

WINNIPEG

THE PINE CITY TRIP GROUP

WIPPIEDS

1940

PINE CITY TRIP GROUP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication.....	1
Acknowledgments.....	2
Members of Trip Group.....	3
Note to Reader.....	4
Prologue and Advice.....	5
Brief Summary of 1939 Trip Group.....	6
Minutes.....	9
Treasury Report.....	17
Student's Five-Day Diary.....	18
Reports on Interviews.....	26
Schedule.....	27
Aviation.....	28
Clerical Interview.....	29
Courts, Juvenile.....	30
Courts, Police.....	32
Department Stores.....	33
Chemical Engineering.....	36
Factory, Western Steel Products Co.....	38
Home Economics.....	40
Hospitals, General.....	43
Newspapers.....	44
School, Gordon Bell.....	46
Social Welfare.....	47
Telephones.....	48
Tour of Winnipeg.....	49
Students Opinions.....	51
Pictures Collected By Students.....	70
Newspaper Articles.....	80
Pamphlets and Maps Collected.....	91

The Pine City Trip Group
dedicated
this book

To Mr. Eldon Mason, a helping hand in acquainting us with
the world outside.

To Mr. Lawrence Nelson, the man first introducing us to
the world outside.

To Youth of America, who too must someday become acquainted
with the world outside.

Acknowledgments

This page is devoted in grateful acknowledgment to you in Winnipeg who welcomed us so graciously, and were so courteous and so kind that our trip could not help being a success, and especially to:

Lt.-Col. G. F. S. Faussette
Mr. O. V. Jewitt
Winnipeg Tribune
Hudson's Bay Company
Hal Gee
John Lee
Kenneth Williamson



JUNIOR-SENIOR EDUCATIONAL TRIP GROUP
Winnipeg
March 17-22, 1940

Officers

President	Albert Kilgrom
Vice President	Mary Berg
Secretary	Eunice Behrendt
Treasurer	Hal Harrison

Members

BOYS

Robert Brekke
 Denny Connaker
 Wallace D'Acoust
 Hal Harrison
 Ray Hajny
 Ivan Holland
 Lonnie Johnson
 Albert Kyncl
 Albert Kilgrom
 Floyd Rypkens
 Leo Skluzacek
 Robert Thompson
 Robert Turner

GIRLS

Eunice Behrendt
 Ethel Bell
 Mary Berg
 Shirley Carlson
 Audrey Eng
 Vada Engler
 Marianne Fedder
 Virginia Gray
 Alice Jessie Gunn
 Martha Kubat
 Kitty Mae Prochaska
 Lucille Schwartzwald
 Iva Teich
 Harriet Wilcox

CHAPERONS

Victor Ziebarth
 George Saunders
 Mrs. Ray Appleby

DRIVER

Clifford Fagerstrom

Note to the Reader

As an old saying goes "Learning by doing" is best, but "Learning by reading" is second best. Reader, you, of course, cannot read between the lines and see what fun and enjoyment we received from this trip and how much we really learned about our "great, wide world." However, we hope you will be able to read the lines given and digest the material so that you too will know of our business and industrial world and its demands on youth of today and men of tomorrow. We hope that you, the reader, will feel that this book has accomplished a purpose of giving you "Learning by reading."

PROLOGUE

by Mr. Lawrence Nelson

There was only one disappointed person in the 1940 Trip Group. That was I--because I couldn't accompany the Group to Winnipeg. We all had worked hard during the spring to make the trip a success so I was anxious to see what results were forthcoming. In 1939 with so few people, little money, and great inexperience the Group which went to the Twin Cities enjoyed such a profitable experience that certainly the 1940 Group with more preparation, money, and members would be more successful. But I couldn't go.

However, judging from this Trip Group report on Winnipeg and the comments of the individuals, the time was well-spent.

The Pine City Trip Group, from the beginning, has stressed two aims: 1. Development of personality, 2. Vocational information. Although the first is of greater importance, the second is the motivating force with most of the participants, at least at first.

Regardless of how little an individual participates, development of personality accompanies every activity. Our three days experience in the Twin Cities was a revelation in the way the thirteen slightly bewildered, self-conscious boys and girls metamorphosed into thirteen capable, at ease young men and women--in three days.

This transformation was the most startling, and I think the most important result of the 1931 Trip Group. And it was accomplished simply by placing each on his own responsibility in the presence of people of reputation and ability. One cannot "rub shoulders" with "big" people without acquiring some part, however small, of the "bigness".

In these times any activity which contributes toward helping a student select his vocation or actually increasing his knowledge in his already chosen field is manifestly a worthy one. Just how much these Trip Groups are worth will never be measured, but we feel positive that our vocational information secured from workers is the best obtainable.

Much credit for the past, present, and future of this organization is due to Mr. Eldon Mason of Marshall High School Minneapolis. He has given unselfishly of his time and knowledge. Without his impetus this activity would perhaps be lacking in Pine City.

DOZ' ADVICE TO FUTURE TRIP ORGANIZERS
"Experience is the best teacher"

Don't be afraid of publicity. Be sure to take plenty of worthwhile pictures. Don't be afraid to write accounts in not only your local papers but also city papers. Get a good publicity chairman.

It is never too early to start saving money and reaching a definite conclusion as to one's going on the trip or not.

Ineffective organization is the "straw that broke the camel's back" many times.

Spend thriftily on the trip.

Have a definite schedule planned. No last minute arranging.

Have a detailed account of the trip.

Make up your mind early as to where you are going.

Have effective correspondence.

Don't try to go too far on the trip. Don't spend half your time riding.

Entertainment and fun is second to vocational work.

Sponsor activities during the year.

Keep faith in your enterprise. When the going gets tough or things look monotonous and dark keep a stiff upper lip and the trip is bound to be a success.

You get just as much out of it as you put into it!

By Albert Wilgros

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE 1939 TRIP
TO MINNEAPOLIS

Under the influence of Eldon Mason and Lawrence Nelson the Pine City students innovated what was their first trip group. This bunch visited Minneapolis as guests of Marshall High School during Easter vacation. The composition of the group were these: Letty Blank, Clyde Eng, James France, Leonard Hanson, Arnelia Johnson, LaVerne Johnson, Donald Menitz, Joe Neubauer, John Sasser, Rollis Ocsendahl, Robert Owick, Delleanne Prochaska, Bernice Thiry, and Ernest Wancus. The average expense was \$5.00.

The vocations studied were social work, aviation, fashion, hospitals, radio, newspaper, crime investigation, banking, highway patrol, agriculture, forestry, archaeology, mechanics, schools, government buildings, employment agencies. Parks and playgrounds, Sumner Field Housing Project, large stores, capitol and legislature, U. of Minnesota, and Dunwoody Institute were studied as sights and local history.

As a first year trip it was very successful because much more emphasis was put on vocational research than could have been on our Winnipeg trip. This was probably due to the fact that Mr. Nelson was along, and he kept them busy.

These members were entertained through the excellent and congenial hospitality of the Marshall High students. A party at the Y. W. C. A. was given for them Monday night. Monday noon Harry Fiterman gave a talk at their dinner at the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce. Sunday night the Plymouth Congregational Church entertained them with a supper and an excellent speaker from Alabama.

This trip was a success from the vocational standpoint but one drawback is obvious. There isn't any book or detailed account of the interviews and information gained to show for the work. Their influence however had much to do with the 1940 Trip Group's success.

The following is a summary of the minutes of the meetings of the Trip Group held during the period from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1954. The meetings were held on the following dates: 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, and 31st January; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st February; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st March; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st April; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st May; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st June; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st July; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st August; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st September; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st October; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st November; and 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st December.

MINUTES OF THE TRIP GROUP MEETINGS AND THE TREASURY REPORT

The following is a summary of the minutes of the meetings of the Trip Group held during the period from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1954. The meetings were held on the following dates: 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, and 31st January; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st February; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st March; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st April; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st May; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st June; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st July; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st August; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st September; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st October; 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st November; and 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 31st December.

Trip Group Meeting
January 25, 1940

Mr. Nelson called a meeting of all those that would be interested in taking a vocational trip. The group, after much deliberation and study, decided that they would go to Winnipeg.

The officers were elected by the group. They were president, Albert Hilgrom; vice-president, Mary Berg; secretary, Eunice Behrendt; treasurer, Ed Harrison. The committees were appointed as follows: Chairman of Publicity, Iva Teich; of Finance, Bob Turner; of Transportation, Louie Johnson; of Winnipeg and Canada, Albert Lynch; and of Hotels, Virginia Gray.

The meeting adjourned.

Trip Group Meeting
February 8, 1940

The meeting was called to order by our President, Albert Hilgrom. Attendance was taken by our Secretary, Eunice Behrendt. It was stated that the following meetings would be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock. It was also stated that there were to be no unexcused absences.

The Finance Committee report was given by Wallace D'Acet. We now have \$5.80 as a result of the Sunlight Dance given on Tuesday of last week. To make money, the suggestion that we give the show, "Mikado," was presented to the group. The suggestion of having a bake sale as a way to make money was also presented.

The Publicity Committee was told to put notices in the paper as to what we are doing each week. It was also said that we have a committee to write letters to the parents of those who are going on the trip. This letter is to inform them as to the conditions of the trip.

Kitty Mae Prochaska was appointed a committee of one to see the students who went on the trip last year and to get any information from them that would be of any value to us at all. There was a discussion on whether to take two busses to Winnipeg or one to Winnipeg and one to Minneapolis or just one to Winnipeg. It was then decided that we go to Winnipeg. It was also brought before the group whether to go either for eight-weeks, vocational, or to study the city or to go for all three. It was also decided that we discuss the idea of taking along a woman chaperon with our parents.

-4-

It was also undecided which bus we should take, Mr. Zagerstrom's Grayhound for \$125 or Mr. Schmidt's school bus for \$100. This was left to the transportation committee. All committees are to meet regularly.

Meeting adjourned at 3:40

Trip Group Meeting
February 13, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the President. Attendance was taken. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved of.

Bob Turner gave the report of the Finance Committee. The show, "Mikado," is to be given February 27. Each person is to sell tickets. There is going to be a bake sale also. After the Hinkley Basketball game, we are going to have a carnival. There will be a Carnival queen who will be selected by the number of votes she receives. These votes are gotten by selling chances on a small radio. A dance will be held afterward. There is also to be a Sadie Hawkins Day. Pupils are to dress like some character in the comic strip, "Little Abner." The barn dance will be held in the evening.

Lonnie Johnson gave the report of the Transportation Committee. They are not yet sure of either the route or which bus shall be taken. It was said that the extra \$25 for one bus over the other was for insurance in Canada.

Iva Teich gave the Publicity Committee report. Posters are being made by Ruth Planert for the show, "Mikado." Bob Turner is to write up the article in the paper about the Basketball Carnival.

The report on Canada and Winnipeg was given by Albert Kynol. They are waiting for a booklet from Marshall High School.

Kitty Mae Frochaska said that the group from last year said that we should have more interviews than they did as they seem the most valuable.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Fousette of Canada. He said he would be glad to be of assistance to us.

There was a discussion on unexcused absences. Wallace D'Aoust was to meet with Mr. Nelson to see what can be done about the confliction between chorus and trip group meetings.

-3-

The motion was made and seconded that each person deposit \$2 by February 27 in order to make him eligible to go on the trip. Carried.

It was suggested that the Boy Scouts and the Y. M. C. A. of Canada give us a party.

The next meeting is to be held on Thursday morning at 8:30. This is for the officers and the chairman of the committee.

Meeting adjourned at 3:45

Trip Group Meeting
February 15, 1940

Committee chairman and officers of the Trip Group met on Thursday morning at 8:30.

A letter to be given to the parents was read to all by the secretary. Those present thought the paragraph telling the purpose of the trip should be elaborated upon, so the secretary was instructed to do so. The purpose of the letter is to give the parents an idea of the advantages offered in the trip and also determine whether they think it necessary to include a woman chaperon in the group. The letter must be signed by a parent to grant permission to take his child on the trip.

Further plans for a "Sadie Hawkins' Day" to be given on Friday, February 16, were given. A committee to make all arrangements was appointed. It consists of Lonnie Johnson, Iva Teich, Bob Turner, and Ivan Holland.

Discussion on food to be sold at the dance then followed. It was decided to sell 9 sized hot dogs, pop, and pop corn in the gym. Iva Teich was put in charge of arrangements for the food.

Iva Teich announced that four pieces of Ian Harris' orchestra had been hired to play for the barn dance in the evening for \$9.

Bob Turner was instructed to invite the students of the Sunn City High School to the event during the Exchange Program which was to be presented at their school that afternoon.

The meeting adjourned.

Trip Group Meeting
February 20, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the President. Roll was taken. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The show, "Mikado," is to be given on March 5 and is affiliated with the South City Basketball game.

Virginia Gray, Robert Thompson, and Martha Lubat were appointed on a committee to take care of food and hotels.

The Finance Committee report was given by Robert Turner. Each ten cent chance sold for a survival queen is to give that candidate 100 votes. The radio costs about \$0.75. It was discussed whether or not the person who has to win the radio would have to be at the basketball game or not. The motion was made and seconded that he would not have to be at the game as the serial number is to be published in the paper. Carried. The standing of the queens will be announced or published frequently. The group selling the most tickets will receive as a reward 3000 votes for their queen. It was also said that the basketball boys wanted half of the profit for thinking up the idea so they could buy sweaters. It was decided not to share the profit with them.

We decided to give Mr. Eberstrom \$100 and insurance for his bus. It was later found out that we could get the bus with insurance for \$100.

Mr. Nelson then gave us some idea of what we would do while in Winnipeg. Each person is to have a map of Winnipeg. There should be arrangements made for a party and a "kick-off" talk also. Each person is to keep a notebook on this trip. We should decide at the March 8 meeting who to have for photographer. During this time, we should all be doing some background reading on vocations in which we are interested.

The next meeting is to be held on Thursday evening at 8:30.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00.

Trip Group Meeting
February 22, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the President on February 22 at 8:30. Roll was taken by the Secretary.

A meeting of the parents was suggested, but the group was not in favor of it.

The Finance Committee reports that they have just given out tickets for the Carnival Queens.

Ethel Bell and Martha Subat were appointed on a committee to count the votes each evening and post the names of the first two or three highest ranking queens.

Meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Trip Group Meeting
February 27, 1940

The meeting was called to order on February 27 at 6:30.

It was decided at a previous meeting of the queens that the senior high queens are to wear formals, and the junior high queens are to wear street length dresses.

Tickets for the show are to be given out this afternoon. Each member of the group is to sell in certain sections of town.

The members who have not done so should bring their letters and deposits as soon as possible.

A letter was written to Mr. Youssatte of Canada telling him of the vocations we are going to study. Suggestions for any other vocation we should study should be brought in so the arrangements for the interviews can be made.

There is to be a meeting at 3 o'clock.

Meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Trip Group Meeting
February 27, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the President. Roll was taken.

The Transportation Committee report was given by Lonnie Johnson. They have planned to go up through Duluth, Washburn, Iron Range, Grand Rapids, National Forest, Bemidji, Crookston, and Winnipeg. We are to come the shortest way home. There are about 380 miles up and 450

miles back. We may start at 8:00 A.M. and take our lunch along. If any one of us has relatives in Winnipeg, we cannot stay there.

Albert Kynel gave the report on some things we might like to see such as Hudson's Bay Company, Grain Exchange, Parliament Building, and a large auditorium.

The queen is to have her train carried by two lower grade girls. The drawing is to be done by the queen.

The Treasurer's report was given by Hal Harrison. We now have \$0.80 cash and a \$9.75 radio.

The tickets for the show "Mikado" were given out.

Meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Trip Group Meetings
March 4-8, 1940

March 4, 1940

The meeting was called to order on March 4 at 8:45. The tickets for the show "Mikado" were checked. These tickets are to be turned in by Wednesday. We are to get fifty percent of what we make at the show. We now have \$92.

The next meeting will be held at 3 o'clock for the chairman.

March 5, 1940

The meeting was called to order at 8:40. Each person was to make his schedule for studying Winnipeg. Lenny Wilson was appointed to arrange to see a radio program there. Bob Turner, Ivan Holland, and Robert Thompson are to be our photographers on the trip. Meetings are always to be held at 8:30.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55.

March 6, 1940

The meeting was called to order at 8:40. Chairmen of the different vocations groups were appointed. Each chairman is to write a letter to Winnipeg for an interview.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55.

March 7, 1940

Meeting was called to order at 6:30. Roll was taken. Each person was to copy the letter that he is to send for the interview.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55.

March 8, 1940

The meeting was called to order by our president. Roll was taken.

It was said that we are to make carbon copies of all that we type. It was found out how many wanted to go on an airplane ride. It was also found out how many were interested in trade schools. It was suggested, because of Lent, that the Catholics and Protestant group together in two groups and so eat our meals quicker. It was also suggested that we write a letter to the parents telling them how much money we will need to take along. It was also suggested that we write a letter to the business men in town thanking them for their donations.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55.

Trip Group Meeting
March 11, 1940

The meeting was called to order and roll was taken.

The Treasurer's report was given. We now have \$100.00 in the treasury. This includes the deposits each of us made. It was again discussed whether or not to take along a woman chaperon. There was a suggestion that we have a "bus banner." Albert Kynal gave a report on Winnipeg. This described the city. There is now a group on trade schools.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55.

Trip Group Meeting
March 12, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the president at 6:30. Roll was taken.

There was a meeting of the crime vocational group. It was decided that we leave on Sunday instead of Monday so that we will have more time for night-sewing and likewise will not get so tired.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55.

TREASURER'S REPORT
By Hal Harrison

By sponsoring dances, a raffle, and a movie, the group was able to charter a bus and pay part of the hotel bill without individual expense. Our first money-raising venture was a sunlight dance which netted us \$8.91. Ten days later we sponsored a student dance. Music and supplies for the refreshment stand cost us about \$13.50. We made a profit of \$15.20.

Our next venture was a raffle. We bought a radio for \$18.00 and sold tickets on it. The winning ticket was to be drawn at a basketball game. \$75.00 worth of tickets were sold. It was not necessary to be present at the drawing to win the radio, and several tickets were drawn in case the winning ticket could not be found. A dance directly following made a profit of \$18.00.

Through the cooperation of the local theater we were able to sponsor a movie, "The Mikado." The group sold tickets and paid the theater for showing the movie. We made a profit of \$32.00.

Before we left we collected \$3.00 from each member to pay for our hotel for 3 nights in Winnipeg. The group received an extra \$12.75 on the benefit of Canadian exchange.

The charter bus was paid for in two installments of \$85.00 and \$15.00. \$85.00 was spent for hotel bill in Winnipeg, including that of an adviser, a chaperon, and a bus driver. Deducting current expenses, the group had a balance of \$5.25 on its return.

A STUDENT'S FIVE-DAY DIARY ON THE TRIP TO MINNIEPO

Monday, May 1st. Left Chicago at 8:00 AM for Minneapolis. The trip was very comfortable. We had a good meal at the hotel in Minneapolis.

Tuesday, May 2nd. Spent the day in Minneapolis. We went to the museum and saw many interesting things. The weather was very nice.

Wednesday, May 3rd. Left Minneapolis at 9:00 AM for St. Paul. The trip was very comfortable. We had a good meal at the hotel in St. Paul.

Thursday, May 4th. Spent the day in St. Paul. We went to the museum and saw many interesting things. The weather was very nice.

Friday, May 5th. Left St. Paul at 9:00 AM for Chicago. The trip was very comfortable. We had a good meal at the hotel in Chicago.

A FIVE-DAY DIARY

Eunice Behrendt

Sunday, March 17

9:30 A. M.: Left Pine City in Mr. Yagerstrom's bus and many good wishes for a good time.

11:30: Reached Duluth. Stopped for a few minutes. In driving north we saw the burnt-over forests where fire had swept through a few years ago.

1:00: Hibbing. The open mine was really grand. Got a couple good shots of it. A little boy told us many interesting facts about the mine. The old Hibbing had been moved and mining operations are to begin there in 1941. He said that he was one of the Dead End Kids.

3:20: Arrived at the Markham Hotel in Bemidji. Ate at Eddy's Cafe. Wrote cards.

11:00: To bed after much chatting and more laughing.

Monday, March 18

3:15: Arose after a short night's rest. Hurriedly packed and ate so we could leave at

6:40: Drove by Paul Bunyan and his famous Big Blue Ox. Didn't realize it could be so huge. I could reach his hand only by stretching and standing on my tip toes.

8:30: Went through Crookston. Made good time. The weather was rather nasty.

9:25: Left Warren where we had stopped for a short while.

10:47: Emerson in Manitoba. The Custom's House passed through very quickly. Marianne Fedder had to present her dad's citizenship papers as she was born in Germany. Met our first example of Canadian hospitality.

11:07: Left Emerson for the last lap to Winnipeg. The country was rather prairie-like.

12:35: Arrived at the St. Regis Hotel on Smith Street just off Portage. The people were surprised to see us so early. Had to wait for Room 405 to be vacated before Iva, Lucille, Vada, and I could move in.

Albert Kynol and I met Mr. Jewitt, Mr. Green, and Mr. Ken Williamson of Gordon Bell High School.

2:30: Were graciously taken through the Hudson's Bay Museum. The displays are truly grand.

7:00: Had a large dinner with Mr. Foussette of the Tourist and Convention Bureau as guest of honor. His talk on Winnipeg was extremely interesting. The man is very friendly and enjoyable.

All of us chipped in quarters to give to Albert Milgrom who lost all his money while swimming at the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Appleby, our chaperon, accompanied a number of us to a dance at the Embassy. The place had a sinister atmosphere. We left about 11 after a short period of jitterbuzzing.

12:00: To bed after a long, strenuous day.

Tuesday, March 19

8:00: Up and out to breakfast at the Orpheus Cafe. Didn't like the Chinaman.

8:17: Left for our planned tour of interesting places. Ken Williamson, Joan Lee, and Mel Gee of Gordon Bell High School were very helpful in pointing out places to us.

The guides boasted of their cheap electricity (about 1/2 as much as ours), their fine transportation system, and their wide streets. Assiniboine or City Park or Tuxedo Park (three variations to cover the vast space covered by its 300 acres) was next visited. The Tuxedo Barracks which houses soldiers was viewed. At the park's zoo I caught my first glimpse of an honest-to-goodness buffalo. Two small polar bear were also seen. The two had received a great deal of recent publicity because of their unique names--Garnichael and Caravertle. At this time some one mentioned the playing of cricket and rugby. The guides were kind enough to explain in detail the fundamentals of the game cricket. It didn't soak in even after their laborious efforts, but the game appears to be fun. Rugby corresponds to our football. We saw soldiers drilling at the park--my first experience with real "army maneuvers" in a warring nation. Enroute to the downtown district of the city, Millionaire Road was taken. This Gold Coast district boasted only the most beautiful and expensive of private homes.

Approximately 9 o'clock: We reached the auditorium in which the art gallery and museum are located. Marlon Anderson, our famed Negro songwriter, had appeared the eve before upon the stage which we saw in the building. Budgetted time did not allow a visit to the art gallery, but nearly an hour was spent in the great museum. All the exhibits were grand; but the outstanding display, in my opinion, was the selection of tropical butterflies. Their changeable colors caught my eye.

10:00: Enroute to the Parliament Building, the jail and law courts were passed. Once in the building, we all dashed for the Tourist and Convention Bureau to convey our greetings to Mr. Poussette. There I was asked to write a few remarks on our impression of Winnipeg. I had only praise for it as we had not as yet run across anything but the finest of treatment. Mr. Poussette found us a guide, and we waxed upon a marvelous work of architecture (the taxpayers are still struggling to meet the cost). Two huge buffaloes (their provincial coats, by the way) stand guard one on each side of the long flight of stairs which leads to the rotunda. The reception room was shown us and then the legislative room. I rested briefly in one of the seats which belonged to a Mr. Lewis of the Parliament. The guide explained the meaning of the figures and paintings around the ceiling of the room. He also explained the running of their unicameral type of government, but I preferred to try to "figure out the ceiling." The attempt was a failure and I compromised by listening intently to the end of his rather dry recitation. I missed seeing the library, for in the Hall we were told that one of those three men was Mayor John Green. I had the exclusive (in our group) privilege of receiving a hearty handshake. My hasty but usually accurate judgment told me that he is a braggart, for in our short talk he had impressed upon those present the significance of his 80 years in politics. After seeing the beautiful case, we left.

11:00: At this time our group split up. One group, accompanied by Hal Gee first visited the Grain Exchange. John Lee and Ker Williamson came with our group to CKY, a powerful broadcasting station of Canada. A young man with a very pleasing voice (I did not learn his name) showed us the library in which were kept and played the transcriptions that go on the air. We saw news flashes come in in the teletype room. After visiting a number of studios, we heard and saw Keihan Richardson's Orchestra broadcasting on the CBC. Their tenor, Bob Bennett, was nervous so we did not stay far

from the glass windows to avoid further or added nervousness on his part. We were given small booklets and then shown the main studio in which a number of people were rehearsing for a program.

- 12:00: Our group traded places with the other, so we next went to the modern Grain Exchange. We were shown the testing of sample grain and their chemical laboratory. I tried to pay close attention, but weariness and hunger were working against me. I believe one of our most exciting experiences was our visit to the Grain Exchange bidding room. I forgot my hunger and became interested.
- 1:20: We arrived 20 minutes late for our dinner at the Hudson's Bay Company. Mel Gee accompanied us, but the other two guides had to hurry back to school. The girls were given an opportunity to wash and powder our noses before eating. I was asked to sit at the head table with a Mr. Cary of the HBC. This fact accounted for my sudden lack of appetite (I was frightened). The small meal I did eat was delicious, and the Company was more than friendly.
- 2:30: Some of us went to the Stevenson Airport. We could not obtain rides but looked around a bit. The mud was terrible and I got my feet wet and muddy. Albert Wilton tried taking a picture of a camouflaged bomber but was threatened with a gun by a guard.
- 3:30: Some students went to visit a trade school, but I decided to rest at the hotel. I spent a period of loneliness for no one else was in. I started to write up this diary when I became too lonesome to just rest.
- 5:20: Some of us arrived at the General Hospital for an interview with a delightful woman. We were late because of the fact that we had walked. We hadn't realized the distance was so great. After our pleasant time, we took a bus back. On this bus we met our first bit of inhospitality. The weather seemed to have turned terribly cold during our visit.
- 7:30: Our entire Trip Group had a meeting to straighten out any difficulties. All schedules for the following day were checked. Our business was finished quickly, and we adjourned.

Many went to snow, skating, or paraded around the halls. I wrote a number of cards and letters. All four girls in our room stayed in. Ken V. posed.

Many kids dropped in to see us and by 11 o'clock I had managed to fix my hair and be the last (as usual) of us four to bed.

Wednesday, March 20

- 11:30: Got up because everyone else was up and I couldn't sleep. Poked around, ate at Freddy's, and went downtown with Audrey Eng. Couldn't get a pair of saddle oxfords. None were in stock as yet. No spring displays were out, and I couldn't find a dress that suited me, so bought just a few souveniers. Went back to St. Basil to warm up. Went to the drug store for an appetizing lunch.
- 1:00: Visited the Juvenile Court on Memorial Boulevard. We were met by Judge F. A. E. Hamilton who treated us swell! He had Flop Nykema be honorary judge for a while. We were shown the quarters of their prisoners. All inmates do their own work, and the cook was very pleasant indeed. It was hard to believe him capable of any wrong-doing. The Judge won't show us the women's section because three women drug addicts were in, and he feared their cases were too terrible for us to see. He said drug addicts are really horrible while coming out of a spell, but I was anxious to see them. We met Mrs. Kennedy who has charge of all women who are kept there. She was the motherly type.
- 2:00: Left the court to go to the City Police Court and City Police. As I was nearly frozen, I stopped at the hotel to warm myself. I got left behind and didn't care to venture out alone in quest of the police station, so Audrey and I went in a fruitless search for more saddle oxfords.
- 7:00: Tried to hold a meeting but called it a failure. Many were anxious to be off to a hockey game with an olympic player whom they had met. Others were going to the "Cave," a ritzy ballroom. Roller skating and shows attracted the rest. The meeting adjourned almost immediately.
- 8:15: A Miss Laurenda Francis, Joan Lee, and Kenneth Williamson from Gordon Bell High School arrived to talk over schools and things in general. Many interesting factors were brought out by this informal interview. Their schools and studies vary; words are pronounced differently; and other activities differ. I learned more about Canada and Winnipeg from this conversation than from any other source. From time to time members of our Group dropped in to chat and meet the students.

- 11:10: Our visitors left and the kids returned from roller skating. We four girls packed most of our belongings and went to bed at 12.
- 1:30: We were rudely awakened by the entire Trip Group who had suddenly swooped down on us. They were holding an informal get-together in everything from pajamas to overcoats. I turned over and went to sleep only to be awakened by the bellboy five minutes later who came in to replace our telephone receiver on the hook.

Thursday, March 31

- 7:00: Awoke suddenly (first for once). Had to arouse everyone as it was late and an interview was coming up in an hour. Hurriedly dressed and ate.
 - 8:30: The group studying social welfare work arrived half an hour late at 350 Sherbrooke to meet Miss Lawson. We had an interesting visit, then returned to the St. Regis.
 - 10:15: Had a group picture taken at the "Tribune" building then left in the bus for G. B. N. S.
 - 11:00: After much tramping around W., we finally took the right direction and arrived at the high school. We received a hearty welcome by Mr. Jewitt, Joan, school secretary; and Ken Williamson, school president. Bob Turner, Albert Milgrog, and Mary Berg gave short talks on our trip, Minnesota, and our school. Time allowed only one speaker from G. B. N. S. to give a talk on Manitoba. A physical training instructor put on a thrilling exhibition of her work. The program ended by G. B. N. S.'s cheerleaders giving us a sample of their yells. Bob and Ivan led us in a number of ours. As we left the auditorium, the students sang, "For they are jolly good fellows." It was rather heart-touching. We were then conducted on a brief tour of their school before being wished Bon Voyage and sent sadly on our way back to the St. Regis at 1.
- We ate, walked downtown, finished packing, and took one long, last look.
- 2:25: Left the St. Regis. Goodbye Winnipeg.
 - 4-4:15: Passed through the custom's houses at Emerson and Noyes. Some students had to register purchases.
 - 6:15-7: Stopped to eat at Crookston.
 - 8:45-9: Stopped at Bemidji to fill up with gas. Mr. Fagerstrom was given a terrier which he named "Winnie"--short for "Winnipeg."

- 18:00: Left Brainerd where we had stopped for a mid-night snack.
- 2:10: Piled out at the 61-Bay in Pine City without sleeping a wink on the entire homeward trip. The end of a perfect five days.

COMMENTS

The word "gramophone" is used instead of "phonograph." Our "nickelodeons" are "Wurlitzers" to them.

The bread eaten in Canada is coarser and shaped differently, but it is much more delicious than our soft, pasty bread.

Winnipeg's "Modern Dairy" delivers milk with a horse and wagon instead of trucks. I saw no milk company using trucks although they perhaps have them.

French fried potatoes seem to be the usual method of fixing potatoes. I became extremely tired of them.

The little shade of difference in the pronunciation of the "ou" sound is most delightful.

Most people in Winnipeg are Scotch and English not French as I had thought.

Students in high schools do not have class rings. They have rings but all students not only those graduating can buy them. Glass pins can be obtained by some.

The 12th grade is located at the university and a \$75 tuition fee must be paid. High school students graduate from the 11th grade. They take 7 full courses instead of our four. I think this is to get work not covered in Grade XII.

Girls wear "p. t.'s" to school. These tunics are worn for physical training (save as physical education) and consist of black cotton stockings, black tunics (jumpers), and white shirts. They wear them to school on the days that they have "p. t."

Their grades are called 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th instead of freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior as they are here.

We saw many soldiery as Canada was at war. The scotch in their plaid were attractive.

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the specimens of the material under consideration, and compares them with the results obtained from the tests conducted on the specimens of the material of standard composition.

Specimen No.	Yield Point (lb./sq. in.)	Tensile Strength (lb./sq. in.)	Elongation (%)
1	15,000	60,000	15
2	15,500	61,000	16
3	16,000	62,000	17
4	16,500	63,000	18
5	17,000	64,000	19
6	17,500	65,000	20
7	18,000	66,000	21
8	18,500	67,000	22
9	19,000	68,000	23
10	19,500	69,000	24

TABLE NO. 1. RESULTS OF TESTS ON SPECIMENS OF MATERIAL, STANDARD COMPOSITION.

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the specimens of the material of standard composition, and compares them with the results obtained from the tests conducted on the specimens of the material under consideration.

Specimen No.	Yield Point (lb./sq. in.)	Tensile Strength (lb./sq. in.)	Elongation (%)
11	15,000	60,000	15
12	15,500	61,000	16
13	16,000	62,000	17
14	16,500	63,000	18
15	17,000	64,000	19
16	17,500	65,000	20
17	18,000	66,000	21
18	18,500	67,000	22
19	19,000	68,000	23
20	19,500	69,000	24

SCHEDULE

Many more interviews were planned but the following list are the interviews actually given.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

8-12 Tour

Assiniboine Park
Municipal Auditorium
Parliament Building
C.E.Y. Grain Exchange
Hudson's Bay Company
Stevenson Airport

- 1: Department Stores
- 2: Aviation
- 4: Trade School
- 5: Hospitals

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

- 8: Factories
- 10: Telephone
- 11: Home Economics

- 1-3: Crime
- 8: Clerical and Newspaper
- 4-8: Engineering
Pharmacy

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

- 8: Social Welfare
- 11: Schools

AVIATION

By Iva Teich

- A. We interviewed Mr. Enake of the Winnipeg Flying Club, Tuesday afternoon.
 1. Because of the war, we were unable to visit the Canada Transcontinental Airline.
- B. Requirements
 1. Age
 - a. There is no requirement as to age, but a person between the ages of 20 and 44 are the best qualified.
 2. Education
 - a. Take training at aviation school
 - (1) There are many good aviation schools
 - (2) One begins in aviation as a pilot and gradually works his way up.
 3. Hours
 - a. A pilot does not spend more than 36 hours a month.
 - b. No over-time work is given at all.
 4. Salary
 - a. At first the salary is very low.
 - (1) It ranges from \$18 to \$50 a week.
 5. Advancement
 - a. There is a very good chance for advancement if one is really interested in the work.
 - b. In order to advance or even fly a plane one must have good health.
 - (1) Absolutely no defects of any kind.
 6. Compensations
 - a. There are no compensations paid at all.
 - (1) No pensions paid for old age.
 - (2) No pensions paid for sickness.
 7. Winnipeg has the finest flying club in Manitoba, Canada.

Clinical Interview

Vada Digler

Our interview with Mr. Russell of the Russell Business Institute which is located in the Great West Permacent Building, was very interesting for this reason especially: Mr. Russell is the author of the Russell shorthand which they use in this institute.

First of all, Mr. Russell said, in answer to our first inquiry about salaries, that salaries in the city are about one-third higher than those of small towns. He said also that there was a chance for advancement in secretarial work, but the opportunities depend greatly on the individual himself. There is quite an amount of social contact connected with this type of work, although it depends greatly on the kind of office one is in.

A discussion of C. P. A. also entered into our interview. We found out that a C. P. A. is not so called in Canada, but they are called just C. A. which means Chartered Accountant. They do, however, correspond with our C. P. A.

In this institution, one advances according to the speed and amount of work one does. Teachers are not steadily watching over the students, so they feel that the students will work steadily because of their advancement in accordance with the amount of work done.

In order to be a graduate of this institute, one must be able to type at the rate of 50 words a minute, and take dictation at the rate of 100 words a minute.

The monthly tuition for this institute is \$12. They do not, however, have such very modern equipment as the duty of such articles is quite high. It is adequate.

After we had finished our interview in his office, we were shown through the building where we saw many students at work.

REPORT ON JUVENILE COURT

Eunice Behrendt
Mary Berg

Judge Hamilton was very kind to us and talked for almost one hour on his court and its proceedings. The first Juvenile court was established in Canada in 1909. Judge Hamilton has been in this court since 1925 and has handled 51,000 cases. He has always had about 12 boys to 1 girl, but the 1 girl made more trouble than the 12 boys. He never commits anyone after their 16th year, and no one is sentenced for more than 5 years. The most common cases are those of theft and house breaking. Delinquents are kept in the court jail only while waiting for trial. They help with the work while they are there, cook their own meals, clean the court rooms, etc. They are given as many chances as they want after their first misbehavior, but are watched closely. He was very proud of his court and told us many interesting stories about different cases.

The following is written by Eunice Behrendt:

1. How many chances to reform are given a juvenile offender? An offender is given as many chances as the officials think he is worthy of. If they think that he is trying, he is given an indefinite number.
2. What organizations work with the juvenile court? Many young people's clubs throughout the city help the court. A Big Sisters organization is maintained in Winnipeg. It helps girls find work and gives them a place to eat and sleep if they are in need of it.
3. Are delinquents put into reformatories, training schools, or where? Some are put into training schools, on farms, or in city schools. Manitoba has one boys' reformatory, one federal penitentiary, and two girls' schools.
4. Are the offenders cooperative? It seems harder to get a story out of a girl, but there are also more successes among the girls than among the boys. Some offenders repeat crimes, but many of them try earnestly to reform.
5. How are juveniles tried? The court is made as informal as possible to gain the confidence of the child. The judge has the right to sentence the individual and also the power to set him free if he feels that the child has been wrongly sentenced or is deserving of parole.

6. Has your juvenile court proved successful? Judge Hamilton seems to think that it has. He cited a number of examples of cases in which the offenders are today very good citizens; however, 20 per cent return on second charges.

HOUSES:

People who commit offenses against juveniles are also tried in the juvenile court. Parents seeking custody of their children are given hearings.

Theft is the main charge placed against a juvenile.

Among boys the most dangerous age is 16 and among girls it is 15.

20 per cent of the offenders are tried for committing second offenses.

12 boys are tried for every 1 girl.

Winnipeg has 73 box car club houses which are run by boys of the various communities. These have kept many boys off the streets and reduced the activities of the gangs of bad boys.

When physical defects are corrected, an unruly child is usually reformed.

CITY POLICE COURTS

Mary Berg

Magistrate Graham talked with us a few minutes and then took us for a tour of the police station. He said that all policemen must be 5 ft. 11 inches, weigh 165 lbs., and have a 45-inch chest measure.

Judges of Provincial and District courts are not called "judges" but are called "magistrates." They are appointed for life (on good behavior) by the Governor-General. He tries about 20,000 cases a year, 75 per cent of which plead guilty. The most common offences, as in the Juvenile Courts were theft and house breaking.

He took us through the police station, telling us that it was the worst police station he has ever been in; but, nevertheless, their police system is very good.

We saw the courtroom; the detective association, which included the finger printing department, Rogue's gallery, picture taking department; how police calls are given and received; what a fire alarm report looks like; we saw men practicing in a shooting gallery; the guns, etc. that are connected with different cases; and all of the cells that are used.

For detailed information on the court system please refer to the letter of March 14 written by R. B. Graham, K. C., Police Magistrate.

INTERVIEWS OF EMPLOYMENT STORES

By Lucille Schwartzwald

Mr. H. S. Corey, Superintendent of Personnel and Service at the Hudson's Bay Company, was interviewed following a large dinner served to our 30 members. The following is an outline of the interview:

A. The Hudson's Bay Company

1. Jobs Available

- a. There are approximately 100 jobs available in this store.
- b. One can be promoted from Head of Sales to Assistant Department Manager, to Department Manager, or to Store Manager.
- c. There is a great field for advancement and
- d. Various broad age classifications for each occupation.

2. Age

- a. Sixteen years is usually the minimum age at which they employ people who fill such positions as stock room assistants, parcel boys, etc.
- b. For selling, they usually prefer applicants from eighteen years on.
- c. Age is not a handicap in business as long as one is efficient.

3. Wages

- a. Pay \$1 higher per week than the minimum wages they make.
- b. Their aim is to have uniformity in rates of pay for similar work.
- c. Provincial Minimum Wage Regulations specify rates applicable to various classifications.
- d. It is the Company's policy to pay at least \$1 higher than the rate of the lowest classification.
- e. Non-selling: \$18.
Selling: \$17.
- f. Starting wages are \$13.
- g. Average: \$17.

4. Hours of Work

- a. The Company favors shorter hours of work because they are conducive to good health, improved efficiency, happiness, and contentment of the worker.
 - (1) For this reason, a 44 hour working week has been established, although the usual standard in Eastern Canada is 48.
 - (2) This 44 hour working week includes a half-hour per day for reporting in and out from work and is exclusive of one hour a day for lunch.

(3) The Company pays overtime at the rate of time and one half to employees working over 44 hours per week.

b. Decrease of business:

(1) If there is poor business or hard times, the reductions start with the manager, 20 per cent; 10 per cent reduction in sales.

(2) Percentage for every thing they sell.

5. Character Traits

a. Appearance, manner, self-confidence, education, approach, experience, ambition, etc.

b. Physical examination

(1) Those of their staff engaged in the following departments are required to have a physical examination by the store doctor twice a year.

- (a) Beauty Salon
- (b) Cafeteria
- (c) Coffee Shop
- (d) Candy
- (e) Cake Counter
- (f) Fruit and Vegetable
- (g) Grocery
- (h) Restaurant
- (i) Vest

(2) All medical examinations are strictly confidential.

(3) Where an examination reveals that medical attention is required, this information is given only to the employee or to the employee's doctor.

(4) Must have the ability to get along with people.

(a) Pleasant personality.

c. Education Necessary

a. Naturally 100 different occupations in this store require educational standards.

(1) As educational requirements vary according to the type of work for which an employee is engaged, there can be no hard and fast rules concerning their educational standards.

b. The Company has provided various educational facilities.

(1) Their stores have Training Programs for formal instruction.

(2) Assistants and Head of Sales go through the Preparatory Merchandising course.

(a) A course designed to train future Department Managers.

(3) In addition to training courses within the store, the Company, in certain circumstances, extends financial assistance in connection with fees for commercial courses in outside institutions.

7. Customers With Different Languages

a. The store keeps a list of clerks who can speak different languages; if a customer comes in who speaks in a different tongue, they call one of the clerks.

(1) They have at least 3 clerks who speak different languages (about 14 different languages in all).

8. Staff Uniforms

a. It is considered essential for a member of the staff to wear a uniform during working hours.

(1) Such uniform is supplied, laundered, cleaned, and kept in good repair free of charge to the employee.

9. Dismissal

a. Reprehensible causes which obviously require instant dismissal are such misdemeanors as theft, wilful and malicious negligence, distraction of property, or reporting to work while under the influence of liquor.

(1) The only remuneration in such cases will be that of back wages.

10. Why This Vocation Is Chosen

a. Great field for people who want to go into this vocation.

(1) Must be interested.

b. Main thing is to decide what part or kind of work you want to do in this vocation.

(1) Something different happens in the store every day.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Albert Hilgrom

Professor H. P. Arnes of the University of Manitoba was interviewed. He answered a number of questions in the following way.

1. Is there a good chance for advancement in the field of engineering?

There is a good chance for advancement.

2. What are the earnings I might expect when I reach the higher steps on the ladder?

Earnings do limit in industry and research, but about \$2000 per year in the higher branches, the average \$3500; lower rates in the teaching field, \$1500-\$2000. In industrial chemistry earnings are about \$150 per month for the average. Salaries are higher in the United States.

3. Is there a relative security that one will not be discharged unfairly?

There is relative security in government work; less in industry.

4. What are the duties one performs in this occupation?

The chemist can be an analyst, research worker, engineer. Research is most interesting. Analysis is more or less routine.

5. What are the divisions or separate fields in this occupation?

The job in which the beginner is placed is in the laboratory. A university degree is necessary, although routine analysis can be learned by apprenticeship.

6. What are the hours of work?

Regular hours of work are prevalent, in research one is usually on his own time.

7. Are there any particularly unhealthy features about the work?

Little chance to become sick, although it is possible to get cancer from chemical irritations; danger from explosives.

8. What are the busy months and the slack months of this vocation?

Little fluctuation according to seasons.

9. Is it likely to grow?

One now needs higher qualifications to get a job. The present war will help the job finder.

- 10. Are there any special senses particularly involved?
To be a chemist one must have good eye sight, and hearing as well as general well-being.
- 11. Does this occupation require more than average intelligence?
Beginners must have more than average intelligence.
- 12. What kind of special training is needed?
Engineers usually go into technical schoolship; not advisable to be an engineer.
- 13. How much general education is necessary?
General education includes high school, etc.
- 14. Does this vocation deal largely with people; if so, with what class or people?
Not much dealing with people.
- 15. Is a bonus paid?
Bonuses are given for good work. A decent company will give a worker benefit of his discoveries.
- 16. What are the chief rewards of a non-financial nature?
Security is good, worry is present, competition in laboratory work, good standards of living, enjoying interesting work, these are rewards of non-financial nature.

INTERVIEW AT WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS CO., LTD.

Robert Krakke

On March 18, our group which was to tour the Western Steel Products plant started out from the St. Regis hotel. We rode out to St. Bonifave on an Electric bus which took us within a block of our objective. Upon entering the plant, we found that we were a little early and would have to wait for our guide. While waiting, we looked over the office equipment and were given a lecture by one of the office girls upon the use of the many instruments.

When our guide, Fred J. Walker, appeared, he immediately started to show us around the building. The first thing that he told us was that the war was not making any difference at all in the products which they manufacture. They make many different articles at this plant, some which we saw. First we were taken to the largest part of the factory where they make tank cars for gasoline and other liquids. We were shown the process of making these tanks from beginning to end, and it was very interesting.

Next we were taken to another part of the plant where farm machinery was made. Here all kinds and descriptions of machines were made. We were very interested here because some of their harvesting machines were much different from ours, and constructed differently.

From here we went to the finishing and painting plant. Here we saw them finishing and painting road-signs. These were very colorful and had many very interesting pictures and insignias on them. This was the last place we were shown before going back to the office.

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HOME ECONOMICS

By Alice Jessie Gunn

All girls interested in the field of Home Economics interviewed a Home Demonstrator, Miss Nora Wilson, of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric Company.

Our group dropped in on Miss Wilson at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, March twentieth, as had been arranged beforehand. However, Miss Wilson was unable to interview us until eleven-thirty, and, as a result, our conversation was quite rushed.

Most of the girls asked any questions about Home Economics that happened to be puzzling them, but, by the end of the interview, all the questions arranged beforehand had been answered. Our group learned the following things about a Home Economics course:

There are three Home Economics fields:

1. Institutional work such as a dietitian in a hospital. This is a limited field and open to those who have taken extra Home Economics work. One applying for a position goes directly to a hospital, and is given a job as a student under the head dietitian. In time this person may work up to become a head dietitian.
2. Commercial work: This field includes working as food demonstrator or dietitian in electrical companies, department stores, dining places, etc. This type of work has the most openings and pays the most money.

3. Teaching: This course requires a university or post-graduate after normal school degree, and is at least a four-year course. During this time one is given experience teaching other groups and demonstrating.

Miss Wilson told us Home Demonstrating is an interesting work because one meets many different people, has chances to make sales indirectly, and has charge of recipe contests. In the morning, one does demonstrating in the home of individual people who have just bought ranges, refrigerators, washers, or other kitchen appliances. About two calls can be made in a morning. In the afternoon, one stays in the show-room, giving demonstrations or sending out recipes. In this field good money can be made by advertising on radio programs. Most all the work in Home Demonstrating is year-round work, but is, of course, busier in some seasons. It is a follow-up service given on purchases made. There is much room for progress, and is a good field for girls to consider. In Winnipeg, a Home Demonstrator is allowed thirty days sick leave, two weeks vacation, and every holiday free. One works from nine to five-thirty and has a hour and a half for lunch at noon.

In Winnipeg, Home Economics is an elective course in the high schools. Schools there have about the same equipment as our schools here have, and include both cooking and sewing in the course.

So much for what we learned, and in conclusion may I say that we found Miss Wilson, whom we interviewed, and Mr. Halby, who arranged our interview, very cordial, friendly, and helpful. The Canadians certainly gave us a grand welcome!

WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL

By Mary Berg

About fifteen trip-groupers visited the General Hospital Tuesday afternoon and held a very interesting interview with the superintendent of nurses, Miss Lynch.

Miss Lynch started the interview by telling us that entrance requirements were based on age, health, and education. The age requirement is 18 to 30 years. Health is extremely important and the hospital gives examinations to all entrants. The education required of an entrant is eleven grades of school.

The courses they offer in nursing are varied. Communicable diseases, the out-patient department, eye and ear department, and instruction department are all electives and last for eight weeks. Miss Lynch advises her girls to pick the field they are most interested in.

The personal qualities needed by one are good mental and physical health, ability to get along with others, ability to apply oneself, desire to learn, must be dependable, and the ability to inspire confidence in others.

She told us that coming in contact with different cases definitely changes a person's personality. It gives one good judgement, observation, poise, control of emotions, and makes one more considerate of others.

Chances for advancement are many for the right person. The work is certainly not tedious. Each student changes their type of work every eight weeks.

Nursing develops a person mentally, physically, and spiritually.

The most common disease is heart disease. The hospitals in Canada do not have the equipment the States have, nor do they have the money to run them.

Miss Lynch stated that the Nursing profession is overcrowded.

NEWSPAPERS

By Harriet Wilcox

This interview took place at the Winnipeg Tribune Newspaper. It was very interesting because we were taken through the entire newspaper office.

Before the tour, the managing editor answered our questions and told us about the newspaper in general. The questions included the following:

1. What education is required for reporting? A college education is not necessary, but a course in journalism helps a great deal.
2. Is there much advancement? If a person is really interested in newspaper work, he will advance.
3. What are the hours of work? The hours are usually long, often 12-18 hours a day. A reporter must always be ready to work during any emergency.
4. How does the work affect your health? It demands a very healthy body. The odd hours and strenuous life demand good health.
5. Is reporting an overcrowded field? Many people are taking up journalism, but if a person really has the talent for reporting the field is not too crowded.
6. What about beginners? New reporters are called cubs. Their assignments aren't as hard as regular reporters. They are merely gaining experience for more difficult reporting in the future.

The difference between Canadian and United States newspapers were compared. They are really very similar. They have the same problems of advertising. The Canadian papers have news services similar to those in the United States. Many syndicated articles that appear in our papers also are used in Canada.

A great deal of information was gained on the tour. We were taken to the city room where all of the reporters have their desks. At one corner there is a circle of desks where all copy is turned in, condensed, and titled.

On another floor were the linotypes. The type is taken from the linotype and placed on forms the way it will appear in the newspaper. Paper mats are then made of these forms. The mats are rounded, and hot metal is poured over them. These metal forms are placed on the round rollers of the press. Round rollers are used for greater speed in printing the paper.

We were fortunate to be there while the paper was printed. The press is very huge, and the noise is very great when it is running. Besides this large press, they had a small special color press for printing and coloring the "Sunday comics."

The interview and tour were very educational, as well as interesting. Probably, to some of the Trip Group Members it was the important interview. While we were at the newspaper, arrangements were made to have the group's picture taken.

CONDON HILL HIGH SCHOOL

By Mary Berg

On our last morning in Winnipeg we were invited to the Gordon Bell High School. We attended one of their assembly programs and noted that it was for girls only. On inquiring, we learned that assembly programs and classes are divided between girls and boys. Although the schools are co-educational, boys and girls are separated.

The assembly program was interesting. It consisted of a demonstration of "physical training" by a New York physical education teacher and movies of girls doing this training. Three of us were asked to give short talks to the group of girls. Albert Wilgren gave them the why and wherefore of our trip; Bobby Turner told about Minnesota and Pine City; and I told about our own school system.

Immediately following the assembly program, Mr. Jewitt, the principal, took us into the classroom and told us all about their school system.

Their school system is indeed different and harder than ours. School begins at 8:00 and dismisses at 4:00 with one-half hour for luncheon. The morning is divided into 4 periods, the afternoon into 3 periods. No student is given a vacant hour during the day.

The courses are divided into two distinct divisions. One is known as a Matriculation course, the other is called a Going-Out course. Those students planning on going to college must take the Matriculation course which consists of French, Latin, Mathematics, and Science. Those taking the Going-Out course take shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc.

The schools in Winnipeg have only eleven grades. Their twelfth is equivalent to the first year of college. Not many students take the twelfth grade because of financial difficulty. A \$75 tuition fee is charged for this year.

Most girls wear uniforms for their physical training. They consist of black shoes and stockings; very short, black, pleated jumpers; white blouses; and a black tie.

They were all very cordial and we enjoyed our visit immensely.

SOCIAL WELFARE
By Shirley Carlsson

A number of girls of the trip group decided before going to Winnipeg that social welfare was to be one of three important interviews while in Canada.

Social work proved to be very interesting through the efforts of Miss Elsie Lawson, assistant welfare worker in Winnipeg. Miss Lawson had an outline written on a black board from which she talked for about an hour explaining the different people and problems the social welfare workers meet in their course of work.

As all the questions the girls asked are answered in the pamphlets in this book, for further information refer to "Social Work a Vocation."

TELEPHONE

By Marianne Fedder

Instead of having an interview with Mr. Hughes, as we had arranged, we had an interview with Mr. H. A. Reed from the Main Telephone System at Corydon Avenue and Daley Street, Winnipeg.

The high school courses one should take to become a telephone operator are geography, all mathematics, and commercial courses. Through grade eleven is sufficient education. At the Main Telephone System there is not very rapid advancement. After six years of work, one gets \$90 a month. The highest position one can obtain is supervisor or chief operator.

The salaries do not vary with the hours in Canada. The night and day shifts are equally attractive. The average salary is \$91.70 a month with a day off once a week.

The work is very interesting but much patience is necessary.

One must be 5 feet, 3 inches tall. Grade eleven must be completed. One must be free from defects of sight, hearing, and speech. Also, one must not be too fat and not too thin. Too much make-up should not be used.

One does not meet many people in a large concern, but there is a possibility of meeting more people in a local town.

All switch boards are similar. The switch boards in Winnipeg had lights.

In the Main Telephone System, a three months' training is given to each new operator. There are 50 employees at the Main Telephone system. The number working at a time depends upon the time of the shifts. Most people call between 9 and 9:30 in the morning, so that is the time when more employees are needed.

The Main Telephone System has a one way telephone system. At Christmas time, the people can speak for a limited time only.

We were taken through the whole telephone building. The building was a three story building. There was a different guide at each floor.

TOUR OF WINNIPEG

Albert Kynol

On Tuesday morning of March 19 the trip group prepared for a four-hour sight-seeing tour of Winnipeg. Arrangements had been made before hand with Mr. Jewitt, Principal of Gordon Bell High School. He helped plan the tour and provided us with three guides from his school. The two boys were Kenneth Williamson, student president, and Mel Gee. Joan Lee was the third guide.

Our first point of interest was Assiniboine Park, a very beautiful and spacious park even in the winter months. We got a brief glance at a part of the zoo and some of the larger buildings. After staying there but a few minutes, we were back on our way to the city itself where our next stop was the Auditorium. Here we visited the museum, the finest in the city and perhaps one of the finest on the continent. We also saw in the auditorium the stage where they have many stars and actors of screen and radio fame performed. Because of the inconvenience, however, we were unfortunate in not being able to see their gallery, because we heard they have many paintings of interest to men who have come thousands of miles to see them.

After an interesting visit, we headed toward the Parliament Building. There we witnessed a beautiful sight in their \$10,000,000 structure made entirely of native stone, a stone resembling tapestry. It was a picture of perfect architecture. In the building a guide showed us through the different offices and corridors. Compared to our own state capitol, it is much more massive in size and built at a much greater cost.

At this time the group divided in half, one group going to the CKY Radio Station and the other to the Grain Exchange. We were conducted through the modern studios and even listened to a broadcast. At the Grain Exchange, we were shown the testing laboratories and also the bidding room. A number of interesting facts were gathered.

The two groups met and we journeyed to the Hudson's Bay Company. The Hudson's Bay Company is an historical sight in its modern structure. The city of Winnipeg was founded around the Hudson's Bay Company. The business of the company today is like Dayton's or Powers in Minneapolis. We were taken through the museum, probably the oldest and finest of its kind. We saw many relics and learned the history of Canada from its very earliest stage right down to the prosperous province it is today. Our entire group had been invited for dinner so we had a very delicious banquet with Mr. Cary as toastmaster.

After spending a most enjoyable two hours at the Hudson's Bay Company, we headed toward the suburbs again, on the last lay of our really thrilling journey. This was to the Stevenson Airport. We saw airplanes of all models and sizes here. Many were camouflaged because of Canada's relations in the European war. The group who were especially interested in aircraft found this their most interesting place. Besides all the many airplanes, there were many large buildings which were chiefly hangars and airplane garage.

Words, time, or paper cannot thoroughly tell of the enjoyable four hours that were spent on this tour. Speaking for the trip group, I can honestly say the tour was one that will be remembered for many years to come.

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AN ADVISER'S OPINION OF THE TRIP

By George Saunders

The trip group idea is an excellent one. Such an experience serves to enrich the personality and broaden the viewpoint of the individuals affected. It necessitates the contacting and meeting of various peoples and groups and associating with them, something so important in life today. The student learns better how to adjust himself to and get along with his fellow students.

As a direct result of these contacts one can better appreciate the problems of people in various communities and realize better the problems of every day life.

An accumulated account of the materials gathered, should serve as an excellent vocational guide.

MY OPINION OF A PERFECT FIVE DAYS

Eunice Behrendt

Fun? I never had so much in all my life. Of course fun was only a by-product of the actual result or purpose of the trip, but it did contribute itself as a lasting quality.

It seems to me that this extra-curricular activity is one of the most (or is the most) educational of all. It has so much to offer in more ways than one. Not only is the actual vocational information of value but the experiences and difficulties encountered add to one's general knowledge.

The first purpose of the trip was, of course, the gathering of occupational and vocational information. The interviews scheduled were of utmost importance and significance. The many that I attended proved extremely interesting as well as beneficial. All the persons being interviewed were well versed in their line and well qualified to inform and guide us in the various fields.

The element of sight seeing was especially good. Many of us had never been in Canada before nor had we seen the prairie-like country in the western part of Minnesota. The City of Winnipeg, too, had much to offer along this line. The Municipal Auditorium, the Parliament Building, and Assiniboine Park are good examples of places of interest.

The experience gained was positively invaluable. Hotel and city life were new to many of us. The fact that we had to find our own way around in a strange place added to our skill. I think we matured a great deal because we had to live under severe strain and use our own intelligence as our only guide.

Fun, too, as I have said, played its part. When thirty students get together, there's fun without a doubt. The Group as a whole was cooperative and each contributed his bit of wit or nonsense for the benefit of all.

The outstanding feature of the entire trip was the friendliness shown by the Canadians. They were extremely cordial and accommodating. They just couldn't do enough for their "friends from the States."

I feel that I got more out of the trip than the majority, for one gets out of something what one puts into it. I derived much pleasure and experience in

handling the correspondence and records and trying to advise in the absence of Mr. Nelson who couldn't accompany us.

The five days spent on the trip were the most beneficial five days I ever spent. The education, experience, and fun obtained were too valuable to pass up.

MY OPINION OF THE TRIP

Etzel Bell

At first I did not care to go on the trip to Winnipeg, but as the days went by, I signed my name along with the many others. I am so thankful now that I did.

I learned many things while on this educational trip. Some of the things were: what hotel life was like, how to find my way around in a large and strange city, and how to make personal interviews.

My advice for the next year's Trip Group is to not sign up for more than one or two, at the most, interviews for a forenoon or afternoon. Also start raising the money and making the plans for a trip at the beginning of the school term.

I would encourage every senior of next year to go on the trip if they possibly can. One learns a lot, has a great deal of fun, and also one understands one's fellow classmates much better.

The cost of the trip was not very great, and I am sure all that went this year feel well repaid. I want to go back and revisit Winnipeg again some day if I am able.

MY PERSONAL OPINION

By Mary Berg

I do not think we made a mistake by going into Canada on our trip. I think we were fortunate at having wartime as our time to visit our neighboring country. We got a taste of living in a country where defense-training is continually going on; we learned that the associations between Canada and United States are of the best; and we found that the war did not affect our visit in any way.

Everywhere we went we found the Canadians eager to serve us and interested in the purpose of our group.

We were surprised to find that all of the interviews scheduled had been carefully planned before our arrival.

I think the trip group idea is a splendid one. No one can possibly take part in a trip like this and not be thankful at the end that they were a part of it.

I would not say that the trip was educational from a vocational standpoint only because this is not true.

Outside of gaining information about Canadian industries and people, I learned to cooperate fully. I learned the importance of a carefully-planned day, and also the importance of being punctual.

It seems that all of us were better acquainted with one another after the trip. We found that certain students are really sports when all the time we thought they were "dead-beats."

All of these points go to prove that the trip group is a wonderful idea and should be carried out faithfully. It takes lots of work, but one is fully rewarded by it.

PERSONAL OPINION

Robert Brekke

This trip to Winnipeg was one of the finest trips I have ever taken. From the time we left town until we were back again, I am sure that everybody had the time of their lives. Even though it was a business trip, I am sure that we all found time for a little fun. The Canadian people were very kind and considerate. We were fortunate enough to stop where we were very cordially entertained. Even with the war going on, the Canadians are anxious to have visitors and I am sure it will be well worth your while to pick Canada as your next vacation tour.

PERSONAL OPINION

Denny Cousaker:

I think the trip that was taken to Winnipeg this year was beneficial in some way or another to every member of the group. We learned how to meet and talk to people, and I think we learned as much from this as anything else.

I believe that at least one trip should be taken by the senior class each year.

MY OPINION OF THIS YEAR'S TRIP GROUP

By Wallace D'Aoust

My trip to Winnipeg proved very interesting to me in the respect that it gave me a lot of fun and I learned a lot about city life and the industries in it. My chief purpose for going though, was to gain material and information about the field of civil engineering which I hope to enter later. That purpose, I must confess, I did not carry out to the extent that I had hoped. I am sure though that if Mr. Nelson, our instructor, had been with us, it would have been much more successful.

Our interview was one of these over-the-desk types. They have their points but it would have been more beneficial to me if I could have seen just how a civil engineer goes about his work. Besides, if I could have seen just how the different instruments are used, I could get a better idea as to whether that was the career for me. As it is, I am no more decided as to what I wanted to be than before I went with the trip group.

I'd like to give a little advice for future trip group members. If you are at all certain as to what you want to be, make your questions at your interview detailed enough so that the interviewer will be able to give you good answers. My questions for my interview were much too general and as a result, the answers were also of a general nature. Thus I never secured the information that I had hoped to secure.

PERSONAL OPINION OF THE TRIP GROUP

By Audrey King

I think the trip to and at Winnipeg was very educational. I learned more during the short stay there, than I have ever learned before in such a short time. I enjoyed the interviews most of all. I also enjoyed the sights, and did we have fun!

I hope everyone will go next year that gets the chance. I'm sure all will benefit by it.

FREEDOM OPINION

Vada Euler

At first one might not be very enthusiastic about going on a trip of this kind, but as one works with the group and makes more complete plans, he becomes very much interested.

Besides the trip being very educational, I think the practice in corresponding with other people for arrangements is very valuable. In getting ready for the trip one must also learn to cooperate with all of the members of this organization. Then, too, while actually on the trip, one learns to meet many other prominent businessmen. As we all know, the greatest part of personality is learning to associate with others.

I am sure no one could spend a week to any better advantage. I think that that was the most enjoyable week I have ever spent in my life.

OPINION OF YOUR GROUP

Marianne Fedder

A vocational trip is very worthwhile. I think one learns to become responsible for many things. Cooperation is essential in making the trip interesting and worthwhile. Punctuality is another important thing one learns.

I cannot say which interview was most interesting, but much was gained from each interview. The clerical, telephone, and social welfare interviews were all very interesting. One learns many things one has never known before.

I received good experience talking to many different people. Most of the people were big business men. Experience is the best teacher for gaining confidence in meeting people.

MY OPINION OF THE WINNIPEG TRIP

By Virginia Gray

The trip to Winnipeg, as a whole, was a success. We not only accomplished our purpose, but had a great deal of fun in the meantime.

The trip took so much work that it discouraged many of us. Each student had special duties assigned to him or her, and it was necessary that each one carry out his duty to make our trip a success.

Winnipeg is a growing and prosperous city. The outstanding feature of the Winnipeg people is the courtesy shown by them to their visitors.

My trip to Winnipeg is one I shall never forget. I learned a lot, saw a lot, and I learned to know and understand my fellow trip group members better.

If I should be asked if the trip was profitable, I should answer with all enthusiasm, "YES," and would advise any Junior or Senior to go on such a vocational trip if they have the opportunity.

OUR TRIP TO WINNIPEG

Alice Jessie Gunn

I hardly think it is necessary to say that I enjoyed this trip to Winnipeg very much. It stands to reason that any person in the company of thirty others who are her age, going on sight-seeing tours, making interviews, and having leisure time in a new city and foreign country, will greatly enjoy the experience. From the moment one got up on the morning of Sunday, March 17th to the morning one got back on Friday, March 22nd, every minute was packed full of something--either interviews, sights, or fun.

I really can't say what I liked most about the trip. From the interviews, I learned much about radio stations, grain exchanges, factories, stores, Parliament, and newspapers. On our tours, I saw museums, the Winnipeg Auditorium, buffalo, handsome soldiers, and the Junior University of Manitoba. I thought it very interesting that our sight-seeing route was the same as that of the King and Queen's of England when they were in Winnipeg. For amusement, we short-sheeted beds, went roller-skating, teased, whopped, and had our pictures taken. Then, too, we were entertained by the Hudson's Bay Company; and, of course, a good feast is always enjoyed.

As for the cost, the entire trip for any individual could be made for about ten dollars. Our transportation fee was earned by having sunlight dances, shows, and a basketball queen. So you see, ten dollars really gave one a lot of enjoyment and education when spent on a trip like this.

PERSONAL OPINION

Hal Harrison

As a vocational aid, the trip was not a distinct success. Maybe it was because I expected too much. The other purposes of the trip were fulfilled admirably. Getting acquainted with city life, and meeting interesting and important people were the most important benefits of the trip. Incidentally, it was a lot of fun.

PERSONAL OPINION

Ivan Holland

The trip is not only educational, but is also a lot of fun. You need not worry about the people's courtesy as everyone is willing to help to the best of their ability.

There is no end to the fun that can be had on a trip of this kind. As for me, I learned all (and then some) that I expected to.

FEDERAL OPINIONS

Lois Johnson

The trip proved to be very educational. It took a great deal of planning in the beginning, but we were paid back in double our work. It also was a great deal of fun and a good experience for everybody.

MY OPINION OF THE TRIP TO WINNIPEG

Martha Kubet

I thought that the trip was very educational. By going to all of the interviews I learned a great deal more than I knew before.

My main interest in the trip was to see the kinds of hospitals and how they are developing. I was surprised to hear of the large number of nurses that they had employed on their staff, and the number of students that were enrolled.

The people of Winnipeg were very congenial, and they helped us with all of our problems.

If I ever have another chance, and even if I don't, I am going to revisit Winnipeg. I think that every person should go on these vocational trip groups.

I think that one should not have more than one or two interviews in the morning or the afternoon, because then one cannot get to the next one quickly enough.

FURNISH OFFICE

Albert Krudi

To write a personal opinion of the trip is a very easy task, because there are so many good things to say. Perhaps the thing I enjoyed the most wasn't what I learned from vocations of the city in general, but the class relationships between fellow students.

We had a very cooperative group on our trip. Everyone did things for the good of everyone else. Not once was there an argument or words spoken out of turn. Of course meeting people of high social standing through interviews is a thrill that can only be obtained from such.

The trip will go down in my school activities as the most interesting and enjoyable activity of my four years at high school.

MY OPINION OF THE TRIP GROUP IDEA
By Albert Milgrom

When I first considered the idea of a trip for vocational study it was in the Spring of 1939, after a previous trip group had visited Minneapolis. Before this time I had been rather skeptical of the idea; but when I heard of the fun the members of the Minneapolis group had, I decided that I certainly wouldn't want to miss a similar trip.

The greatest obstacle which confronted us were the expenses. Our experiences in raising money for the trip taught us responsibility, resourcefulness, and thrift--- three valuable lessons.

My fears of the success of this venture were calmed a great deal after the trip was started. Many complained of the work to be done before the trip was started, but if any work is divided in a regular manner, none will be too much. Scheduling of work was another valuable lesson learned.

The actual vocational information gained on this trip was invaluable. Not only did I broaden my own knowledge of chemistry, which was my primary aim, but also did I broaden my knowledge of society, crime, and other related subjects which I studied.

Contacts with people of first rank and importance help to make a well-rounded individual. On these trips, one's repertory is planned to include contacts with important people.

Of all the benefits received on our trip to Winnipeg, I would place social contacts on the top of the list with with loads of vocational information a close second.

PERSONAL OPINION

Eitty Mae Prochaska

Although I have been in Winaipe and other large cities before, I think I gained more from this trip than any other. I don't think I realized that there was so much work to be accomplished in a big city. Everything seemed educational and somewhat new compared with small town business.

There was also a great deal of fun in the trip, but my objective was to see things and educate myself slightly. I think I accomplished that.

PERSONAL OPINION

Lucille Schwartzwald

My trip to Winnipeg was one of the most interesting experiences I have carried out.

Winnipeg, being a large city, kept me busy all the while I was there. The trip, not only was educational, but also gave me a chance to see more of the world, gave me ideas about things I never saw or heard. This might be strange, but it gave me the opportunity to know my school friends better. This was a very outstanding accomplishment of my trip.

The interviews I attended were all extremely interesting. I truly can say that the four days I was in Winnipeg I did not waste any time. How could I with all the things to do and see?

I was very fortunate in not having to earn my money for the trip. My father gave it to me, telling me he was glad that something like the "High School Trip" was forming in our town, and he was sure I could not make any better use for my money than accompanying the other students who went. I am very grateful to him for that.

I only wish there would have been more trips like this. Here's my wish for much great success for the future Pine City trip groups, for I am sure there will be one.

MY PERSONAL OPINION

By Iva Teich

I think I have never had a better time on any other trip that I have taken. I have been many places before, but never have I been benefited on such a trip as I did on the "On to Winnipeg Trip".

PERSONAL OPINION

Robert Thompson

I enjoyed the trip to Winnipeg, Canada very much. We had a great deal of fun on the bus at all times. The stop at Hibbing was very interesting. I enjoyed the visit at the mine and school very much. The rest of the trip was interesting, but was quite tiresome before going into Canada. The arrival into Winnipeg was different. The study of the art museum at the Hudson's Bay Company was very educational and interesting. I enjoyed the banquets given by the Hudson's Bay Company and at the St. Regis Hotel very much.

The visit at the airport was very interesting, although I would like to have gotten some pictures of the airport. The visit to the Federal Government Building (Parliament), Trade School, C.K.Y. Radio Studio, Grain Exchange, Juvenile Courts, and Department Stores were all very interesting and very educational. I advise anyone going on the trip next year to gather as much material as possible about their trip, and I think everyone should go that can because these trips certainly prove to be educational and very interesting. I enjoyed the trip very much.

MY OPINION

Robert Turner

In my estimation, the knowledge which I acquired through the individual contacts on the Winnipeg trip is unsurpassed.

I believe that the personal contacts which I and the rest of the group made are not only valuable in an educational sense, but also has explicit effects on our ability to meet and interview people.

I found that in Canada the people seem more congenial and cordial than my own countrymen; therefore, through these contacts, I have not only gained knowledge in the vocational field which I have chosen, but also in the characteristics of the people of a comparatively foreign land.

PERSONAL OPINION

Harriet Wilson

I enjoyed the trip to Sissipee very much. Every minute was crowded with new sights and happenings. There was never a dull moment.

The trip was very beneficial. The interesting and educational places we saw and visited, were worth much more than the actual cost. The vocational interviews not only give you much information but make it easier for you to meet people. This experience is very valuable.

I am very glad Juniors were able to go this year, and I am certainly looking forward to taking the trip next year.



PICTURES COLLECTED BY STUDENTS WHO WENT ON THE WESTERN
TRIP



Pictures of the Group



© J. Z. 1914



Officers



St. Regis Hotel



Hibbing High School



Views of the Hibbing Mine



Leisure



Leo Gyluszek, Robert Thompson,
Hal Harrison



Lucille Schmidt and Audrey
Log at the airport



Lucille Schmidt and
Iva Feich on Duluth Hill

18--WINNIPEG AUDITORIUM, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Louise Johnson

19--PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING AND SOLDIER'S MONUMENT, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Louise Johnson

6349

17—THE WYPLAND BRIDGE OVER THE ABBINGTON RIVER, WINDFEL, SAUTTER.



Loraine Johnson 41111

18—COURTNEY OF SUFFRONT, C. P. & N. ENGINE NO. 1, WINDFEL, SAUTTER.



Loraine Johnson

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ON THE 1940 TRIP TO WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Pine City Students to Take Trip to Winnipeg During Vacation

The second annual excursion of the Pine City high school trip group will be to Winnipeg, Manitoba during Easter vacation. About 30 Juniors and Seniors plan to spend from March 18th to 21st making a vocational and vocation study of Winnipeg.

Last year, 12 Seniors and Mr. Nelson, social science teacher, spent three days in Minneapolis where they interviewed many people in different occupations, visited factories, aviation fields, radio stations, schools, newspapers, governmental agencies, etc. They were entertained royally by the Juniors Association of Comstock at a luncheon in the Curtis hotel by a eight-seeing tour of the Twin cities, and with a party in the Y. M. C. A.

Interest in this activity stimulated by the reports of last year's trip group members has increased the number of participants from 13 to 43. Some Juniors will be included in this year's trip so that they may be of more assistance in planning the 1941 trip.

Each individual studies the things in which he is interested. Written reports of all the interviews and activities will be kept together in a bound volume which should be a valuable aid to the selection of a vocation.

According to Mr. Nelson and other leaders of trip groups, the greatest value in this type of activity lies in the development of a broadened personality gained through meeting and talking with people of character and reputation, for example, President Ford of the University of Minnesota.

Each of the group will pay his own expenses. The trip group is planning parties, benefit movies and other money raising activities, which will reduce individual expenses.

Sadie Hawkins Day a Success

By Bob Towner

The first Sadie Hawkins Day to be held in Pine City turned out to be loads of good hilarious fun. The day, which was Friday, started off by having a majority of the students dressing up as characters in the Little Abner newspaper section. There were Little Abner, gators and plenty of Daisy Maes, a few mammy and papa Yokum appeared and one Hailless Joe and one Marrying Sam. Morris Milgram really took the cake by portraying the jovial character Hailless Joe. Milgram was an excellent replica of the hairy faced old gentleman of newspaper land. Helen Olszewski was presented the prize for the best dressed Mammy Yokum and she and Morris Milgram were an excellent couple to be watched imitated by you students by Marrying Sam, who was depicted by Melford Westman.

In the afternoon a program was held to show how Sadie Hawkins Day originated. Gertrude Olszewski acting as Grandpapa Yokum was a humorous master of ceremonies. Some of the gags he pulled were new and some were so old fashioned they had beards growing on them. Anyway a real old fashioned dance was put on that afternoon for the benefit of the rest of the student body. A parade of all the characters revealed a good many gingles from the student body.

The evening consisted of a typical barn dance to the old gym. Music was furnished by the Swing Kings and they had a good lot of pep and rhythm in their music which was transmitted to the soles of the shoes of the Abners and Daisy Maes. This dance was unique in the fact that the girls, who generally sponge off on boys, actually provided the currency for the necessary things which make up a fine evening. Pop, popcorn, sandwiches and holdings went up the alley of affluence.

This entertainment was sponsored by the Chi Psi Wingwood trip group and it was their first real undertaking. A nice profit of \$200.00 is being set aside as a fund for the trip given Friday.

All who attended this dance, I am sure, had a good time. In fact the expectations and remarks the following day, nobody seemed to have quite home history of any.

This dance will probably become an annual affair in the high school from this time on, so for those of you who missed this hot one, keep in mind the party to come.

TWENTY-SEVEN STUDENTS IN WINNIPEG THIS WEEK, LEFT HERE SUNDAY MORNING

By Bob Turner

Winnipeg or Bust was the slogan of the 27 Pine City people who climbed into the Pacer-street bus on their way to the metropolis of Manitoba. With their pockets full of Canadian currency and their suitcases full of materials ready to take notes on interviews these 27 students and their chaperons shaved off Sunday morning on the first leg of their journey, which will take them to Brandon, their first overnight stop.

On the first leg of their journey the group will travel thru Duluth and the surrounding territory. Continuing northward, they will be escorted through a large underground iron ore mine at Marquette. They planned to visit the million dollar school house at Hibbing to see in what way it was different from their own here at Pine City.

On Monday morning at some early hour, they shaved off a-corn on their last leg of the trip. You see this trip is not so long as to require more than two days, of course, we could have made the trip in one day, but we wanted to see all the scenery that we possibly could in that short Easter vacation.

When arriving in Winnipeg, they were met by an official welcoming committee and at the evening were entertained at a banquet which had as its principal speaker, a noted official of the thriving city of Winnipeg. This Kick-off talk as it was called, was had for the purpose of setting us Americans off on the right foot in this foreign land.

On Tuesday, they were adequately entertained at the expense of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, which of course, added to the delight of the 26 hungry Minnesotans, for you see we budgeted ourselves so as to get along on as little as possible. Anyway, we are assured of getting plenty to eat.

While in Winnipeg, we intend to see all that is there of any interest. Our first endeavor as a group was a tour on Tuesday morning, which took us to the most important parts and places in Winnipeg. This is a business trip and not pleasure as our very able social science teacher, Mr. Lawrence Johnson, who much to our disappointment, was unable to accompany us on account of having resigned from the faculty to join the state highway patrol.

All in all, we are having a grand time up here and we will surely let you Pine City people in on the details when we get back.

The group consists of the following:

Harriet Wilcox, Wallace D'Acqui, Albert Milgram, Albert Kymoi, Virginia Gray, Eunice Behrendt, Floyd Rypkema, Adol Jesse Gunn, Louisa Johnson, Hal Harrison, Ivan Holland, Vada Richter, Mary Berg, Kettle Mae Froehaska, Bob Baska, Iva Teich, Lucille Schwartzwald, Martha Kubat, Shirley Carlson, Marianne Pedder, Ethel Bell, Robert Thompson, Dennis Cookmaker, Leo Schuzarek, Audrey Eng, Bob Turner, Raymond Hejley, Mrs. Ray Appleby, V. W. Elebarth, and George Saunders.

D'Acqui Receives Telegram

W. W. D'Acqui received a telegram from Winnipeg yesterday, which was signed "Winnipeg Trip Group". The telegram was as follows:

"We arrived safely Monday 12:30 noon. Toured city and saw beautiful buildings. Winnipeg extremely cordial. Everything much different but we find it interesting in all ways. Our group has met with much success and we are planning for a grand time."

STUDENTS HAD A BIG TIME ON TRIP TO WINNIPEG LAST WEEK

By Bob Turner

Back once again to Pine City are we students from the province of Manitoba at which principal city, Winnipeg we spent four of the most interesting days that most of us students have ever enjoyed.

We pulled out of Pine City at exactly 9:25 by having Mr. Zierberth get special permission from Depot Agent D'Amat, who acted as official starter. Sunday was a perfect day and we got a rousing word-of-mouth from parents and friends of the wanderer group who had gathered at Pischel's corner, at which point the bus started.

Once on the journey we had a glorious time playing a portable radio and two phonographs, incidentally our photographs were very popular in the hotels and especially the record Colonel Owen. We arrived at the port of Duluth at approximately 12:00 and as we were rather hungry we stopped and ate the delicious lunches sent along by our very thoughtful mothers.

Traveling once again we carried on to Hibbing before stopping. Through the very correct explanation by a Hibbing lad we learned all about the world's largest open pit mine. We were also very much fascinated over the beautiful features of the million dollar school at Hibbing. We were very fortunate in being able to get into the school on Sunday and the beauty of the building was well worth the time spent in viewing it.

Our first over-night stopping place of Bemidji was reached at about 4:00 o'clock. Tired, hungry, but still full of pep, we unloaded and checked into the Markham hotel where we spent a very delightful but busy evening. I am sure that the managers were delighted when we again loaded our Greyhound and set town at approximately 7:00.

The second day proved to be just as exciting as the first. Our only stop during the rest of our journey in Minnesota was at Warren, where one of the group members had relatives, and at which place we stored up on candy and soda. In reality by well we reached Winnipeg.

The thrill of going over the border came all last. We left Minnesota at the port of Noyes and entered Canada at Emerson. No trouble was had in crossing over except for a little formality in checking over the citizenship papers of one of our group members whose father was of German birth.

Once in Canada the entire atmosphere changed. From trees and hills to flat plain land constituted the topographical change, otherwise Canada is the same as our good old U. S. A. We arrived at our hotel in Canada at 1:00 just in time to eat dinner. Our hotel, the St. Regis, was very accommodating and was very accessible from the downtown stores.

After checking in and refreshing ourselves we were escorted through the Hudson Bay Company museum by a very courteous guide who explained to us the why and wherefore of the cities shown in this museum. After this tour the rest of the day was ours, and I really believe that instead of gawking around the streets we all went to our rooms and rested because our long journey had taken at least a bite of the fun and vigor from us.

The second day was composed of a tour of all the interesting places in Winnipeg. The most outstanding were perhaps those: Assiniboine Park of 300 acres, the Parliament building, the Civic Memorial Auditorium, Green Exchange, Radio Station and the Air Pool. We were royally entertained in the Hudson Bay dining room at dinner.

The third day our tasks really began, from early dawn to evening, we were busy with the various interviews with the business men of that cordial city, who so graciously advanced us their time so we could learn more of the vocations about which we were interested.

The fourth and final day rolled around, much to the sorrow of the 25 students and chaperone present. A few interviews were had, but the principle feature was the program in honor of our group, sponsored by the Garden Hill High School of Winnipeg. Speeches by 3 of our students and also by one of theirs were given, being followed by a physical education in-

struction and demonstration by an artist from New York City. An inspection of the school, and again we were off. A busy dinner and snub, the Pine City group was on their way home, after 4 glorious days in the Manitoba Capital.

We had a very enjoyable time up there. One of the most interesting to some of the group was their tour through the Winnipeg Tribune. Their genial City Editor was very kind and thorough in escorting us through his plant. He was certainly very proud of his paper, but not quite so proud as my boss, Mr. McEachern, whom I met, and was a gratification of a bow-tieing boy of 2½ pounds.

Of course we pulled a few levers while up there, a couple of which I must remind you readers is on Ivan Stalant, forgetting that the country was at war with Germany, whom I earnestly asked an English barber for a Hitler haircut. Before being administered, the barber had to look through a large dictionary of haircuts to learn of the nature of this peculiarly named trimming. Another one of the group remarked that he had the greatest thrill riding on an elevator, but in course, we know he meant escalator.

The return trip was covered in one day, leaving at 2:15 p.m., we stopped at Crookston at 6:30 for supper and arrived at Pine City just in time to greet the early morning train at 2:15 a.m.

All in all, this trip proved to be very educational, and I am sure that those present learned more about their certain line of work in which they are particularly interested.

We all returned had and hearty except for Lennie Johnson, who remained to visit with his relatives, to come back with them on Sunday.

Clifford Fagenstein, our bus driver, did a very excellent job of transporting this group.

Pine City is one of the best schools in Minnesota that collect each hour, and as we are the smallest of the five, we are proud of the fact that we could conduct ourselves in such a fine manner on our first home.

Pine City Students Visit The Winnipeg Tribune



The above picture of Pine City students was taken when they visited The Winnipeg Tribune when in Winnipeg last week. The group was conducted thru the Tribune building on Wednesday and were greeted by F. J. O'Malley, managing editor, who outlined the working of a newspaper and answered a series

of questions on newspaper work. Those from here making the trip were: Harriet Wilson, Wallace D. Aasen, Albert Milgrom, Albert Kyncl, Virginia Gray, Eric Beltroni, Floyd Rypkowski, Jesse Owen, Louie Johnson, Hal Harrison, Ivan Holland, Yvonne Engler, Mary Berg, Kittie Mae

Pouchaska, Bob Brinke, Ted Toeb, Lucille Schwanerwald, Marjorie Hubert, Stanley Carlson, Marjorie Fadder, Ethel Bell, Robert Thomsen, Dennis Cunnaker, Leo Salazarik, Audrey Eng, Bob Turner, Raymond Heisey, Mrs. Ray Appleby, W. W. Ziebart, and George Saunders.

Illuminated Map of Greater Winnipeg

Published by
Winnipeg Electric Company

PASSENGERS AND PAWS COLLECTED BY THE STUDENTS WHO WENT
TO WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

Illustrated Map of Greater Winnipeg

TERRITORY SERVED BY
A GREAT INSTITUTION

Winnipeg Electric Company and associated companies
serve the Municipalities of Greater Winnipeg with

{ TRANSPORTATION
GAS
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GAS AND ELECTRICAL
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TRANSPORTATION BARGAINS

OUR \$6.00 Monthly Transportation Ticket enables the holder to ride as often as he likes for an entire calendar month on our street cars and buses in the areas shown on the Ticket.

PRIVATE street cars or buses can be chartered by groups, associations, clubs or other organizations for as low as \$5 per one-way trip.
Phone 904 202 or 904 254 for reservations and prices.

OUR 25 cent Weekly Permit enables the holder to ride at 5 cents per ride on our street cars and buses in the City Fare Zone from 5 a.m. Sunday to 5 a.m. the following Sunday.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

"A Good Citizen Wherever We Operate"

MEMORANDUM

on the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police



OTTAWA

March 1920

-24-

Answers to our Questions
from Hounded of Police Headquarters

School of Nursing

WINNIPEG GENERAL
HOSPITAL

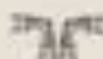
WINNIPEG — CANADA



ANNOUNCEMENT
1940

SOCIAL WORK A VOCATION

The Nature of Social Work
Qualifications for Social Work
Training for Social Work
Opportunities in Social Work



Prepared for the Use of Students in Canadian
High Schools and Colleges

by

The Canadian Association of Social Workers
15 St. Hilda's Ave., Toronto, 12, Ontario

1938

GRAIN MARKETING IN CANADA

Statement explanatory of the established machinery of grain marketing in Canada presented to the Special Committee of the House of Commons on the Marketing of Wheat and Other Grains, by A. E. Darby, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Ottawa, April 21, 1916

Albert H. H. H.

Park and Recreation Scenes
Winnipeg, Canada



Royal Welcome Week

May 24th, 1939

Albert Royal

MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Publications Branch.

FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA

Assembled by George Batho,
Editor of Agricultural Pub-
lications, Manitoba Depart-
ment of Agriculture, and in
most cases checked by the
Department concerned.

Revised April, 1939.

Hon. John Bracken,
Premier of Manitoba.

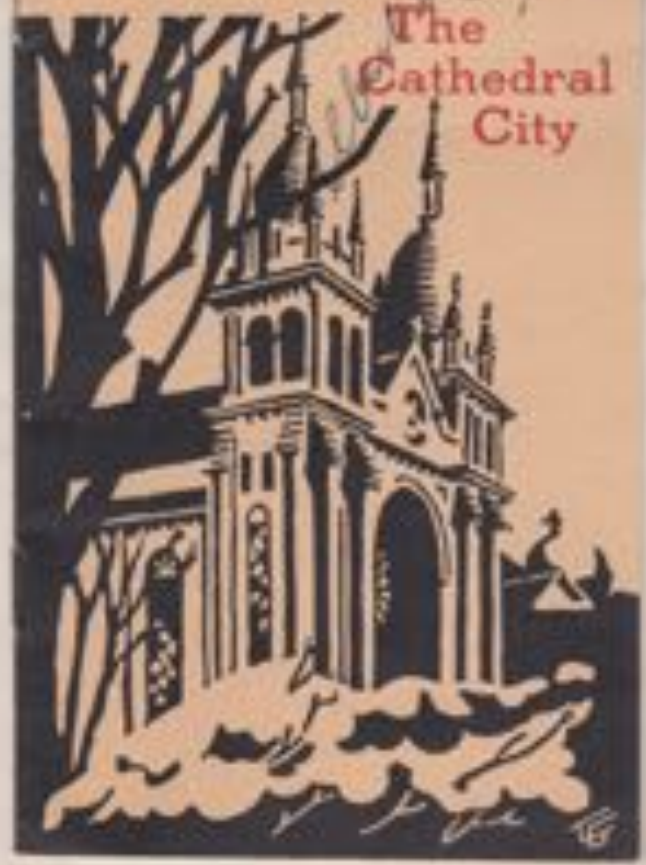
Hon. D.L. Campbell,
Minister of Agriculture.

ST-BONIFACE

MANITOBA

La Ville Cathedrale

The
Cathedral
City



Welcome to Winnipeg!

For Safety's Sake - Park Inside

Follow the
Red Routes to
"THE PALACE"
First
USE OUR
Complete
Information Bureau
to
Hotels, Tourists'
Parks, Streets, Parks



COMPLETE AUTO
SERVICE
to all makes of Cars
-
CARLINE - OIL
CREASING
WASHING - TIRE
TUBING
Battery Service
Expert Repairs
PHONE
96 522

St. Regis Hotel

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hudson's Bay Company

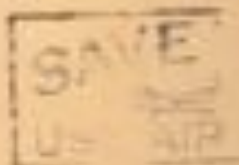
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



Miss Lucille Schmittsall,
VINE CITY,
MINNESOTA.





**ST. REGIS
HOTEL**

WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

HOW TO ENTER CANADA

Information
for
Tourists Crossing
the Border



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. C. D. HOWE, Minister V. E. SMART, Deputy Minister

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
D. LEO DOLAN, Chief

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

★
CUSTOMS HINTS

for

**Tourists Entering the United States
from Canada or Mexico**

1. Every person entering the United States must make a declaration to a customs officer at the first port of arrival, either orally or in writing, covering all articles contained in his baggage or worn or carried on his person.

2. The entire member of a group of passengers, who are members of the same family, may declare for all and may include articles traveling with them provided all are residents of the same country. Resident seaman's exemptions, however, are treated separately. (Residents, see Grouping of Exemptions.)

3. Baggage and vehicles must be made ready for inspection. This includes baggage taken out of the United States and returned, even though not opened abroad.

4. Residents must declare in writing—

(A) All articles acquired abroad for personal or household use of a value in excess of \$25, whether or not worn or used prior to arrival or at the time of arrival. (Dues prices actually paid or, if not purchased (such as gifts), their fair value.)

(B) All articles taken abroad and returned which have received durable repairs, alterations, or additions abroad of a value in excess of \$25.