

In her own homemaking, Mrs. Hoodless must have been closely in line with home economics' present trend toward simplicity and an appreciation of the intangibles. A daughter says: "As a homemaker she was an inspiration. Our old home was open house and she the gracious centre around which everything revolved. Mother had travelled widely and there were always interesting people coming and going. She had a stimulating and lovable personality that drew young and old alike. Yet she seemed to have time for everything. She used to say: "Women must learn not to waste valuable time on non-essentials," and I think much of her success was due to her wise choice of essentials and her concentration on them."

In the early days of MacDonald Institute there was some little controversy over Mrs. Hoodless' determination to have "Ethics in the home" included in the course of study. She argued that more attention should be given to the spirit of homemaking. And her family remember that once after she had addressed the students of a college in the States, the President said: "I would give a very liberal salary to any woman who would bring into my college the spirit which you have introduced into the education of women in regard to homemaking." Perhaps in her work in her own country this "spirit" was her greatest contribution of all.

As an educationist Mrs. Hoodless was years ahead of her time. Fifty-five years ago (1895) in an article on "New Methods of Education" she wrote: "The traditional idea of emphasizing the classics as a basis of all culture is a difficult one to combat. At the present day there is conflict between the idea of personal freedom and the organization of the social life. One writer says: "The ultimate development of personal freedom leads to anarchy, and the final development of organization to Socialism. What must be done is to develop to the fullest extent the two great social forces, education and organization, so as to secure for each individual the highest degree of advancement." Without doubt, Adelaide Hoodless had the far-sighted vision of the pioneer. She had also the pioneer's hardships. Speaking at a celebration of MacDonald Institute's twenty-fifth anniversary her son mentioned this in a very moving tribute to his mother. He said: "After a bitter fight Mother succeeded in having domestic science introduced in the Hamilton schools. Today one can hardly conceive that the attacks made upon her could have occurred. She was derided in the press and from the platform as one of those despised "NEW WOMEN". "Let her stay home and take care of her family" was one of the pieces