

LEADER DEFENDS MILITANT TACTICS OF SUFFRAGETTES

Miss Pankhurst Here Says
Force is Necessary

SHE TELLS HOW
WOMEN ARE USED

Large Audience at Opera House Interested for Two Hours by Address of English Girl—Cabinet Ministers Who Repress Popular Demand Responsible for Lawlessness, She Says.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, one of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union of England, which is leading the fight for votes for women, and an apostle of militant suffragism, arrived in the city yesterday, and last evening for more than two hours held a large audience in the Opera House intensely interested in her story of the movement in Great Britain. Disregarding the dictates of fashion as regards figure and style of dressing her hair, Miss Pankhurst does not look prepossessing when she faces her audience, and there does not appear to be anything militant about her except her message. She is tall and speaks with great facility. Defending the action of the women engaged in the struggle, she quotes history to show that the great reforms which have been landmarks in the growth of the British empire were not attained without those in authority being attacked and violence having accompanied the popular demand.

Mrs. E. S. Fiske presided at the meeting, and Mrs. W. F. Hatheway was also

legislation. but this contention was not borne out by the terms of the new insurance bill recently adopted in England. Instead of the burden being divided equally and the broad shoulders of the men made to carry the slight additional cost of the insurance to woman, the funds were kept separate and the women received an amount only in proportion to what they paid. They were not allowed to contribute more than three pence a week and not paid more than seven shillings, sixpence, while the men received ten shillings. If a married woman gave birth to a baby, her husband received the maternity allowance of thirty shillings. The baby was his. If the woman was not married or was a widow, she received the maternity allowance herself, but was not paid the weekly allowance for illness as she would have been if it were from ordinary illness, and it was often the case that a woman received less for performing the great service to the state of bringing into the world a new citizen than she did for some slight illness.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

Miss Pankhurst gave as one of the most potent reasons for adopting woman suffrage that in countries where it had been in practice the women had enforced the rule of equal pay for equal work. In Great Britain the average wage for men was twenty-five shillings a week, and for women seven shillings, sixpence. Women were replacing men in every part of England, simply because the manufacturers found they could do the same work as men for one-third of the pay. In Lancashire there were now 66,000 women members of the cotton union as compared with 69,000 men, and in the Leicester boot and shoe factories 60 to 70 per cent of the employees were women. One reason of the poor pay for female labor was the example of the government which was the largest single employer of labor. Instead of increasing the poorly paid clerks in the great post offices, the government had recently created a new class of assistant clerks at one-half the pay and one-half the holidays of the regular staff.

Women were also unjustly treated by the morality laws, the speaker argued. Men could secure divorces for one single act of infidelity while women must prove specific acts of cruelty.

The lecturer then passed from the discussion of the need for the women voting to a sketch of the movements for votes and a defence of the militant tactics. It was not generally known that there had been a steady fight for the franchise since 1835 and that in the first three years of

A 1912 article in the Saint John Telegraph-Journal gives an account of militant British suffragist Sylvia Pankhurst's speech at the Saint John Opera House. She told of attacks in England against women who spoke up for female suffrage; she called for equal pay for equal work and many other reforms to improve women's status.

Combat la
Fatigue.
Restaure
les forces.

CELLES QUI TRAVAILLENT
ont besoin de toutes leurs forces, de toute leur énergie, de toute leur santé pour pouvoir continuer, sans effort ni fatigue l'ouvrage souvent pénible du bureau, du magasin ou de l'atelier. Elles ont besoin d'un rafraîchissant, léger et pur, et le meilleur moyen le plus sûr pour obtenir ce bon résultat est avec la santé-éprouvée, c'est l'usage du
Vin St-Michel
Le Vin St-Michel est le vin d'été, le vin de rafraîchissement, c'est le meilleur des vins qui conviennent. C'est le meilleur rafraîchissant, le plus agréable, le plus sain, le plus agréable de tous.
Le Vin St-Michel est le vin de rafraîchissement, c'est le meilleur des vins qui conviennent. C'est le meilleur rafraîchissant, le plus agréable, le plus sain, le plus agréable de tous.
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A 1920 ad in L'Évangéline,
"Women who work need all
their strength...to perform,
without effort or tiredness,
the often difficult work of the
office, the store or the shop...
St Michel Wine."

An early appeal for New Brun-
swick women's vote by then
Prime Minister Arthur
Meighen, in an ad in No-
vember 1921 carried by
L'Évangéline.

Femmes du Canada

"Je demande le droit de vote aux femmes canadiennes... c'est le véritable principe qui
mène à la démocratie de Canada. Il est juste et équitable de donner à ces femmes le
droit de voter... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation." — ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Il n'y a pas de doute que les femmes canadiennes ont fait beaucoup de bien dans le monde... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

Les femmes ont fait beaucoup de bien dans le monde... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

Le droit de vote aux femmes est un droit naturel... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

La grande question est de savoir si le droit de vote aux femmes est un droit naturel... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

Le droit de vote aux femmes est un droit naturel... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

Mesdemoiselles, je vous prie de voter... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

Avec la pleine participation de CHÉRIE, la Canada veut donner le droit de vote aux femmes... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

Le droit de vote aux femmes est un droit naturel... c'est le droit de la justice, c'est le droit de la civilisation.

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Le Canada veut Meighen

WOMEN MAY SOON SIT IN N. B. HOUSE

Commission to Investigate Marketing Of All Farm And Industrial Products

Government Plans to Eliminate Abuses in Woods Operations

PLANS DISCLOSED

Motor Vehicle and Succession Duty Acts to Be Brought Up to Date

By ROBERT HERRIN
FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 8.—(Staff Special)—Women will be given the right to be elected to the New Brunswick Legislature.

A commission will be appointed to investigate the marketing of all farm and industrial products in New Brunswick. Legislative powers will be given to advertise upon any chains that may be found in use in woods operations in the province.

Such is the purpose of three important bills which will be introduced in the Legislature at the session which opened today, according to Premier L. P. D. Tilley.

Lieutenant-Governor Inspects Guard of Honor



Vienna Is Startled By Plot

Vast Quantities of High Explosives Seized by Police

LEADERS HELD

Socialist Newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung Taken Over By Armed Authorities

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—(A. P.)—

What an official communique described as "an unprecedented colossal plot of Bolshevists and Marxist elements" was uncovered in a series of police raids on the Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung.

Several thousand high-powered bombs, each large enough to blow up a building, were among the explosives confiscated in Vienna and nearby cities, said the statement.

"In other words," it added, "there were enough bombs to destroy entire sections of the city."

A number of leaders of the movement, the chief Austrian leaders were arrested in connection with the reported disclosures, including the

BELOVED DOUMERGUE LEADS ANXIOUS FRANCE ALONG PATH OF PEACE

Premier-elect Hopes to Form "Cabinet of Sages"

24-Hour Strike Threatens Tie-up Of All Services

PARIS, Feb. 8.—(A. P.)—A complete shutdown of France's transport system is threatened by the call of an executive committee of 100,000 state laborers to strike for a general strike.

The French Federation of labor which called the work stoppage is demanding that the government "decide its will and announce its intention immediately."

All workers were asked to participate in the demonstration.

As a solution, headquarters of the executive committee to support the strike meant that all public services, such as telegrams, telegraphs, postal services, railways, water, electricity and gas would be shut down as a mark of solidarity.

IS ACCLAIMED

But France Are Entertained as Further Demonstrations Are Planned

PARIS, Feb. 8.—(A. P.)—The ard and unexcused League line

emerged led anxious France along the path to peace today after 48 hours of suspense, but the premier-elect more difficult line as he sought a "crabnet of political truce."

A session of political strife as former minister, premier and president, Doumergue worked to perfect his "salvo."

The February 9, 1934 story in the Saint John Telegraph Journal told of Premier L. P. Tilley's promise of an amendment to allow women to become House members, as a result of "petitions ... from women's organizations, more particularly the Women's Institutes". Most other Canadian women except Quebecers had won the right to be election candidates when they were given the right to vote in the 1910's.

TAXES---AND WOMEN

Of all the by-laws ever passed by the Town of Newcastle, the one meeting with the most indignant protest and condemnation of the majority of our fair-minded citizens, is the taxation of women. On all sides, from every walk of life, can be heard vehement objection to this unfair law, yet the Town Council placidly shrugs its shoulder, impervious to the demand of the citizens that the whole matter be re-opened, and that a vote be taken in order to ascertain whether the Council have the support of the citizens in this new taxation, or whether it has acted in an autocratic manner and has overstepped the authority vested in it by the will of the ratepayers.

With probably two exceptions, the members of the Council at the time this contentious by-law was passed, were not the fathers of daughters who may soon feel the weight of this taxation, and probably never will be—yet these men have the audacity to say that all women over the age of twenty-one years will be taxed in the Town of Newcastle. It certainly does not affect the majority of the Councillors, and because of this fact they were not competent to vote on a question that so greatly affects the remaining citizens of this town. It would have been a wise move on the part of the Town fathers, to bring the question before the public before any decision was reached one way or the other. In this way they could rest assured that what was done subsequent to such vote, would be in keeping with the wish of the majority of the citizens of the town.

It is hoped that the two new members of the Council are not of the same opinion, with respect to the taxation of women, as are the other members of the Council. It is also hoped that the two new members will bring this question once again before the Council, and point out to them the injustice, hardship, and even unhappiness that this law will cause, if not repealed.

Not many of our citizens are aware of the fact that a woman who is in default with her tax payments may be taken to the County gaol, just the same as a man. There is no choice given a Constable once the execution is in his hands. What one of our citizens wishes to see this take place? But that is what is bound to happen for we live in no Utopia, and there will be a certain majority of the women who will be unable to pay taxes, and the only recourse the town will have is to proceed on an execution.

WHEN WE HAVE THE PICTURE OF SOME OF OUR FAIR DAUGHTERS BEING MARCHED OFF TO THE GAOL, OUR COUNCILLORS OF 1935-36, CAN LOOK BACK AND BE PROUD OF THEIR INSPIRED HANDIWORK. WE WONDER!

A late 1930's editorial in the Newcastle Union Advocate by then manager Cecilia Salome-Toomik, now of Saint John. The issue was whether women, being so poorly paid, should have to pay municipal taxes, especially with the prospect that those who could not pay would be "marched off to the gaol". Salome-Toomik, then in her early 20's, pointed out that the Town Councillors were not affected by the law and so "they were not competent to vote"...

Petitions

To the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick convened at Fredericton. This petition humbly sheweth; that the late husband of your petitioner, was elected for the County of Westmorland, a member of the House of Assembly, and that on his way to Fredericton, for the purpose of attending the first session of the present House of Assembly, in company with the other members, for this County, and in the service of his country, on the year one thousand eight hundred and three, he was unfortunately drowned in the Kennebecasis River, and left your petitioner with four small girls, and pregnant with a son, which with difficulty have supported thus far, on a settlement of my late husband's Estate, it was found insolvent, and my whole dependance was my dowry, the marsh of which has been since dyked, and must, eventually be sold by the Commissioners of Sewers for the expense, except the House of Assembly will design to take my distressed situation under their consideration, and grant me such pecuniary relief as they in their wisdom, shall think proper, the House may rest assured that nothing but real necessity, could have obliged your petitioner to apply in this public manner for assistance, and most humbly hope it may succeed, and your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

Phoebe McMonagle

Westmorland 23 June 1808

January 28, 1895, Saint John

To the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Honorable Body;

The Petition of the New Brunswick Branch of Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association

Humbly Sheweth

Whereas, Popular Government is founded on the principles of representation by population and taxation;

and Whereas, the women of New Brunswick form at least half of the population, and in many cases have the required property qualification, and contribute to the public revenue by direct and indirect taxation;

and Whereas, women, equally with men, are interested in the growth and prosperity of the Commonwealth, and equally amenable to the law of the same;

and Whereas, wherever, in the British possessions, suffrage to any extent has been accorded to women, it has been attended by good results;

your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable Body to enact a law providing that full Parliamentary Suffrage be conferred on the women of New Brunswick, upon the same terms and under the same conditions as that now accorded to men;

and your petitioners are in duty bound will ever pray.

— Signed by Sarah (Mrs. Edward) Manning, president, and Grace Murphy, secretary, on behalf of the Women's Enfranchisement Association.

— Sent to Silas Alward, Member for Saint John City

ME A Minutes)
(pp. 38-40, Vol. II)

Friends and Foes



Alfred A. Stockton, a lawyer and House member for Saint John County, introduced several unsuccessful bills in support of women's suffrage between 1889 and 1894. "Every movement recorded in history for the enfranchisement of women was a step from slavery to liberty, and from barbarism to civilization." (P.A.N.B. photo)

Alphonse Sormany, an anti-suffragist member of the Assembly, and his wife, Eva Couillard, soon after their wedding. Sormany, a physician from Gloucester County thought that "race suicide" would result if women were let out of their proper sphere. (P.A.N.B. photo)

"You might as well attempt to dam Niagara as to stop this agitation." George Robertson, member for Saint John City, 1899.



Andrew George Blair, a lawyer, House member and premier of the province (1883 to 1896), opposed universal female suffrage for years, judging it unnecessary. "What privilege or benefit affecting their own interest and well-being had ever been denied them?''", he said, in denying them the vote. (P.A.N.B. photo)





Hon. H. R. EMMERSON

Henry R. Emmerson was a true champion of women's suffrage. As a House member for Albert County and later as premier (1897-1900), he supported the idea that women should be in a position "to demand their rights rather than beg for them". (P.A.N.B. photo)

*"But where is man's place? In the vast majority of cases his place is in the home, too."
Henry R. Emmerson, 1895.*



William F. Roberts, a doctor and House member for Saint John, said in 1917 in supporting female suffrage, "It has also been urged that the surroundings of the polling station would offend the finer senses of women, but no objection was made to them paying their taxes and meeting with all classes and creeds while they were doing so". (P.A.N.B. photo)



Frank L. Potts, the ever-faithful suffragist from Saint John, was one of the few who fought for women's right to be members of the House. He was unsuccessful in having it added to the 1919 bill giving women the right to vote. (P.A.N.B. photo)

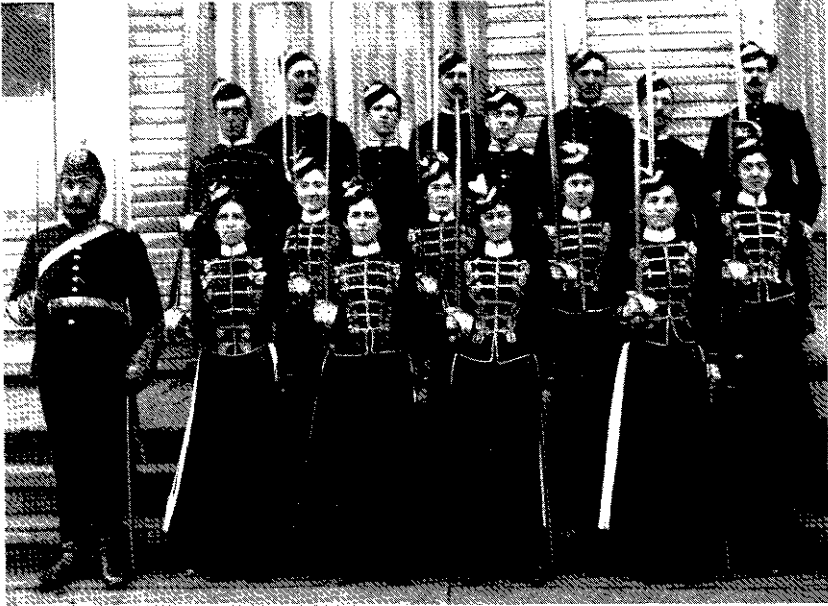
Women in Organizations



The delegates, including nine women, to the Fifth Acadian Congress held in Caraquet on August 15, 1905. (C.E.A. photo)



The Doaktown Temperance Union of 1910, women in the majority. (P.A.N.B. photo)



Participants in a Boer War drill held in Newcastle, pictured in front of the Newcastle Armoury on Pleasant St. The women are, from left, Ella Layton; Helen Black, Agnes Phinney; Louise Harley; Mamie Fleming; Bertie Copps; Bessie Bell; and Susie Sargeant. (Ole Larsen Collection, P.A.N.B. photo)



The 1933 Women's Institute of Norton, with some of their children. (P.A.N.B. photo)

Female Firsts



Mabel Penery French graduated from law school in 1905 but the Barristers' Society and the Supreme Court of New Brunswick decided she was not a person and only persons could practice law. It took new legislation in 1906 to allow Mabel French to become New Brunswick's first female lawyer. (Photo reproduced from History of the Law Society of British Columbia, Alfred Watts.)

Mary Matilda Winslow was the first Black woman to graduate from a New Brunswick university. She graduated with honors from U.N.B. in 1905 and the university monthly called her "the classical genius of '05". Unable to obtain a teaching post in the province, she taught in Halifax and eventually in the United States. (Graduation photo, 1905, H.I.L.A.S.C.)



THE Conservative Candidate

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM"

MINNIE BELL ADNEY

Greatest Piano Virtuoso, Music Teacher and Horticulturist of her time and generation. First British born woman candidate for Federal government.

ELECTION CARD

To the Electors of the Federal Constituency of Victoria-Carleton:

I hereby desire to serve notice on the Electors of the above Constituency that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate in the Election to be held on October 29th, 1925.

I feel I am eminently fitted to be a candidate both for service to my country in war and in peace. My father's family, his son, his sons-in-law and his grand-children have a combined record of a quarter of a century or twenty-five years of service in the Great War and two of my direct ancestors fought on the fields of Alrahan.



Three Foremost Issues:

1. OUR SOLDIERS—DURING THE WAR, NOT DURING THE PEACE AND EVERY SOLDIER GETS AGRADUATE. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO PAY THEM AS THEY DESERVE. (SOLDIERS' ENTITLEMENTS) NOT CHARITY.
2. GOVERNMENT—A FEDERAL, BIODENAL AND BIODENAL. BY ADVANCE PERMITS, WORKS AND EMPLOYMENT. (PROVIDING PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR THE PEOPLE NOW AT THE SAME TIME AS THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTED RECONSTRUCTION, AND A GREATER CANADIAN NATION.
3. MOTHERS' PENSIONS—TO SUPPORT AND CURE THE CHILDREN OF CANADA OUR MOTHERS' PENSIONS TO BE PAID TO ALL MOTHERS WHOSE CHILDREN ARE DEPENDENT. THE TIME IS NOW.

As a woman, I am qualified to understand the needs of the women of this country. I have seen the suffering of the women of the world, and I have seen the suffering of the women of my own country. I have seen the suffering of the women of my own country, and I have seen the suffering of the women of my own country. I have seen the suffering of the women of my own country, and I have seen the suffering of the women of my own country.

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Minnie Bell Adney,
Candidate By the Grace of God.

Minnie Bell Adney of Woodstock was New Brunswick's first female candidate in a federal election. She lost in her bid as an Independent candidate in 1925. She had wanted to run in the 1919 election as a Conservative but her name never appeared on the ballot, due to a technical error or, as Adney believed, to her lawyers having accepted bribes. Only in 1964 is a female candidate successful in a federal election Margaret Rideout of Moncton. (P.A.N.B. photo, 1925 election poster.)



Frances Fish was the first female candidate in a provincial election in New Brunswick. The well-known Newcastle lawyer ran and lost for the Conservatives in 1935. It would be 1967 before a woman, Brenda Robertson, would win a provincial seat. (Graduation photo, 1910, H.I.L.A.S.C.)

C.C.F. Candidate



C.C.F. NOMINATES WOMAN IN QUEENS

**Mrs. Gladys West Is First
of Sex Named; Running
Mate Is J. K. Chapman**

The press thought her the first, but Gladys West was the second woman to run for provincial office. She lost in her bid in 1948. (Telegraph-Journal, 1948. Courtesy of Clara West, Chipman)

MRS GLADYS WEST
of Chipman, who is one of the two C. C. F. candidates nominated in Queens County. She is a housewife and is believed to be the first woman candidate ever nominated in New Brunswick and probably in the Maritime Provinces, for provincial election.

Women at Work



The faculty of Moncton's Victoria School in 1890 — women are already well in the majority in the teaching profession. (M.M. photo)



A laboratory lesson on apples in the Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, N.B. (P.A.N.B. photo)



*The Moncton office of the N.B. Telephone Company, c. 1917.
(M.M. photo)*



Women were often responsible for the grain harvest, in the early days cutting the crop with sickles (note sickle in photo). The grain was then sent to a local mill to be ground into flour for the family. The woman on the right is a "servant". Women in need of child care or household help hired local girls for small wages, generating a limited possibility for a young woman's employment & subsistence. In the photo taken c. 1926 in Bas-Caraquet are, left to right: Marianne Lanteigne, Marie Doiron Lanteigne, Lezia LeClair. (Photo: Eva Lanteigne-Drisdelle, Bas-Caraquet)



*The International Railway General Offices in Moncton in 1913.
(M.M. photo)*



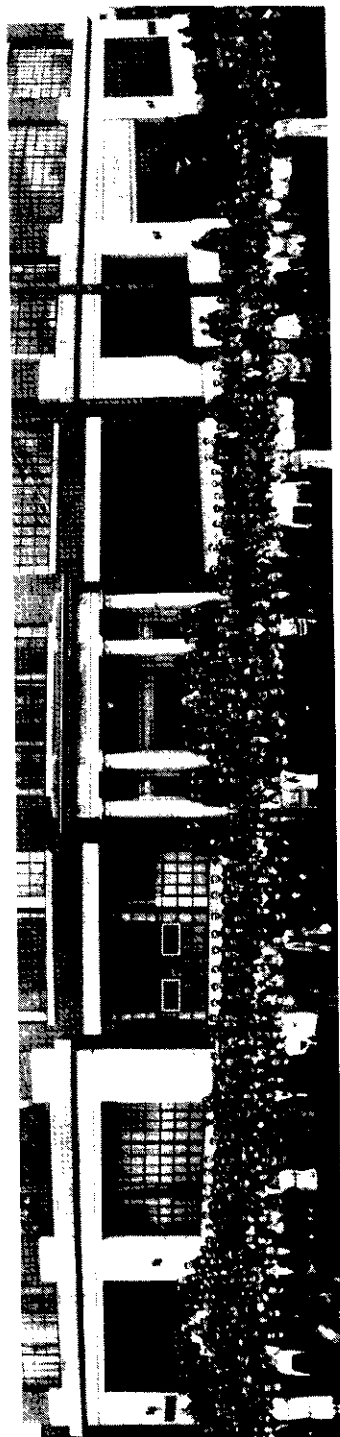
*The class of 1900-01 of the Provincial Normal School. In unknown
order, Patience Ballentyne, Stella Corruthers, Annie Valis, Pearl
Currier, Lena Kearney, Florence Alexander and Lottie Gregg.
(P.A.N.B. photo)*



Staff of Peter McSweeney's store, Moncton's first department store, 1910. Note formal dress and the number of female employees. (C.E.A. photo)



Kate Thomah (nee Francis), a Maliseet, pictured in the 1940's selling baskets. (N.M.C. photo through Andrea Bear Nicholas.)



Staff of T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Moncton, 1920. Note the large number of female workers including the staff nurse at the top of the steps. (M.M. photo)



Workers in a lobster canning plant on the Miramichi, 1920. (E.M. Finn, photographer, P.A.C.)



A 1959 secretarial class at the Caraquet convent. Note the uniforms and the motto on the wall "Travailler, c'est prier" (Work is prayer). (Photo from Luce Chénard, Caraquet)

Women and Family Life



Anis and Noel Sacoby in their wedding outfits, early 1900's. Until recently, the law placed many limitations upon the married woman and until 1985, an Indian woman faced severe economic and social consequences if she married a non-Indian or someone from another band. (N.M.C. photo)



Residents of the Home for Aged Females (now Courtenay House), Broad Street, Saint John, around 1900-1920. The woman in the apron is Frances Gustavia Lister (nee Wetmore). (P.A.N.B. photo)

WOMEN CAN'T HAVE BOTH

Winning Ways and Sluggish Liver

Clear Complexion and Poisoned System

It seems just bad luck for most women that the times when they want to look and feel their best, something happens. Sick headache, nerves, aches and pains and a feeling of depression. It shows in their complexion too— blotchy skin, yellow eyes and puffy face.

It is for just these occasions that Beecham's have been giving relief and

health to millions of women during the past 50 years. Take Beecham's—only 25c a box. Beecham's will clean out your system—clear up your skin blemishes— put sparkle into your eyes and vivacity into your whole being. Beecham's are purely vegetable and quite harmless.

Beecham's
THE GREAT ADELPHI

MILBURN'S
HEALTH
NERVE PILLS

Health For Young Girls
Happiness For Tired Women

Thousands of women become tired and run down, become thin and pale, and profound weakness makes life a burden.

The whole outlook of life is changed when the nervous, sick headaches, the sleeplessness, the spells of dizziness, of weakness and discouragement, and the slow, languid feelings disappear with the use of Milburn's R. & N. Pills. They tone up the nerves, enrich the blood, and bring the health back to normal again.

1934 ads in the Moncton Transcript. Women were the target of many health ads.

An Indian family, c. 1905, in New Brunswick. The older woman is Moli Elizabeth Francis; the woman carrying a child is her daughter, Mrs. John Alexander and the boy in center is Makaw, the first native Indian to attend St. Thomas University. (H.I.L.A.S.C. Photo)





A family portrait identified only as "Frederick Gallant, his wife and his children", early 1900's. (C.E.A. Photo)



Friends posing — Annie Moreau (LeBel) and Flora Allard (Goguen) in a photo taken in St-Leonard in 1910. (Photo from the Musée acadien, Caraquet)



Mysie, from the Stanley area, was a "noted eccentric" who had immigrated from Northern Scotland, where her brothers were shepherds. She had been well-educated, had worked as a governess and spoke the "purest Gaelic". According to The History of Stanley, she was handicapped as the result of a severe illness, but she was one "from whom many might learn a lesson of independence, integrity and self-dependence". (P.A.N.B. photo)

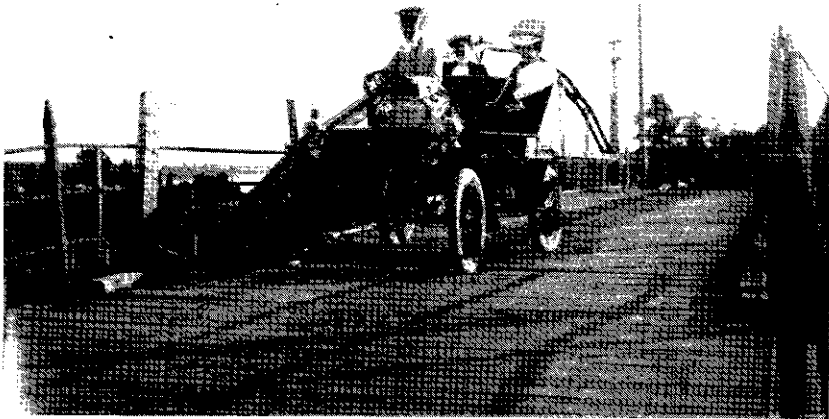
Women at Play



*An 1895 ballteam from Bocabec, Charlotte County with its coach.
(Eugene Campbell Collection, P.A.N.B. photo)*



*The women's 50-yard race at the Second Annual Picnic of the
Bathurst Lumber Company in August 1919. Note the high-heeled
shoes. (P.A.N.B. photo)*



Automobiles played a significant role in women's increasing freedom and independence. Here, three women are shown in an early 1900 car crossing a Miramichi bridge. (P.A.N.B. photo)



A sing-along among friends — women at a camp close to Fredericton in the early 1900's. (Madge Smith, photographer, P.A.N.B.)