

the COLLEGE GIRL

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As an effort has recently been made to interest the women of University College, in the work of college settlement, perhaps it would be well, just at this juncture, to say something of the branch of this work which exists in our own city.

Settlements were originally started by colleges, with the purpose of studying social conditions. Then later came the idea of carrying on educational and religious work among the girls who gathered into the settlement. The aim of the Young Women's Settlement in Toronto, or the Evangelia House, as it is called, is to serve as a "Social, Educational, and Religious Centre for Young Women."

The building here comprises three stories, which are fitted up as Gymnasium, Library and Reading Room and Assembly Hall. The resident teachers are five in number, two of whom are university graduates, one of Trinity, the other of University College. Then there are many outsiders, who have volunteered to help with the teaching. The whole is supported by voluntary contributions.

The work is carried on by means of clubs of almost fifty members. There are five clubs, each of which has its regular organization, its own club colors, and its own club song. Once a week each club holds a business meeting, and various arrangements are made to promote social life. Bible classes are also held, but no attempt is made to force direct religious teaching on the girls, as the society works rather through physical and intellectual channels up to the spiritual.

Three of these five clubs are made up of school girls, varying in age from six to fourteen. They receive their tuition from four to six in the afternoons. The smallest girls have only kitchen-gardening, gymnasium work and physical culture, but as they pass into the higher clubs, they receive instruction in plain sewing, embroidery and cooking. Help is also given along other educational lines, if needed.

In the Day Clubs a membership fee of ten cents is charged, together with a weekly due of one cent. Evening membership fee is fifty cents a year, with twenty-five cents a term for classes in cooking and stenography, gymnasium, etc.

The other two clubs are composed of older girls, who work during the day, so the meetings are held in the evenings. Those girls are taught physical culture, cooking, dress-making, millinery and stenography, as well as the ordinary subjects of an English education. It is appalling to think that some of these girls left school about the age of twelve, and after four or five years spent in factories or stores, they have al-

most forgotten how to read. Yet such is the case.

For these evening classes a good deal of individual work is necessary, as the girls are at different stages of advancement, and here it is that helpers are specially needed. Many outsiders have volunteered for the work, but there is work for many more, and for this reason those in charge are making a special appeal to university women students to aid in bringing to them something of the advantages of education which we enjoy.



The Woman's Lit

At the regular meeting, held last Saturday evening, there was a good deal of business discussion, as well as a very interesting programme.

Two questions of considerable importance were decided: First, that the women of University College should declare themselves willing to join in the publication of a women's intercollegiate paper; and second, that the women of University College should join with the Alumnae in forming a chapter of the Evangelia House, the centre of settlement work in Toronto.

The programme was begun by a piano solo by Miss Oakley; then followed the debate between the first and second years. The subject was: Resolved, that a course in household science affords a better equipment for a woman who is not going to enter a profession, than does any other course. Miss Parker and Miss Carmichael, '08, spoke for the affirmative; Miss Osborne and Miss Stewart, '07, for the negative. The decision was given in favor of the negative.

Miss Scott-Raff then read for us, with her wonderful power of interpretation, Beatrice Harra-din's "Failure and success," and Emerson's "Each and All."

Then came the address on women's universities, by Miss Rouse. As a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, Miss Rouse was able to speak in considerable detail of the life there. At Cambridge women are allowed the same opportunities as men, except that they are debarred from degrees. By singular magnanimity, however, they are given certificates stating that their standing would entitle them to a degree—had they been men.

In Cambridge, most of the women are in residence. In non-resident universities, the life is much like our own, as is also the case in Australia.

In all the universities of Great Britain athletics are very popular.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Germany, examinations for entrance to the university are more difficult than here, and the course is longer, covering from seven to ten years. As a consequence, the women students tend more to form a distinct class, than among us. This tendency is particularly strong in Germany, where women students are merely tolerated, and there is almost nothing of the social element in their college life.

After an expression of the girls' appreciation of Miss Rouse's address, as well as the assistance of Miss Scott-Raff and the graduates who acted as judges in the debate, the meeting adjourned.