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Summary of Proceedings

13th HOMEMAKERS
CONVENTION

SOUTHERN ONTARIO REGION

ALYWICK RESERVE

Aug 27-29 '58

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PUBLICATION NO. ~~3~~

Dear Homemakers,

It is my pleasure again to present the introduction to this summary report of the 1958 Homemakers Club Convention that took place on the Alnwick Reserve in August.

A big "THANK YOU" to the members of the Hostess Club who worked so hard and did a splendid job, to the speakers for their inspiring talks, and to the delegates and guests for their attention and intelligent and interesting discussions.

Congratulations to the Regional Committee. We expect this committee will be very active.

I have just read the report word for word and re-lived the pleasant three days spent at Alnwick. Certain thoughts expressed stood out, such as,

"You have good reserves and are good people, keep the Homemakers active, they are a very necessary organization on the reserve".

"Encourage younger women to become members of your organizations. It is good to introduce new thoughts and ideas and enlist the energy of these young people".

"You must remember that a really thriving community is only successful when the women are organized and insist on making improvements". "It is essential that you carry on this work".

"Education is the right of every child. Love and personal attention is the right of every boy and girl".

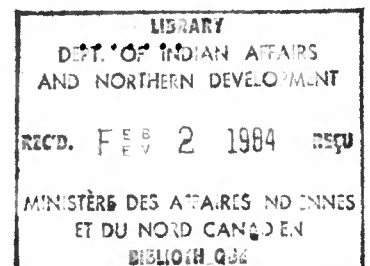
"Please encourage all the young people on your reserve to get as much education as they can".

"A house is built by hands, but a home is built with human hearts you must, as parents, keep faith with your children. You can show them by example".

"Your boys and girls have some innate ability. Therefore, you must awaken them to take their rightful place in life".

"Review the topics discussed at this convention with other members of your clubs and give your full assistance to improving the living conditions of members of your Band".

"Please send in your reports to the Regional President and Secretary at Sarnia".



"Mankind would never have known how delicious an oyster could be until one was taken out of its shell.....If more of your Indian people would only come out of their shell and let the Ontario public know how delightful you can be, there would be no end to the progress in store for the Indians of Southern Ontario".

Sincerely,

Helen Martins

Helen Martins,
Social Worker.

DELEGATES & GUESTS

Bruce	Mrs. Lillian Nadjiwon (Cape Croker)
Christian Island	Mrs. Faith Marsden Mrs. Nancy Copegog
Moravian	Mrs. Phoebe Peters Mrs. Eunice Snake Mrs. Lena Noah
Parry Sound	Mrs. Louise Pawis (Shawanaga) Mrs. Allen King (Parry Island)
Rice & Mud Lakes	Mrs. Mary Simpson (Alnwick)
Sarnia	Mrs. Eleanor Plain, Regional President (Sarnia) Miss Joyce Plain, Regional Secretary Mrs. Doris Degurse Mrs. Hilda Williams Mrs. Edna Rogers Mr. Lloyd Williams Mrs. Gertrude Bressette (Kettle Point)
Simcoe	Mrs. Loretta Big Canoe (Georgina) Mrs. Wilbur McCue Mrs. Edna Porte
Tyendinaga	Mrs. Benson Brant Mrs. Frank Brant

A carload of ladies arrived from Curve Lake for one session.

Clubs represented at the Homemakers Convention

Cape Croker
Christian Island
Moravian
Shawanaga
Parry Island
Alnwick
Sarnia
Kettle Point
Georgina Island
Tyendinaga

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The 13th Homemakers Convention
Southern Ontario Region
held at
ALNWICK RESERVE, ALDERVILLE, ONT.
RICE & MUD LAKES AGENCY
August 27, 28, 29, 1958

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27

Chairlady - Mrs. James (Mae) Bigwin.

O Canada

Invocation by the Reverend J. N. Lovelace.

Mrs. James Bigwin, President, Alnwick Homemakers Club.

"It is my pleasure to welcome you here today to the 13th annual Homemakers Convention.

I hope there will be something said or done that will be an inspiration to us all. Something that will stir us up, and make us do more when we go home.

We are very happy to have this convention here now, as we have been wanting it for the past several years.

I do not wish to keep you as we have other speakers. My hope is that you will enjoy every minute of your stay.

I now present to you our Superintendent Mr. Adams, who has been such a wonderful help to us, and without whom we could not have got ready in so short a time."

.....

Mr. E. A. Adams, Superintendent, Rice & Mud Lakes Agency.

"Madame Chairman, honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you, Mrs. Bigwin, for those kind words. You know that the work involved is not small and the homemakers here, with Mrs. Bigwin as their president, have done a tremendous job in a very short time.

As your chairlady has told you, there are other speakers to follow whom you will appreciate and from whom you may seek some good sound advice.

On behalf of the Alnwick Homemakers Club you are welcome. Enjoy yourselves. We have a good reserve, a good hall, good people, and good homemakers who support their club. I encourage everyone to help your homemakers clubs.

I would like to stress this: 'Don't let your clubs deteriorate'. Put on a membership drive every year for new members. Encourage all your ladies to join. A Homemakers Club is a very necessary organization on the reserve.

As there will be more speakers, and time is limited, I will not keep you any longer. I hope your stay will be pleasant and that you enjoy every minute of your visit."

.....

Chief Glen Crowe, Chief of Alnwick Band.

"Madam Chairman, delegates and guests, ladies and gentlemen.

I deem it a great honour to have the privilege of welcoming you here today. It is an honour for our Homemakers to have the convention held here on our reserve.

I wish you success in all your activities. I hope you have comfortable accommodation and like your visit here so much that you will want to return in the future."

.....

Miss Martins was introduced by Mrs. Mae Bigwin.

Miss Helen Martins, Social Worker, Indian Affairs Branch.

"Thank you Mrs. Bigwin, Madam Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, Homemakers and friends. I am very happy to be here with you on this 27th day of August at this Homemakers Convention. The only disappointment is that there are some delegates who did not arrive. The Hostess Club of Alnwick spent a lot of time and effort preparing for this convention - making up a program, planning for meals, accommodation, and contacting the various speakers. Each speaker has a message for you to take home to your people. Most came a considerable distance to be with you. It seems too bad that some of the women stayed away and are missing all this; the being together, sharing experiences and learning new things. They are also missing a great deal of fun. We are missing their charming presence and cheerful faces."

Miss Martins then explained why the convention was not held at Saugeen this year. The ladies there had wanted to have it but it was felt they were not quite ready. They hoped, however, to have the convention there within the next few years. The Alnwick ladies could not have it last year but very capably came to the rescue this year.

"We hope that next year it will be held where it is voted to be held.

"I know that everyone of you here is capable of organizing a convention on your reserve with the help of your fellow club members. That means, of course, there has to be a well organized, well run club,

with regular meetings, an interesting program and good attendance.

"As Mr. Adams has told you, your club is a very worthwhile organization in your community. As Homemakers you are naturally interested in improving homes, family life and are concerned with the care of children. Our children need your help. Every child on every reserve needs a good up-bringing that develops his mind and his character; that means a good home, a good community and sound education. Naturally he gets this in the home, from the people in the community and the school. The schools are there and the teachers are there to teach the children. A child has to go to school in order to learn. If he does not attend school regularly, he cannot learn what is being taught. Unless there is something wrong with this child, would you say 'his parents are interested in him and in his future' if they do not send him regularly? Would you say 'this child has a good home'? Discipline in such places is usually lax. When the child finds the going a little tough he often says 'I am going to quit school' or he quits school. He does not think of the consequences until he is a bit older and the results hit him with a BANG. It is difficult for him to make a living. Have you not heard teen-agers say, 'I wish I had continued and stayed in school'. Your youngsters need all the education they can absorb in order to get jobs later on that they want and require, and in order to fit in with and hold their own in the community they will be working in.

You and members of your club can sit down and talk to boys and girls about these things. You may be the person to help them, to give them that little push and encouragement he or she needs. Youngsters, even though they make you feel that they don't want to listen, need that kind of encouragement. They need somebody to be interested in them. You will find that anyone who succeeds in life has had somebody interested in him.

Youngsters coming into the city to seek work and get vocational training need help too. They have a friend in our Placement Officer, Mr. J. Fransen. He helps them to gain confidence and be proud. They are encouraged by our staff at Regional Office. A young man or woman who is well-mannered, well-groomed and has learned to stick to his or her job of working or studying, has more confidence, and requires a lot less attention than one who was taught little or nothing at home. It is much harder for such a person to adjust. He or she has so much more to learn and get used to.

The Indian people who work and live outside the reserve represent you. Very often when people outside the reserve do not respect the people on the reserve, it is because some of our people who get into town do not behave themselves. You can change this. If the people in the towns and cities see persons from the reserve you and I can be proud of, and who can be proud of themselves, they will respect the Indian people, and the discrimination that is being talked about will lessen and will vanish. All the talking, legislation and money, will not help as much, as the Indian people themselves, doing as Mr. Morris so often says, "A GOOD JOB OF LIVING".

Let us help our Indian youngsters to develop good character and to get a sound education. The future then looks bright not only for them but for all Indian people.

.....

Mr. Morris was introduced by Mrs. Bigwin. She said "He is the inimitable Mr. Morris and we could just not do without him".

Mr. J. E. Morris, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies, Southern Ontario.

"It is a pleasure for me to be with you again this year at the 13th Homemakers Convention. Lt. Col. Jones, our Director, wishes me to extend his greetings and best wishes to you for a successful conference. He is well aware of the wonderful work that you Homemakers are doing on the various reserves. His wish is that you attend each session of your meetings, enter into the discussions and when you return to your reserves review the topics discussed at this convention with other members of your club and give your full support by assisting in the organization of committees to improve the living conditions of members of your Band.

There appears to be some misunderstanding of how arrangements were made to have the convention on the Alnwick Reserve this year. I wish to advise that Saugeen was unable to hold the convention as originally arranged last year and it was thought for awhile that perhaps it would be well to not hold a convention this year. I was talking to Mrs. Mae Bigwin over the telephone and mentioned this fact. I suggested to her that possibly their group, who asked to have the convention last year, might consider holding the convention at their reserve. She asked if I would give her an opportunity to discuss it with the members of the Homemakers Club and she would call me back. The women, although it was very short notice, agreed they would attempt to hold the convention if it could be held the last week in August. This offer was readily accepted as I feel that annual conventions of the Homemakers Clubs are most useful and stimulating. I pointed out that the Homemakers Clubs had originally been organized in Saskatchewan but I was proud of the fact that I had helped to organize the First Homemakers Convention in Ontario. It is my hope that these meetings will be held annually. I regret, however, to point out that I note there are no representatives from Homemakers Clubs of Golden Lake, St. Regis, Rama, Saugeen and Muncey Reserves. Undoubtedly, the reason why these people could not come was because of the late date of the convention. As you know, the latter part of August is a very busy time for most of our Indian women. They are engaged in seasonal employment near the reserves in tobacco, fruit, at summer resorts, etc. I hope that next year all clubs will be represented. Again, I appeal to you to encourage younger women to become members of your organizations. It is good to introduce new thoughts and ideas and enlist the energy of these young people. Everything should be done to encourage all the women of your reserve to take an active part in the work of the homemakers.

I wish to congratulate you women on your work and co-operation in helping to improve living conditions on your various reserves.

You have set a fine example by persevering and giving of your time so freely. You must remember that a really thriving community is only successful when the women are organized and insist on making improvements. Looking around your various reserves you will note that conditions are a great deal better now than they were ten years ago and you can deservedly with pride take a great deal of credit for the improved conditions as we know them. There are on every reserve still a few families who are careless and slovenly in their manner of living. They neglect their homes and children in that they do not give them the supervision they must have. They are careless too in supervising their school attendance. It is your responsibility as Homemakers to encourage these people by visiting them, discussing their problems with them, and assisting them to do better. You know of such families on your reserves and I would suggest that you make a special effort next year to work with these people. It is imperative that every child attend school and learn as much as he or she possibly can. Some of our children, because of low I.Q. should receive trade training. During the next three days, arrangements have been made to give considerable time for discussions on education and trade training.

As you know, we have one residential school in Southern Ontario for Protestant children which is known as the Mohawk Residential School near Brantford. There are 165 children enrolled at this school each year. These children come from the various reserves in Southern Ontario. Some of them are the children of unmarried mothers; others are the children of parents who are not caring for them properly. In some instances the parents are drinking very heavily, quarrelling and neglecting the children to the extent that it is necessary to place these youngsters in the residential school where they receive good food, have good dormitory accommodation, and receive their education. This year we are opening a modern new classroom block for these children consisting of four classrooms, a manual training room, a domestic science room and a gymnasium. Everything possible is being done to provide these youngsters with the best possible accommodation where they will attend school and receive the education that is the right of every child. This school is staffed by competent and understanding people and everything is done for them that can be done for them in an institution. The child, however, does not get the love and personal attention that is the right of every boy or girl. Only parents can give this very needed and essential attention that at times a child must have. It is therefore important that the members of the Homemakers organizations work with these mothers and fathers and assist them in accepting their full responsibility in the raising of their children and caring for them. These youngsters must feel that they are needed and wanted.

I wish to thank the members of the various Homemakers Clubs for what they have done in the past year by sending letters, cards and presents to the children of the Mohawk School. I hope you will continue this good work. There is nothing that will stimulate and encourage a child as a letter from the home folks. They feel then that they have not been forgotten and that there is a place for them amongst their own people.

Again this year a summer camp during the month of July was

held at Christian Island for those boys and girls who were required to remain at the Mohawk School because there was no home for them to go to during the summer months. About 45 boys and girls went to Christian Island and I am happy to report that the camp was a big success. The children enjoyed every moment of it and it gave them a real break away from the routine and monotony of the residential school environment. The Christian Island people, with the assistance of the Homemakers arranged a Field Day and an evening's entertainment with refreshments for these children during the last week of their stay there. Many of the members of the Christian Island Band, now adults, had attended the Mohawk Residential School or the Spanish Residential School and because of their memories and knowledge of conditions at these schools they were most anxious to do everything they could to make it pleasant for the children during their summer vacation. Chief Roote again expressed his thanks on behalf of the Christian Island people to the children for their behaviour and the manner in which they conducted themselves. He said that they were most welcome to the Christian Island Reserve and hoped that they would come each year to spend the holiday with them.

I took a little boy, Mathew George, over to the Gibson Reserve to spend the month of August with Chief Gordon Sahanatien and his wife who were very pleased to have him. He had not met Mr. and Mrs. Sahanatien and naturally he was curious about them. On the way over he had not said too much and all of a sudden he wanted to know if there were any children at the home he was going to. I told him there were two boys. He asked me "do you think they will like me?" and I answered "you are a bright, fine little boy, aren't you, and why shouldn't they?" His next question was, "will the woman like me?" and again I told him she undoubtedly would. We stopped at Bala for lunch and to buy a few things which he needed such as tooth brush and paste, hair comb and face cloth. He asked me if I would buy him a box of Crackerjack, which I was very happy to do. It is about ten miles from Bala into the reserve and I noted that he did not open the box of Crackerjack, and after he was introduced to Mrs. Sahanatien and her two boys, he gave the unopened box of Crackerjack to the older boy. All this indicated that he wanted to be wanted. I only point out this instance so that you will realize that this is the thinking of every child at the Mohawk School. They are healthy youngsters in that they have the full use of limbs, voice, hearing, etc. We are doing a great deal for children who have disabilities, which is only right and proper. I often think, however, are we doing enough for these youngsters at the Mohawk who will grow up to be sturdy men and women. I am thinking now not so much of their healthy bodies but of their mental attitude and outlook on life and how can they be successful fathers and mothers if, as children, they have never had the love and close attention that only parents can give to a child. These youngsters need your whole-hearted support and assistance. Again, in thanking you for what you have done, I would ask you to please do as much as you possibly can by sending gifts, letters and cards, and even making visits yourselves if at all possible. Your kindness and thoughtfulness will encourage these boys and girls, your own people, to grow up to be useful and worthwhile adults. Anyone of them might be your future son-in-law or daughter-in-law and I am sure that you would hope that they be successful and desirable people.

As I mentioned before, much of the discussions will centre around education and trade training. I hope you will give full attention to the speakers who will be here during the sessions to discuss education with you. The Department has done a great deal by providing modern school buildings, fully equipped, with qualified and experienced teachers. They provide money for transportation and assist many girls and boys who are attending high school and taking other courses such as commercial, hairdressing, stenography, etc. Much money is spent in assisting boys in training, particularly in welding, carpentry, motor mechanics, etc. The success, however, depends on your full co-operation. You must assist in every way possible by organizing School Committees and taking an active interest in every phase of education. You are well aware that good jobs at high wages are available for persons who are educated and trained to do this work. Steady employment means better homes and improved living conditions.

We have many excellent examples of what our people are doing. Right on this reserve you have Mr. John Loukes who has been a successful teacher and has worked so industriously to assist your children for many years. You will hear Mr. J. C. Hill, the guest speaker at your dinner. He is the Supervising Principal of the schools on the Six Nations Reserve. We have Mr. Carl Latham who has just graduated with his Master's Degree at the University of Toronto. He now has a B.A., B.S.W. and his Master's Degree. He has arranged to work with the Brant County Children's Aid Society and undoubtedly will be of real help and assistance to his own people on the Six Nations Reserve. During the month of August Miss Romane Williams from Walpole Island, who was taking a commercial course in Toronto, was employed in our Regional Office as a casual worker, as the Shaw Business School which she was attending was closed during that month. She fitted in with the staff very nicely; worked and co-operated fully with other members. It is encouraging to see our Indian people working in harmony with other members of society. Always remember that the Indian people are needed and wanted. They must be qualified to do the work they are doing and must know how to get along with people and respect their rights. I might say that I am very proud of the staff at Regional Office. They represent many nationalities and get along together as one big family. Miss Williams, while she was with us in Toronto, was an accepted member of that family.

Again, I wish to say thanks to you good women for all the work that you have accomplished, not only in the past year but during the many years that you have been connected with the Homemakers Clubs. It is essential that you carry on this work, and give of your time to assist those persons on your reserves who are not accepting their full responsibilities in the management of their homes and their private affairs. Carry on your good work."

.....

Dr. A. H. Stevens, Indian & Northern Health Services, Ohsweken, Ont.

Dr. Stevens explained that he was relieving Zone Superintendent, Dr. Ralph Hayward, who is in charge of Lady Willingdon Indian Hospital at Ohsweken, and presently is away on the Eastern Arctic Patrol for 12 weeks. The ship is manned with medical personnel who do physical check-ups on Indians and Eskimos in the far North where medical services are scarce.

In the olden days the Health Services were with the Indian Affairs Branch, but about ten years ago they were established under the Department of National Health and Welfare. Great strides had been made, Dr. Stevens said, in improving the general health of the Indians during the last ten years. For instance, ten years ago, the death rate for Indians was 600 for every 100,000 persons; for non-Indians it was 48. Now the figures are almost equal. Many factors entered into this. One of the chief reasons - case finding and modern treatment of tuberculosis. This had been a great killer in the past. Through regular Chest X-Rays and physical check-ups the disease is discovered in its early stages, the patients get to the sanatorium in time and come out sooner. This and the co-operation of the Indian people has contributed to the better health of Indian communities. The Indian population is increasing - in 1945 the count was approximately 156,000; now it is about 160,000. In the last 50 years the population has increased 50%. The birth rate is high. In all of Canada the neonatal death rate for Indians has also decreased a great deal. In families who are remotely situated from health centres it is three times the national rate. This points out to us, Dr. Stevens said, where help is most needed.

Dr. Stevens then talked about the coming provincial program for health care that comes into effect January 1st, 1959. Everybody, he said, would be registered. Every effort would be made to organize a Health Committee on every reserve who would co-operate with Indian Health Services and the Superintendent in the administration of this program and assist the people on the reserve to understand the workings of it.

All residents of Ontario are eligible to register, including those residents who are working outside.

NOTE: Anyone wishing to know more about this please contact your Doctor, Nurse or Superintendent.

.....

The ladies wanted to hear from Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens, who is a physician in her own right, said she found it very interesting to be among Indian people.

Mrs. A. H. Stevens

"I learned from my husband that many of you are mothers with several children to care for at home. We have four small children. I feel it is important that I spend my time with my

family. At present they are my primary concern, and come first. Our children have to be clothed and fed and educated. After that comes my medical practice. I am interested in pediatrics, obstetrics, and women's diseases, which I feel a woman understands better than a man.

Today I am here as a mother, but hope to meet you some day as a physician.

.....

Mrs. Mae Bigwin thanked Dr. and Mrs. Stevens for their interesting talks.

.....

Mrs. Eleanor Plain, Regional President

Mrs. Plain talked about the bulletins and how they were made. She said that only two reports came in for the first bulletin. The second bulletin Joyce Plain made during her lunch hour.

Mrs. Plain said that they need a typewriter so that they can get the bulletins out a little faster. The covers were designed by Miss May Williams of Sarnia. Mrs. Plain urged the Homemakers to please send in the reports so that the bulletins could be made up and sent out. Some discussion ensued on how to finance the preparation of the bulletins. Miss Joyce Plain has been sending them out and using her own money for postage.

Next, Mrs. Plain mentioned the teen-agers. "There are teen-agers on all reserves. They are the same today as they were twenty years ago. They are young persons standing at the threshold of adulthood, wondering where to go. Their problems come up frequently. I try to put myself in their place in order to understand them better. If you put yourself in their place, you too will understand their problems and be able to advise them."

"All children, when they start to crawl, do things you don't want them to do. Like these children, who need care, and love, and guidance, teen-agers are looking to the future and often they don't know how and where they are going. They also need your help and guidance. Be kind to them, try to understand them, and guide them in their activities.

"Education is very important today in Canada. The Department is trying to improve the conditions on the reserves through education. We, in Sarnia, are trying to do our best to improve the reserve. The mixed schools do help a great deal. The children lose their inferiority complex that all Indian children appear to have. As mothers and homemakers, you can help your children on the reserve by encouraging them to get as much education as possible.

"Homemakers: A homemaker has many duties to perform - in her own home, for the school, for the church and for the community. If we try to get more members into our homemakers clubs we can get more work done. Never underestimate the power of a woman. Remember, when women work together anything can be done!"

Chairlady for the afternoon - Mrs. Borden (Lucy) Crowe

HOMEMAKERS CLUB REPORTS

Regional Secretary's Report - Reported by Miss Joyce Plain

Again I have very little to report. Two bulletins were printed and mailed and I have brought these with me, and my mother has reviewed them with you. Correspondence that was received was answered. Here I am going to ask the ladies that write personal letters to my mother, please see that your Secretary is reporting regular, as I find it very difficult to transpose useful information to be printed in the bulletin.

I wrote to Mr. Zimmerman of the Mohawk Institute to try to obtain names of really underprivileged children and orphans residing there. The reply from him was a detailed list of names and ages of children in the school from the Sarnia area. This was of no value to me as I had intended to use this as a project for the 1957-58 year, for all the Clubs in the area. To the delegates who didn't attend last year's convention, I will attempt to bring you up to date on this briefly.

At last year's convention it was brought to the attention of the ladies that there are children in the Mohawk Institute who have no-one. By that I mean they have no-one to send them cards on their birthday, Christmas, etc. Every little card and gift that they receive, no matter how small, will be something that they will cherish and remember, and if anyone cares to review last year's notes on this I have a copy of the bulletin with me.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows:

Prize money was received from -

Oneida East End Homemakers Club	\$10.00
Moravian Homemakers Club	10.00
Sarnia Homemakers Club	10.00
Alderville Homemakers Club	10.00
Oneida West End Homemakers Club	10.00
Christian Island Homemakers Club	10.00

giving a balance of \$60.00 for prizes only. As we did not receive the money from the Golden Lake Club which was to be used for ordinary expenses, I found that I was again taking from my own pocket to print and pay postage on the two bulletins that were put out. Your Regional Treasury is now in debt to the Sarnia Club for the rental of a type-writer on two occasions

There were races for boys and girls, men and women. First, second and third prizes were given.

Refreshments were sold in the booth.

In the hall the same evening, we had a step-dancing competition:

Prizes for Ladies:	Tea Kettle	- Dora Sylvester
	Perfume	- Marino Sylvester
	Flashlight	- Loraine Jackson
Prizes for Men:	Hair Tonic	- Archie Sylvester
	Flashlight	- Joseph Sylvester Jr.
	Socks	- Lewis Jackson
	25¢	- Clarence Assance Jr.
	25¢	- Joseph Sylvester Sr.

We have held pie socials every week to raise funds.

The ladies of the Homemakers held a Farewell Party for our former superintendent, Mr. Sheane, catered for the party and gave him a quilt as a going away present.

In May we held pie socials every Friday, especially to send money to children from our reserve who went to residential schools; there were 20 altogether. (Schools in Brantford, Spanish, and some are going to high schools).

We solicited prizes for the Field Day on the 19th of May from the whole community, and we asked each lady on the reserve to bring pie, cake, freshie or sandwiches to sell at our booth.

We bought ice cream, hot dog, buns, weiners and six cases of pop.

We had to pay rent for the piano used in the hall. Following this field day we gave to children who were in the races and did not win anything potato chips, peanuts, chocolate bars and lollipops as the parcel was not there at the time of the races so we distributed the treats a day later.

The club donated money to the sick a sum of \$2.00 each (4 patients).

We bought material and thread to make women's skirts, and girls dresses. Each member made whatever she wished.

July 17, 1958. Received our new Homemakers Minute Book which is supplied by the Indian Affairs Branch.

We held a pie social and fish pond to help defray our expenses for prizes for Field Day we had for the Mohawk Residential School children. Mr. Morris showed films and we served lunch, treated the children to pop, candies, etc. We made out with prizes alright because money was donated by different people and also from the Band.

Mr. Morris donated \$2.00 for the benefit of the Homemakers Club.

We collected articles made by the ladies of the reserve. Various articles were made of quillwork and sweet grass. We sold some to the Huron Indian Village in Midland. We did not do too well as the season is getting late for tourists. These articles are displayed in the Display Room. We also have made girls' dresses, skirts, and baby's bonnets. Some were chosen to be displayed at the convention.

August 25, 1958. Had a corn roast and sold watermelon, to help us with our expenses.

Financial Report	Cash Receipts
12 members fees @ 25¢ ea.	\$3.00
Pie social proceeds	4.69
" " "	6.80

May 19, 1958.

Refreshments sold at Field Day	52.72
Hot dog social	10.00
Pie social	6.50
Pie social	7.15
Donation from Mr. Morris	2.00
Proceeds from sale of candies	4.69
" " pie social	5.00
" " pie social	12.90
" " sale of quill-	
work	2.10
Donations for Field Day	35.65
Proceeds from sale of quill-	
work	.90
" " pie social	1.34
	<u>155.44</u>

Cash Expenditures:

Donated to Brownies on trip to Beaton	\$ 5.00
Bought lunch for ladies cleaning hall	2.00
Bought buns, weiners, mustard, relish	6.36
Paid musicians for Victoria Day	
Celebration	5.00
Paid Jack Deschamps for pop	7.25
Donated to children presently at	
residential schools (includes money	
order fees).	21.34
Candies for children on Field Day	6.36
Donated to 4 patients - \$2.00 each	8.00
15 yards material, thread, for dresses	9.36
Ice Cream	5.35
Buns, weiners, mustard	4.75
Entertaining Mohawk Inst. pupils	31.00
Gave to sick - Mrs. Emily Roote	2.00
Rent for piano	2.00
6 cases pop, potato chips	5.00
3 cases pop, ice cream	11.95
	<u>132.72</u>

I am happy to be present at this convention as a delegate. I am aware of the kindness and hospitality which the Alnwick Reserve Homemakers are showing toward us. I hope we can do the same for you if the convention is held at our reserve in the future. On behalf of myself and Mrs. Copegog, I would like to say, Thank You.

Moravian Homemakers Club - Reported by Mrs. Cephas Noah
From Aug. 1957 - Aug. 1958

This is indeed an honour for me to be present and to give you this report.

We meet every Thursday afternoon. We always have a lot to do so this keeps up the interest of the members.

We are continuing our community project of keeping our cemetery clean and attractive. We added four more new crosses for soldiers. The markers and posts were repainted.

After each meeting we usually have a cup of tea with lunch. Afterwards we sell or auction the left-overs and some articles brought for this purpose.

We also held two successful evenings of bingo with lunches.

For quilting we receive \$2.00 from our members and \$3.00 from others, or if they give more, we accept. For three quilts we sold tickets on them.

We served lunches one evening to a Leadership Course held in April. The collection of \$5.00 was given to the Home and School. We also helped in a booth for the Home and School on their Field Day.

This summer we had a picnic for the children at the school grounds. It was a happy gathering. Miss Martins and Mr. Morris attended.

This year our Council approached us to take charge of the welfare work on our reserve. Relief during the winter especially, and housing are the main problems.

This was election year for our Council. We now have a lady Councillor. Some of us attend their meetings now. We also have as our Superintendent, Mr. J. Powless, an Indian from the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford.

Our work this year consisted of -
For the Unitarian Service Committee of Ottawa:
1 carton of used woollen clothing
19 hand-knitted children's sweaters and
12 baby layettes

For the reserve folk our work was:

- 11 quilts, set up and quilted
- 2 diapers each to 4 babies
- 4 baby shower bundles to 4 new babies
- 2 pots flower plants to 2 sick ladies
- 2 baskets of flowers for 2 bereavements
- \$5.00 each to two others
- Cards were sent to shut-ins
- 7 nightgowns to 7 ladies who were ill
- 1 bedjacket to 1 lady
- 2 pyjamas to 2 men
- \$3.00 to one injured young man
- \$5.00 to Children's Hallowe'en Party
- \$8.00 to Community Christmas Tree
- 16 Christmas Cheer packages to 4 in hospital and 12 at home.
At Christmas time we gave to our Senior teacher and her housekeeper each a cup & saucer with plate. In June on leaving us, we repeated this gift.
To the Junior teacher, we gave
- 3 T.V. snack sets. In June, on leaving, we gave a matching tray.
To our nurse, we gave
- 2 T.V. snack sets.
To our late Agent and his wife at Christmas time, we gave a hand-made linen table set.
To our Assistant Agent we gave
- \$3.00 towards a book called "Wilderness Christians".
To our oldest active member we gave a blue woollen sweater.
To honor our older members' birthdays - 5 birthday cakes honored our lunch tables. Other members brought gifts as well.
- 5 aprons were made for a lady.
- 1 pr. woollen stockings was given to an old lady.
- 19 cigarette-foil wall baskets were made and used to decorate the crosses on Decoration Day at the cemetery.
- 150 pr. of government pyjamas were made.

We donate to the Club 1/4 of what we get for sewing pyjamas.

Treasurer's Report

Receipts from Donations	\$51.41	
Bingo, Euchre	61.45	
Quilting	21.10	
Miscellaneous	<u>184.57</u>	
	318.53	\$19.67
Expenses - wreath & flowers		8.20
for bereaved,		<u>27.87</u>
sick	26.22	
Keep up cemetery	30.35	
Presents for teachers		
and children	48.70	
Miscellaneous	<u>193.59</u>	
	298.86	

Parry Island Homemakers Club - Reported by Mrs. Allan King

Madame Chairman, officials from the Department, delegates and visitors. As an appointed delegate, I bring you this report and this is my first trip to a convention. It is a pleasure to meet the club members from different reserves. I am to take as many new ideas to our club as we can, so our club can be successful for the future. We have Euchre parties, Bingos and Rummage sales for raising our funds for the club.

The club raised	\$104.15	for 1957-58
Expenses	<u>66.06</u>	" "
	38.09	
Fare for our delegate		
sent from club	<u>31.00</u>	
Money on hand	<u>\$ 7.09</u>	

We have every hope that our club will get better and better every year as we have been able to attract a number of young members, and we ask you all to pray for us that our older people will cooperate to make our club a successful one.

I wish to thank the people of Alnwick Reserve for their hospitality extended to us during the three days we have spent here. Thank you.

Shawanaga Homemakers Club - Reported by Mrs. Louise Pawis

October 3, 1957, nominations:

President - Louise Pawis
Vice President - Cecilia King
Secretary - Alfreda Noganosh
Treasurer - Susan Pawis

We have 22 paid members, mostly all young girls and a few older ones.

We made four quilts - 3 we donated to the needy, 1 we raffled and collected \$33.00.

We have put up Xmas dinners for the last two years and gave presents to all pre-school children as well as fruits, candy, etc.

We purchased a record player for our dances and for entertainment.

We donated several groceries baskets to the needy.

We have held three baby showers. Each member donates baby clothing.

We gave out \$10 each to three families on our reserve for funeral expenses and to supply them with lunch and flowers or whatever was needed.

Three of our members got married and we gave them each a wedding present.

We donated \$40 towards building a rink on the reserve.

Bake sales, rummage sales and dances are our main sources of collecting money for our club. Also, we each donate handicraft articles for sale.

\$10 was donated for the best school attendance. Our school attendance has been very good.

We do whatever is necessary towards improving our reserve and our young members are very willing to help and co-operate.

I cannot give you the exact financial report as our treasurer has been away on holidays, but we made over a hundred dollars.

Alderville Homemakers Club - Reported by Mrs. James Bigwin

Greetings and Best Wishes to all Homemaker Clubs in Southern Ontario.

Since the convention of last year we have done much to enhance the beauty of both our Church and Community hall.

Palms, placed at the altar rail have made a beautiful setting for floral pieces at Easter, Xmas, etc.

A White Gift Service is held before Xmas each year with gifts distributed to the sick and elderly people on the reserve. I shall also mention here that many boxes of fruit were given out during the winter to the sick in the hospital.

At our February meeting we presented a hammered aluminum Lazy Susan tray to our retiring Secretary, Mrs. J. N. Lovelace. Mrs. Lovelace is our minister's wife, who is, and has been an inspiration to us at all our club meetings.

Each year, at Xmas, we buy prizes for our Sunday School children. This year we gave out 42 gifts. Our minister has a great love for the children and in appreciation we buy a gift for him from the school.

We had two very fine guest speakers during the winter; both of the Women's Institute. To each we presented a gift.

A number of baby showers were held during the winter, which were well attended, and many gifts given the expectant mother.

Our ladies do a marvelous job at our cleaning bees which we hold at the Church and Community hall. When we organize a bee, the ladies bring the food and we have a pot-luck dinner.

Putting linoleum in our cupboards in the hall has made cleaning so much easier and much more convenient. We have lined all our cupboards with it.

Drapery with rods, etc., for our Dining Room, Powder-Room and Kitchen were expensive, but we felt we wanted something to be proud of.

This summer we have held dances every Saturday night. We hire an orchestra and everyone has an enjoyable time.

As far as money goes, we do not make very much but this is not our sole aim. Our young people have some entertainment at home where we can be with them. To us, this is more important than anything we could do. All our work is done with this thought uppermost in our minds.

Our girls do a very fine job in everything they do, whether in home-making, club-work or otherwise. At this time I would like to thank them for their co-operation during my term of being President.

If at any time there is sadness or trouble in any home on the reserve, you can always find a Homemaker there, helping to alleviate the pain and sorrow that has stricken that home. These are just some of the many things they do for the good of our people.

This may not seem very much but I would like our girls to know that a work of this description is beautiful in the sight of God. In him may we put our trust that he might guide us always into still greater work. Remembering, it is far better to give than to receive.

Sarnia Homemakers Club - Reported by Mrs. Hilda Williams.

The September meeting of the Sarnia Club consisted mainly of short talks given by the delegates and members of the Sarnia Club, who attended the Convention at Golden Lake. This proved to be quite interesting, as each member tried to remember and to put into their own words the lectures on First Aid, the education of our young people and children, and last but not least the activities of the different Clubs in the area.

The officers for the 1957-58 year in the Sarnia Club are as follows:

President	- Mrs. Eleanor Plain
Vice-President	- Mrs. Mildred Rodd
Secretary	- Miss Joyce Plain
Treasurer	- Mrs. Hilda Williams
Assistant Secretary	- Mrs. Doris DeGurse
Sick Committee	- Mrs. Lydia Rogers
	Mrs. Rita Maness
	Mrs. Evelyn Gray

We have 15 paid up members.

Balance from last year	\$ 121.82
Receipts for the year	<u>1,218.45</u>
Total	\$1,340.27
Expenses	921.32
Balance	418.95

Three turkeys were bought for the annual New Year's feast.

The Club usually sends to members of the Sarnia Band who are in the hospitals, flowers or cigarettes, and in September pyjamas were bought for two girls, who were hospitalized. Small children usually receive books, colouring books and crayons. For newborn babies, blankets. The Club provides what they think that the patient needs most. Such as slippers, housecoats, nightgowns, or possibly a basket of fruit.

Showers are held for brides who marry into the Band and for girls who marry off the Band we give a gift. Welcoming showers were held for Mrs. Ronald Plain and Mrs. Preston Williams. Mrs. Plain joined the Homemakers Club at the next meeting.

At Christmas a sum of money is donated to the Christmas Tree Committee to help defray expenses and to give baskets to the needy and older residents of the Reserve. At the Christmas Concert they give candies, oranges and apples to the children who attend. This Committee sends gifts to the Sarnia children in the Mohawk Institute at Brantford.

Each member in the Club received on their Birthday a small gift. In past years the Club gave cups and saucers as their gift and this year it was decided to give knick-knacks.

The Club donated \$100.00 to delegates going to the North American Brotherhood Convention in Ottawa, on October 14th. These delegates gave an account of their trip at our Christmas Party.

At our Christmas Party, we had Miss Joyce Williams speak on her experiences while working in Ottawa, in the Department of Indian Affairs Branch. Her account was very interesting.

\$128.70 was paid, by the Club, for the insurance on the St. Clair United Church which is located on the Sarnia Reserve. The Sunday School Group was given \$10.00 to help them start a booth for the Indian Field Day which was held in May; also \$10.00 for the Sunday School bus.

Every year the Homemakers Club sponsors the Field Day Banquet, due to bad weather the Field Day was cancelled from the Fall and was held in the Spring. This Banquet has yet to be held for the 1957-58 year. Also, we cater to the Father and Son Banquet every year.

As the Homemakers hold large banquets, the Club bought kitchen utensils for the Community Hall.

\$7.50 was donated as our share for the Reserve Skating Party and we provided the lunch. The Skating Party was held in one of the local arenas, and all groups participated in this event.

On Mother's Day, two plants were placed in the Church. These were donated to the youngest and oldest mother present at the service. The Club always buys flowers for funerals and helps with the lunch at wakes.

Mrs. MacDougall, the nurse for the Sarnia and Kettle Point area, resigned in June after six years service. The Homemakers sponsored a Farewell Party in her honour and gave a \$25.00 cash gift, the Sarnia Band gave a Silver Tea Service and many other small gifts were received by her. She was always ready and willing to help at all hours, day or night, and she treated everyone alike. Her services and her bright personality will be greatly missed.

The ladies of the Homemakers Club held a quilting bee in the Council Hall, and as we finished this quilt in one day, we are quite proud of our efforts. This quilt is on display in the display room at this convention.

Earlier in the year the Sarnia Homemakers Club was contacted by a ladies group from the St. Giles Anglican Church in Sarnia. After several telephone conversations and donations of material and cards from the St. Giles group to our Club, they were invited to attend one of the Homemakers meetings. After the business meeting Mrs. (Dr.) Dean, of the St. Giles Group, gave a very good talk and demonstration on "Fun for the Family". The demonstration of games was enjoyed by all, as they were simple games designed for shut-ins and for rainy days.

Bingos are held monthly to raise money for the work we do on the reserve.

Mrs. Flossie Williams, our Honorary Member, was nominated as a delegate to this year's Convention, but due to ill health she is unable to attend.

The members of the Sarnia Homemakers Club wish the delegates at the 13th Annual Convention, a very successful convention. Thank you.

Kettle Point Homemakers Club - reported by Mrs. Ernest Bressette

13 members paid their dues for 1958.

50 yards of flannelette were presented to new babies. We also had baby showers.

Flowers and fruit were given to hospital patients. Gifts were presented to our teachers at Christmas, as well as shut-in boxes for our aged people on our reserve.

Money was donated to our Girl Guides, Brownies and Boy Scouts, also to our local hockey team and ball club.

We also donated money to our church.

Our club buys baskets from the women on our reserve in the wintertime to help lessen financial problems, which we sell in our Handicraft Shop in the summer.

We also sponsor all the school picnics and generally help our teachers as much as possible.

Georgina Island Homemakers Club - reported by Mrs. Loretta Big Canoe

Madam Chairman, Government Officials and Delegates from other reserves:-

I am very pleased to be here and to stand before you to read our report for the Homemakers Club of Georgina Island. This is all new to me as this is my first time as a delegate. Our President, Mrs. Edna Porte, is unable to attend so they sent me to represent our Club.

Our election for 1957-58 was held on November 11th and the results are as follows:

President	- Mrs. Clarence Porte
Vice President	- Mrs. Loretta Big Canoe
Secretary	- Mrs. David Trumble
Treasurer	- Mrs. Leslie McCue

Our report is very short as we haven't been very active this past year. We have only seven members. However, we have managed to keep our Club together.

We had bingos all last fall and bake sales during the winter in order to raise money, but as summer came on our fellow members left to go out to work and we haven't had any meetings to discuss what to do in order to raise money. We only have \$50.88 on hand at the present time.

I hope I will get new ideas and suggestions at this Convention to take to the members of our Club.

This concludes our report, and may God's richest blessings be on you all. Thank you.

Eastern Homemakers Club, Tyendinaga - report of Mrs. Marguerite Zachariah read by Mrs. Frank Brant.

Our club has 12 paid members and 5 honorary members. We have our meeting every month, usually the second Tuesday.

The officers for this term are:

President	- Mrs. Frank Brant
Vice President	- Mrs. Aurel Smart
Secretary	- Mrs. Gordon Zachariah
Treasurer	- Mrs. Stafford Claus
Sick & Social Convenor	- Mrs. Benson Brant

During the year we raise money by card parties and the sale of quilts and other articles.

This is the second year in our cemetery clean-up project. We have been complimented very much on the marked improvement.

At Christmas we remembered those from our reserve that were patients in hospital. We also gave five boys and one girl at Mohawk Institute each an article of clothing, a game and candy.

We made several donations of money to Christ Church at Mohawk Fair.

Our Club and the Guild will compete in a display of needlework.

Each member receives a birthday card and gift.

Letter received from the Lower Muncey Homemakers Club, Caradoc Agency.

Muncey, Ont.,
Aug. 27, 1958.

Miss Helen Martins,
Indian Affairs,
Toronto.

Madam:

I'm sorry the delegates from Muncey, Caradoc Agency, could not be present at the Convention. Due to circumstances beyond our control they couldn't seem to find a car to go.

As we are in the midst of a tobacco belt and season, everyone is out working.

I hope this report is received before it's too late as I'm forwarding what I have. As for the \$10.00, we haven't gathered that

much but we're going to make it up.

I am,

(Signed) Mrs. Pearl Miskokomon

Report enclosed with letter:

Madam President, Miss Martins, officials of the Convention, Hostess Club, delegates and visitors.

I, as a delegate from Lower Muncey Homemakers Club of Caradoc Agency, Muncey, Ont., submit this report.

The members of our Club, Councils, send one and all greetings and good will wishes for a successful convention.

This Club has been temporarily disbanded but willingly has paid last year's dues and this for another successful year.

The members and others have been very busy catering to social functions, church activities, band concerts and ball games and tournaments.

The Council has held work bees cleaning the cemeteries during the winter season and the ladies have given them hot suppers.

Others have given clothing to the needy children or helped in other various ways.

Some of us participated in Lawn and Garden competitions and the men in the 100 Bushel Club by DeKalb Seed Corn Variety '58; many receiving a Citation Certificate for Outstanding Agricultural Performance.

The Home and School Club is active during the school term. They gave \$2.00 a piece at Christmas time to all the high school students attending off the reserve; gave a \$2.00 prize to the school paper called "Sputnik" and at the end of the term and Christmas each school received money for the children's treats. The school bus drivers were remembered also.

We are very interested in the welfare of our people. We love to see progress. The Ball Club has revived considerably this season and they are building a refreshment booth on their grounds.

Others are building or repairing and adding to their homes.

Some ladies have planted flowers and shrubs around the churches and the men have cut the grass.

In the Back Settlement area they have a new playground and have a Pee Wee Boy's Club. They have also improved their church and surroundings.

Men and women are, or should be, concerned in our Homemakers, our school clubs and mostly our churches.

We cannot progress without the co-operation of both.

I thank you.

(Sgd) Mrs. Pearl Miskokomon,
Secretary, Lower Muncey Homemakers Club,
Muncey, Ont.

P.S. A fee of \$1.00 was received with this letter. It has been sent on to Miss Joyce Plain, Regional Secretary, 330 Exmouth Street, Sarnia.

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Mrs. Marion A. Smith, Home Economist for Northumberland and Prince Edward Counties, Home Economics Service, Department of Agriculture, Picton, Ontario.

"I wish to thank you very much for the invitation to speak to your group on behalf of the Home Economics Service, of the Extension Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Extension means teaching though not in the formal classroom way.

It is our hope that the Home Economics Service may prove of increasing value to you as we seek to work together. There is a wealth of sound thinking and capable leadership among the rural and urban women of Ontario. More and more are rural and urban becoming interwoven.

We learn by our experiences. They come to us through feeling, hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling or any combination of these. Each experience strengthens another and helps us to understand more clearly.

Education is essentially a thing of the spirit. It is the responsive heart and the skilled hand. It is the quickened mind and the healthy body. It is the creative unfolding of the human life. It is the stuff from which come competent parents and responsible citizens. In its essential expression education has a fundamental spiritual quality.

It has been said that when you educate a woman you educate a whole family - there is much room for thought in this statement - automatically a woman carries into her home and family the benefits of her learning.

Robert J. Havighurst has said the 2 basic processes of education are knowing and valuing. Sir Richard Livingstone - that the prior task of education is to inspire and to give a sense of values and the power of distinguishing what is first rate from what is not.

There is a vast difference between the scholar and the bookworm. Not necessarily has a scholar attended a college or university; not necessarily does a scholar possess after his name a trail of alphabetical abbreviations signifying academic degrees

earned or honours conferred. The task of scholarship is the eternal making over of the past, in science, in music, in art, in literature, in politics or whatever avenue one may choose - making it over in the light of fuller knowledge and under the influence of the ever-changing spirit of the times. There is no substitute for a good mother in spite of all our advancement in science. Never will there be an end to the opportunity for re-evaluation of values or a re-appreciation of our heritage from our predecessors. Anyone who would prefer to hug a pleasant illusion rather than know the facts which might shatter that illusion, anyone who is incapable of turning the light of candid inquiry upon his own prejudices, perhaps may be considered a good citizen, an able attorney or farmer, a clever politician, a capable mechanic but could not possibly qualify as a scholar. A scholar is one whose intellectual capacities, intelligence, understanding, faith have been deepened, broadened, enriched by his untiring search for truth.

Since each of you here are delegates you have no doubt had some experience as an officer or as a leader in some capacity. You will have often been surprised to find that the members of a group don't all learn the same thing, nor do they learn what you expected them to learn. No one person in a group is likely to understand or remember everything that is taught or discussed at one meeting. Each individual has a different background and a different purpose, therefore she learns whatever makes connections with something she already knows about or sees a way to use immediately. It is surprising the greater number of details we take in when we are vitally concerned.

The work carried on by the Home Economics Service of the Extension Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture is divided into 2 main groups - Junior and Senior. The work for Juniors is open to girls 12 - 26 years of age and is covered in 17 different projects - 5 in Foods, 5 in Clothing, 2 in House Furnishings, 3 in Gardens, 1 in Hospitality and 1 in Home Defense. These small blue folders which I have for you give a brief outline of each project. For instance each of the Food projects deals with a particular Food group - "Meat in the Menu" with meats going into a study of the cuts of meat and proper ways of cooking them and the place meat plays in the diet; "The Milky Way" deals with milk in our daily meals in detail; "Dressing Up Home Grown Vegetables" deals with vegetables; "The Cereal Shelf" deals with the importance of cereals, interesting ways of serving them and how to properly cook them and "The Supper Club" - how to plan and serve nutritious, interesting, economical suppers. In all these food units the food rules for health are stressed.

In order to carry out these projects, the only requirement is that a leader and assistant be sent to the Training School which is conducted in each county by the County Home Economist at the beginning of each project. Any County or District Home Economist would be glad to send you a letter announcing the date and place the Training School is to be held if you asked to be put on her mailing list. You may get in touch with her through your local Department of Agriculture office. She will be glad to help you organize a club.

In order to start a club this fall a girl must be 12 by September 1st. 4-H Homemaking Club work can make a real contribution to the personal development of teen-age girls. The informal set-up provides companionship and the organized program gives them a common goal towards which to work. Each girl is expected to do her best, not the impossible nor to do better than anyone else. 7 to 8 meetings are required to cover the work in all projects except the 3 garden ones where 4 meetings are needed. At the conclusion of each project each girl brings to an Achievement Day a record book which she has kept on the information given at meetings and the article which the particular project stresses - for instance in "The Cereal Shelf" it is muffins and in "Being Well Dressed and Well Groomed" it is the slip which she made in the course of the project.

I think this covers the Junior work so we will now try to explain the Senior Work or the courses available to Senior women. Similar to Junior work there is a two day Training School offered each year (there are 2 projects a year in Junior work) on one of the following: The Third Meal, Sew to Save Dollars and Make Sense, Lampshades, or New Lamps for Old, Hooked Rugs and Hints for the Home Nurse. The Third Meal covers the planning and preparation of lunches and suppers for family meals and for special occasions. It will include principles of good meal planning, economical selection and preparation of foods, table settings and practical demonstrations of hot main dishes, cold main dishes and desserts. "Sew to Save Dollars and Make Sense" will teach some simple "tricks" and techniques of sewing. Suggestions will be given for articles which can be made with small amounts of material and a minimum of time and effort. These will sell well at bazaars, make attractive gifts or may be worn or used by you and your family. "New Lamps for Old" teaches how to make a lamp-shade and can mean a substantial saving in money as well as provide scope for expressing your creative talent and giving character to your home. Good lighting in the home is also stressed. "Hooked Rugs" gives training in colour, design and workmanship in this traditional home craft. "Hints for the Home Nurse" helps the home nurse to make the one who is ill comfortable and to do this without unnecessary strain to herself. The Training School will give instruction in sick room arrangement and equipment with suggestions for improvising special equipment from articles found in the average home. This and the discussion of some skills in home nursing should be of very practical value to a woman caring for her own family or helping a neighbour in an emergency. A Registered Nurse on our staff conducts this course.

In explaining our courses I hope I am not confusing you. So far I have spoken of Junior and Senior courses involving 2 day Training Schools for Leaders - where leaders chosen from your own communities go to a Training School arranged by your County or District Home Economist and then these leaders come back and teach their respective groups. The Training School is meant to equip the leaders to carry out this work. At the conclusion of the Senior courses there is a Summary Day held to round out the whole project.

In addition short courses of varying lengths are carried

out by specialists on our staff and the requirements are listed in the brown book which I have given you. When you have studied the courses offered, the length of time it takes whether $\frac{1}{2}$ day or 3 days, or whatever; the minimum attendance required; the equipment or supplies you need to look after; application is made to our Head Office and will you please note the new address is 20 Spadina Road, Toronto 4.

I hope I have made these services clear to you and I would be glad to answer any questions now or later or privately. I am looking forward to your hat making contest and also to seeing your display of crafts. Again I thank you for this opportunity of being with you and wish you every success in your future endeavours."

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ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Branch
Home Economics Service

JUNIOR EXTENSION STAFF

Miss Florence P. Eadie - Supervisor of Junior Extension
Miss Jean M. Scott, Supervisor of County and District Home Economists,
Room 146, Administration Building,
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph
Miss Lulu A. Row - Supervisor of Junior Clothing

<u>HOME ECONOMIST</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>
Miss Flora M. Durnin	Dufferin, Grey	Markdale
Mrs. Mabel A. Borgstrom	Halton, Peel	Brampton
Miss Ruth I. Shaver	Carleton, Grenville	Teachers' College, Elgin & Lisgar Sts., Ottawa.
Mrs. A.E. Sauve	Hastings, Lennox & Addington	Napanee
Mrs. Grover Smith	Northumberland, Prince Edward	Picton
Miss Frances Lampman	Durham, Peterborough, Victoria	Lindsay
Miss Marilyn Huber	Perth	Stratford
Miss Nancy Sinclair	Lanark, Renfrew	Perth
Mrs. Nelson Taylor	Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland	Extension Building, Vineland Station, 13 Broad St., Brockville.
Mrs. R.K. Jeffrey	Frontenac, Leeds	Arthur
Miss Hildegard Bentler	Wellington	16 Market St., Hamilton
Miss Carmel Coady	Brant, Waterloo, Wentworth	210 Richmond Bld., London.
Miss Beverly Duncan	Elgin, Middlesex	
Miss Wilda J. Gordon	Ontario, York	Newmarket
Mrs. Ian McAllister	Huron	Clinton
Miss Eleanor M. Rose	Essex, Kent, Lambton	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ King St., W., Chatham.
Miss Mary Lou Black	Bruce	Walkerton
Miss Joan Calder	Stormont, Dundas	Box 655, Cornwall

<u>Home Economist</u>	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Office</u>
Miss Florence Martineau	Prescott, Glengarry, Russell	Plantaganet
Miss Eileen McDermid	Norfolk, Oxford	Woodstock
Miss Marie Wright	N. Simcoe, S. Simcoe	Barrie
Miss Elsie M. Irvine	Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	Court House, Port Arthur.
Miss Laura E. Phippen	Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury Temiskaming	New Liskeard
Miss Eleanor L. Knott	North, South, West Cochrane Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing	Box 67, North Bay

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HAT MAKING CONTEST

- Winners: (1) Mrs. Louise Pawis
(2) Mrs. Jack Simpson
(3) Mrs. Doris Degurse

Hats were made from paper plates and threaded with vary-coloured crepe paper.

FILMS SHOWN

"Rehabilitation"

"No Longer Vanishing"

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28

Church Service - Alderville United Church - Rev. J.N. Lovelace.

Chairlady - Miss Velma Marsden

The first speaker for the day was Colonel G.C. King, Principal of Cobourg Collegiate, who was introduced by Mr. Adams.

"In this day and age when education is so important we are fortunate to have a gentleman from the Cobourg Collegiate here today who is very interested in education.

"Colonel King, Principal of Cobourg Collegiate, is interested in our boys and girls who attend his school. He encourages them and gives them the best possible help and attention they could receive anywhere."

Colonel G.C. King, Principal, Cobourg Collegiate.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is always a pleasure to visit this reserve. I have done so on many occasions and have had the pleasure of attending a double wedding of the late Chief Marsden's daughters. This was followed by a charming reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marsden.

I was asked by Mr. Adams to tell you something about the Cobourg Collegiate.

The cornerstone of the Collegiate was laid in 1901 and since then the school has greatly expanded. Back in those days mostly bookish subjects were taught: English, History, Maths, Latin, and Greek. No manual skills were taught except writing.

Education then was for the few who could afford it. Most children went to work at the age of 12, so the school was not over-populated. The rural pupils came in by horse, horse and buggy or bicycle. During the winter they boarded in town.

Along came World War I, the motor car and the emancipation of women. These two aspects brought a change in education as mechanical and clerical work expanded; this and the realization that all pupils were not equally gifted mentally brought the introduction of other subjects.

Pupils began to learn typing, book-keeping, shorthand and various other subjects of help in office routine. Large cities introduced vocational training in mechanics, printing, electricity, plumbing, etc., which practice resulted in the decline of the apprenticeship system, but now is on the comeback.

Smaller centres not having money or a need for extensive vocational training introduced more limited courses in manual training or general shopwork for boys and household science for girls. General Shop is now Industrial Arts; Household Science is now Home Economics.

Industrial Arts - Woodwork, Machine Shop, Drafting, Tinsmithing;
Home Economics - Cookery and Sewing.

Art and Music was introduced or extended in an attempt to call forth hidden talents in pupils.

So we might say that schools, apart from being institutions to prepare pupils for university, i.e., law, medicine, ministry, teaching, engineer, etc., now tried to train pupils to take their place in all levels of society and to play their parts as true citizens therein.

So much for a brief history. Now, what problems face us in this high school district in giving pupils satisfactory education?

- (a) We must serve both rural and urban areas - pupils from over 40 sources (name) and from graded and ungraded schools.
- (b) We get pupils whose training has varied because of a succession of teachers often annually and often unqualified.
- (c) On the contrary we get pupils who have enjoyed training for a number of years under one or two well qualified teachers.

Hence you see we get pupils who differ considerably in the groundwork they have received in public school.

In addition to the mere training aspect we get pupils, more all the time, coming to high school who have reached the age when it is no longer possible for them to remain in public school although they do not have the ability to absorb high school training.

Finally we get the type of pupil who is not interested in schooling and whose longing is for the time he reaches 16 so he can quit school - this in spite of often having the ability to do the work.

Here is how we are trying to some extent to meet the challenge of the various pupils of varying abilities.

We start with the fact that the Department of Education says that English, History and Health & Physical Education are compulsory for all to take.

Next we offer subjects known as options - this gives pupils of different abilities the chance to choose subjects which we might say are hard or less hard.

Based on pupils' public school marks and results of tests of learning ability, we can advise pupils to take this or that set of options. This advice is taken up with the parents.

Now to be more specific: Grade 9

Course I - 2 classes for those 14 and wanting only two years in high school who have less than average ability.

Course II - 2 - art; 2 - Mus., 2 BP - all leading to Graduation. A second choice is called for so classes of proper size can be assured - pupils of average or better ability.

Pupils can move from Courses I to II or vice versa

Grade 10

Options for university - Latin, French, Typing

" " non-university - Industrial Arts, Home Ec., Typing

Grade 11

Options for university - Latin, French, German, Typing

" " non-university - Ind. Arts, Home Ec., Typing, Geography and Special Commerce.

Grade 12

Same as for Grade 11.

Grade 13

University, TC, Nursing, etc., - 2 English plus any six papers from History, 3 Math, 4 Science, 4 Languages.

You can see that all pupils have equality of opportunity but you know that they all do not have equality of ability so we try to cater to the one who has difficulty with learning by giving him more practical and manual subjects, and to the one with more ability in learning by giving him work leading to graduation, and if wanted, university.

Finally, no pupil is under compulsion to take this option or that. We advise but we do not compel. I might say in conclusion that most pupils and parents take our suggestions; in most cases where they do not, subsequent results show that we were right, hence the pupil loses a year by failure in a course for which he was not fitted, AND of course plenty of them fail no matter what course.

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A discussion was held after Colonel King's talk. During the discussion it was mentioned that quite a bit of counselling is done in Cobourg Collegiate. Grade 9 and 10 pupils are seen in the fall and again in the winter to help guide students in their courses. It sometimes happens that when a student fails it may be due to problems in his home, so it is not always the academic ability of the student that counts.

Personal problems come into it too.

More intensive counselling is done in Grades 11, 12 and 13, when future plans and occupational outlets are discussed.

It is important that a pupil attend school every day in order to keep up with his classes.

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Mr. Morris thanked Colonel King.

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Mr. H. G. Mingay, Regional School Inspector, Indian Affairs Branch.

"I notice by the program that I am expected to speak on 'School Attendance'. This, however, is quite a usual practice for Regional Office. They think up a topic and ask one to speak on it without ever consulting them or knowing if they desire to elaborate on any item chosen. Of course, women are like that everywhere, but we have to put up with them and Miss Martins drew the program.

However, I am not going to stick closely to the matter of attendance. What I should like to examine is how important is Indian education in the eyes of officialdom at Ottawa and the good people of Canada, and how important is it to the Indians as people. Let us examine first the attitude of the Government to Indian education. A good illustration is the fact that in 1947 the taxpayers of this country spent \$3 million, approximately, on Indian education and in 1958 the Federal Government voted \$22 million for this purpose. In the past ten years there has been nothing niggardly in the attitude of the Government towards the demands made by the Educational Division of Indian Affairs, particularly because a fair measure of progress could be shown and the number of Indian pupils attending secondary schools, universities, technical schools and institutions of higher learning has been increasing steadily. Again, may I say we are spending more than a million dollars in tuition grants for education beyond the public school level. Ten years ago this amount was less than \$100,000.

Another measure of the importance attached to Indian education is in the way the Educational Division has been organized. At one time, inspection of Indian schools was very hap-hazard and it was moreover an inspection with a report made by the inspecting official. Today, inspection is more or less of a misnomer. It is supervision coupled with teacher and pupil guidance made to bring about a bright and progressive pattern of Indian education which has been determined by senior Educational officials of the Branch. Provincial and Federal officials have been working in close co-operation across the country to maintain standards and to bring to the Indian schools an educational program that would be equal to any provided by Provincial authorities in the Dominion.

To bring this about has not been easy and the administration involved has been quite heavy. So much so that we find that administrative officials in the Regional Offices are concerned almost 60% of the time with matters relating to school administration, school buildings, tuition grants and many other forms of activity which are entailed in a successful school program. One of the things that concerns any good Superintendent in an Indian Agency is the efficiency of the schools in his area.

From this, I think it can plainly be seen that the people of Canada are vitally interested in the progress of the Indians and have realized that in education they can accelerate this progress and hasten the day when the Indian people will take their place as prominent citizens in the direction and management of Canadian affairs.

Now let us turn to the importance which the Indian attaches to education. Does he consider it important? Is he aware of the opportunities that may come to him through the educational facilities provided? Well, I think we can find the answer in several things which would indicate the Indian himself is very much aware of the situation. I might suggest here that the Indian adopted the white man's ways in a very voluntary manner. Very soon after the first white man came, the Indian began to see that wearing the white man's clothing to shelter him from the cold was a more comfortable way to endure the rigors of winter. He sampled the white man's food and found that food cooked and served in a dwelling, however humble it might be, was certainly preferable to the uncertainties of the hunt and very early we find the Indian making bannock, pemmican and other staple food stuffs of the early days. He found the white man's ways of living much less rigorous than his own forest life, and with the trappings of civilization the older Indian soon realized that the wherewithal to pay for these things must somehow be found. He was used to barter but in the white man's ways goods were exchanged not for other goods but for money. To undertake this way of life, the older Chiefs realized that they must have some training which the white man had acquired and which enabled the white man to live the way he did, and it was not by chance that in all the early treaties undertaken by the Crown with the Indians, the older Indian people insisted that included in the treaty be a provision which would make free education for their children available. As a matter of fact, this established all schools and maintenance for education, and while it differs in its terms in some treaties, it is a feature that is most common to all treaties with the Indian people. It speaks well for the thought and sagacity of the older Indian people that early in their contacts with white civilization they realized their own children must have at least an elementary school education if they were to compete in this new way of life.

If this was true of the older people, it is even more true today. In an Indian school in 1919, the teacher was told that if he got the classes up to grade 4 or 5 he would have made remarkable progress. Today the children in Indian schools expect to go through to grade 8 without any difficulty and most of them plan to go on to secondary school. It is encouraging to notice that some of these young people, even in their high school days, have already made up their minds in what they want to do in the field of education beyond the secondary school. One young lady told me last year she intended to teach math-

ematics in high school and she is well on her way to achieving her goal. Another told of her desire to help her own people and after completing a brilliant course in Arts she has gone on to Social Work and this year was awarded the Thousand Dollars Scholarship granted by the Canadian Women's University Association to a young graduate going on to further post-graduate work.

Having established the fact that the people of Canada are concerned about the importance of Indian education, and that the Indian people themselves are very much concerned with this phase of their well-being, we might now turn to this matter of attendance.

One of the things that must be impressed upon the Indian boy or girl, and the home can do this more than any other agency, is the importance attached to reliability. We want Indian boys and girls to be punctual in their attendance at school and to be in attendance at school each day. When their training is complete, industry will make these demands in an even sharper manner. Let me illustrate: two boys came into my office with a request for assistance to go to university. The amounts were large. The boys had obtained grade 13 with good standing at the recent provincial examinations, but the thing which clinched Ottawa's decision to grant them further aid was the report of the principal which stated in each case "this boy was in attendance at my school for five years, he did not miss a day during that time except for illness. As a matter of fact, one boy missed only two days in five years. This boy is thoroughly reliable. I have been able to depend on him for his entire forward school course. I have much pleasure in recommending him for any assistance which may be possible". Contrast a report like that with this: A young man 22 years of age comes from one of our northern reserves to Toronto. He has a grade 12 graduation diploma. We put him into a business school in Toronto and after eight months he completed his course. This was at the end of June this year. Jobs have not been too plentiful in Toronto this year but our Placement Officer got this young man a position with a good concern at the initial salary of \$55 per week. The boy went to work and did fairly well. What he did not seem to sense was the fact that his employer was trying him out to see whether he was worth a permanent appointment. At the end of two weeks the boy received his first pay cheque for \$110 and promptly proceeded downtown and got drunk. He was not feeling very good the next morning and did not report for work. When he did go back to work some two days later, nothing was said and he went on with his work. However, at the end of the next two weeks, he was advised that they did not think he was suitable for the position and he was given his pay and allowed to go. He tramped the streets of Toronto for many days without being able to obtain a position. He is now back on the reserve and pretty well back where he started.

Schools, industry, life itself demands dependability. It means that if you are to be in an office at 9:00 o'clock, you should be there. It means that if you are told to do something, your employer or those in authority can rely on it being done. You can bring these ideas home to your children in your own homes better than we can do it in schools, but this matter of dependability, which Miss Martins summed

up for me in the word "attendance", is one of the most important factors in the success of any young man or young woman, Indian or non-Indian, starting in life."

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Mr. Morris thanked Mr. Mingay for his fatherly talk and stressed punctuality with regard to school attendance. This, he said, will help to establish a pattern for life and will make it easier for the child later on. "Please discuss these matters with your clubs and councils when you get home".

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Mrs. Alfred Simpson, Alnwick Reserve - introduced by Mrs. V. Marsden.

Mrs. Simpson wrote the history of the reserve. She was not going to read it, she said, as everyone had a copy.

"I could not help comparing, when I heard the talks about children, to what went on in my school days in Autonoby. We had a man teaching us who was neither teacher nor minister. He taught by the rule of the rod and hickory. I don't know if we deserved all the punishments he meted out but it evidently did not do us much harm. Children today should appreciate more the privilege of good schools and trained teachers.

Last night when we watched the film 'No Longer Vanishing' I was proud of our Indian people. I can remember one Indian woman who passed herself off as French. It took her three days to cross the border. We felt it served her right because she was ashamed to be known as an Indian.

We have to live up to our forefathers who had a tradition of pride in themselves.

I am sure we mothers and Homemakers will try to educate our children and grandchildren to a better way of life.

I wish here to add my word of welcome. I am happy at last to have the convention here. Though I can't say this village is neglected it will now be in prominence for a few days.

I would also like to add my word of thanks to Colonel King, Mr. Mingay and Mrs. Smith for their informative and interesting talks."

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HISTORY OF ALNWICK RESERVE

by Mrs. Alfred Simpson

In this atomic age with its attendant hustle and bustle, the chasing of the elusive dollar, the fears and bewilderment, it is well to pause and reflect on the past and wish for the wisdom and

insight of our forefathers. The noblemen of the forest, who before the coming of the white man, lived in peace with their fellow Tribesmen.

The country was occupied by Hurons and Algonquins. Other tribes migrated later from the U.S.A. Their only means of support was by hunting and fishing, so they settled near lakes and on islands.

On two islands in the Bay of Quinte, Big Island and Grape Island, and parts of what is now the City of Kingston and Town of Gananoque, a band of Chippewas lived. They were converted to Christianity by the Rev. William Case, and the Rev. Peter Jones. Rev. Case who was also known as Elder Case, and more affectionately termed Father Case, was born in New York State but came to Canada as a young man. Rev. Peter Jones was born in 1802, at Brantford, the son of an Englishman, Augustus Jones and an Indian mother. He was converted at a camp meeting conducted by Rev. Case, was educated and entered the Ministry of the Methodist Church.

These men knew that to train the Indians in manual trades and farming, these islands were too small, so they were sold and a large part of Alwrick Township was bought as a Reservation. The following Chiefs and Principal men made the sale of the islands in the Bay of Quinte:

John Sunday, John Simpson, Jacob Sunday, John Pigeon,
Joseph Skunk, Thomas Frasure and James Indian.

They bought a tract of land in Alwrick Township in the Newcastle District, Province of Ontario, and moved here in 1836, purchasing the reserve with money from the sale of the islands.

On May 26, 1847, Rev. Edgerton Ryerson recommended the erection of a Residential School. A wooden church was built by the Methodist Missionary Society. This was replaced by a more modern building in 1870. It is still in use and is now the United Church of Canada. The present Minister is Rev. J.N. Lovelace.

Grade Schools have also replaced the Residential School and the present teacher is John D. Loukes.

The population of the reserve in 1833 was 233.

The present Chief and Council are as follows:

Peter Crowe - Chief
Irvine Smoke - Councillor
Glenn Crowe - Councillor

The Homemakers' Club has been sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch and the present President is Mrs. James Bigwin.

Rev. Wm. Case lived among us until his untimely death

by an accident in 1855. A Placque, in his honor, hangs in the United Church and his grave in our cemetery is marked by a marble tombstone with the name of Rev. John Sunday on one side. Another minister who laboured and died here is buried beside the other two, Rev. Sparling. This writer is desirous that the name of Rev. Philip Sparling be inscribed on the blank side of the monument.

The village was called Alderville, after Robert Alder, a school teacher, who came from England. He resided in a house on the farm of the late Albert Crowe.

A centennial was held on October 10 and 11, 1937, sponsored by Chief Norman Marsden and assistants.

So we are reminded of the great heritage that is ours. We can be justly proud and try and measure up to the high standards of our noble forefathers, who in their tolerance decided to live and let live. We are the remnants of the powerful tribe of Mississaugas of the Ojibways who ceded a large tract of land in the Johnstown, Midland and Newcastle Districts to the Government.

This is just a brief history written for the convention with a prayer that we may never lose our identity as the reservations are to Indians as an oasis is to a traveller in a desert.

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Chairlady for the afternoon - Mrs. Elmer Marsden.

Mr. Arthur B. Finnie was introduced by Mrs. Marsden.

Mr. Finnie said that of all the times he had been introduced this was one time he had received his right title.

Mr. Arthur B. Finnie, Director, Children's Aid Society, Northumberland and Durham Counties.

"I appreciate very much having this opportunity of being here today at your annual conference.

Although I don't know too much about this reserve, though I live in this district, I had occasion to come on the reserve last year because of some family difficulties; otherwise I have not visited here much for the last ten years. You seem to be able to take care of your problems yourselves; your Homemakers are very efficient.

Most Children's Aid Societies look at the turn of the century as their beginning when Provincial legislation came through in 1893. We have records back to 1895. The Province is completely covered.

There are 55 Children's Aid Societies in the Province of Ontario - one in each district. For this Society, the office is at Port Hope and we cover the counties of Northumberland and Durham. In some places, like Windsor and Toronto, there are two Societies - one is for the Roman Catholic families and the other for the Protestant families. The main purpose of a Children's Aid Society is to look after neglected and dependent children. This may seem simple off-hand, but when you look deeper it is a complex job.

Complaints:

Complaints come to the office from various sources - officers or neighbours. We make arrangements to go and see what the situation is and try to remedy it to make it a good place to live for the children. Sometimes we are welcome and sometimes we are not. Sometimes it takes time to remedy a situation and it is necessary to take the children out of the home. This is done through the court where all cases are very carefully screened. If the judge declares the children neglected, they are transferred to our care. Then we have the same responsibility as parents, in looking after the physical, spiritual and educational needs of the children. The child comes into the shelter at Hillcrest Lodge for a little while, then it is put into a foster home. We take care of the medical costs, school costs, clothing, etc. Our staff is charged with the responsibility of seeing that they get the proper care. These children get the same kind of care as in their own homes. They go to school, high school, and are helped with higher education. They get music lessons, physical education and vocational training. At present we have one who is studying at Ryerson Institute. Just because the Society is able to take the child away from the parents, it is not done without serious consideration, and we bend backwards to leave the child in the home. Where it is necessary to take children, we do so only temporarily until the parents can be worked with. Last Tuesday we had a case where we took such children back to their parents. It had started off as a divorce proceeding. Now the parents are happy to have the children back and everything seems to be going along nicely; but we are not always so successful.

Unmarried mothers:

We also deal with unmarried mothers. We offer assistance and advice with planning for confinement. In the majority of cases the children are easily adopted. Some mothers keep their children and are successful in looking after them; some find great difficulty, or find it almost impossible physically or financially to look after them.

Adoptions:

A lot of work done by our Society is in adoption work. We have approximately 35-40 adoptions of babies a year. Fewer older children are adopted each year. A child can be placed into your home by relatives or friends and it is not necessary to place a

child through the Children's Aid Society, but you must make sure that all legal arrangements are taken care of as a lot of heartache can result if this is not done. Adoptions must go through the Children's Aid Society. Judges and the Child Welfare Branch will not allow an adoption unless it is recommended by the local Children's Aid Society. To date we have not refused adoptions but have some held up for quite some time. If parents come up to the grade specified, and adoptions are completed, it is satisfying work. For instance, a lady at the Fair came up with her daughter and introduced her to me. The daughter was adopted and knew all about it. There was very good relationship between mother and child. The daughter was 12. The lady had two adopted children and one of her own.

Investigations:

During the war we were involved in Government situations such as investigating dependents of men in the Army and sometimes investigating home situations of people applying for the old-age pension. Since the children's allowances came into being in Canada, we investigate complaints from the Family Allowance where some difficulties are experienced - this cannot be done by mail. Often the children are out of school. We find that such situations seldom involve misuse of Family Allowance. The Society also receives Family Allowance for children who are taken into care.

We also are asked to investigate situations where divorce proceedings are started. In past years, divorce was granted without any interest in the children. Now, while the judge hears the evidence in court, he has a social history of the parents and the children involved, and this helps him to decide who should be granted custody of the children. The other day I was in Whitby Court during a divorce hearing. When the time came for the plaintiff to speak, he said he was married with one child, and when it was found there was no report of an official guardian, the case was thrown out of court. The judge reads the reports thoroughly. Occasionally it is a serious contest between parents for the custody of the children. The reports are there to assist the judge in handing down a judgement and granting custody of the children.

Others:

Primarily the Society starts out to investigate complaints and when children are taken out of the home.

Today there is a change of emphasis. There are not so many complaints of neglect today. More and more parents come to the office with their problems. We are an organization to help parents. As this is becoming more known, more parents come to us for help to straighten out family affairs.

The Children's Aid Act was written in 1893. In 1921 the Act for Unmarried Parents was passed. In 1922 the Adoption Act was passed. More were added. The Protection Act came into

force in 1893 and was changed in 1954. Each Children's Aid Society is a separate and distinct organization. We are a limited company without capital shares. We have a Board of Directors who governs the Society, an office staff, and Social Workers. Each Society is supervised by the Provincial Child Welfare Branch. Each year, the societies in Ontario receive a grant from the Province approximating \$170 - \$180,000. Other money is collected from counties and the county gives a grant for protection work. We are always happy to accept private donations."

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Mr. Morris thanked Mr. Finnie and explained the agreement between the Society and the Federal Government. The Federal Government pays each Society involved a \$1.00 per person grant for each Indian living on the reserve. Foster home care costs are paid separately. This was all done because the Federal Government feels that it is important for a child to be raised in a good home.

On some reserves, the Councils feel that if the parents sign an agreement to send the children to residential school, this will be paid by the Education Department and will not involve Band Funds. If a child is placed in a foster home and Band Funds are available, some money is paid by the Band towards its maintenance. Although residential schools are good schools and the children get good care, it is better for children to be living in a home where they get individual attention. All such homes are carefully investigated by the Children's Aid Society. A child who is in residential school from 6 years of age until 16 definitely misses a great deal.

"You will find the workers of the Children's Aid Society to be kind, considerate and understanding people. It is our hope that you will assist them by fully co-operating with them. "

Discussion:

Someone brought up the question of unmarried mothers and people's attitude toward helping them.

Mr. Finnie said he did not know how to change the attitude towards the unmarried mother. Today people are more tolerant, he said, and people realize that it is more of a problem in the home. Many unmarried mothers want to go to another place to have their child. Now there are homes for unmarried mothers located in different cities which are managed by the various churches where the mother can go to have her child and where she is taught how to care for it. These homes have trained people who are experienced to deal with such problems.

Q: If an unmarried mother wants to keep her child, will the C.A.S. help her?

A: The only thing the C.A.S. can do is advise and counsel her.

Q: Suppose she wants to take a course in vocational training?

A: In some cases the C.A.S. Workers work out some plan and the child is paid for by the County if the mother cannot pay. The Society always leaves it up to the mother whether she wants to keep her child or give it up for adoption.

Q: Do Indian unmarried mothers get Mother's Allowance?

A: Recently, legislation has been changed and they don't get it.

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Mrs. Benson Brant, Tyendinaga, Member of the Indian Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Benson Brant, one of the early organizers of Homemakers Clubs and well known to all Homemakers, especially in Southern Ontario and now on the staff of the Provincial Indian Advisory Committee to the Minister of Welfare, was asked to say a few words.

Mrs. Brant was introduced as being a very outstanding person; a real mother, a real wife and a real Homemaker.

Mrs. Brant said she did not know how she could be Mr. Moses who had been asked to come and speak. She had received a letter from him and he had asked her to come in his place. He regretted that he could not be here as he had been asked to give a talk on Indians at a Lodge in Kenora.

"You will recall from my previous talk at the convention last year where I told you about my work with the Committee. We are there to consider matters relating to Indians and report on matters concerning Indians. We report to the Ontario Department of Welfare. Our work touches various phases of legislation pertaining to Indians.

At our June meeting we talked about unmarried Indian mothers not getting assistance while the non-Indians get it. We then went on to discuss the Children's Aid Societies and the co-operation between the Indians and the Society. Our pattern in Tyendinaga is excellent and I am sure will be in effect all over.

Then we discussed conditions at Kenora. We in Southern Ontario are well off compared to the people in Northern Ontario. This was also discussed. Mr. White reported on the history of Indians. It is very interesting to find where we came from, although nobody knows exactly. It is not our fault that Columbus made a mistake and we are called "Indians"; but of course we may have been called something worse.

We, on the Committee, are very interested in our work. It will be my place to report to the Advisory Committee on Indians in September on this convention. We have come a long way and it is gratifying to see you getting along so well. Keep going and don't stop now."

8:00 P.M. CONCERT

Master of Ceremony - Mr. John Loukes, School Teacher.

Program approximately as follows:

- Solo - "What Will Be Will Be" - Arthur Beaver
Accompanist - Mrs. James Bigwin
- Duet - "Come With Me Where - Mrs. Glen Crowe &
Moonbeams" Mrs. Jim Powers
Accompanist - Mrs. Lawrence Simpson

Several numbers by the choir, accompanied by Mrs. James Bigwin.

- Guests from Georgina Island -
"Take the Hand of Jesus - Mr. & Mrs. Porte and
With You" Mrs. McCue
Accompanist - Mrs. Big Canoe

Number by Mrs. Lawrence Simpson

- Solo - "Beautiful Garden of Prayer" - Mrs. Edna Rogers, Sarnia
Accompanist - Mrs. James Bigwin
- Group - "Parade of the Wooden Soldier" - by 12 school boys
from Alwick.

Uniforms were made by the Alwick Homemakers Club (blue hats,
red shirts, blue jeans, yellow ribbons crossed in front and
wooden guns)

Accompanist - Mrs. James Bigwin

.....

Mr. Bonnah stated he could not help being impressed
with the fine concert and by the way the people took part in
the program. "This is good training", he said, "and young
people should be encouraged to do more of it". He was pleased
to see Mr. Loukes taking such an interest in the young people.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29

Chairlady - Mrs. Glen Crowe

Mrs. Simpson introduced Mr. Bonnah:

"We are fortunate here this morning to have Mr. T.L. Bonnah, Assistant Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies for Southern Ontario. He comes to us well qualified. Mr. Bonnah was Superintendent of St. Regis Agency for fifteen years. He has great love for Indians and has shown himself so capable that we have been pleased to have had him at our other conferences. I am sure you will enjoy his talk, he always has a message to give us."

Mr. T.L. Bonnah, Asst. Regional Supervisor, Southern Ontario.

"Madam Chairman,

The reason I am here today is rather an unusual one. Not that I don't enjoy taking this spot on your program but I thought it should be given to a speaker of the Indian race. Unfortunately, one was not available.

I have heard some very interesting speakers among the Indians, and you will experience such enjoyment at your banquet, but why there should be such reticence on the part of many of our Indian people to come forward is disappointing. After all, the same educational opportunities that are available to non-Indians are open to Indians in this province. Sometimes, it is good to have one "of our own", as they say, who has the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to come out and do some plain talking in the interests of his fellow men. If there ever was a time in man's history when some of this medicine is needed it is now. It might even forestall the necessity of a Summit Pow-Wow, where the cost in wampum runs high these days and usually no one knows what the other fellow talked about when it's all over.

Now, one does not necessarily have to be a college graduate to get up and say something to help and encourage his fellow man, but it does in most respects require some observation and a little training to convincingly put his story over to the public.

It is more than twelve years since I attended the first Homemakers Conference in Ontario. It was at that time held at Tyendinaga, the home of some very fine Indian people to be sure. I had great visions then of the good such an organization could do on an Indian Reserve. My dreams ran rampant even to the extent that in a few short years I envisaged the Indian women from coast to coast solving most of their problems themselves through the medium of Homemakers' organizations. Certainly, within ten years, I could foresee the Indian women taking over the complete operation of Homemakers functions, including conventions, themselves. The results are a little dissatisfying. Somewhere along the line there must have been a slip-up, but it may not be too late even now to remedy things. Perhaps a little more leadership from the Indian

people themselves will just about do the trick. To produce those leaders you Homemakers can play a most important role.

It is sad but true that many of the present generation of youngsters feel they have completed their education when they quit or graduate from high school. Some years ago, we used to read in the obituary columns of the newspapers that so and so had "completed" his education at such a university. We got away from that for as we grew older in wisdom we learned one never completed his education at any high school or college. You could do a lot to straighten out the thinking of your boys and girls in this respect.

As the rich have a definite responsibility towards the poor, you, as Homemakers, have a definite responsibility to the Indian people of your community.

In my opinion, you Homemakers are at the cross-roads. Your organization will either fold up soon or move ahead to greater heights. Definitely, you cannot remain static in a world that is now under the control of an electronic brain.

At Golden Lake last year we talked about the appointment of Social Workers of Indian heritage and I outlined a project that could be undertaken by your organization. Today I could tell you you could sponsor a scholarship in the field of leadership for some very deserving Indian student completing secondary or college education by donations from every Homemakers Club and Band Council. I could tell you about many other projects all within your grasp. But what is the use if you are going to return to your community and a state of lethargy.

Mankind would never have known how delicious an oyster could be until one was taken out of its shell. The demand since has been so great that it is almost impossible to cultivate enough for the market.

If more of your Indian people would only come out of their shell and let the Ontario public know how delightful you can be, there would be no end to the progress in store for the Indians of Southern Ontario.

The Bible tells us "As you sow, so shall you reap", and if I leave no other thought with you today than that we get out of life only what we put into it, perhaps I have got my point across. Thank you."

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DISCUSSION ON FUTURE CONVENTIONS

Invitations were extended from the Moravian, Kettle Point and Christian Island Reserves for the 1959 Convention. The ladies decided to have closed voting and the results are as follows:

Christian Island	-	13
Moravian	-	9
Kettle Point	-	1

After a short discussion the ladies from Christian Island agreed that the days of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were better days on which to hold the Convention and that it would be the second week of August.

Election of Officers

Moved by Mrs. Benson Brant and seconded by Mrs. Doris Degurse that Mrs. Eleanor Plain be nominated as Regional President and Miss Joyce Plain be nominated as Regional Secretary-Treasurer for the next year, 1958-1959.

Moved by Mrs. Hilda Williams and seconded by Mrs. Edna Rogers that nominations be closed.

Moved by Mrs. Al(Mary)Simpson and seconded by Mrs. Doris Degurse that the following be appointed as a committee to outline the duties of the Regional President and Secretary-Treasurer, which will be added to the Homemakers Constitution:

Mrs. Edna Rogers	- Sarnia
Mrs. Eunice Snake	- Moravian
Mrs. Mae Bigwin	- Alnwick

This report is to be presented at the 1959 Convention.

Amendment: Mrs. Mae Bigwin declined the position on the above mentioned committee. After an amendment was entertained, Mrs. Mary Simpson from the Alnwick Reserve was appointed.

The minutes from the 1957 Convention were read by Mrs. Mae Bigwin.

Moved by Mrs. Edna Rogers and seconded by Mrs. Al Simpson that the minutes of the 1957 Convention be approved as read.

Mrs. Benson Brant, Tyendinaga, talked about handicraft. Each article brought to the Convention has to be made by the members of the club. Entries cannot be repeated two years in succession.

Treasurer's Report

Mrs. Brant donated \$3.00 from the Tyendinaga Clubs for this year's prize money.

The first day of the convention some discussion was held re expenses incurred by Miss Joyce Plain and the Sarnia Club through publishing the Homemakers Bulletin and it was agreed that reimbursements be made to the parties concerned.

The clubs were also given to understand that the money taken in for meals at last year's convention on the Golden Lake Reserve and earmarked for prizes would be returned to the Regional Secretary-Treasurer from Ottawa, where it had been sent.

Due to an oversight on my part the \$63.00 turned over to the Treasurer of the Alnwick Reserve was not enough for prizes. Therefore, the money taken in for the banquet \$3.50 was added to pay for the prizes. The amount required was \$66.00 and the 50¢ was used to pay for postal notes.

Prize money was paid out as follows:

1st prizes	-	\$2.00
2nd "	-	1.00
3rd "	-	.50

We hope to be able to pay more money for prizes at next year's convention.

Received from Alnwick Reserve - \$62.00 from meals (earmarked for prize money).

Received from raffle on an afghan donated by Mr. J. E. Morris - \$26.75 (prize money). The afghan was won by Mrs. Hilda Williams, delegate from the Sarnia Reserve.

Received a \$5.00 donation from Mr. J. E. Morris.

Received \$1.00 from the Lower Muncey Homemakers Club - Caradoc Agency.

This leaves a balance of \$94.75 in the treasury.

The \$10.00 donation from each club was discussed and it was again decided that each club be asked to make the donation this year to make the payment of prizes possible. Last year only 6 clubs paid up.

Convention Attendance

Moved by Mrs. Eunice Snake and seconded by Mrs. Mae Bigwin that a club that has not sent a delegate to the 1959 Convention is to be fined \$5.00 for non-representation, and that all delegates be required to attend all sessions.

Before the above motion was made a discussion was held. The ladies decided that there was not any excuse for at least one delegate from each club not to be present. The Department of Indian Affairs pays for the transportation of one delegate and for this reason it was decided there was no excuse.

Bulletins

A discussion was also held about the sending of reports for the bulletin to the Regional Secretary, at least three (3) times a year. There is a strong possibility of a \$2.00 fine being imposed against the defaulting club. This money is to be sent to the Regional Treasury.

Membership

It was suggested that each club make an effort to obtain more members.

Fare

Moved by Mrs. Eunice Snake and seconded by Mrs. Lillian Nadjiwon that due to the lack of funds the regional treasury is to pay the fare of the Secretary-Treasurer to the Christian Island Convention. The Department of Indian Affairs will be requested to pay the fare of the Regional President.

All motions were approved and carried by the delegates attending the Convention.

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Discussion on Unmarried Mothers

A lengthy discussion was held on the subject of Unmarried Mothers. The discussion was mainly on what we could do to help and prevent the incident from occurring again. Suggestions were made by each delegate and I hope that the clubs will benefit from this discussion and carry home a few ideas, and help organize a movement to see that these girls do not go uncared for. It is our duty as Homemakers to discuss each problem before making a decision.

NOTE: On Page 157, in the October, 1958, issue of "CORONET" (a monthly magazine), there is an article on Unwed Mothers. The following is an excerpt:

"If we would strip away all attempts at sensationalism, we would find that unmarried motherhood can most often be traced back to this fundamental cause: Poor Parent-Child relationships that are usually characterized by emotional neglect, extreme permissiveness, or over-protection.

"Is there a solution to the unwed mother problem? There is indeed. It is more love, more acceptance of children, more wholesome family living. Bringing up children to understand and accept discipline. Helping them to realize as early as possible that there are rules - rules to follow in family life, social life, any kind of life. Knowing and understanding a child - this is the solution."

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Chairlady for the afternoon - Mrs. Borden Crowe

Mr. Fransen was introduced as a person who plays a prominent part in the lives of many of our Indian people, especially in Southern Ontario. Through training and placement many young Indian boys and

girls are able to take their rightful places as citizens of a great country.

Mr. J. J. Fransen, Placement Officer, Indian Affairs Branch.

"It is indeed a pleasure once more to meet with you ladies at your annual Homemakers Conference. One of your main objectives, I understand, is to exchange ideas on improving and strengthening the ties in the home and who is more qualified to do this than you mothers who are perhaps the pillar or foundation on which a home is built. While the husband is away at work it is your responsibility to feed, dress and help the youngsters to live a more wholesome life. Someone has compared the strength of a nation in relation to the strength of the mothers in it, and so your reserve, to a great degree, is dependent upon how much you put into your family life. In many instances it is the mother that keeps the family together.

The topic assigned to me entitled "Problems of Placement" has a negative connotation. Thus before proceeding to discuss several of the problems I want to assure you that they are by no means limited to Indian people but that they could very well be found in a non-Indian setting as well. I thought I might dwell on some of the more pleasant aspects of my work first.

In reviewing our files of activities of the past year and a half we find no fewer than at least 15 different vocations that have been chosen by your boys and girls in moving to the city. We now find barbers, draftsmen, litho printers, electrical repairmen, telephone specialists, X-ray technicians, besides welders, clerks, stenographers, nurses, nursing assistants, etc. It is very gratifying to have an employer tell us how well he is pleased with the Indian lad in his shop. It is encouraging to hear from them that the work they are given is not taxing their mental capacity to the full extent. Some are attending evening classes and in this way improving their chances for advancement. We have a regular list of boarding homes and frequently our telephone rings requesting another girl like Jane because she was so pleasant and co-operative. Occasionally a landlady feels the boarder is having baths too frequently but I assure you we do not take these things very seriously. Yes, we find the girls at times becoming quite independent - so much so that they accept engagement rings and plan weddings without asking us - but of course we are more than delighted when they have chosen a desirable young man as their prospective husband.

Coming to our topic, however, we do run into some problems which I might share with you so that you can help to eliminate some of them in your training of the children that are to benefit by the program in the future.

Topic: Problems of Placement

Occasionally an employer will tell us that the girl we referred for office work is becoming slip-shod in her typing. Errors are creeping in. Sometimes we hear that so and so is only doing the

work as he is told and when the job is finished he does not look to see where else he can be of help but stands around waiting for directions. On one occasion one of our boys damaged some equipment of an employer to the extent of \$200.00 so that he was asked to share some of this cost. Actually I feel it probably helped to avoid re-occurrence of such an incident.

In applying for work when interviewed by an employer, our boys and girls at times give the impression they don't care if they get the job and in one instance I actually felt maybe the girl did not want the job. We must always learn to put our best effort forward to make a good impression when applying for a position.

When starting ones first job we cannot be too demanding on the wages we receive initially. Even though one has had some training in welding or bookkeeping it does not mean that we are specialists until we have proved ourselves on the job for several years. You are probably aware of the fact that outsiders are anxious to help but one should weigh very carefully on the suggestions one should follow. An employer recently increased one of our boy's wages by \$5.00 per week and in order to give him some fatherly advice suggested to the lad that since he had managed successfully on his former earnings perhaps he would now start a bank account and make a weekly deposit of \$5.00 from the increased earnings. A fellow labourer, however, felt the employer had no business in making such demands and before long the boy quit his job because of the whole matter. Fortunately we were able to reinstate our Indian friend. We feel things are going smoothly again.

In several instances we learn of inability to get along with fellow workers or with other employees. Sometimes when asked to work a few minutes overtime they feel it is unreasonable. Since many immigrants have come to Canada I have noted some hostility towards them. Canada needs many people and there is room for Indians and immigrants. Did you realize that 85% of job transfers are made as a result of inability to get along with people rather than inability to do the particular job? Perhaps you can help your young people to learn to spend their money more wisely and to budget a bit. It is quite true perhaps that our country is run by finance companies. What I mean is that the pay is spent before it is earned. As you know, we have trained several boys as welders to work on the Trans-Canada Pipeline. Recently one quit his work up north and returned to Toronto. He was financially broke and when I asked him about his earnings on the job during the six weeks that he was employed he stated that the first week he earned \$194.00 and thereafter not quite as much. The money must have burnt a hole in his pocket. I am endeavouring to encourage all of them to bank some of their earnings but you can realize we do not want to run their life for them. We only want to help them.

Perhaps I should mention something about cleanliness, dress, personal hygiene and general appearance. Occasionally we have to suggest that it's time for a haircut. In few instances we have detected untruthfulness, yes - even drinking in one or two cases. Fortunately the latter is very infrequent for we try to find ideal boarding homes

for your children which we feel you would appreciate. Problems mentioned are not necessarily the fault of the Indians. In some instances we have had merchants selling things which are not really available to them on their limited earnings. Perhaps they were sold a suit of clothes or dress priced too high. One of the largest problems perhaps is the irresponsibility or laziness which now appears to be creeping in. Getting to work late, disappearing for week-ends or a week without advising the landlady who is expecting help in her house-work is also one of our problems. One girl disappeared without telling her employer she was going; another gave her landlady one hour notice in leaving for another boarding home. We must learn to be considerate of others if we want to be treated in a fair manner.

I trust that the realities expressed have not shocked you nor bored you. The Indians in an urban economy have a great contribution to make. I would like to close by reading a short clipping out of one of the papers. It concerns the Northern Homemakers Club which met recently at the Whitefish Lake Reserve near Sudbury. Mrs. J. Lesage, an Indian of the Garden River Reserve said, "If we Indians want to have the respect of others then we have to respect ourselves, our homes, our reserves, our families and our own Indian people". She pointed out to about fifty delegates that the time has come when Indians must make the same effort to help themselves as people in other communities.

This is a joint approach. We who are engaged in work with Indians are proud of our association with you. We are all interested in making this world a better place to live in. Will you do your share in it?"

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A tour to Cobourg was arranged by the Alnwick Homemakers Club.

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BANQUET DINNER

Superintendent E. A. Adams thanked the Hostess Club of Alnwick for their wonderful effort again and encouraged all Homemakers not to let their clubs die. He then turned the meeting over to Mrs. Al Simpson.

Mrs. Simpson said: "The Homemakers Club is patterned after the Women's Institute. Both have the same motto: 'For Home and Country'. We regret to see you leaving and hope you have enjoyed yourselves as we have enjoyed having you".

Reverend J.N. Lovelace, Alderville United Church

Mrs. Simpson first called on the Reverend Lovelace who said he had been looking forward to this evening, and was pleased to see so many prominent persons present. He welcomed the Honourable Mr. Goodfellow and said he was looking forward to hearing the speakers.

He deemed it a pleasant duty to be the Minister on this reserve, and praised the people for their Community Hall where important gatherings like this, which benefitted everyone, could be held.

Mrs. Simpson introduced Mr. Alton Bigwin of whom the people of Alnwick are justly proud. Mr. Bigwin teaches school in Toronto (Scarboro).

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Mr. Alton E. Bigwin, Teacher, Clairlea School, Scarboro.

"The problem of Indian education is always with us. The Indian people could not continue to live the way they used to in the early days, and if they wished to succeed would necessarily integrate their culture with the present American cultures in order to compete in this industrial age."

He urged members to "go home and encourage the young people to follow education with a zeal as never before. The Indian Affairs Branch will assist our boys and girls if they show ambition to go ahead".

He said sometimes comparisons were made between the I.Q.s of Indians and non-Indians. Basically it was the same, but since the cultural background of Indians was somewhat different, it sometimes indicated a different standard on some reserves. A few years used with good advantage by the people on these reserves would even things out.

Please encourage all youngsters on your reserves to get as much education as they possibly can".

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Reverend Lauder

Reverend Lauder, a retired clergyman, said he had first met the people on this reserve in 1929. He had seen the children go to Sunday school and watched them grow up to become successful young men and women. He was pleased to see the people make such great strides during that time, and deemed it a pleasure to speak to this gathering.

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The Honourable, Mr. W. A. Goodfellow, Minister of Agriculture.

"I am happy to drop in and partake of your pumpkin pie. I consider myself a connoisseur of pumpkin pie and this one is delicious. I am particularly pleased to meet you ladies tonight who are here for the Homemakers' Convention. I have heard a great deal about you, and wish you well in the work you are doing.

While travelling for the legislature of Ontario, with the Parliamentary Committee, I met a great many of our Indians. We very

much appreciated Mr. Morris' cooperation, and have many pleasant memories of our association. We are very proud of our Indian people in this part of the country. Only on one occasion I was not so proud. Some years ago I was on a plane that flew across the tundra to the north. A river flows through there. On our arrival the Indian people met the supply boat. It was the women who pulled us in. When we landed on the wharf the priest said, "you men are not being complimented; the Indian women say all Government men are old men".

I remember being at a Pow-Wow at Rainy River. There were 10,000 people in Indian dress. One fellow from Kenora, a young Indian Chief, was interpreter, although all the Indian people knew English. He said the Indians were not very pleased with the way things were going and how they were treated. One Chief didn't like this and said, "Sir, we want you to know that what this fellow says is not what we are thinking".

It was certainly a great pleasure to visit the different reserves and meet so many nice people. We also had occasion to visit the Band at Tyendinaga. I always had the idea that the Indian people had dark hair and eyes, but I must say that I never saw so many red headed children in my life.

I was always happy to associate with our good friend, Mr. Norman Marsden, and recently had a six page letter from Mrs. Marsden. I am sure our young Chief, Mr. Glen Crowe, carries on the work of a Chief in a capable manner.

I again wish to congratulate you on your convention, handled in such a capable manner. You will have many good memories to take with you. Thank you for inviting me. I am happy to be with you."

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Chief, Glen Crowe, Alnwick Reserve.

Chief Crowe thanked the President, Mrs. James Bigwin, and complimented the Homemakers on the fine work they had done. He said the young people can learn from the talks, especially those dealing with education. "I hope" he said, "Your stay was pleasant, and your return will be safe".

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Mr. Morris gave a word of thanks to Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Bigwin and her committee. He said the delegates had been taken into the homes of the people and made welcome.

"Last night's concert was a tribute to the reserve.

"Mr. Goodfellow mentioned the many good associations he has with Indian people. I watched Mr. Goodfellow and find that he is very concerned about Indians. He knows them and likes them. He will be good to you and won't let you get hurt".

Mr. J. C. Hill, Supervising Principal, Six Nations Agency Schools -
Guest Speaker at Banquet.

Mr. Morris introduced Mr. J. C. Hill:

"Mr. Hill is Supervising Principal on the Six Nations Reserve. He received his lower grade education on the reserve. The rest of his schooling he got the hard way. He walked many miles to school. He is a teacher in his own right and is in charge of 36 teachers and 37 classrooms. Mr. Hill took many summer courses at McMaster University and has many very good qualifications. He is fully qualified for the job he is doing. In twelve years there have been no complaints about his work. When you hear him talk you will appreciate his love for children, his interest in education and desire for his people to be trained and qualified".

Mr. J. C. Hill,

"Thank you for the nice introduction. I feel very humble tonight for several reasons because there are some very good speakers here and because there are many from different reserves who have done very, very well. Several months ago I read something in an education bulletin and would like to pass some remarks on to you.

A great many people look on education as the knowledge attained from the time we start school 'til such time as we pass from the elementary schools, high schools or university, whichever the case may be, but education starts in the cradle and ends in the grave.

Let us for a few minutes look at the home. Let us remember a house is built by hands but a home is built with human hearts. It has been said, "Except the Lord build the home they labour in vain that build it".

Although the home is the smallest of our institutions it is the most important. It is the first place of instruction in matters of spiritual and moral education. It is the stage upon which are played out the greatest joys and sorrows of human life. We all know that in order to have a good home we must have a good concrete foundation. In many a home is built the foundation on which a boy or girl in later years may rise to success or fall in disgrace. One dollar spent in spiritual and moral education in the home, is in later years ten dollars saved in the courts of justice. A famous person was once asked -- who is the greatest person you have ever met? Their reply was "The greatest person I have ever met is a mother who stays quietly to her home, seeking neither fortune nor fame but trying to raise her children to be faithful to their creator, true to their country and a credit to the community in which they live".

If we were to walk down certain streets in many of our cities we would see a row of houses built exactly alike but the house is but a shell, the home is inside and we find no two homes alike.

Yet if in each of these homes there were little children, they would say they had the best parents a child ever had. It must be quite a shock to some of these little children as they grow older to see their home in its true light. There is nothing stronger than faith of a little child in its parents. You must as parents keep faith with your children.

A man and his wife had lived together for some years but they argued and quarrelled continually. Finally, the husband built himself a little house back of the barn. After he had been living in his new house for some time he invited a friend in for dinner, after the meal was over his friend said, "That was a lovely meal and your house is so neat and clean. Do you do all the work yourself?" "Oh no," he replied, "my wife cooks some things for me every day and she keeps the house nice and clean. No one could live with that woman but she makes a very good neighbour". It is great to be a good neighbour but it is far greater to be a good home builder.

No doubt many of you have noticed a card hung up in the home bearing these words, "What is a Home without a Mother?"

Most child delinquency can be traced to the home, where both parents are out earning the mighty dollar or where they spend their evenings in the beverage room, leaving the children to look after themselves with little or no education in the home.

When the last war was over, peace was celebrated in many different ways. Some drove their cars wildly up and down the street blowing horns or making noises with anything on which they could get their hands. Others went out, celebrated until they didn't know how or when they got home; while others knelt down in silent prayer and gave thanks to God that the conflict was over.

It is from homes such as these that the children come to attend our schools and we expect our teachers to build the nation of tomorrow on the foundation the parents have started in the home.

Education in the home is not confined to the children alone. Parents too have much to learn. It is hard to teach children that it is wrong to do or say things that we ourselves do not practice what we preach.

A family sat down to family worship one morning. The father, reading the Scripture read this verse, "Children, obey thy parents". A little farther on he read this verse, "Parents provoke not thy children to anger". He was about to read on but his son said, "Say Dad, that's another good verse. Would you mind reading it the second time?"

It is hard for a mother to command the respect of her daughter if she has a cigarette in one hand and a bottle of beer in the other.

Much more could be said about education in the home. You can see that you as parents have a tremendous responsibility.

Where did the Indian come from and where is he going? Some scientists say the Indian is of Asiatic ancestry and came here about 12,000 years ago. Our people have a different belief as to where he came from. He was created by God on this continent. (Story) To me it is not important where he came from but where he is going.

You have noticed in the papers for the past few years that Canada has an Indian problem. Some time ago I was talking to an elderly Indian about the so-called Indian problem. "Indian problem", you mean "White problem".

We do have problems and to me the basis of solving our problems is education. It is the best friend we have today. I will take a few minutes to tell you what is being done on the Six Nations Reserve to solve our problems.

We have on the reserve 15 schools with approximately 1,000 pupils in the elementary schools. There are 36 qualified Indian teachers and one non-Indian. Let us look at our achievements since 1940.

In 1940 we had 17 in high school
In 1956 we had 165 in high schools
In 1940 average attendance - 63%
In 1957 average attendance - 92%

We have a larger percentage of our school population attending secondary schools than our neighbouring township.

Two reasons: 1. The Government has given us the tools to work with (buildings and supplies, second to none). 2. The Indian teachers on our reserve have given our pupils back a "pride in race". I can remember when I was ashamed that I was an Indian and it was not until I went back to work with them and studied them that I regained my pride of race and feeling of belonging. These teachers can push the pupils and they don't have the feeling of being pushed by the white man.

The heritage of two cultural systems must be merged into one system of values and merged in such a way that each individual can use what he learns in solving his present and future problems. The teacher then becomes an interpreter and guide for Indian children in this process. There are certain bases common to both cultures. An Indian child in his own culture is taught responsibility, initiative, self-reliance, respect for property, etc.

Sanity of mind and health of body, righteousness in thought and action, justice in rights and obligations were the basic principles upon which the first League of Nations was formed (Six Nations).

The teacher, both Indian and non-Indian, who expects to interpret a new and different culture to Indian children must know much of the Indian culture children bring to school with them. The teacher should be well equipped to do this interpretation.

When conflicts and confusion occur as individuals strive to bridge two cultures the teacher must be able from her knowledge of both cultures to help clarify and reconcile the differences which may be confusing them.

If the teacher provides the experience individual children need, in a classroom atmosphere that promotes self-confidence, self-respect and faith in individual ability and worth, Indian character in the future will remain strong. In this whole process the successful teacher develops pride in the child's own Indian heritage and helps him preserve and use Indian culture values as a firm foundation upon which to build his own personal value system. He is then equipped with a set of personal standards to guide him in meeting the problems of life.

The key to success in any endeavour is enthusiasm. Intelligent enthusiasm properly applied can spell success. A former chancellor who had just won the Nobel Prize said - "Without question, Enthusiasm is more important than Professional Skills". Where does this enthusiasm come from?

First - parents,
Second - teachers.

Now, do our children have the ability to go out and achieve success?

One writer aptly says, "The Indian belongs to the great human family, have the same innate powers, inborn intelligence and potentialities as the rest of mankind".

It is our job as teachers to bring out these latent or sleeping qualities and help to prepare them to meet the problems they are to face. Kleneberg, in testing Indians and whites, found the relative slowness of the Indians the only real difference between the two groups. He points out that the Indians' attitude toward speed in the tests only reflects their general mode of life. They have no need for speed. On the reserve we have three times - Daylight Saving Time, Standard Time, and Indian Time. I like Allport's definition of intelligence: "Intelligence consists in the capacity for solving the problems of life".

How are some of our Indians adjusting to the non-Indian way of life? We have doctors, teachers, nurses, technicians; in fact a person to fill any position.

Some of the people that leave the reserve have not been able to adjust to the demands of your civilization. One reason is, the "tempo of life characteristic" of the Indian is different from the non-

Indian. These people who have received an education must be given responsibility in order to have the experience in solving the problems of the non-Indian civilization. Psychologists tell us that if you want a child to mature you must give him responsibility.

Indians have problems but they must solve them themselves. I believe that it must be these educated people that must guide the others in solving the problems.

When the Indian has enough courage to go to the city he must be given help during this transitional period. For example, when he goes to Toronto or any other large city, there is no cultural or social group to welcome him. Mr. Morris and Mr. Mingay can't do it all. These cities do have a responsibility.

How great is the Indian problem?

Sometimes I wonder if we are not stirring a pot of muddy water. The more we stir the more rily it becomes. Are we giving the water a chance to crystalize by letting mud sink to the bottom?

The merging into the Canadian way of life is a process of growth and growth takes time allotted by nature. From conception to birth takes nine months and science has found no way to shorten that time. How long did it take Britain to be integrated? Our history books tell us that the Romans considered the Britons to be barbaric. Contact with other people is a great impetus to progress.

I think there are some pillars in this merging process. History books depicting the Indian as a villain and savage make no mention of the contributions the Indian has made to the Canadian way of life, or the steps of progress made by the Indian. How can white people think differently about Indians when they are taught that we live in wigwams, wear feathers, etc. (story).

I have a quarrel with the press. I think we are the only people that have their nationality referred to when they get into difficulty. I am glad to see that this is being discouraged by the province.

Another drawback - we have had only one Pauline Johnson to tap the arts of Indian culture. We are hoping that from the group of boys and girls we are now educating we will get someone to tap our culture.

As we travel and talk to the man in the street I believe the main difficulty lies in the lack of understanding between the Indian and the non-Indian. When they understand us and we understand them I think these problems will disappear.

I would like to leave two thoughts with you. As parents you have some responsibility. You cannot always say, 'do this, do that', but you can show them by example.

Another is - your boys and girls have some innate ability. Therefore, you must awaken them to take their rightful place in life".

.....

Mrs. Al Simpson thanked Mr. Hill, saying "It is a pleasure indeed to hear one of our own people, a very outstanding person in his own right, present us with such an interesting and inspirational talk. Mrs. Hill, you must be very proud of your husband. Thank you both for coming".

.....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Dance and Beauty Contest.

.....

A Psalm of Life

1. "Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.
.....
2. "Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.
.....
7. "Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
.....
9. "Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait. "

Longfellow