



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

## For Wealthy Farm Girls

Household Science Course in Manitoba Agricultural College  
Opens May 3rd, 1910

The Manitoba Agricultural College is now out with a new calendar announcing the opening of a special course, for women, in household science. The calendar is a neat little booklet, nicely gotten up, containing an excellent print of the college buildings and grounds, and gives all information in the fullest detail to any prospective student.

Anyone wishing a calendar has only to apply to the principal, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, and one will be mailed to any address.

The purpose of the special course is "to give young women the same opportunity as the young men to become fitted for their life's work." This, it is hoped, the household science department will do. The first course which will last three months, is arranged to commence May 3.

The chief subjects to be taught are cooking, sewing, home furnishing, preservation of health, care of the sick, laundry, hygiene, sanitation, theory of foods, and English.

A competent staff of lady instructors is secured and provision is being made for rooms and board in the college residence, which will be vacated by the young men on April 1.

The class of students taking second class normal will also be in residence during part of the term. They enter about May 10, and remain one month.

It is anticipated, and indeed, promised, that the next session of the legislature will make provision in the estimates for the erection of a building, specially adapted to household science in all its ramifications.

The fine library and reading room will be at the disposal of the special course students, while the laboratories are being equipped temporarily for the new science.

It has been announced already in THE GUIDE that Miss Juniper, late of MacDonald College, Quebec, will be the principal of this department. She will be assisted by other teachers in the various branches.

### Registration Fees

For the whole course will be: Residents of Manitoba, five dollars; non-residents, thirty dollars; caution money deposit, five dollars; board and room at four dollars a week for fourteen weeks; registration fee, five dollars; laboratory fee, five dollars; necessary books, six dollars.

No parent or guardian need hesitate a moment over the chaperonage of the young women students if rules and regulations are any safeguard. From 6.45 in the morning till 10.30 at night a succession of bells ring the students to one duty or another throughout the day, with the single exception of "free time," from 6.30 p.m. till 7.45 p.m. "Lights out" at 10.30 p.m. sharp.

The students must dress to order, in uniform prescribed by the faculty. Two cotton-work gowns (sample may be had on application for same) pattern No. 4542, Ladies' Home Journal, with elbow sleeves, skirt off the ground three inches, finished by four-inch hem, no frills, no trimmings. A white collar and tie, no jewelry, except a watch or brooch during class.

Students must make their own beds, sweep and dust their own rooms and keep them neat and tidy at all times.

Each student must bring one pillow, two pillow covers, three sheets, four hand towels, two bath towels and a laundry bag—all properly marked with student's name in full. She must also acquire two cotton gowns and bedding, as already stated, three white aprons, one colored apron, two small hand towels, (half yard long), two pot holders and a sweeping cap.

It may appear to the Manitoba government that it is making a very meritorious and partially gratuitous concession in admitting those girls student to enter on this course at the prices named. When one considers that the cost of heating and lighting is really nothing at all for the time of this course, from May to August, and that no extra expenditure whatever in furnishings or rooms, in consequence of the girls' occupancy is incurred, that whatever could suffer at all from usage (towels, sheets, pillow covers, even pillows) are brought by the occupants and that the rooms have no attendance except what is done by the girls themselves, and that the board, judging by that given to the normal students of last summer, who paid (at the rate of five dollars a week) a month's board in advance, was quite below the average, then it does not appear that boarding in a government institution is so very enviable. Why should it be necessary for a boarder in a government school to pay a term's board in advance? Suppose the student fell ill and had to leave? Generally in such institutions the average cost of

dents in residence in Winnipeg colleges is two dollars and it covers twice the time of the household science course with a caution money levy of five dollars. It is claimed by those in authority that "the parents of well-to-do girls are quite able and willing to put up these charges." That is doubtless true, but the management of a government institution should not forget that those not "well-to-do" need this instruction most and they are required to pay their quota of support to this institution, and then find entrance fees and "conditions" beyond their reach, and hence lose any return whatever for their taxes paid in its support.

The extent to which the management of a government college can become thoughtless (?) is sometimes really wonderful. Before the first session of the normal students' adventures at the Agricultural College last summer began, the class was notified that every student would be required to board in the college. They had figured that, to make the scheme pay, all the students must go and live in the college, and they must pay five dollars a week and a month in advance. (The regular boy student paid but four dollars a week).

Later, a lucid interval occurred and this stringent edict was mitigated so far as to allow those students actually living with their parents to continue under the parental roof and attend daily. But, like the dove with "no place for the sole of her foot," so were these poor non-resident students in the college with the vigilant eye of the "superior" in pursuit. "You don't belong in here." "You have no business there." "You are not boarders."

Those unfortunate students, having only sisters or mere aunts to live with were obliged to conform to the arbitrary regulation, leave a real home that cost them two or three dollars a week, and pay five to the government for "short-comings."

The government evidently felt that



A Morning Catch

a meal is kept rigidly within the limits of from seven to nine cents per meal. In this case four dollars per week would mean an appreciable profit.

Does it seem just to discriminate so widely in fees between the "resident" and "non-resident" in a new land like this? Twenty-five dollars more for a non-resident than for a resident is a prohibitive, unjust exaction. For a very little larger tuition fee any student can enter one of our colleges where the term is for a period of seven months (over twice the length of the household science term) and take an arts course presided over by the first educationists in the land, men who have specialized in the various subjects they teach. In the opinion of the writer of this paper, the tuition fee of the non-resident is much too high. The course is not a money maker to the individual. It will be almost entirely a health giver, a comforter to—somebody else.

Again, compare the treatment the girls receive with that of the boys of the institution. The girls pay exactly the same sum as the boys for tuition, etc., though the girls' term is but half the length and mostly presided over by teachers who do not cost half the money in salaries.

The registration fee in the University of Manitoba is two dollars, and one registration fee, and only one, is collected for the whole arts course of four years. The caution money levied upon the stu-

its "duty" ended with collecting a month's board in advance. Whether value was given for the money seems not to have concerned them at all.

The penalty for non-attendance under these conditions was simply and annihilatingly a refusal of the certificate, which the girls had truly earned under contract with the government before the hybrid-stock-judging-chisel-and-plane-sods-spading-noxious-weed-dairy seizure caught that infallible body.

No reflection whatever upon the work done by any of the teachers employed is intended and no mention would be made as to the unjust treatment of the normal students class, were there but one class of some seventy girls; for who would presume to arraign a government in search of right for a handful of "mere girls?" But there are two classes yearly of about seventy girls each and so it seemed an urgent duty.

### THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Editor, FIRESIDE:—While I am not particularly anxious for you to discuss women's franchise or the dower law on your page, still I do not like to see those subjects called "that kind of stuff," as was done by Mrs. Bailey in your last paper.

She also says the space in THE GUIDE is too valuable to waste on the like.

Now, I think it all depends on the "stuff." There is no space in a paper

too valuable to be used for the uplift of humanity and we find, if we read, that wherever women have the franchise they use it to purify politics and uplift the moral tone of that place. For instance, the women of Finland used their political power to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating spirits.

As for myself, I am not very anxious for a political vote, except for one thing—to use it in the temperance cause.

A Manitoba "Woman Pioneer," in her splendid letter, mentions Judge Ben Lindsay who has done so much for the boys of Colorado. Perhaps some of your readers may not know that Judge Lindsay has rescued hundreds of boys from a life of shame and degradation and also saved many from going on the wrong road. His fame has spread all over the continent of North America, and even to Europe. You will say "surely every person in Colorado would wish to keep such a man in his office." Yet Judge Lindsay says it is only the votes of the women that keep him there.

He is doing too much for the boys. He has too many laws in operation for their safeguarding; he is too steadfast against bribery to suit the big political machines.

And, Madam Editor, it is no mean thing to save the boys, is it? If women's franchise destroys the home, we do not want it. The late ruler of the greatest empire in the world was a woman, and a womanly woman. If a woman could fill that office, have other women not enough intellect to cast a vote on polling day?

I hope this is not too long.

I very much enjoyed the lecture by Miss Juniper. I hope you will have more talks on food values.

Sincerely yours,  
Ninga, March 7. AVALON.

### "MERE MAN" AND OTHER TROUBLES

Dear Isobel:—Having just finished washing, I would like to say a few words. First in reply to "A Mere Man."

There is, I suppose, a moral to his remarks on the wash day question. Which is it, "Women, organize co-operative laundries," or "Hand over the family wash to the man before you ask for a vote"? I would like to ask "Mere Man" where the capital would come from with which to dispose of the thousand little laundries. The housewife is not on salary, and this laundry work is a part of her ordinary business, just as the opening of a thousand little desks and reading a thousand little bundles of mail and writing or dictating the thousand little answers. Why might not these business men sell all those little desks and buy one big one so that half a dozen men could run the correspondence of the whole town?

Mr. Man, there are public laundries. There are even co-operative laundries in existence, and, as far as the housewife's purse will allow, she patronizes them. However, we country women would be glad of suggestions from a "Mere Man" as to how these stock companies can be run on the farm. You know it is said "man can do the voting for us and give us what is good for us in the way of laws." Why does not the man do all these other little things for us? I do not suppose there would be many housewife kickers if the laundry work was transferred to other little backs or machines.

Re school floors. If "Pioneer" is right and school floors are kept in conditions as stated in that article (Feb. 16) it is time for us to be up and doing. I knew such methods were practiced years ago before bacteria was heard of, but I know in some schools a janitor—it may be one of the boys—is paid a yearly salary for sweeping after four, dusting before nine, lighting fires and scrubbing during holidays.

If the teacher had a knowledge of the subject and taught the pupils to sweep with a damp broom rinsed often in a pail of water, the water finally thrown out where the strong sunlight would kill any germs it might contain; if she taught the pupils to dust with a clean damp duster (this hung out in the sunlight also), she might make the school sweeping a lesson in domestic science. If this were done there would not be a dust-laden air for the pupils to inhale, nor would there be water to freeze on the floors. If such methods still exist, whether women have votes or not, they should be members of the school