, namely, the Victoria Charity Tag Day, once more to be held in co-operation with the Fédération Nationale de St. Jean Baptiste, this year on the 18th of May.

The Tag-Day scheme is a good one, economical in time, economical

in expense and magnificently effective, but if used over much it must perish—wherefore it seems the part of wisdom to unite in a single effort many federated charities, lest our good friend the public grow weary. At the last Executive meeting the members, though nearly all representing other charities, unanimously voted one-third, or at least three thousand dollars, of the English share of the proceeds to the Pure Milk work. The public is entreated to remember this when tags and buttons appear upon the streets, and to ponder, not with how little sacrifice escape may be accomplished, but how great is the need of the babies, the neglected children and the sick poor.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCRIMGER LYMAN,

Hon. Cor. Secretary.



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- Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. A. K. Fisk.
- Hon. Corres. Secretary.—Mrs. W. Lyman.
- Hon. Rec. Sec.—Miss Eleanor Tatley.
- Hon. Assist. Sec.—Mrs. J. H. Liddell.
- Additional Members of Committee of Arrangements.—Mrs. Durnford, Miss Derick, Lady Drummond.



CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

- Art.—Mrs. A. W. Cochrane.
- Education.—Miss Derick.
- Civics.—Mrs. J. A. Henderson.
- Reformatory.—Mrs. W. Chipman.
- Health.—Mrs. Auchmuty.
- Legislation.—Mrs. Minden Cole.
- Press.—Mrs. George Lyman.

# NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

Local Council of Women of Montreal

1912-1913

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The Annual Meeting was held on May 21st, 1913, when the election of officers took place, after which the meeting was adjourned till the autumn. The adjourned Annual Meeting was held on November 24th in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Hon. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Walter Lyman, read the Annual Report, after which Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the first policewoman on this continent, gave a most interesting address, which was most attentively listened to by a large audience.

GRACE RITCHIE ENGLAND,

President.

ELEANOR TATLEY,

Hon. Rec. Secretary.

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## NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

May, 1913.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

The Montreal Local Council brings to a close this spring a period composed of its nineteenth year and five months of its twentieth. The roll shows the names of forty-five affiliated societies, 44 patrons and 151 associated members, and three new annual patrons of the National Council.

The three newly affiliated societies are: The Mizpah W. C. T. U., the Brehmer Rest, and the Sheltering Home.

Eight regular and four special Executive meetings have been held, while the Committee of Arrangements has met very frequently. The Annual Meeting of May, 1912, was rendered specially noteworthy and helpful by the presence of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, who was graciously pleased to attend and to receive flowers and a graceful address in French by Mme. Thibeaudeau, a former Vice-President.

A public meeting was called for the following day, May 8th, at the Charity Organization Rooms, to hear Mr. Coote speak fully of his mission. At it were heard, also, a number of earnest men



whose social work had brought them a knowledge of local conditions. At a men's meeting held a day later a committee was chosen to act with the Local Council in opposing the traffic in women.

The Tag Day undertaken jointly with the Fédération Nationale, which was in process of organization at the time of the last Annual Report, May, 1912, was well carried through, special emphasis being laid in the English section upon the needs of the Council Milk Station. The result was a total collection of \$14,836.00, giving, on equal division, \$7,418.00 to the Council. By the unselfish and generous vote of the affiliated societies, taken before the event, \$3,000.00 was assigned to the Milk Station. The balance was divided among the affiliated non-sectarian charities, as follows:—

Parks and Playgrounds .....	\$300.00
Victorian Order of Nurses .....	650.00
Hervey Institute .....	650.00
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society .....	500.00
Child Welfare Exhibition .....	26.00
Royal Edward Institute .....	100.00
Grace Dart Home .....	100.00
Murray Bay Convalescent Home .....	50.00
The King's Daughters' Crèche .....	200.00
Goodwill Holiday House .....	50.00
Ladies' Benevolent Society .....	650.00
Protestant Infants' Home .....	300.00
Foundling Hospital .....	200.00
Melville Church Social Service .....	150.00
Fairmount W. C. T. U. ....	150.00
Women's Hospital .....	50.00
McGill Alumnæ .....	100.00

During the summer of 1912 the United League of Women Workers of the United States made a visit to Montreal, and were entertained at tea by members of the Council, on whose representation the City Council gave the Workers a drive around the Montreal Park. A very grateful letter was afterwards received.

In September, 1912, a lecture was given in the Princess Theatre under the auspices of the Council by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton on the right teaching of sex hygiene to young people. The proceeds were used for Child Welfare work.

On November 4th, 1912, Miss Barbara Wylie was given an opportunity of speaking on Woman Suffrage in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. In December Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale was brought to speak before a public gathering on the same subject in the Windsor Hall, and at this meeting the Local Council, following its well-established precedent, gave its work for suffrage definite shape in the formal

appointment of a committee to nominate officers and prepare a constitution for a suffrage association of men and women.

The formal inauguration of this society, The Montreal Suffrage Association, took place at a meeting in Stevenson Hall on April 24th, 1913, the President of the Council in the chair. Lady Drummond reported the nominations of the committee; the report was adopted and the officers duly elected. Miss Derick gave an inaugural address, expressing appreciation of the honour conferred upon her in electing her as first President. Dean Walton and Dr. Symonds, Vice-Presidents, both gave interesting addresses. Mr. C. M. Holt read the draft of the constitution, which was adopted. Mr. Griffin and Dr. Young also spoke briefly.

The work of the Milk Station was carried on in its new quarters in St. John's Parish House throughout the summer of 1912 and winter of 1912-13, with an average attendance of one hundred babies. The modifying has been done at the Station by a nurse from the Foundling Hospital, the Council having expended \$493 for the necessary equipment. The Royal Victorian Order nurse takes full charge of the rest of the work with excellent results. She has a record of an average of 280 visits per month, which does not include the babies seen by her at the Station in the afternoons. Her resignation last June was deeply regretted, but fortunately her successor is proving very successful. Both nurses are engaged and paid by the Council. Two hundred and ninety-one gallons of milk during the year ending last May were given without charge, while 3,280 gallons have been paid for, though frequently at a price below cost. The death rate was only one per cent., including the babies which died within 24 hours after being brought to the Station. The city official to whom the report was made found this percentage so low that he refused to accept it until he could examine the records. He then said it was marvellous, and stated that if the Council chose to open other stations the city would be very ready to help.

An interesting evidence of appreciation is shown by the Maternity Hospital, which has sent many of its discharged patients to the Station for the babies' food. At Christmas time a Christmas tree, with gifts and good things to eat for all, was provided by the Council for the mothers, babies and elder children.

One of the Council's most important undertakings has been its share in the great Child Welfare Exhibition of October, 1912, a special report of which is appended.

Another very acceptable series of lectures on "Laws Relating to Women" was planned and carried out during the last winter, being given in Stevenson Hall. The subjects and lecturers were:—

"Divorce," F. P. Walton, LL.D.

"Social Legislation and Philanthropy," Mr. Rufus D. Smith.

"Civil Rights: Their Enjoyment and Exercise," Arnold Wainwright, B.C.L.

"The Law of the Household," S. L. Dale-Harris, B.C.L.

"The Marriage Law of the Province of Quebec," George V. Cousins, B.C.L.

The Council is grateful to the learned speakers who delivered them.

During the illness of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, a resolution of sympathy, accompanied by flowers, was sent from the Council, and a very gracious message was received in response. It is with feelings of profound thankfulness that we have seen H. R. H. return again to our shores, completely restored to health.

In response to a request from Miss Schoenfeldt, of New York, who spoke at an Executive meeting in October, 1912, the Council was represented on a delegation from the Parks and Playgrounds Association, which asked for a large grant from the city to enlarge its work.

In May, 1912, at the request of another affiliated society, an official letter was sent to Mr. Godfrey, City Commissioner, asking that the showing of sensational pictures of the Titanic disaster be stopped.

On the invitation of the Greater Montreal Housing and Planning Association, the Local Council was represented by three officers at the first important meeting of the association, called to plan a line of action. In May the Council co-operated with the association in bringing Prof. Mawson, of Liverpool, an expert in town planning, to deliver a public lecture, and contributing \$50.00 to the expenses.

Pending the completion of the organization of the new Suffrage Society, a Suffrage Exhibition, which attracted great attention and caused widespread interest, was organized by a special committee of the Council, and held for two weeks in February, 1913. Striking scenes and cartoons were shown, books and pamphlets were sold, also cakes, suffrage souvenirs, fancy work and aluminum ware. Tea was served daily, and the progress of the world in the suffrage movement set forth pictorially in the window. Addresses were planned to take place twice a week, but were held daily on demand; three well attended evening debates were held in a public hall; 1,100 signatures were obtained to a petition asking for the enfranchisement of women, which has since been delivered into the keeping of the Montreal Suffrage Association, to be sent, in due time, to the Government. The results from every point of view were satisfactory, the financial balance being \$276.00. On the recommendation of the committee the Local Council voted \$150.00 of the surplus towards establishing a permanent bureau of suffrage literature, which has now been handed over to the Montreal Suffrage Association.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN  
OF CANADA.

In May, 1913, from the 1st to the 9th, the Montreal Local Council had the pleasure and privilege of welcoming the members of the National Council, who gathered to hold the Annual Meeting in Montreal after an interval of 17 years. The Local Council began, before the end of 1912, to make arrangements, with the ambition of having them worthy of the dignity of the city. The active work of the Financial Committee, which gathered over \$3,000.00 in money contributions, the very efficient work of the various committees, and the hearty support and co-operation of the women's societies, both affiliated and non-affiliated, made this ambition possible of fulfillment, and very largely contributed to the success of the meeting.

Mrs. Kohl and a Committee took charge and conducted the Devotional Meetings each morning. The Literature Table and the Post Office were also in charge of committees. Dainty luncheons were served in the building by the Women's Societies connected with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches of Montreal. Afternoon teas were given in the Ladies' Parlour by the Fideles Club, the Melville Church Hospital Social Service Society, and the Fairmount W. C. T. U., when the delegates were received by the respective officers of these societies, and the tea tables were beautifully decorated with flowers.

On Monday, May 5th, the delegates were the guests at a luncheon given in their honour by the Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal in the St. Lawrence Hall, at which there were also a number of Montreal ladies present, both French and English speaking.

The city's welcome was gracefully expressed by Miss Boyd and greetings, from La Fédération Nationale de St. Jean Baptiste by Mme. Gerin Lajoie. Mrs. Sanford replied.

On Tuesday they were the guests of the Montreal Women's Club at a luncheon given in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to celebrate the 21st birthday of that club. At this luncheon Mrs. Fortier, the President, gave an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Torrington replied. Mrs. A. R. Grafton, the Archivist, gave a comprehensive outline of the history of the club, and Mrs. Owen Phillips gave a thoughtful address on "Ideals and Actualities." Short addresses were also given by Dr. Ritchie England and Mrs. Smillie, and songs were sung by Mr. R. H. Dumbrille.

The first evening reception was given on Thursday evening by the Principal and Faculty of McGill University in the Royal Victoria College, which was preceded by a delightful concert given in the Assembly Hall by the McGill Conservatorium of Music under the

WOMEN

direction of Dr. H. C. Perrin. Afterwards the guests were received by the Principal and Mrs. Peterson in the large dining hall, where refreshments were served.

Principal Peterson, in an informal address of welcome, congratulated the members of the Council on the good work that has already been done, and wished continued success in the future. Miss Hurlbatt, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, gave a brief address, as did also Dr. Perrin, and the President, Mrs. Torrington, replied on behalf of the officers and delegates.

The Montreal Local Council gave a reception on Wednesday-evening, May 7th, in the McGill Students' Union, when the visiting delegates and many others were received by Dr. Ritchie England, Mrs. Warwick Chipman, Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Miss Derick, M.A., Mrs. Walter Lyman, and Mrs. Flisk. Later in the evening, after an exhibition of Canadian Handicrafts had been examined and admired, addresses were given by Mrs. Macnaughton, President Women's Art Association, Montreal; Professor Armstrong, on "Canadian Handicrafts"; Miss Eliza Ritchie, Ph.D., on "The Artist and His Public," and an enjoyable musical programme was rendered by Madame Lichtenberg, Misses Ethel and Edith Jamieson, Miss Edith Atwater, and Miss Muriel Quad.

On Saturday afternoon, May 3rd, the visitors were taken out to Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, and were escorted over the extensive buildings and grounds in parties conducted by members of the staff. Tea was served in the parlours of the House Residence, after which the delegates gathered in the gymnasium, where the President, Dr. Harrison, after welcoming them, briefly outlined the aims of the institute, which were to emphasize the training of rural students, and turn out women who were thorough home-makers. One woman student had taken the full four-years' course in agriculture. Many applications were received from women in England regarding the courses offered by the institute.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Convener of the Committee on Agriculture for Women, replied to Dr. Harrison's address on behalf of the delegates. Miss Derick also voiced the thanks of the visitors to all who had so kindly helped to make the afternoon most enjoyable.

Instead of the usual business session on Monday afternoon, May 5th, the officers and delegates were taken to the Milk Station, which is carried on by the Montreal Local Council in the hall of St. John the Evangelist Church, where the distribution of milk to poor mothers was going on. Dr. J. G. Adami gave an address upon the recent Child Welfare Exhibition, many slides from that exhibition being in the hall. Mrs. Lochhead described the work carried on by the Melville Church Hospital Social Service Society, and Miss Helen R. Y. Reid spoke of the social service work that is done by

the Victorian Order of Nurses in Montreal. Mrs. Griffin (Vancouver) thanked the speakers on behalf of the delegates, after which tea was served by the Irish Women's Club.

The delegates were indebted to the Montreal Automobile Association for a delightful drive about the city on Tuesday afternoon, after which they were taken to the Royal Edward Institute, where they were received by the Ladies' Committee. After tea had been served and the visitors had been given an opportunity of inspecting the different departments of the Institute, a brief address was delivered by Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, President of the Ladies' Committee of the Institute. She described the several parts into which the work was divided, being the medical dispensary, the inspection and instruction work by visiting nurses, and the relief work, the open-air school for consumptive children, and the tuberculosis class for adults. Mrs. Shortt, of Ottawa, Convener of the Committee on Public Health, thanked Mrs. McCarthy for her address and for the hospitality extended to the delegates.

The Women's Canadian Club of Montreal entertained the officers and delegates at afternoon tea, held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Thursday afternoon, May 8th, at which they had the pleasure of listening to an address by Lady Drummond, which, in her regrettable absence, was read by Mrs. Huntly Drummond.

In these entertainments some relaxation of mental effort was afforded, and it was made possible for the National Council members to make the acquaintance, in the happiest manner, both of the work of some of the important institutions of the city, and of those who are carrying it on.

While happily very many of the visiting delegates were entertained in the houses of friends, for whose kindness this Council is profoundly grateful, yet it was found impossible to provide private hospitality for all, and the sincere thanks of the Council were won by Mrs. Renouf by her thoughtful and gracious invitation to afternoon tea on Sunday, extended to her to all delegates placed in boarding houses.

The regular sessions of the National Council were held in the St. James Methodist Church Lecture Hall, which was kindly lent by the church authorities at a nominal cost. At the opening meeting addresses of welcome were given by Mme. Dandurand, Provincial Vice-President, in French, and Dr. Ritchie-England, President of the Montreal Local Council, in English. With the consent of the Executive Committee of the National Council, the Montreal Local Council arranged the evening sessions. Men and women doing expert work were brought to Montreal by the Local Council to address these meetings, and the public enjoyed the benefit of their experience and advice.

The evening meeting on Friday, May 2nd, was devoted to the subject of "Prison Reform." The Minister of Justice, who was to have been the Chairman for the evening, was unavoidably prevented through illness from being present. The chair was therefore taken by Dr. J. J. Guerin, ex-Mayor of Montreal. In his opening remarks, he said that since the inauguration of the National Council of Women of Canada, the influence of the members had been felt for good in all remedial and preventive work throughout the Dominion. In regard to prisons, he said the provincial authorities had not power to act, because the Criminal Code did not allow the judges to give indefinite sentences. The Provincial Government had given certain verbal guarantees that if the Federal Government amended the Act and allowed indefinite sentences, then the Provincial Government would establish reformatories, which would be not so much for punitive purposes as for educational and reformatory.

Mr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York State, and Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory at Bedford, gave most interesting addresses. Mrs. W. W. Chipman, Convener of the Reformatory Committee of the Montreal Local Council, gave an able review of the institutions in and around the city, for women and girl offenders and the things accomplished and being attempted by the Council along this line.

On Monday, May 5th, the meeting was held in St. James' Methodist Church, the subject being "Woman Suffrage." Miss C. M. Derick, President of the Montreal Suffrage Association, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting spoke of the progress of the cause in Montreal. Mrs. Leathes, of Toronto, and Mrs. Phillip Snowdon, of England, both gave able addresses to a large and most enthusiastic audience.

The third evening meeting took place on Tuesday, May 6th, the topic being "Compulsory Education." In the unavoidable absence of Senator Dandurand, the chair was taken by Principal Peterson, who read an address written by Hon. Senator Dandurand. Mr. Payson Smith, Superintendent of Public Schools for the State of Maine, gave a most admirable and interesting address, followed by Professor Dale, who very kindly took the place of Dr. Parmelee, Secretary of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, unable to be present on account of illness.

"The Care of the Feeble-minded" occupied the attention of the fourth meeting on May 8th. Mr. Rufus Smith, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who was in the chair, spoke of the need of an institution for the feeble-minded of Montreal. Dr. Alexander Johnson, Director of the Vineland Institution for the Mentally Deficient, gave the address of the evening, illustrated with

lantern views of scenes of Vineland, hereditary charts and illustrations of the various tests for determining mental deficiency.

Miss Derick spoke briefly of the work of the National Council in relation to mental defectives. Dr. Russell, Dr. Haig Sims and Dr. Mundie also gave short addresses.

For a fuller account of these evening meetings and reports of the addresses those interested are referred to the "Year Book" for 1913.

Let me say, in concluding this report, that it is impossible for any but those who worked closely with your gifted President to understand fully how deeply this Council is indebted to her for the striking success of the National Council meeting from beginning to end. To your Financial Convener, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, you owe, too, a heavy debt of gratitude. The conception and carrying out of an extensive programme, such as that provided, required the exercise of executive ability of a high order, and demonstrated in those who planned it a magnificent realization of the importance to the women of Canada of such a channel of national and international intercourse as that offered by the National Council, and a far-seeing faith in it as a means of fostering a purposeful unity of effort, and a powerful machinery of splendid achievement in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCRIMGER LYMAN,

Hon. Cor. Secretary.



# The Molson Bank

INCORPORATED 1855

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*Capital*, - - - \$4,000,000  
*Rest Fund* - - - \$4,800,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
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President: SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN Vice-President: K. W. BLACKWELL  
General Manager: E. F. HEBDEN

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INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up - \$11,560,000  
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375 Branches throughout Canada and  
Newfoundland, also in the West Indies  
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THEY WERE ONCE LITTLE



OLD CHUM PIPE TOBACCO and STAG CHEWING TOBACCO are the most welcome brands in the trenches.

## Special Report of the Work of the Montreal Local Council of Women in connection with the Child Welfare Exhibition.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

In accordance with a resolution passed at an Executive meeting of the Council, held on 27th Nov., 1912, I beg to present the following Special Report, drawn up with the co-operation of Miss Derick and Mrs. J. A. Henderson, a committee appointed for the purpose. The suggestion of the desirability of holding a Child Welfare Exhibition in Montreal came from Mrs. Learmont, who tentatively laid it before the City Improvement League. So interested was she in the question that she arranged that Dr. Atherton, the Secretary of the League, be sent to the United States to visit such an exhibition and report on the same. The League, before coming to a decision, consulted the Local Council, and asked its assistance, which was promised, through its President, on condition that certain other representative societies be induced to co-operate. When it was definitely decided that the exhibition should be held the Local Council agreed to assist in organizing and conducting it on the distinct understanding that the exhibition was to be under the joint auspices of four organizations, viz.: The City Improvement League (which had taken the initiative in the matter), la Société St. Jean Baptiste, the Montreal Local Council of Women and la Fédération Nationale. These societies were to co-operate on an absolutely equal footing, in recognition of which fact their Presidents were chosen as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Child Welfare Exhibition Committee, the English and French-speaking sections of the community, both men and women, being thus officially represented. The rest of the Executive Committee was composed of prominent people interested in the project, or representing other sections of the community or important societies. This committee, under the direction of Dr. Anna Louise Strong, an expert in Child Welfare Exhibitions, laboured to bring the Exhibition to the success it achieved. The Local Council, as evidence of its strong interest in the matter, and in order to enable the committee to take the preliminary steps, in the spring of 1911, contributed (\$500.00) five hundred dollars from its Victoria Charity Day Fund. The only other contribution from any society was one of (\$50.00) fifty dollars.

The organizing of the Exhibition took over a year and a half, during which time numerous meetings of the committee were held.

At these the President of the Local Council, Dr. Ritchie England, and the Past President, Miss C. M. Derick, were diligent in attendance, and when unable to be present invariably sent substitutes. Miss Derick also did individual expert work in drafting the "Heredity" screens and the "Council" screen, Miss Ethel Fisher assisting with the latter. Mrs. Smillie, Convener of the Public Health Committee, drafted the screen on "Medical Inspection in Schools." Shortly before the opening of the Exhibition, the Local Council accepted the offer of the Princess Theatre for one afternoon, and under the Council's auspices a lecture on the teaching of sex hygiene was given by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton. Through the efforts of Council members the theatre was fairly well filled by an appreciative audience. The proceeds were devoted to the Council's expenses in connection with the Child Welfare Exhibition.

The special work of the Local Council in connection with the Exhibition was the providing and organizing of the large corps of English explainers required. Mrs. J. A. Henderson was appointed convener, assisted by Mrs. Walter Lyman. With the help of the affiliated societies and many non-affiliated associations, under the direction of Mrs. Henderson, whose work merits very high praise, four hundred and thirty (430) explainers were enlisted. Before the opening of the Exhibition these ladies were assembled in groups, under the conveners of sections, inspected the exhibits and learned what would be required of them. Arrangements were also made to have a few general explainers all the time on the floor, who should be representative of the Local Council, or of affiliated or other prominent societies. This preliminary work was very heavy, and the devoted assistance of Mrs. George Fisk in this connection was deeply appreciated by the conveners.

The task of registering the explainers on entrance each day and keeping account of the needs of each section, so that the workers should be wisely distributed and no section left empty, was no easy undertaking. It necessitated the continual presence for sixteen days at the information desk of members of a small group of workers conversant with the system adopted. The Council's convener of explainers was present every day and usually all day. Others who rendered faithful service were Mrs. George Fisk, Mrs. Walter Lyman, Miss Hirsch, Miss Silverman, Mrs. George Lyman, Mrs. Garth Bulmer, Miss Livingston, Miss Friedman and Mrs. Minty.

#### *Work of the Affiliated Societies.*

The work done for the Exhibition by the women's societies affiliated with the Local Council was very considerable; it consisted in furnishing screens, groups of explainers, supplying literature,

attendance at the information desk, and special exhibits. It may be summarized very briefly as follows:—

Screens were furnished by the Girls' Friendly Society, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Montreal Needlework Guild, and the Murray Bay Convalescent Home; the Goodwill Holiday House shared a screen with the King's Daughters' Crèche and the Fresh Air Fund. Explainers were supplied by the Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church, St. Paul's Dorcas and Ladies' Aid, Women's Alliance of the Church of the Messiah, Alumnae Association of McGill University, Women's Art Society, the Women's Hospital, and the Fairmount W. C. T. U., which also sent literature. Screens were furnished and explainers supplied by the Day Nursery, the King's Daughters, the Protestant Infants' Home, and the Melville Church Hospital Social Service; the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society (in addition to a screen) supplied, in conjunction with the Daughters of Zion and the Baron de Hirsch Committee (not affiliated), a most efficient and faithful band of explainers, thirty of whom spoke Yiddish. The three affiliated societies of nurses, the Canadian Nurses' Association, the Alumnae Association of the General Hospital, and the Alumnae Association of the Royal Victoria Hospital, sent individual workers. The Ladies' Benevolent Society furnished a screen, an exhibit of work and the services of the young ladies of the school committee as explainers. The Hervey Institute supplied a screen and a particularly strong body of explainers and very faithful work at the Information and Literature Bureau; the Victorian Order of Nurses supplied a screen and expert explainers in the Health Section, and as a special contribution organized and took charge of the very successful Baby Crèche and a series of clinics; the Royal Edward Institute supplied the examples of good and bad rooms and a well organized band of explainers; the Parks and Playgrounds Association furnished the model play-ground and the necessary supervisors; the Montreal Women's Club organized the Home Section and supplied all the English explainers (with the exception of three sub-sections); the Fröbel Society furnished the model child's play-room and all the explainers for it; the Handicrafts Guild furnished the model sitting-room and kept explainers always in it; the Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital arranged most of the two Infant Mortality Sections and kept one nurse always present, demonstrating the handling and care of an infant.

Other organizations not affiliated with the Local Council, but which participated on the suggestion or invitation of the Council were: The Mackay Institute and the Westmount Boy Scouts, which sent exhibits; the Brewery Mission, which sent most faithful explainers, as did the St. Andrew's Society, the Protestant Teachers' Association, Loyola Girls' Club, Taylor Church, Knox Church, St.

Giles' Church, and an association of Hebrew young men. The thanks of the Council are due to all who so greatly helped its special work of supplying and organizing the English explainers.

In conclusion, it will be abundantly evident, from the foregoing summarized account, that the work of the Council officers on the Child Welfare Executive, and the supplying of 430 English explainers, together with the organization of all the work done by the English-speaking women's societies, affiliated and not affiliated with the Council, formed a proportion of the total amount of effort required to produce the Exhibition, which assuredly is too great to be overlooked, and merits distinct recognition; it is therefore here officially placed on record.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCRINGER LYMAN,

Hon. Cor. Sec.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1914-1915

Hon. Vice-President.—Mrs. N. C. Smillie.

President.—Dr. Ritchie England.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. W. Chipman, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Mrs.  
Walter Lyman, Mrs. Colin Morgan.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. A. K. Fisk.

Hon. Cor. Secretary.—Miss Ethel M. Fisher.

Hon. Rec. Sec.—Miss Eleanor Tatley.

Hon. Assist. Sec.—Mrs. J. Liddell.

Additional Members of Committee of Arrangements.—Miss  
Derick, Lady Drummond, Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton.

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#### CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Art.—Mrs. A. W. Cochrane.

Education.—Miss Derick.

Civics.—Mrs. J. A. Henderson.

Reformatory.—Mrs. W. Chipman.

Health.—Mrs. Auchmuty.

Legislation.—Mrs. Minden Cole.

Press.—Mrs. John Scott.

Objectionable Printed Matter.—Mrs. J. Liddell.



# TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

## Montreal Local Council of Women

1913-1914

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Local Council of Women, deferred from May, was held in the Y. W. C. A. on Friday, Nov. 27th, 1914, at 3 o'clock, the President, Dr. Ritchie-England, in the chair, and about one hundred present. When the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting and of the adjourned Annual Meeting had been read, the report of the Corresponding Secretary was read by Miss Tatley, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Liddell. On the motion of Mrs. John Scott, seconded by Mrs. Seath, it was decided to defer the reading of the report of the work of the affiliated societies till the next regular Executive meeting. A resolution of regret and thanks upon the retirement of Mrs. Walter Lyman from the post of Corresponding Secretary was moved by Mrs. W. Chipman, seconded by Mrs. Fisk, and carried. The Treasurer's report followed, read by Mrs. A. K. Fisk, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Chipman. The Milk Station report was read by Mrs. Auchmuty, and the finances of the station were reported upon by the Treasurer, Miss Bender.

A letter was read from Mayor Mederic Martin, but after some discussion was left for consideration till the next regular Executive meeting.

Miss Ethel Fisher read an interim report of work done by the Council after the declaration of war. The election of officers then took place, Mrs. David Scott in the chair. The list of nominations was read, and on the motion of Mrs. Welsh, seconded by Mrs. Grafton, one ballot was cast, and those nominated were declared elected.

Mrs. N. C. Smillie then gave a most interesting account of the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women, held in Rome early in May. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Smillie was moved by Mme. Fortier, seconded by Mrs. Grafton, and carried. The following votes of thanks were then proposed, seconded and carried: To the Y. W. C. A. for the use of their rooms, to the press, to all those who helped with the Kermesse, to those who helped in the municipal elections, to the doctors giving their services at the Milk Station, and to those contributing to the Milk Station funds and the Christmas party.

A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Thom on the death of her husband was moved by Mrs. Grafton and carried standing.

Mrs. Macnaughton spoke of the pleasure felt by the Council at the President's recovery.

The meeting then adjourned to the tea room.

GRACE RITCHIE-ENGLAND,  
President.

ELEANOR TATLEY,  
Hon. Rec. Sec.

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## TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

20th May, 1914.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

The twentieth year of the Montreal Local Council closes with an affiliation of 45 societies, 44 annual patrons and 170 associate members. Nine regular Executive meetings and five public meetings have been held during the year. In addition to speaking at the Annual Meeting, Mrs. Stebbins Wells, pioneer policewoman, addressed a well attended meeting, arranged by the Council, on Sunday evening in the school room of Erskine Church.

Municipal matters have called forth special efforts this year. In October, 1913, the Citizens' Association invited the Local Council to send representatives to join those of important business and social service organizations in a series of conferences on municipal conditions, and on Dec. 11th four representatives of the Council formed part of a large delegation which waited upon the Provincial Premier at Quebec to ask for certain desirable changes. On Nov. 12th, 1913, the Council brought Mr. Allen T. Burns from Philadelphia, who spoke on good government at a public meeting held in the Royal Victoria College Hall. In January, 1914, letters were sent out to affiliated and non-affiliated societies and individuals asking help in getting out the women's vote at the election on April 6th. On March 18th the reform candidate for the mayoralty, Major G. W. Stephens, spoke, on invitation of the Council, to a large public meeting of the Council. Lady Drummond also spoke on the crying need for better housing conditions, which only good civic government could bring into being. Capt. Widener was present and delivered a greeting from the Countess of Aberdeen. The week following was spent in going over the lists of the 12,000 women voters, verifying addresses and dispatching post cards calling upon

them to vote for the reform candidates. The untiring assistance of those who gathered together for this work is gratefully remembered. On March 30th, at a large public meeting of men and women held in the Windsor Hall in support of the candidature of Major Stephens, a woman, for the first time, appeared on a local platform in a municipal election. Miss Derick addressed the meeting as the representative of the Local Council of Women, and was most cordially received. On April 1st a public meeting, presided over by the President, was held to hear the reform candidates for the Board of Control outline their platforms. Three of these addressed the meeting. Most able short addresses were also given by Lady Drummond, Miss Derick, Mrs. Roswell Fisher, Miss Helen Reid and Miss Hurlbatt. During the two weeks preceding elections organized canvassing was done by the Council and its helpers in seven English-speaking and one French-speaking ward. In each a committee room was open on the day of the elections from nine a.m. to eight p.m., and active work was carried on without intermission. While the result of the polling was bitterly disappointing among the women, both voters and workers, the interest shown was far greater than in other years, and the burden of blame for the return to power of the anti-reform party must rest on other shoulders.

The Council has had a French translation made of Dean Walton's pamphlet on "Married Women's Property Act," which will be printed shortly with a foreword by a prominent French-Canadian lawyer. To urge *four specific reforms* in the code, advocated by Dean Walton, a delegation from the Council waited upon the Provincial Premier at Quebec on Dec. 11th, 1913. Request was also made that women be made eligible to serve on school boards, and that the municipal vote be extended to married women. The latter suggestion seemed to be received with apprehension by the Premier, in whose opinion "there were compensations."

During the winter the Council was asked to support the Charity Organization Society in a petition for the establishment of a Domestic Relation Court, and on May 11th, 1914, was represented on a delegation which laid the project before the Provincial Premier.

In January, 1914, a large delegation, arranged and headed by the Council, and representing all the well known reformative societies, met the Federal Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, to ask for an indeterminate sentence, or whatever legal measures might be necessary to admit of the successful establishment of a provincial reformatory institution for women. The Minister gave the desired assurance, and at the earliest opportunity the Provincial Premier will be once more approached.

The President and one delegate, sent by the Council, attended the Social Service Congress held in Ottawa in February, 1914.

With the object of obtaining the appointment of policewomen, a delegation from the Council waited upon the Mayor and Commissioners in February. The matter being referred to the Chief of Police, the Council representatives had an interview with the latter, who later reported favourably to the Board. On the Chief's suggestion, the Council asked that the present Travellers' Aids be temporarily sworn in, and paid by the societies already supporting them. Nothing was done at the time, and the new city government has not yet considered the subject.

In support of a request from the Parks and Playgrounds Association for a grant of \$10,000.00 from the city, the Council sent to the Mayor an endorsement of the association's plans for expansion. When the new government proposed to place over the trained Supervisor of Playgrounds one untrained and unfitted, the Council representatives formed part of an important delegation which met the Commissioners to explain the folly of the change. The Board gave favourable assurances, but later reversed its decision.

The Council, on request of the Montreal Publicity Association, signed a petition to the Mayor asking his support in carrying out a plan for a "Clean-up week." It was, however, found impossible to co-operate actively.

In November, 1913, a plan for the formation of an organization to care for, protect and rehabilitate unmarried mothers was laid before the Council by one who had assisted similar work in Philadelphia. On Feb. 4th, 1914, the Council called together a meeting of representatives of the various societies touching such cases. The possibilities were discussed, and a provisional committee appointed. At a later meeting of this committee the organization took form, with a prominent member of the Council as President and several Council officers on the executive. The new institution is to work, as far as possible, through existing institutions. It is to be known as the "Women's Directory."

A very successful Kermesse was held under the auspices of the Council during the second week in May, 1914, in aid of the Council's Milk Station, the Hervey Institute, and the Ladies' Benevolent Society. Several hundred people took part, organized by two of the Vice-Presidents, who are also Presidents of the two affiliated societies participating. The proceeds amounted to approximately \$6,000.00, the amount going to the Milk Station being \$1,903.39.

As a grant of \$1,000.00 has been allowed to the Milk Station by the city, the year's expenses are now assured.

In May, 1913, a special convener, with a committee to assist, was appointed for the Milk Station work; together they have given

devoted and untiring service, with what great results in the saving of little lives you will have the pleasure of hearing in the Con-  
vener's report.

The Montreal Council has had the honour and pleasure of sub-  
scribing \$200.00 toward the expenses of the National President in  
attending the Quinquennial Congress in Rome, and is happy in  
having been represented at this important International gathering  
by its own valued President.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCRIMGER LYMAN,  
Hon. Cor. Secretary.



DR. GRACE RITCHIE ENGLAND,  
President, Montreal Local Council of Women.

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## OFFICERS FOR 1915-1916

President.—Dr. Grace Ritchie England, 126 Bishop St.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Warwick Chipman, 45 Lincoln Ave.; Mrs. J. A. Henderson, 575 Roslyn Ave., Westmount; Mrs. Walter Lyman, Redpath Crescent.

Past Presidents.—Lady Drummond, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Bovey, Miss C. M. Derick, M.A.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.—Mme. Thibaudeau, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Miss Phillips, Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton, Mrs. Robert Reid, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Mrs. Auchmuty.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. A. K. Fisk, 231 Milton St

Hon. Corresponding Secretary.—Miss Ethel M. Fisher, 131 Stanley St.

Hon. Recording Secretary.—Miss Eleanor Tatley, 850 Oxenden Ave.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.—Mrs. John H. Liddell, 4005 Dorchester St., Westmount.

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## CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

Health.—Mrs. J. A. Henderson.

Art.—Mrs. Cochrane.

Laws.—Dr. Ritchie England.

Objectionable Printed Matter.—Mrs. John H. Liddell.

Reformatory.—Mrs. Warwick Chipman.

Feeble-minded.—Professor Carrie M. Derick.

Education.—Miss Amy Norris.

Press.—Mrs. John Scott.

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## LIFE PATRONS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Lady Drummond, \*Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William Van Horne, Sir William Macdonald, Prof. Carrie M. Derick.

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## LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mrs. James Fairie.

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## ANNUAL PATRONS OF LOCAL COUNCIL.

Lady Ames, Mrs. A. T. Bazaris, Mrs. E. H. Botterell, the Misses Brown, Mrs. E. Garth Bulmer, Mrs. Charles Byrd, Miss Derick, M.A., Lady Drummond, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Dr. Ritchie

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\*Deceased.

England, Mrs. John Fair, Mrs. Roswell C. Fisher, Mrs. D. S. Friedman, Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mrs. E. Munson Hill, Mrs. George Hyde, Miss Kerry, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mrs. Lansing Lewis, Mrs. R. M. Liddell, Mrs. Walter Lyman, Mrs. George MacDougall, Mrs. W. R. McInnes, the Misses McLennan, Mrs. Colin D. Morgan, Mrs. John Morrison, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. Robert Reid, Mrs. A. Guy Ross, Mrs. H. C. Scott, Mrs. John Savage, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Trenholme, Mrs. John Turnbull, Lady Van Horne, Mrs. Herbert B. Walker, Mrs. James Webb, Mrs. C. A. Workman, Mrs. Wurtele.

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#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF LOCAL COUNCIL.

Mrs. Duncan P. Anderson, Dr. Maud Abbott, Mrs. A. D. Angus, Mrs. J. D. Allan, Miss May Armitage, Mrs. Auchmuey, Mrs. A. A. Ayer, Mrs. R. W. Ashcroft, Mrs. Watson Bain, Mrs. Malcolm C. Baker, Mrs. G. H. E. Blacklock, Mrs. George Browne, Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mrs. John Black, Mrs. J. B. Briggs, Miss Esther Botting, Miss Brittain, Mrs. Hugh Brodie, Mrs. Alex. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Humphrey Bydwill, Mrs. A. B. Clarkson, Mrs. C. W. H. Coles, Mrs. Collins, Miss H. Collard, Miss Colley, Mrs. Homer Curry, Mrs. Crepeau, Mrs. C. F. Dale, Mrs. J. A. Dale, Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Miss J. T. Dow, Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. A. H. Dairymple, Mrs. Thos. Dobbins, Mrs. Chas. A. Duclos, Mrs. J. T. Donald, Miss Edgar, Miss Eglough, Miss K. Fisher, Mrs. F. G. Finley, Miss Ferris, Mrs. Geo. Fairbanks, Miss L. R. Fisher, Miss Ethel Fisher, Mrs. Septimus Fraser, Mrs. W. A. Fensom, Miss Galt, Mrs. W. J. Giles, Mrs. Alex. Gray, Mrs. P. J. Gordon, Mrs. J. Rawson Gardiner, Miss Graham, Mrs. Herbert Grier, Mrs. P. M. de Grouchy, Mrs. David Gurd, Dr. Marion Hansford, Mrs. Fred Hague, Mrs. Heath, Miss Hendrie, Mrs. John Hersey, Miss P. Howard, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. S. Hardman, Mrs. W. J. Holden, Mrs. Ives, Miss Ada James, Miss A. S. James, Mrs. H. N. Johnston, Lady Johnston, Mrs. Jas. Johnston, Miss Lighthall, Mrs. Leo, Miss Loud, Mrs. Campbell Lane, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. John J. Louson, Mrs. James Lees, Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Martin, Miss M. Martin, Mrs. A. W. MacDougald, Dr. Helen MacDonald, Mrs. Alex. Mackay, Miss Mina MacDonald, Mrs. W. B. Matthews, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. A. B. Morse, Miss Mackay, Miss L. Murphy, Mrs. D. C. McNaughton, Miss McMillan, Mrs. W. S. Maxwell, Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, Mrs. Henry McLaren, Mrs. Montague J. Morris, Mrs. R. D. McGibbon, Mrs. Grant McIntosh, Mrs. A. M. Nairn, Miss May Nicholls, Mrs. C. P. Newman, Miss Ruby Norris, Mrs. John D. Oppe, Mrs. May L. O'Dell, Mrs. Papadopoulos, Mrs. Parke, Miss Perry, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. John B. Reid, Mrs. W. F. Ritchie, Mrs. H. D. Rhind,

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Mrs. Orrin Rexford, Mrs. Rhys Roberts, Mrs. Richardson-Richards, Mrs. W. O. Ryde, Mrs. David Seath, Mrs. G. W. Sadler, Mrs. Scrimger, Mrs. W. H. Sears, Miss Edna Shepherd, Mrs. Oliver Smith, Mrs. Barclay Stephens, Mrs. C. H. Stephens, Mrs. John Scott, Miss M. Savage, Mrs. F. W. Stewart, Mrs. J. F. Stevenson, Mrs. J. Norman Smith, Mrs. K. Slaughter, Mrs. Chas. Strangman, Miss E. M. Samuel, Mrs. W. J. Scott, Miss L. Stuart, Mrs. Trask, Mrs. Geo. Vipond, Mrs. Williams, Miss Willis, Mrs. White, Mrs. J. C. Walsh, Mrs. W. A. Weir, Mrs. W. Winter, Mrs. G. A. Ward, Mrs. R. E. Welsh, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. W. C. Wylie, Mrs. Hollister Wilson, Miss Yarker, Mrs. Donald A. Young.

#### AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Aberdeen Association.—President, Miss Eleanor Ewan, 327 Mackay St.

Alumnæ Association of General Hospital Training School for Nurses.—President, Miss Janet Brown, 159 17th Ave, Lachine, P.Q.

Alumnæ Association of Royal Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses.—President, Miss Goodhugh, Royal Victoria Hospital.

Alumnæ Association of McGill University.—President, Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 61 Trafalgar Ave.

Brehmer Rest.—President, Mrs. Magor, 47 Rosemount Ave., Westmount.

Canadian Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Phillips, 750 St. Urbain St.

Emmanuel Church Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. A. Huntley Duff, 419 Mount Stephen Ave.

Fairmount W. C. T. U.—President, Mrs. A. M. Robertson, 1895 St. Urbain St.

Girls' Friendly Society.—President, Mrs. Warwick Chipman, 45 Lincoln Ave.

Goodwill Holiday House.—President, Miss P. Howard, c/o Mrs. H. L. Putman, 16 Trafalgar Ave.

Hervey Institute.—President, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, 575 Roslyn Ave., Westmount.

I. H. N. Society.—President, Mrs. Geo. A. Kohl, 297 Peel St.

The Imperial Girls' Social Club.—Joint Presidents, Mrs. John Scott, 149 Gray Ave., N. D. de Grace; Mrs. J. C. Copping, 504 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount.

The Industrial Daughters of Zion.—President, Mrs. Leo, 437 Argyle Ave.

Iverley Settlement.—President, Mrs. Ivan Wotherspoon, 101 Chomedy St.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount.—President, Miss M. Macdonald, 37 Chesterfield Ave.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.—President, Mrs. Alister Mitchell, "The Linton," Sherbrooke St. West.

Ladies' Branch of the Antiquarian Society.—President, Mrs. Wurtele, 336 Sherbrooke St. West.

Ladies' Committee of the Royal Edward Institute.—President, Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, 45 Crescent St.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.—President, Mrs. C. A. Workman, 333 Kensington Ave., Westmount.

Loyola Club.—President, Miss Wickham, St. Lambert, P.Q.

Melville Church Hospital Social Service.—President, Rev. John Lochhead, 351 Melville Ave., Westmount.

Mizpah W. C. T. U.—President, Mrs. Tracey Luddington, 715 Ave. de l'Hotel de Ville.

Montreal Day Nursery.—President, Mrs. Wellington Dixon, 2 Weredale Park.

Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital.—President, Mrs. James Thom, 4110 Western Ave., Westmount.

Montreal Froebel Society.—President, Mrs. E. R. Busted, 87 St. Mark St.

Montreal Suffrage Association.—President, Prof. Carrie M. Derick, M.A., 85 Crescent St.

Montreal Women's Club.—President, Mrs. Renouf, 718 Pine Ave. West.

Murray Bay Convalescent Home.—Representative, Mrs. Percy Gault, 440 Mackay St.

Needlework Guild, Montreal Branch.—President, Miss Scott, Redpath St.

Northern District, W. C. T. U.—President, Mrs. David Scott, 498 Argyle Ave., Westmount.

Parks and Playgrounds.—President, Mrs. Moyse, 324 Sherbrooke St. West.

Protestant Industrial Rooms.—President, Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel St.

Protestant Infants' Home.—President, Mrs. Hutcheson, 4170 St. Catherine St., Westmount.

Protestant Orphans' Home.—President, Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, 349 Peel St.

Protestant Women Teachers' Association of Montreal.—President, Miss Amy Norris, 38 St. Famille St.

St. Margaret's Home.—President, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, 767 Shuter St.

St. Paul's Dorcas and Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. Bruce Taylor, 308 Dorchester St. West.

The King's Daughters.—President, Miss Gomery, 80 Roberval Ave., Côte St. Paul.

The Sheltering Home.—President, Mrs. F. Wilson Fairman, 369 Peel St.

Victorian Order of Nurses.—President, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, 30 McGregor St.

Victoria Sunshine Society of Canada.—President, Mrs. Salloway, 535 Lansdowne Ave.

Women's Alliance, Church of the Messiah.—President, Mrs. C. Thaxter Shaw, 310 Peel St.

Women's Art Society.—President, Mrs. Cochrane, 466 Sherbrooke St. West.

Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.—President, Mrs. David Seath, 380 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount.

Women's National Immigration Society.—Representative, Miss Jeffery, 87 Osborne St.

Young Women's Christian Association.—President, Mrs. James Thom, 4110 Western Ave., Westmount.

# TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

of the

Montreal Local Council of Women

1915

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The Annual Meeting of the M. L. C. W. was held in the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon, May 19th, 1915, at 4 o'clock, the President, Dr. Ritchie England, in the chair, and about one hundred present.

When the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting had been read the correspondence was taken up. A letter was read from the Mayor expressing regret that he would be unable to be present, but appointing Ald. Dougald Macdonald to represent him. Letters of regret were also read from Commissioners Ainey, Hebert and Coté.

A letter was read from Mrs. Torrington, President of the National Council, re refraining from the wearing of mourning for soldiers killed in the war, with the exception of a purple band on the arm. The personal vote of the members of the National Council had been taken by the Secretary of the National, and it was found that all except one were in favour of this.

The President, in her remarks, thanked the officers and members of the Council for their faithful work during the year, expressed regret for those who had been obliged to resign, and welcomed new ones coming into office. Mrs. Chipman then read an expression of appreciation of the services of the President under exceptional circumstances.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read by Miss Fisher, who moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. W. Lyman. The Treasurer's report was read by Mrs. A. K. Fisk, and the reports of the Milk Station by Miss Young and Miss Bender.

The report of the Reformatory Committee was read by Mrs. W. Chipman, who moved its adoption, seconded by Miss Derick. Reference was made by Miss Derick to the great progress recorded in this report, and the concrete results obtained.

Mrs. J. Liddell read the report of the Committee for the Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter, and Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton that on Organization Work. The report of the Press Committee was read by Mrs. John Scott.

A resolution of sympathy with Lady Drummond on the loss of her son was then moved by Mrs. W. Chipman and carried standing. Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton moved a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Robert Reid and with Miss Helen Reid upon the loss of Mrs. G. W. Stephens in the Lusitania disaster. A third resolution of sympathy was moved by Mrs. J. A. Henderson with the friends of those who had fallen on the field of battle, and with the sufferers by the Lusitania disaster.

Mrs. Wotherspoon then announced a bazaar in aid of the Red Cross Fund, to be given in the Coronation Building on the 28th May, and asked for volunteers to undertake one or more tables.

Mrs. W. Lyman then read an address to Mrs. Auchmuty upon her retirement as head of the Milk Station, at the same time presenting her with a purse. Dr. Ritchie England also spoke in appreciation of Mrs. Auchmuty.

Mrs. Trask addressed the meeting on behalf of the Women's Directory, and urged a response to the appeal for funds shortly to be made.

Votes of thanks were then moved, seconded and carried, To the Rector and Wardens of the Church of St. John the Evangelist for hospitality extended to the Local Council Milk Station, to Bishop Farthing for generously placing the Andrew's Home at the disposal of the Council for a convalescent home for soldiers, to the press, to the doctors who had given their services at the Milk Station, to the Y. W. C. A. for the use of their rooms, and to Mr. David Seath and Mr. Alex. Burnett for services to the Council.

Ald. Dougald Macdonald then addressed the meeting shortly.

At this point Mrs. N. C. Smillie took the chair for the election of officers.

The list of nominations was read, and on the motion of Mme. Fortier, seconded by Mrs. Grafton, it was decided to cast one ballot, and those nominated were declared elected.

The meeting was then adjourned for tea.

ELEANOR TATLEY,

Hon. Rec. Sec.

## TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

May 18, 1915.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

The Montreal Local Council of Women to-day brings to a close its twenty-first year of work. Under ordinary circumstances this would be an occasion for festivity. But surely never before has joy been turned to mourning and the garment of praise into the spirit of heaviness as in this fateful year of 1914-15. With the appalling, yet glorious, roll of our heroic dead mounting day by day, we cannot but feel thrilled with the spirit that prompted our men to count not their lives dear unto them, but to lay them down bravely, aye, gladly, on the altar of right, justice and humanity. May we be inspired with the same spirit, though it be exhibited in humbler ways and in more circumscribed paths. And may the God of Consolation be with all those who sorrow, giving them strength to bear their heavy burdens!

The Council this year numbers 47 affiliated societies, 40 patrons, and 154 associate members. Eight regular Executive meetings and six special patriotic meetings have been held.

At the outbreak of the war, in August, 1914, most of the officers were out of town. Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Vice-President, acted promptly and efficiently, calling several special meetings of the Council, which resulted in crystallizing many of the schemes suggested by the various affiliated societies. The Council is represented on the Executive of the Patriotic Fund by Mrs. Henderson; she has also taken charge of the Investigating Committee, and has been most faithful at her post every day since the outbreak of war. Many other Council members are also active workers on the Women's Auxiliary Relief Committee.

As the reports of the affiliated societies will show, nearly all the women's associations have been actively engaged in patriotic work, and have responded whole-heartedly to the calls for funds and for workers in the Empire's cause. In August the Council, as a body, contributed \$500.00 to the Hospital Ship Fund, and \$500.00 to the Patriotic Fund. It also pledged itself to assist the Charity Organization Society in the work of the Emergency Bureau for the unemployed in the city, but such assistance was not required by the Charity Organization. One of the affiliated societies, however, the Association of Protestant Women Teachers, has contributed \$200.00 per month to this cause.

In November the Hon. H. G. Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng., expressed the need of a nationally

organized society to look after soldiers' comforts, as so many people had very vague ideas as to how such articles should be forwarded to the front. Mr. Perley had asked Lady Drummond to undertake this work, but she, feeling unable to do so, passed the request on to the Council, with the suggestion that provincial committees be formed, the conveners of which might form a national committee. It was also suggested that Mrs. Plumptre be asked to act as national convener, she being already familiar with similar work in the Red Cross Society. In January the needs of the soldiers at home and in barracks were considered at several meetings, in consequence of which a special meeting of the Council was called on February 5th, to which representatives of many prominent non-affiliated societies were also invited. The result of this meeting was the formation of a new society, now well and favourably known as the Khaki League, on which the Council is officially represented by Miss Derick as 1st Vice-President. The League cares for the needs of the soldiers under three departments. The Khaki Club, on Peel street, concerns itself with wholesome recreation for the men. The Convalescent Home cares for the men discharged from hospital; for this purpose His Lordship Bishop Farthing has most kindly placed at the disposal of the Local Council the St. Andrew's Church of England Immigration Home in Belmont Park. The third need of the men, laundry, mending, etc., is also in charge of one branch of the League. The League was formally inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on April 21st. The officers of the League have expressed their desire to become affiliated with the Council, but owing to military regulations this has been found impossible.

The question of total prohibition during the period of the war, and, failing that, the sale of liquor to soldiers under military regulations only, were carefully considered by the Council. The questions being submitted to the affiliated societies were voted on at a special meeting and carried. They were subsequently referred to the National Council for presentation to the Federal Government, as was also a request for better hygienic conditions in the various barracks.

In January Mr. R. J. Dale, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, asked for the co-operation of the Council during the patriotic exhibition of pictures which was to be held in March. The assistance asked for was that the Council should arrange for afternoon teas and the sale of tickets and catalogues. Mrs. Cochrane, President of the Women's Art Society, was appointed Convener, but finding herself unable to act, Mrs. MacNaughton was appointed to the position by the Women's Art Society. The results of the work

were most gratifying; the sale of teas netted \$435.60, and that of tickets \$500.44, totalling a net gain of \$935.00. This, in as brief a form as possible, is an account of the patriotic efforts of the Local Council for the year. Individually, many members have given their services to the Red Cross, etc. We now pass on to other phases of the work.

Early in the fall several officers of the Council found themselves obliged for various reasons to resign from their positions. These were Mrs. Walter A. Lyman, who, for many years, had proved herself a most painstaking and efficient Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Alister Mitchell, who had for some years held the office of Vice-President, and Mrs. George Lyman, who had acted as Press Convener. At the adjourned Annual Meeting, held on November 23rd, these vacancies were filled by the election of Mrs. Walter Lyman as Vice-President, Mrs. John Scott as Press Convener, and Miss Ethel Fisher as Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Smillie was, at the same time, made an Hon. Vice-President, and Mrs. Colin Morgan an additional Vice-President.

Much correspondence has passed this year between the Local Council and the municipal authorities. Our first communication to His Worship the Mayor was in the form of a protest against the granting of a new franchise at the present time to the Montreal Tramways Company. This drew from the Mayor a public reply in the press, of such a character as entirely to misrepresent the Council's attitude in the matter. A second letter of explanation and reiterated protest was, therefore, forwarded to the Mayor and each of the Controllers, with a much happier result. Not only was a courteous reply received from His Worship, but a definite promise was made that no action would be taken without referring the matter to the citizens. Later a second request was forwarded from the Local Council, asking that the advice of three tramways experts be secured.

The question of the milk supply of the city has been thoroughly gone into by the Local Council, and the municipal health officer, Dr. Boucher, has shown real interest in the matter on various occasions. Dr. Boucher addressed one of the Council meetings on the subject, as did also Dr. Pelletier, of the Provincial Board of Health. The report of Macdonald College on the milk supply has been used as a basis on which to work, and a deputation of ladies was finally received by the Board of Control, when the question was freely discussed. Dr. Grace Ritchie England was the spokesman on this occasion, and the Board expressed sympathy with the proposed reforms, asking that they be sent in in writing. This was done, and Dr. Boucher has already taken steps to have many of the recommendations put into practice, and is working hard to secure



further improvements in the by-laws of the city regarding pure milk. Dr. Boucher approached the Council with a request that the various English-speaking Milk Stations be called together with a view to unification of the systems now in use in such stations.

The Montreal Women's Club again urged the Council to take steps to secure the appointment of Travellers' Aid officials as policewomen. The Council has had several interviews with the Chief of Police, with the gratifying result that Miss Clearihue, Travellers' Aid officer of the Northern District W. C. T. U., has recently been sworn in and invested with the full powers of a policewoman; she received her civic badge of office on May 1st. This is a good beginning, which it is hoped will soon lead to more such appointments.

The Kermesse undertaken by the Local Council, the Ladies' Benevolent and the Hervey Institute last spring yielded approximately \$6,000.00, of which one-third, or \$1,903.39, fell to the share of the Local Council Milk Station, thus assuring a successful summer's work among the babies. At the last Executive meeting of the year, held on May 11th, an invitation was read from the committee of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital offering the Council Milk Station the use of their rooms in the new hospital on Upper St. Urbain street for one year from June, 1915. In offering these large and modernly equipped rooms, the Hospital Committee feels it will be making the great work of the Milk Station easier, and probably effecting a saving to both charities. This offer was gratefully accepted by the Council, as the present quarters in St. John the Evangelist Parish House were beginning to prove inadequate. The Council will continue to finance the Milk Station as heretofore, and at the expiration of the year will probably move to another ward.

The refusal of Justice St. Pierre and the Bar Association of Quebec to admit Mrs. Langstaff to the practice of the law aroused a storm of indignation in the Council, and Miss Derick, Past President of the Council and President of the Montreal Suffrage Association, was granted permission to call a public meeting in the interest of Mrs. Langstaff. To say that this meeting, held in the Y. M. C. A. on Feb. 26th, was a success is but faintly to express the enthusiastic gathering which crowded the aisles and overflowed into the corridors. Such representative speakers as Dr. Guérin, the Chairman; Hon. Senator Dandurand, Rev. Dr. Hart, Mme. Guérin-Lajoie, Rev. Dr. Griffin, Prof. Carrie Derick, Rev. Dr. Dickie, Mlle. Grétérin, Mr. Desaulnier, K.C. (Syndic of the Bar), Miss Hurlbatt, Mr. A. K. Doble, Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K.C., and Mr. Lansing Lewis all spoke eloquently and unanimously against the injustice of the learned judge's decision. At the close of the meeting Rev. Dr. Symonds

moved the following resolution, which was carried enthusiastically, "That this meeting express its warm approval of the entrance of women into the learned professions on the same terms as men, and that the Provincial Legislature be approached with the request that necessary amendments to the existing laws be enacted in order to allow women to qualify for and to practice such professions." Miss Derick was later empowered to arrange a meeting in Strathcona Hall, on March 19th, under the joint auspices of the Local Council, the Suffrage Society, and the Parks and Playgrounds Association, at which Mrs. Fels, of Philadelphia, should speak on "Single Tax, or the Land and the Community." Miss Derick occupied the chair on this occasion. At the time of Mayor Martin's memorable motor trip the Parks and Playgrounds Association requested that the Council endorse a resolution against allowing automobiles in Mount Royal Park. This resolution was sent to the Hon. L. O. David, City Clerk, for transmission to the Board of Control, but no reply was received. The Council was pleased to note the passage, at Quebec, of the Perodeau Bill, which protects the rights of the surviving consort. This is one of the reforms the Council has been hoping to see for many years past, and it is a hopeful sign that this measure of success is stated by Sir Lomer Gouin to be granted on the unanimous and repeated requests of women.

Our Montreal Local Council is so far the only one in the Province of Quebec, while Ontario has fifteen such bodies. Your officers have felt that the time was ripe for the organization of several new Local Councils in nearby towns. Mrs. MacNaughton has accordingly been appointed convener of a new committee on organization. She reports as follows: "Two centres were selected by the committee, Lachine and St. Anne de Bellevue. In Lachine the societies have been classified, and an attempt is to be made shortly to bring the presidents together to discuss the formation of a Local Council. In St. Anne two public meetings have been held at Macdonald College, one addressed by Miss Derick and the other by your Convener, who has also met the representatives of several societies. Your Convener has since been in communication with Miss Fisher, Dean of Household Science and head of the Homemakers' Club of the Province, and also with Mrs. Lind, President of the Women's Club of St. Anne. A committee has been formed to arrange matters, and it is hoped that definite action will result."

Mrs. John Liddell, Convener of the Committee for the Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter, reports as follows: "A number of moving picture houses have been visited, and improvement is reported. Several objectionable books, found in the lending libraries

of the departmental stores, have been removed by request. A very objectionable hosliery advertisement appearing in Canadian newspapers and magazines was withdrawn after the proprietors had been interviewed. Attempts have been made to educate the public regarding the fraudulence of many patent medicines, but little can be accomplished as long as they are advertised by leading newspapers."

We are glad to welcome one newly affiliated society this spring, the Loyola Club, an English-speaking Roman Catholic Society, whose aims are literary and philanthropic.

Our thanks have been conveyed this year to Bishop Farthing for the use of the Andrew's Home for convalescent work, to Hon. Mr. Perodeau for his bill in the Quebec Legislature, to Sir Lomer Gouin for his assistance in the same matter, and to the various societies who helped at the Canadian Artists' Patriotic Exhibition.

We would also express our gratitude to Rev. Arthur French and the Parish House of St. John the Evangelist Church, to the Young Women's Christian Association, to Drs. Ship and Leys, of the Milk Station; to Mr. Alex. Burnett, to Mr. David Seath, to the press, and to the Y. M. C. A.

The Council deeply regret the loss by death of Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, who, for some years past, has been a patron. Resolutions of sympathy have been passed with the following members who have been bereaved during the year: Mrs. Warwick Chipman, Mrs. Jeffrey Burland, Mrs. James Thom, Mrs. McDougald, Mrs. Leo and Miss Gomery. To Lady Drummond our most earnest sympathy has been extended, not once, but many times, for she has been called on within the year to part with her mother, her brother, and her only son. No words can describe how deeply we all feel for her in this her most recent loss, but the memory of Lieutenant Guy Drummond's noble life and heroic death will be enshrined in the pages of history and in the hearts of his fellow Canadians for all time. Of all our fallen heroes it has truly been said:—

"As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,  
To the end, to the end, they remain."

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL M. FISHER,

Hon. Cor. Secretary.

## REPORTS FROM THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES OF THE MONTREAL LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

1914-1915.

More than ever the work of the Affiliated Societies proves to be so voluminous and so interesting that it is found almost an impossibility to condense it into a few words. The following brief extracts from the various reports presented will give a slight idea of the amount and variety of the efforts put forth by the many earnest women of our city.

The Loyola Club, our newly-affiliated society, is literary and philanthropic in character. Papers on literature and art are given by members and outside speakers. The Club last year opened the Loyola Convalescent Home, on Overdale avenue, where, during the first six months, 75 patients were admitted of all nationalities and creeds, of whom only 1 died. The hospitals are loud in their praise of this promising young institution.

The I. H. N. Society (In His Name) interests itself in helping various institutions and individual cases of need. Membership, 37. Over 2,000 garments have passed through the society's hands, sent to the Victorian Order, the Griffintown Girls' Club, the Children's Hospital, and other bodies. Two clergymen's daughters and two pupils at the Mackay Institute receive complete outfits of clothing yearly, and over \$100.00 is sent to the Zenana Missions. Christmas dinners and numerous other kindly deeds are also to be placed to the credit of the I. H. N.

The Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital has worked under great disadvantage this year, owing to the state of their old building and the moving into their beautiful new quarters on Upper St. Urbain street. Sixteen babies have been adopted, and 12 nursemaids graduated from the training school, the demand for the latter being very great. Lectures to mothers on the care and feeding of their babies have been given by Miss Phillips at the various settlements and other centres.

The Day Nursery has cared for 48 more children than in the previous year. Dr. Sims finds a considerable improvement in the backward children, due, no doubt, to the special attention and treatment given them in the Nursery. The Penny Provident Fund has proved its value to the mothers, over \$65.00 having been deposited by the women. Substantial sums (over \$600.00) were taken in on the percentage sales held at Mr. Bryson's and Mr. Shepherd's shops. A high tribute was paid by the Sanitary Inspector on his unexpected visit, when he pronounced the Day Nursery the best and most sanitary institution in Montreal.

The Protestant Infants' Home has suffered a falling off in revenue, on account of the war, and an increased expenditure owing to the cost of living. At the close of the year there were 79 children and 15 mothers in the Home. Many of the inmates are unable to contribute anything towards their own support.

The Protestant Orphan and Convalescent Home continues its good work. As the Home takes in only orphans without either parent, the demand for accommodation for children has lessened, in consequence of which the Home has made use of several rooms as a convalescent department, thus filling a long-felt need in the city. This new branch of the work has been most successful, 171 patients having been received in 1914-15, all of whom have been discharged "well." The children also have been singularly free from illness.

The Hervey Institute this year faces a deficit owing to business depression. Otherwise the work has been carried on with its accustomed success in all branches. At present the institute is sheltering 17 children of soldiers now at the front. During the year the average number of children in the Home was 68.

The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Institute applied their share of the Kermesse Fund towards the renovation of their building. This last winter they have housed fewer old women, but more children. Gymnastic classes are a new feature of the school work. These have been held daily by members of the Royal Victoria College, under the direction of Miss Cartwright.

The Sheltering Home has this year put into thorough repair the whole of its building, to which necessary work the various church societies contributed. Two hundred and fifteen persons have passed through the Home, slightly fewer than last year. The influence of the Home on these persons is deep and lasting, many being reclaimed from a life of evil and their faces turned towards better things. Miss Rothwell still continues her visits to the courts, with excellent results.

St. Margaret's Home issues no report, but continues to carry on its good work with the aged and infirm and incurables.

The King's Daughters' Summer Crèche completed a very successful season last September, giving kindly hospitality, not only to the children and mothers, but also to the fathers at times, as well as to the workmen on the Côte des Neiges road. Nearly 2,000 guests were admitted by ticket. The children were sent to the Crèche by the various settlements, milk stations and dispensaries. The work of the Crèche is of the greatest benefit to families who cannot avail themselves of the various "Fresh Air" weeks in the country.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Boys' Sunshine Club, of Westmount, still interests itself chiefly in the work of the Montreal Boys' Club

at Côte St. Paul. The Club seeks to provide a counter attraction to the saloon and the streets for the boys of the neighbourhood.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association has now three grounds under their supervision, viz., Hibernia Road, the Dyke, and the Royal Arthur Playgrounds. The average weekly attendance at the three grounds was 4,000. The good work is handicapped for want of funds, the city grant of \$1,000 being quite inadequate, and much of the assistance comes from private subscribers.

The Goodwill Holiday House continues its good work of giving working girls a happy, wholesome holiday at a small cost, or even for no cost in certain cases. Last season there was not one bed vacant throughout the summer.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society continues to do its charitable work among the poor, taking care of 44 widows and 98 children. The sum of \$5,364.41 was raised by a bazaar. The question of federating with other such societies has been under discussion this year.

The Young Women's Christian Association has now three Boarding Homes, each of a different character. The main building on Dorchester street caters to the largest number, the ordinary business girl, generally young and more or less irresponsible, who needs help and guidance in life. The new Branch Home, on Mackay street, keeps part of its space for the business girl who can be self-supporting providing she can secure a room for \$3.50 a week. This house also offers temporary accommodation to domestics out of work; 70 have thus used the Home, all of whom have repaid their loans. The Home on Ste. Famille street is the first attempt in Montreal to meet the biggest need of pleasant accommodation for the more responsible wage-earning women. The extension of the personal work, by means of self-governing, self-supporting clubs, has developed most encouragingly. The study of economic conditions proves again and again the need of training and preparedness in the would-be worker, and to this the Y. W. C. A. is giving earnest attention.

The Girls' Friendly Society report that the various branches have responded well to the calls for help for the soldiers, and have made large contributions of work of all kinds. It is still hoped that it may be found possible to start a lodge for girls on such lines as those in London and Paris, which have done such good work in providing homes for young women out of work in Germany and other countries affected by the war.

The Victoria Sunshine Society has, as usual, done much charitable work this year, giving Christmas dinners to 38 families and trees to 115 children. The Belgian Reservists have been assisted, as well as the Grace Dart Home and other institutions, while the hospitals have been visited and soldiers' comforts provided.

The Women's National Immigration Society has passed through the Home 319 immigrants, a decrease in numbers owing to financial depression in the west. All those coming to the care of the society have arrived safely in spite of dangers and uncertainties in transportation. No deportations have been reported, and only one case of illness.

The Protestant Industrial Rooms state that during this year there has been a greater demand than ever for work. This has been found for 222 women, making a pay roll of \$11,378.17. The fact that several large government orders were received, as well as orders from individuals for Red Cross work, helped to keep the finances in a satisfactory state, and enabled the society to help many of the deserving poor.

The Needlework Guild of Canada has now three branches, those of Montreal, Sorel and St. John. The donation of two new garments a year constitutes membership. These garments are given to the various hospitals, homes and other charities, the Sorel Branch sending its supplies to Montreal for distribution.

The Industrial Daughters of Zion have been unable to make any progress this year owing to unsettled conditions in Palestine. The President and members have devoted their energies to Red Cross work.

The Montreal Women's Club report one of the most successful years in their annals. \$100.00 was given to the Hospital Ship Fund, \$200.00 to the Patriotic Fund, \$50.00 to the Khaki Convalescent Home, and \$70.00 to the Parks and Playgrounds. Classes in First Aid and in French have been held, in addition to the weekly lectures on patriotic and other subjects. Resolutions were passed relating to the speedy replanting of trees on Phillips square, to the prohibition of liquors during the war, and to the admission of automobiles to Mount Royal Park.

The Iverley Settlement has such numerous and interesting departments of work that only a brief reference can be made to each. The Milk Station registered 100 babies, with only 2 deaths. The district visiting is continued by the leaders of the various classes, with encouraging results. The Library is an unfailing source of delight to the girls and boys, but is much in need of extra books. The Montessori method is carried on in two rooms suitably fitted out, here the children learn valuable lessons of cleanliness and obedience. The various clubs in sewing, cooking, drawing, modeling, basketry, wood-carving and dramatics all report increased interest and delight on the part of the members. The Boy Scouts Troop is an innovation this year, and is proving of the greatest benefit to the neighbourhood. The Iverley Club proves itself a good friend to the Settlement by providing picnics and summer outings.

The Women's Art Society continues its valuable assistance to women art students by means of prizes and scholarships. The awards for the past year included a prize for the best picture painted by a woman artist and shown at the Art Association Spring Exhibition (won by Miss Mabel May), a prize for outdoor sketching, two prizes for ceramic work, as well as a scholarship of fifty dollars, won again by Miss Fauteaux. A new feature of the work this year was an evening study class. The society contributed \$200.00 for a Home Relief Fund, and valuable assistance towards the Patriotic Exhibition, amounting in all to over \$100.00. A new outdoor sketch class has been started under the direction of Mr. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.

The Fairmount W. C. T. U. reports a successful year. 10,000 pages of temperance literature have been distributed, also temperance posters to Sunday Schools, while talks and demonstrations have been arranged for. Relief work has been carried on, garments and dinners being distributed, and nearly 300 persons helped. The Union is pleased to report a much more generous grant from the city and more liberal donations than ever before.

The Mizpah W. C. T. U. obtained over 100 signatures to a petition sent to the Quebec Legislature by the Anti-Liquor League. Parcels of literature have been sent to the Aberdeen Association and to the Sailors' Institutes. Garments and Christmas cheer have been distributed, while the Victorian Order collection was assisted, as well as the Northern District Travellers' Aid work.

The Montreal Northern District W. C. T. U. comprises five unions, viz.: Fairmount, Mizpah, Scott, Northern District Y's, and Frances Willard, the latter organized during the past year, with a membership of over 70. At the Annual Meeting, on June 14, resolutions were passed and forwarded to the following: the the Provincial Government, asking that compensation be made to the wives and families of inebriates from the fund provided by the license fees; to the Protestant Council of Public Instruction, asking that scientific temperance instruction be included in the curriculum at Macdonald College; to the authorities of the different railroad companies, asking that the serving of intoxicating liquors be forbidden in the observation cars of their respective systems, and to the Protestant School Board of Montreal, suggesting that the good work inaugurated by opening a cafeteria in the High School be extended to the poorer districts by providing luncheons at cost in the schools of such districts. On Oct. 21st a letter was sent to Sir Robert Borden, Major General Hughes, Gen. Alderson, Lord Kitchener, and the London Times, protesting against the establishment of a "wet" canteen for Canadian soldiers as a breach of faith with the wives and mothers of Canada, who had sanctioned the enlisting of their husbands and



sons on the understanding that the dry canteen system established by Major General Hughes should be maintained. During the year the district has continued the support of a Travellers' Aid at Place Viger Station, where trains are met, and women passengers, especially young and unprotected girls, looked after, advised, and, when necessary, accompanied to destination or provided with a respectable lodging place. This work shows more clearly every day the great necessity of such provision to prevent the white-slaver from carrying on his traffic. The Travellers' Aid having felt the need, from time to time, of more authority to enable her to eject undesirable characters from the station, or to arrest law-breakers, it was decided to take steps to have her sworn in as a policewoman. The Local Council was approached and a delegation appointed by the Council waited upon the Board of Control, who expressed sympathy with the movement. However, it was found that an amendment to the City Charter was necessary to make such action legal. This amendment was enacted at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, and on April 23rd the President of the Local Council, accompanied by Mrs. Chipman and Mrs. David Scott, were present at the swearing in of the first policewoman in the Province of Quebec. Substantial assistance was given to the Khaki League by one of the affiliated unions, which provided 76 chairs for the recreation centres of that society; also the Montreal Boys' Club, a society of over 150 boys who would have no other meeting-place than the streets but for the agency of the Club. Addresses have been given to these boys on the evils of intemperance and cigarette smoking by officers of the district. Furniture, coal and other necessities have been provided, and a concerted effort to provide funds for the party will be held for the benefit of the Club. Representation having been made to the District that beer was served to the men after drill in the armouries and drill sheds of this city, information to that effect was sent to Gen. Hughes, who replied, thanking the District for calling his attention to the matter and stating that he had given instructions that such a practice should be immediately stopped.

The Women's Auxiliary of Emmanuel Church report a very active year, 800 garments having been made and distributed to various organizations in addition to work for the Red Cross, the Soldiers' Wives' League, and the foreign missions.

The Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church includes all the women's organizations, viz.: The Dorcas, helping the poor of the parish; the Ladies' Aid, assisting institutions and hospitals; the Missionary Society, supporting a lady missionary in Gujerat, India; the Girls' Friendly Club, helping the Red Cross, the Daughters of the Empire, and the Overseas Contingent. The younger society has

greatly increased in membership and usefulness, has helped with missionary work in Labrador and elsewhere, and is supporting a girl in the Convalescent Home.

St. Paul's Church Dorcas and Ladies' Aid has assisted the Patriotic Fund by taking charge of the families in St. Denis Ward. 260 articles of baby clothing were made and distributed, while 223 articles of bedding, etc., were donated to the hospitals, institutions and relief funds. 50 articles were donated by individual members, while the Girls' Club contributed 400 articles to the Red Cross.

The Women's Alliance of the Church of the Messiah reports a successful year. As the Alliance includes all the women's organizations of the Church, their interests are many and varied. Patriotic and Red Cross work have been done, over 1,000 articles having been made in one month for the Red Cross and for Dr. Birkett's Hospital. In addition, the Samaritan Society supplied many garments to the Social Service workers, while the Home for Adult Blind at Notre Dame de Grace was supplied with complete furnishing for one room.

Melville Church Hospital Social Service has continued its good work in connection with the General Hospital, supplying Christmas tree, also mending and making garments, as well as contributing over \$400.00 to the funds. Mrs. Foretes continues her work in the wards and with the out patients, while Miss Pomeroy has been appointed special nurse for tuberculosis cases only.

The Royal Edward Institute has this year sustained a great loss in the death of its late President and founder, Col. Jeffrey Burland. No better evidence of the vitality of this noble work founded by him could be desired than the fact that since his death the records of the Institute have shown a marked renewal of zeal in its members and an increase in the voluntary support of the public.

The Brehmer Rest still continues its good work as a preventorium of tuberculosis among the beautiful hills of Ste. Agathe. This year 53 patients were treated, of whom 47 were able to resume their ordinary occupation.

The Victorian Order of Nurses still continues its splendid work. This has now grown to such proportions that the city has been divided into six districts, Central, North End, Western, Verdun, Maisonneuve and Point St. Charles. The nurses, in addition to their regular house visits, have done good service at the various Milk Stations.

The Canadian Nurses' Association reports that the work has been considerably less this year owing to financial depression. The register shows a marked decrease in the number of calls, little more than half that of last year. Many members are now on active service at the front. The members each contributed one day's pay

through the alumnae associations to the Patriotic Fund. A Red Cross group meets every week to make dressings and bandages. The association also helps at the Griffintown Club monthly.

The Alumnae Society of General Hospital Nurses marked this year's session by a presentation to Miss Livingstone on the completion of her 25th year as Lady Superintendent. The graduates contributed one day's salary (amounting to \$211.79) to the Patriotic Fund, while several of them have volunteered for the front. Many lectures have been enjoyed on first aid and other practical subjects.

The Alumnae Society of Royal Victoria Hospital Nurses reports that 14 graduate nurses are now on active service, either in England or French hospitals. A gift of \$5,000.00 from Lord Mount Stephen to the Sick Benefit Fund has been of the greatest help in placing the fund on a satisfactory basis.

The Alumnae Society of McGill University has a threefold aim—literary, social and philanthropic. Interesting lectures have been given by Rev. Dr. Symonds, Dr. Colby, Miss Pitcher, Mrs. Wakefield and Miss Edgar. The retirement of Miss Gairdner from the Secretaryship of the Royal Victoria College was suitably marked by a presentation and an address. The Patriotic Exhibition was assisted by the Alumnae Society, the proceeds of their tea (\$40.00) being given to the McGill General Hospital.

The Association of Protestant Women Teachers has now a membership of 530, representing 26 schools. Last September the members contributed one day's salary or more to the Patriotic Fund, and \$1,500.00 was sent to the Treasurer, Hon. W. J. White. Lady Drummond addressed the association on the need of the unemployed women, with the result that the association has, since October, supported a group of ten workers at a time, at a cost to date of over \$1,500.00. It is proposed to continue this work during the summer months. The workers have done Red Cross work, and so far 85 women have been helped in the Teachers' Group. Many members offered their services as teachers of French and German to the Khaki League, which organized classes for the soldiers. Interesting addresses were given during the winter by Miss Derick and Mrs. MacNaughton.

The Montreal Froebel Society, this year, abandoned its proposed plan of story-telling for the very practical one of making supplies for the hospital at Metherranon, to which Dr. Finley is attached. The society has also prepared boxes of Red Cross supplies.

The Antiquarian Society has this year abandoned its customary programme of teas and lectures in order to give all its surplus funds to patriotic purposes, having given \$100.00 to the Hospital Ship Fund, \$100.00 to the Patriotic, and \$25.00 to the Belgium Relief Fund.

The Imperial Girls' Club meets in the parlors of the First Baptist Church. This year the Club has supported a girl for eight weeks at Ste. Agathe, and assisted two other girls with passage money to the Old Country, besides assisting individually the various patriotic funds.

The Murray Bay Convalescent Home carries on its usual work, and has had a very successful season, lasting from June to September.

The Aberdeen Association held no annual meeting for 1915, the Board of Officers continuing in office. These officers were: President, Miss Ewan; Cor. Sec., Miss L. Dunlop; Rec. Sec., Mrs. F. Minden Cole; Treasurer, Miss Jessie Reekie; Executive Committee, Mrs. Macduff, Miss M. Baynes, Mrs. W. Stewart, Mrs. T. Stewart, Miss Pauline Hanson, Miss Dorothy Braithwaite, Miss Thompson, Miss Jean Oliver and Miss Mudge. No annual meeting was held in 1915, as word was received from the Postmaster General at Ottawa that the franking privileges extended to the Aberdeen Association during Lord Aberdeen's tenure of office as Governor General were to be discontinued.

It was keenly felt by the Montreal Branch that this was a deplorable decision, as the work was going so smoothly, and was of the greatest value to settlers in lonely parts of Canada, the Montreal Branch alone sending to almost two hundred families. Everything possible was done by the Montreal Branch to induce the Government to continue the franking privileges, without which the work could not continue, but up to the month of May no success rewarded these efforts. The Montreal Branch has, therefore, adjourned until the autumn, hoping, in the meantime, that pressure will be brought upon the Postmaster General to persuade him to continue the franking privileges, and thus allow a work to be carried on which is educational, philanthropic and patriotic, and costs the Government, comparatively speaking, a small amount yearly. The cessation of work during war time is considered particularly deplorable, as the members made a point of keeping their families in touch with the progress of events through current papers and magazines. At the last meeting a resolution of sympathy was passed with Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite on the sad loss of their daughter, who had been a valued worker for the Aberdeen for several years.

The Montreal Suffrage Association reports that, since the beginning of the war several of the officers and members have been chiefly occupied by the work of various patriotic organizations, and the majority of the members have been of assistance in connection with the Patriotic Fund, the Daughters of the Empire, the Soldiers' Wives' League, or the Khaki League. In addition, the Suffrage Association, as a body, gave to the Red Cross Society one hundred dollars, the proceeds of a play, "How the Vote Was Won." At the last meeting

of the season the "Work of Women in Connection With the War" will be considered, and a collection made for the Red Cross Society. The association's share of the proceeds of the moving picture play, "Your Girl and Mine," has been given to the Khaki League. Over four thousand people attended this picture-play, which dealt with unjust laws affecting women and children in the home and in industry. A short address upon Quebec's laws was given at each evening performance. The President and other members of the Executive Committee have, by request, given addresses upon "Woman Suffrage," "Women and War," and allied subjects, to several Montreal societies, in Sherbrooke, Bedford, Clarenceville and at Macdonald College. During the summer, garden parties were given, at which members of the society, Miss Hodge of Australia, and others spoke. Booths for the sale and distribution of literature were arranged at the autumn fairs in Sherbrooke, Waterloo, Brome and Bedford, at the Motor Show, and the "Made in Canada" Exhibition. In addition to books and pamphlets, special leaflets, both French and English, suited to local conditions, were prepared and about 100,000 were distributed. In conjunction with the Local Council of Women and the Parks and Playground Association, a meeting was held at which Mrs. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, spoke upon "The Ideal Community." On December 31, which was observed as a day of intercession by suffrage societies throughout the Empire, Dr. Symonds, a Vice-President of the association, held a beautiful service and preached in Christ Church Cathedral. The part which should be taken by women in the national life, whether during peace or war, was considered, and prayers for guidance, justice and liberty offered. A committee to be known as the Court Committee has been appointed to study conditions at the courts in so far as young women and young girls are involved, and to report upon the same. At its meetings the association has had the pleasure of hearing not only its own members, but Mr. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa; Mr. J. C. Walsh, K.C., His Honour Mr. Recorder Weir, and Prof. Laski, of McGill University. Notwithstanding absorption in the war, the progress made by the suffrage movement is marked. There is a growing recognition of the devotion and self-sacrifice of women and a belief that they have, as, perhaps, never before, demonstrated their worth as citizens of a great empire and their right to equality of opportunity with men in every phase of national life.

The foregoing reports are presented by your Secretary, with the hope that the brevity of each may be condoned owing to the number of the societies. The annual report of each society, as published in full, is recommended to the Council members as the most interesting and enlightening of reading matter.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL M. FISHER, Hon. Cor. Secretary.

## REPORT OF REFORMATORY COMMITTEE, 1914-1915.

May, 1915.

Madam President and Members of the Council,—

Since January much correspondence has passed between the Provincial Parliament and ourselves, with the object of again making our application for a women's reformatory for this province.

Early in the year a deputation waited upon the Hon. Walter Mitchell, the Provincial Treasurer, to enlist his interest and support. He heard us with attention and expressed himself in hearty sympathy with our efforts to improve the system of correction. He also undertook to go through the plans and recommendations lodged by us at Quebec.

Members of our committee visited the gaol and reformatory managed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, also the St. Lambert Girls' Industrial School, with a view to further informing ourselves from several points of view.

Later we conferred informally with representatives of the Good Shepherd, the Prisoners' Aid Society, and the St. Lambert's School, when a good deal of light was thrown on the present situation.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd have made such extensive improvements in their institution that they now require the entire jail building for their operations. This would leave non-Catholics without a prison. The nuns offered to house and tend non-Catholics, affording them full opportunity to receive authorized visitors and the ministrations of their own pastors during the interim between the time the whole jail should be taken by the Good Shepherd Order and the finding of new quarters for non-Catholics. This offer was made formally to the Prisoners' Aid Association, and at a subsequent meeting of that body the courtesy of the Sisters received due recognition and thanks. At the same time, it was considered that the government should make the necessary provision. On this occasion the Prisoners' Aid Association passed a resolution endorsing the work of the Local Council for a provincial reformatory for women as a much needed institution, and assuring us of hearty support as occasion should require.

On March 29th the Reformatory Committee of the Local Council of Women, together with a large number of representatives from philanthropic societies interested, were received by the Prime Minister of the province.

The delegation consisted of officers of the Prisoners' Aid, the Sheltering Home, the S. Lambert's Industrial School, the Ministerial Association, Chalmers House, the Good Shepherd, the city

clergy, Dr. Tait, and medical experts on psychology, besides officers of the Local Council.

Dr. Finnie introduced the delegates. The twofold object of the assembly was to lay before the government the need, 1st, for a female reformatory for adults, and, 2nd, government provision for the mentally defective.

This was clearly outlined in an introductory speech, concise and trenchant, by the President of the Local Council, followed by a more extended statement on behalf of the reformatory by the Convener of your committee. The necessity for classification, for proper physical care, and for industrial training was urged. Also the crisis of the present situation was laid before the Premier.

The large percentage of mental defectives amongst prisoners and its significance with regard to certain forms of delinquency led to that subject, which was ably handled by Professor Derick of McGill University, who supported her arguments for an inquiry and for a state institution by well attested facts and scientific data.

The Premier bestowed full attention for three-quarters of an hour, and asked for the papers and memoranda on each subject, promising them immediate study, but stating that funds were too scarce at present to offer hopes of remedial measures involving new expenditure. On the whole, the deputation felt that a step forward had been made towards convincing the government that the present lack of provision for the mentally and morally unfit cannot continue indefinitely, and that the intelligent demands of the community on this score must be met.

The Rev. Arthur French announced that amendments in line with the recommendations of our Council had passed the third reading in the House of Commons on March 17th, and were now before the Senate. Those which on April 10th were reported as passed are really a triumph for all who for years have striven to regulate the social evil, and are of such a nature that the government must be forced to provide an institution to carry them out.

The amendments include: 1st, that a magistrate be allowed to commit an offender for any period he may deem advisable up to two years, this to apply to first offenders as well as to others. This, therefore, is the first inauguration of the indeterminate, or correctional, sentences, and we cannot but feel that our persistent demands must have had their effect in inducing the Department of Justice to grant so much. 2nd, that magistrates will be obliged to commit anyone who has been convicted three times without option of a fine. Legislation has also been introduced which will put a stop to appeals. Inmates of disorderly houses will be subject to the same jurisdiction and the same mode of trial as the keepers, both to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

These amendments will reduce the opportunities for habitual offenders to the point of discouragement at least. Two years docked from lives foredoomed by vice to a speedy close mean a serious limitation.

These amendments have quite recently passed in both Commons and Senate, and, according to special staff correspondence published in the press of May 10th, further reforms are under consideration by the Minister of Justice, which include the introduction of the indeterminate sentence (for which we renewed our application in January, 1914), the establishment of reformatories and a system of classification, of separation of diseased from healthy prisoners, and of out-door employment, all in line with what this Council has been bringing before the Provincial and Federal Governments for the past six years.

I have another concrete result of our efforts to report. After several interviews and much discussion, we have at length succeeded in gaining the appointment of a policewoman.

Miss Lillian Clearihue, the Travellers' Aid officer of the Northern District W. C. T. U., was sworn in before Mr. Recorder Geoffrion and signed the register before Chief Campeau, receiving her badge on the 1st of May. The scope of Miss Clearihue's duties will lie principally around the railway stations for the protection of young girls and unattended women travellers. The appointment of a policewoman involved a change in the charter of the City of Montreal. As adopted by the Legislature, March 5th, 1915, the following article is inserted in Act 62 Victoria, Chapter 58, after Article 562 thereof:—

562 a. "The city is empowered to appoint women to act as constables, police officers, or special detectives, and such women shall be subject to the provisions of the charter and municipal by-laws relating to policewomen, constables and detectives."

In securing this advance we owe much to the influence and exertions of Alderman Turcot, both at the City Hall and at Quebec. Through his assistance the Northern District W. C. T. U. brought fruition to labours and plans of the Local Council extending over many years, and set by it from time to time before both municipal authorities and the general public. The Council has spared no expense in introducing expert workers and speakers such as Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Mrs. A. Stebbins Wells, Mr. O. F. Lewis and others to Montreal audiences. And we now begin to feel that the reformative movement of our Council has not been in vain, however disproportionate progress has appeared to the amount of labour expended upon it.

Respectfully submitted,

K. A. CHIPMAN,

Convener of the Reformatory Committee.



## REPORT OF THE MILK STATION COMMITTEE.

19th May, 1915.

Madam President, Members of the Council,—

Since May last 289 new babies have been received at the Milk Station, and 161 have been dismissed. All these babies were under two years of age, the age limit, except in special cases, being a year and a half. Eight deaths have had to be recorded. Private physicians sent us 42 cases, and 12 were sent from hospitals. Twenty babies whose fathers are fighting for our country have come from the Patriotic Relief Committee. The amount of milk used is from 600 to 700 gallons a month. Pure milk given out daily in quart bottles averages, for the year, from 32 to 48 quarts; about 7 quarts daily is given free. From 50 to 69 prescriptions for modified milk have been dispensed daily, about 8 prescriptions daily being given free. This milk is most carefully prepared by a nurse thoroughly trained at the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital.

The work of the Milk Station is in charge of a trained nurse, Miss Slack, who is on full day duty, the employment of a visiting nurse for the afternoons only not having proved satisfactory. During the winter months the number of sick babies is not as great as in the summer, so four clinics a week have been found sufficient. On one of the free days each week the nurse has been enabled to go off duty, and her place has been taken by the assistant in the milk room, which has proved an economical and satisfactory arrangement. As an outcome of the Kermesse, held the end of last May, our Milk Station benefitted very materially; nevertheless, we were exceedingly pleased to receive an additional grant of \$100.00 in December, when Miss Bender, the Treasurer of the Station and your Convener, paid a visit to Dr. Boucher, the City Medical Health Officer. This was given just as a Christmas present, our good friend assured us. Added to the civic grant of \$1,000.00 for the year, this is the highest grant we have ever received. Notwithstanding this assistance, in the New Year the scarcity of money began to be felt, and soon necessitated limiting the number receiving free milk to babies who were very ill and whose parents were so poor they were unable to pay even a small sum. A letter was written to the Relief Committee of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, explaining the situation, and asking if they would be willing to pay 35 cents a week for persons they commended to the Station. A reply from the Secretary expressed willingness to accede to our request, and added: "I have been requested to convey to you our appreciation of the

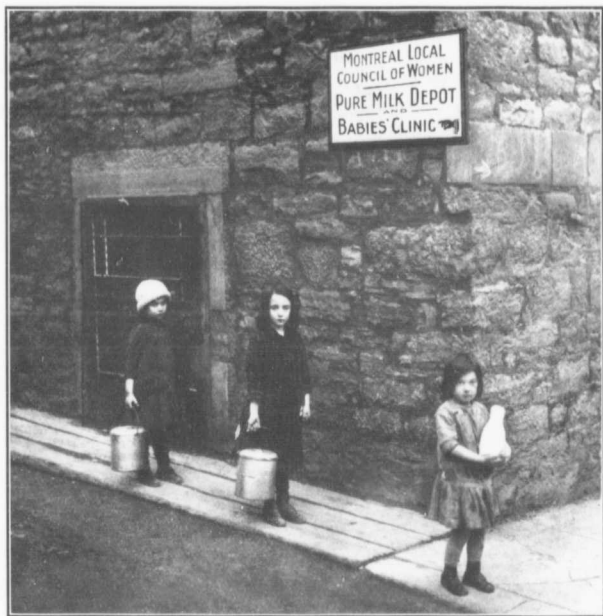
excellent work carried on by the Milk Station, and to give you every wish for the success of your splendid work."

Dr. Boucher, who has been endeavouring in every way to reduce the high rate of infantile mortality in this city, last spring succeeded in forming an amalgamation of all the French Milk Stations. The Local Council, at Dr. Boucher's request, called a meeting of representatives of all the English Milk Stations to consider the question of a similar amalgamation, and also the feasibility of adopting a uniform system of statistics. The meeting was held in the Y. W. C. A. rooms on February 16th and was well attended. A central board of administration not proving acceptable, it was resolved that a general advisory committee be formed; that this committee meet about twice a year, and that it consist of Dr. Boucher (or his representative), two lay members and one physician from each Milk Station Committee. At a later meeting, held on March 16th, the records prepared by Dr. Boucher were accepted by all and great appreciation of his work expressed. The record books supplied by the city have already been placed in the Milk Stations. They consist of folios, used with carbon paper, for the daily records of each particular portion of the work. A city official calls regularly each week for the copy going to the Medical Health Officer. A weekly register compiled from the daily reports gives, in a condensed manner, full particulars of each case. To all who are interested in the welfare of babies, this step in the right direction will give great satisfaction.

During the year many changes have occurred in the personnel of the medical staff. Dr. W. S. Taylor, who had succeeded Dr. Malcolm in April, 1914, sent in his resignation in September, being about to move to Point St. Charles, and in turn was succeeded by Dr. Murray Leys.

In October Dr. Duncan, who has served so faithfully, owing to the pressure of other work, was unable to continue attendance at the clinics! he still maintains his interest in the work, and remains in an advisory capacity. Dr. Bilodeau, who had for some time been partially relieving Dr. Duncan, had to retire on account of occupying a hospital appointment. This was a great loss, for not only was he deeply interested in the Milk Station, but the social service side of the work was always before him.

For various reasons we have been deprived of the services of four ladies, who had given much valuable assistance at the station in the afternoons. To Mrs. Henderson and Miss Bender your Convener would like to express her sincere thanks for kindly taking charge of the work in her absence for two months last summer. Before closing this report, a few words of deep appreciation must be expressed for the faithful, devoted work of Dr. L. M. Ship.



TAKING HOME THE MILK FOR BABY.

Having been connected with this Station from its start, he still continues to give it his keenest interest, and is largely responsible for its splendid record.

Looking back, your Convener sees that she has been obliged, through ill-health, to neglect much that should have had her personal supervision. She realizes that the good results obtained are due to the faithful conscientiousness of those who have been doing their duty at the Station. She now resigns, that the administration of the Station and its Committee may pass into the care of some one who can continue to promote its usefulness, and in the bright future before it maintain the high standards the Council has ever had in view.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA L. AUCHMUTY,  
Convener of the Milk Station Committee.



# WILL YOU HELP TO SAVE THE BABIES?

Subscriptions may be  
sent to . . . . .

MISS LILIAN BENDER,  
629 Sherbrooke St. W.  
MONTREAL.



## List of Subscriptions to Milk Station.

Molson's Bank . . . . .	\$ 25.00	Mrs. A. A. Browne . . . . .	20.00
Royal Bank . . . . .	100.00	W. T. Benson . . . . .	25.00
The Misses McLennan . . . . .	20.00	J. E. Aldred . . . . .	25.00
Bartlett McLennan . . . . .	10.00	Mrs. Guy Drummond . . . . .	10.00
Theo. Labatt . . . . .	10.00	K. W. Blackwell . . . . .	10.00
F. N. Southam . . . . .	25.00	Mrs. E. N. Heney . . . . .	3.00
W. R. Brock & Co. . . . .	5.00	Miss E. Dillon . . . . .	10.00
Canadian Bank of Commerce . . . . .	5.00	Miss Jessie Dow . . . . .	5.00
James Morgan . . . . .	25.00	Mrs. C. F. Sise . . . . .	10.00
H. R. Drummond . . . . .	25.00	J. Brown & Sons . . . . .	10.00
Milton Hersey . . . . .	10.00	J. H. Davy . . . . .	5.00
R. S. Logan . . . . .	25.00	Mrs. Brainerd . . . . .	5.00
Merchants Bank . . . . .	50.00	Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie . . . . .	5.00
E. F. Hebden . . . . .	5.00	W. J. Morrice . . . . .	50.00
J. S. Norris . . . . .	5.00	Mrs. E. S. Jaques . . . . .	10.00
Chase & Sanborn . . . . .	10.00	S. H. Ewing . . . . .	5.00
Lady Drummond . . . . .	25.00	Miller Bros. & Sons . . . . .	5.00
Hugh Paton . . . . .	25.00	Gilmour Bros . . . . .	10.00
I. P. Rexford . . . . .	10.00	H. B. Mackenzie . . . . .	5.00
A. C. Leslie & Co. . . . .	5.00	D. W. Bole . . . . .	5.00
Sadler & Haworth . . . . .	10.00	E. W. Beatty . . . . .	100.00
Sir Wm. Van Horne . . . . .	50.00	G. B. Allison . . . . .	5.00
A. E. Ogilvie . . . . .	10.00	Ogilvie Flour Mills . . . . .	50.00
Boulter & Waugh . . . . .	5.00	Bell Telephone Co. . . . .	50.00
Col. J. Carson . . . . .	25.00	W. B. Blackader . . . . .	5.00
Mrs. Theo. Labatt . . . . .	50.00	J. Rielle . . . . .	10.00
Sir Herbert B. Ames . . . . .	5.00	John Lovell & Sons . . . . .	15.00
J. J. M. Pangman . . . . .	5.00	J. C. Tory . . . . .	5.00
F. S. McLennan, K.C. . . . .	10.00	R. B. Angus . . . . .	50.00
Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie . . . . .	20.00	J. A. Mackay . . . . .	5.00
C. W. Lindsay . . . . .	5.00	Miss N. Reid . . . . .	25.00
Geo. Durnford . . . . .	5.00	J. W. McConnell . . . . .	25.00
Mrs. J. T. Molson . . . . .	25.00	Mrs. W. W. Ruthven . . . . .	1.00
John Fair . . . . .	5.00	Mrs. E. A. Bernard . . . . .	1.00
J. H. Sherrard . . . . .	5.00	Mrs. T. McA. Stewart . . . . .	5.00
Mrs. Robt. Reford . . . . .	5.00	Mrs. C. B. Grier . . . . .	5.00
		A Friend . . . . .	3.00

# Montreal Local Council of

## Receipts and Disbursements for

### RECEIPTS.

	<i>Year to Nov., 1911</i>	<i>½ Year to May, 1912</i>	<i>Year to May, 1913</i>	<i>Year to May, 1914</i>	<i>Year to May, 1915</i>
Balance Nov., 1910.....	\$ 73.64	\$ 37.86	\$ 157.36	\$ 538.72	\$ 414.42
Patrons' Fees .....	150.00	95.00	185.00	145.00	150.00
Affiliated Societies .....	68.00	64.00	72.00	70.00	82.00
Individual Members .....	43.00	42.00	92.00	81.00	78.00
Sales of Year Book.....	1.25	2.75	4.25	1.75	.....
Bank Interest .....	6.43	3.05	.....	25.20	32.35
Refund of Expenses .....	11.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinquennial Report Sales.	27.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Tag Day Receipts .....	7,271.49	.....	7,600.01	.....	.....
Lectures .....	.....	744.50	245.75	.....	.....
Received for Elections ....	.....	56.00	.....	349.50	.....
Miss Derick's Presentation.	.....	.....	126.00	.....	.....
American League Tea ....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....
Suffrage Exhibit .....	.....	.....	276.39	.....	.....
National Council Meeting.	.....	.....	.....	406.52	.....
Donation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Loan returned from Milk Station .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$7,652.71</b>	<b>\$1,047.16</b>	<b>\$8,775.76</b>	<b>\$1,617.69</b>	<b>\$1,261.77</b>

# Women Current Account

4½ years ending May, 1915.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Year to Nov. 1911	½ Year to May, 1912	Year to May, 1913	Year to May, 1914	Year to May, 1915
National Council Affil. Fee	\$ 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
National Council Aid	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Y. W. C. A.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Year Book	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
International Fee	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....
Quinquennial Reports	29.85	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Council Deficit	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typewriting	73.34	3.50	10.00	6.60	26.50
Travelling Expenses	232.23	28.30	57.45	61.90	51.35
Printing and Stationery	97.80	88.75	14.55	114.22	18.35
Hospitality	19.90	.....	8.05	.....	.....
Gift to Nurses	.....	.....	.....	12.50	14.00
Lectures	15.25	619.95	250.42	127.50	15.00
Postage	10.50	10.35	14.35	16.70	23.55
Elections	.....	43.95	.....	158.85	.....
Tag Day—					
Expenses	21.05	.....	280.22	.....	.....
Parks & Playgrounds	1,000.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
V. O. Nurses	600.00	.....	650.00	.....	.....
Hervey Institute	600.00	.....	650.00	.....	.....
L. Hebrew Benev. Soc.	600.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Child Welfare Exhibition	500.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....
University Settlement	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Edward Institute	500.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Grace Dart Home	500.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Montreal Day Nursery	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray Bay Con. Home	300.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....
King's Daughters	300.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....
Holiday House	100.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....
L. Benevolent	100.00	.....	650.00	.....	.....
Can. H'dcraft Guild	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prot. Infants' Home	100.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Milk Station	884.93	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Montreal Foundling	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....
Melville Church S. S.	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....
Fairmount W. C. T. U.	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....
Women's Hospital	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....
McGill Alumnae	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Donation to Hospital Ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Donation to Patriotic Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Presentation to Miss Derick	.....	.....	125.00	.....	.....
Flowers	.....	.....	6.00	.....	5.75
To Suffrage Association	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....
To Milk Station	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Balance in Bank	37.86	157.36	538.72	414.42	12.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,652.71</b>	<b>\$1,047.16</b>	<b>\$8,775.76</b>	<b>\$1,617.69</b>	<b>\$1,261.77</b>

Audited and found correct,

A. K. FISK & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, May 19th, 1915.



## Montreal Local Council of Women

### Receipts and Disbursements for

#### RECEIPTS.

	<i>½ Year to Nov., 1911</i>	<i>½ Year to May, 1912</i>	<i>Year to May, 1913</i>	<i>Year to May, 1914</i>	<i>Year to May, 1915</i>
Balance on Hand .....	.....	1,204.43	27.28	216.91	177.26
Tag Day .....	884.93	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Grant from City.....	1,500.00	600.00	800.00	900.00	1,100.00
Subscriptions & Donations.	109.46	.....	71.28	641.00	1,001.40
Milk Sales .....	185.86	706.63	1,599.13	3,297.05	2,197.68
Rent Store Dorchester St..	.....	.....	219.77	.....	.....
Loan from Local Council..	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Kermesse Receipts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,903.39
Total .....	\$2,680.25	\$2,511.06	\$5,717.39	\$5,554.96	\$6,379.73

## Milk Station Account.

4½ years ending May, 1915.

### DISBURSEMENTS.

	Year to Nov., 1911	½ Year to May, 1912	Year to May, 1913	Year to May, 1914	Year to May, 1915
Milk .....	\$ 129.64	\$1,157.10	\$2,284.13	\$2,936.28	\$2,615.94
Modified Milk (Foundling) .....	692.48	328.20	90.50	.....	.....
Supplies .....	151.20	44.75	262.87	526.35	327.27
V. O. Nurses .....	360.00	390.00	1,126.00	.....	.....
Rent .....	90.00	228.00	242.00	.....	.....
Telephone .....	52.50	8.88	9.43	.....	.....
Water Rates .....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....
Printing and Stationery... ..	.....	18.00	12.90	.....	.....
Fixtures, including Pails.. ..	.....	302.85	547.69	153.89	.....
Gas .....	.....	.....	134.59	.....	.....
Wages and Expenses.....	.....	.....	460.37	1,220.16	1,425.89
Foundling Nurse .....	.....	.....	330.00	360.00	360.00
Repairs and Lighting ....	.....	.....	.....	181.02	174.01
Loan repaid to Local Council .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Balance on Hand.....	1,204.43	27.28	216.91	177.26	976.62
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,680.25</b>	<b>\$2,511.06</b>	<b>\$5,717.39</b>	<b>\$5,554.96</b>	<b>\$6,379.73</b>

Audited and found correct,

A. K. FISK & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, May 19th, 1915.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MONTREAL.

## PREAMBLE.

Believing that the Association of Women's Societies in a general organization will lead to mutual sympathy and support, and to united action in matters of general interest, certain societies of women have formed the Local Council of Women of Montreal, and have joined in the following

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Federation shall be called the Local Council of Women of Montreal.

### ARTICLE II.—POLICY.

The aim of a Local Council is to bring the various associations of women in Montreal into closer relations through an organized union; but no society entering a Local Council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society in the Council, the object of which is to serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. Any Society of women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Local Council, may become a member of the said Council by subscribing to its Constitution.

Sec. 2. The women of any organization composed of both men and women may join the said Local Council as above.

Sec. 3. Any Societies of Women which by reason of internal relations cannot affiliate, but which it is desirable to have represented, may be invited by the President and Executive Committee to appoint one or two representatives who shall be **Honourary Members of the Executive Committee**. These may be requested to act as **Advisory Members of the Committee of Arrangements**.

Sec. 4. (a) Any woman wishing to join the Local Council as an individual may become an **Associate Member of the Council** on nomination by the Committee of Arrangements and election by the Executive Committee.

(b) Associate Members may attend the meetings of the Executive Committee, and may act on Committees. They shall not have a vote, unless as Officers or Conveners of Standing Committees.

Sec. 5. Officers of the National Council of Women of Canada, who are resident in Montreal, shall be Honourary Members of the Executive Committee of the Local Council.

Sec. 6. Patrons and Life Members.

- (a) Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee may become a Patron of the Local Council upon the payment of \$5.00 annually, or \$50.00 at one time.
- (b) Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee may become a Life Member of the Local Council upon the payment of \$25.00.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

##### HONORARY OFFICERS.

The Honorary Officers shall be an Honorary President (the wife of the Lieut. Governor of the Province), the Past Presidents, and Honorary Vice-Presidents. The Honorary Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life from those who have rendered distinguished service to the Local Council. Honorary Officers may be called upon by the President to act as Advisory Members of the Committee of Arrangements.

##### 2. OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Local Council shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Treasurer.

#### ARTICLE V.—THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Committee of Arrangements shall consist of the Officers and three members elected from the Honorary Officers.

This Committee shall act as the Sub-Executive Committee of the Local Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Local Council shall be composed of the Officers, the Conveners of Standing Committees and two representatives (or proxies) of each Affiliated Society.

#### ARTICLE VII.—CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Each Standing Committee of the Local Council shall be under the charge of a Convener. Such Conveners shall be elected annually in the same manner as the Officers.

## ARTICLE VIII.—REPRESENTATIVES OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Sec. I. There shall be two Representatives elected annually by each Affiliated Society from the members of the Executive Committee of the said Society. Two proxies shall also be elected by each Affiliated Society.

Sec. II. Representatives shall not represent more than one Affiliated Society.

## ARTICLE IX.—MEETINGS.

Sec. I. The Local Council shall hold Annual Meetings for the election of Officers and other business.

Sec. II. All business to be brought before an Annual Meeting of the Local Council must first be approved by the Executive Committee of the Council.

Sec. 3. Special Meetings of the Council for urgent business may be called by the President at her own discretion, or at the request in writing of three Affiliated Societies.

Other meetings of the Local Council may be held from time to time, as may best promote the interests of the Council.

(a) Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held monthly from October to May each year.

(b) Special meetings may be called by the President at the request of the Committee of Arrangements.

Sec. 5. A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements shall be held previous to each Executive Meeting. A special meeting of this Committee may be called at any time by the President.

Sec. 6. At the meetings of the Local Council and of the Executive Committee, each Officer and each Convener of a Standing Committee shall have one vote, and each Affiliated Society shall have two votes.

## ARTICLE X.—FEES.

Sec. 1. Each Affiliated Society shall pay an annual fee of \$2.00 to the Local Council.

Sec. 2. Each Associate Member shall pay an annual fee of \$1.00.

Sec. 3. Fees of Patrons and Life Members shall be as stated in Article III., sec. 6.

## ARTICLE XI.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the local Council at an Annual Meeting only, provided that notice of motion of such alteration has been given at an Executive Meeting held at least two months previously.



PRESENT QUARTERS OF THE MONTREAL LOCAL COGNAC MINE STATION IN THE MONTREAL FURNISHING AND BARRY HOSPITAL.

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