

A COLLEGE SYMPOSIUM

Many Tributes to Alma Maters from Bright Students.

WHERE WOMEN ARE EDUCATED

Sermons Girls Who Are Enthusiastic Over Famous Institutions of Learning - Musical, Medical and Belles Lettre Courses.

SALUTATORY.

Only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, the young woman who wished to enter college was looked upon with amazement and disapproval. "Let the girls go to college like the boys! Impossible! They could never comprehend the studies, and, besides, it would mean taking care of the men of course. No, such a desire on their part must be nipped in the bud. But the sturdy bud would not be nipped so gracefully. It went into a flower of such beauty and strength that it is now most carefully watched and tended. All over the country are springing up colleges of women such as excellent, that the question now is, not whether to go to college but where to go. Girls attend college, not to become "new women" in the popular sense of the word, but to get the broadest kind of an education possible.

That spirit of college loyalty among the men, of which so much has been said and sung, is just as true of the women, and that college girl will find any trouble in filling out the blank in the well known song - "There's only one college in this world for me."

One alma mater that is - In greeting the readers of Our Woman's Paper, the editor of the college department wishes to thank most heartily those who have so graciously sent their aid to make these pages interesting, by telling of their school and college days. The alma maters must be proud of the daughters who have represented them so well.

THE EDITOR.

VASSAR.

Her Influence at Home and Abroad - Distinguished Graduates and Members of the Faculty.

In September, 1865, Vassar offered to women a higher education. The aim of Matthew Vassar, in founding the college, was to give woman what her brothers were receiving from Yale and Harvard. A few women of mature thought were invited to enter the college at once. As there were few schools capable of preparing girls for this higher course, Vassar was obliged to establish a preparatory school. Now, through Vassar's influence in the private schools of the country, this department has been abolished. In 1865, 27 names were registered. In the catalogue of 1866 there were 185, and in 1896, 1,000. Two hundred and fifty students applied for admission this last year. Unfortunately, for the want of dormitories, all could not be received. Vassar has graduated twenty-nine classes. The first class in the year 1867 numbered four members. The class of '95 enrolled one hundred. In all 1,822 graduates have been sent out to the college. Because of its large membership Vassar exercises almost a dominating influence upon the Association of College Alumnae.

Altogether seventy Vassar women have received higher degrees. Fifty have received the degree of A. M.; eight the degree of Ph. D., five of them from Yale; three the degree of B. S. (from the University of Technology); two that of LL. B., and one that of LL. D.

Mary Scott, of '76 received from Yale one of the two fellowships given to women and the degree of Ph. D. She speaks of the Vassar graduate as being especially well fitted to carry on the work of that college.

The degree in philosophy from Heidelberg university to Miss G. T. Morrill.

Miss Morrill was graduated from Vassar fourteen years ago. She has been in various women's colleges until October, 1893, when she went to Europe for further study. Vassar had made her the master of arts in 1889. She was permitted to lecture in Zurich, Leipzig and Berlin, but denied enrollment. The celebrated Professor Lupatkin, of Berlin university, head of the English department there, and since dead, becoming interested in her, sent her to his friend, Dr. Schick, of Heidelberg university, last autumn, where, at last, graduation was promised.

Miss Morrill expects to return home early in the summer and will teach the languages at Vassar this coming year.

Vassar graduates are now studying for advanced degrees at Radcliffe, Yale and in the departments of Harvard, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Göttingen, Geneva, Dresden and Brussels. Four Vassar women hold fellowships in the University of Chicago. There are seven more in the University of Michigan, one at Johns Hopkins and at the New York Medical College and at Chicago and Michigan universities.

Vassar women have entered nearly all the professions. They have attained success as teachers, authors, editors, physicians, farmers and artists.

Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood, of '74, has made herself known in several ways. She is the proprietor of a herd of Jersey and manufactures a choice brand of sterilized milk. Mrs. Wood is considered an expert in all matters pertaining to Oriental art. She is frequently called upon by the New York custom house office to pass judgment upon Japanese articles.

Mrs. Wood is noted place Professor Maria Mitchell held for so many years is now occupied by Professor Mary Whitney, who after leaving college, studied at home and abroad until one time she was connected with the Harvard observatory.

Miss Mace, of '90, is assistant to Professor Newcomb in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. Her language is valued at \$10,000. Mrs. Wood was her own architect in building her summer home at Ontario Park, which is entirely eastern in design, built without paint, plaster, varnish or stain; walls, ceilings, floors, are all of natural wood, after the Japanese style.

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housekeeper. Her pamphlets on Home Science, The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning, etc., have been widely circulated. Mrs. Richards is also the founder of that famous pioneer institution of the New England kitchen of Boston.

Miss Welt, of '91, has distinguished herself in the universities of Geneva and Paris, and is said to be the only woman in Europe who has been accomplished by Mrs. Annie Howes-Barnes, of '74.

Vassar has her missionaries. Two have gone to Japan, one to India, others have married missionaries.

Miss Comfort, formerly of the city of New York, is the wife of Crookshank Pasha, of Egypt. One of the most brilliant of Vassar women, Miss Susan Swift, is a major in the Salvation Army in London, the only American woman to hold such a position. Through the energy of Count Mook, head of the Japanese legation at Washington, the Japanese government was persuaded to send girls as well as boys to America for their education. Five girls in 1872 were brought here. Two were taken to New Haven. Miss Tamakawa was placed in the home of Dr. Leonard Bach and Miss Nagai, the historian. Each had the tenderest care, and after thorough preparation both entered the college, the former the regular academic course, the latter as a student in one of the honor studies, the third in her class; the latter the musical department.

From the first Miss Tamakawa excelled in English studies and spoke our language without accent. Her commencement address won great applause. Professor Backus, then a head of the Faculty department, now

age, still passes part of each day in the main building of the school, to which she comes every morning from her home in the village. At breakfast and to center, on the numerous questions of school life, with her associate principal, Miss Dow, Miss Porter has her study in this house and each new pupil calls upon her there, and is carefully questioned as to her former studies, advised as to those she should continue and others she should begin.

The main house accommodates about fifty pupils, or half the scholars, the other half composed of the newest girls, occupy the outside houses, which are all presided over by teachers. A girl called an "old girl" after remaining a year in the school and she then takes up her residence in the main house as a "second haller," her room being on the second floor. The following year she moves to the next floor and becomes a "third haller," and here she remains until she leaves school. As an old girl she has all the privileges the name implies at Farmington, for perhaps in no other school is the distinction quite so marked between the new and the old girl.

THE NEW GIRL. A "new girl" is considered "fresh" who occupies certain chairs in the studies and parlors, who speaks first to an "old girl" in the hall, which she has heard walk to allow an "old girl" to pass, who presumes to ask an "old girl" to dance with her, and who is at all accounts a newcomer towards an "old girl." When the "new girl" has been tried and found not wanting in deference she is "taken up" by the "old girls" and invited by them to the concerts, lectures, dances and other amusements. The school life made pleasanter in consequence.

AMUSEMENTS. There are few rules in the school for Miss Porter except those which relate to character and honesty of their girls in regard to their behavior. The school day begins at half-past seven with breakfast, followed by prayer led by Miss Porter. The rest of the day is devoted to study and recitation, with the exception of two hours in the afternoon, which are allowed for recreation. The girls enjoy skating, tennis, riding, driving and walking during the fall and spring. No expense is spared in securing the best of both native and foreign, to lecture and give concerts for the pupils, Xaviers, Lachaux, Cesar Thomson, Sayre Scharwenka, Martean, MacDowell and many other celebrities. The most charming concerts in the school parlors.

A FAIR PICTURE. Near the main house is the "Art and Music Hall," built and presented to Miss Porter by some of her former pupils, and which is recognized as the name indicates. At the end of the village street stands the "Lodge," which is owned and maintained by former and present pupils for the benefit of poor workers. The rest of the day is devoted to rest and enjoy country life during the hot weather.

Farmington, dear old town, soon after her return to Japan, married Count Oyama, minister of war. He was promoted to the rank of marquis in honor of his great military achievements. Now he is recognized as the General Grant of Japan. As wife of the minister of war, the marquis of Oyama has had much to do in establishing hospitals, and was thoroughly trained as nurse in the Connecticut hospital after leaving college.

Miss Nagai was graduated from the musical department of Vassar, and soon after her return to Japan, married Mr. Urin, a Japanese graduate of Annapolis. Now she is one of the principal teachers in the Woman's High and Normal School of Tokyo, and is the kind of minister of the Japanese government for the higher education of women. The Hon. B. G. Northrop, after visiting Japan, writes of Mrs. Nagai as being "one of the most interesting women he has ever met."

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MISS HELEN SANDERSON, EDITOR.

The students and teachers of the seminary constitute one household, at the head of which stands the principal, Miss Porter. All the students are divided into room companies or family groups from fifteen to twenty members, selected according to age. While each group has its own study room, with one of the room teachers always in charge, and its own dormitory with individual lockers, its lavatory, bathroom, and toilet, each occupied by from three to five students. The teachers sleep in the same dormitory with the pupils of their charge, the pupils being required to retire at eight o'clock, the lights being extinguished. The rising bell rings at half past 5 in the morning. Breakfast is at 6. At 7 o'clock the bell rings for the day read, when it is expected that we all join with cheerful voice in praising our Lord. After breakfast each pupil attends a person to whom she is assigned. The day is given for study. Then the bell summons them to chapel. No pupil is allowed to excuse herself from attendance at chapel. At 8 o'clock the bell rings for school. After school the pupils are accompanied by the teachers in their daily walks, each company going in a different direction, the oldest member having the privilege of leading her respective company and choosing her own partner. On Friday afternoon after school the walks are dispensed with, and the pupils are permitted to meet in their sitting rooms and do the necessary sewing and mending, and while thus engaged they are entertained by the teachers of their own company, and even with the authority obtained the principal exercises his own discretion in giving his sanction to it.

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MISS BALDWIN'S SCHOOL.

A stranger visiting Philadelphia ought not to feel that her visit is complete until she has seen Bryn Mawr, that beautiful suburb, whose chief attractions are the college and Mrs. Baldwin's Preparatory school. Not five minutes walk from the station in the main building of the school, with which the recitation hall is connected, and just a few steps beyond is "Cedarhurst," accommodating about half as many girls in the main house; but the most attractive dormitory is Stanthorpe.

In walking up the pretty driveway which leads to the gray stone building, Bryn Mawr college, or Stanthorpe, with the pine trees and the one lovely old weeping willow.

In Stanthorpe one notices especially the home life and the sisterly affection which exists among the girls, driving away very quickly any tendency to "that home sick feeling" which comes so near to every student who has not also the work itself by actually doing it.

Lectures and recitations are held daily (except Sunday and Monday) from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. in the lecture room of the men's department which is located near by.

A visitor on entering the home would be impressed by the spiritual atmosphere of the place. It is interesting to study the faces of the eighty or ninety girls as they enter the chapel eager for the helpful lesson Miss Strong is sure to give them from God's word.

After the domestic work is done (for the girls do the light work) all attend the lectures. After noon-lunch all gather around the superintendent one more for the "non-verse" some promise to claim for the afternoon's work, whether it is study or practical work.

One of the most interesting features of the life is the "street work." When a girl enters the school she is "given a little parish" all her own. This is composed of two or three blocks on some street, and she visits the families, takes the children to Sunday school and children's meetings which are held every Wednesday afternoon in the church. During the long winter evenings cottages are visited, and these "little parishes." Many people have found Christ as the result of this street work. What a blessed privilege to introduce Christ into these needy houses!

Last year there were twenty-one nominations represented from twenty-three different states and Canada, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Japan and Nova Scotia.

Many have gone out to the "utmost parts of the earth" to tell the good news of salvation and many are in the midst of their missionary work. "The story," says the Lord prosper Mr. Moody in this far reaching work which may be even more enduring than the evangelistic work with which the world is so familiar.

The girls are allowed to receive their gentlemen friends on Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons and whenever they are in the city on a Saturday which the older ones are permitted to do without a chaperon.

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letic field and tennis, golf and basket ball are enthusiastically indulged in. At Bryn Mawr the development of mind and body go hand in hand, and physical as well as mental excellency is prized. No one who has seen Bryn Mawr can deny that she has great possibilities before her; and to me the strongest proof that these possibilities will one day be realized is the fact that she is felt by every one of her graduates and undergraduates.

ALICE BELIN.

THE BIBLE INSTITUTE.

By the City Missionary of the Second Presbyterian Church.

As an evangelist, Mr. Moody's reputation is world wide but there is a work he has established of which the people generally are not so well informed, but which will live long after he has gone to his reward.

The Bible Institutes with headquarters at Northfield and Chicago owe their existence, under God, to Mr. Moody. Especial attention is called to the Women's Department of the Chicago Institute which is located on La Salle Avenue near Mr. Moody's church. It was formally opened Oct. 1, 1889 with Miss Capron as superintendent. Since then she has resigned and her assistant Miss Emily Strong, of West Pittston succeeded her.

Three additional houses have been purchased recently and over one hundred young women can be nicely accommodated.

ITS PRACTICAL OBJECTS. Its object is to train young women in the knowledge and practical use of the English Bible, to send into service young women having thorough consecration, intense love for souls, a good knowledge of God's word and how to use it in winning souls to Christ.

The Institute has become so well known as a religious training school that it has been called the "West Point of Christian workers."

Music is made a prominent feature. Prof. T. B. Townner has charge of that department. Study and work go hand in hand, about an hour and a half of each day (except Monday), is spent in actual work in the needy parts of the city and suburbs. The object is to teach the students not only the theory of work, but also the work itself by actually doing it.

Lectures and recitations are held daily (except Sunday and Monday) from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. in the lecture room of the men's department which is located near by.

A visitor on entering the home would be impressed by the spiritual atmosphere of the place. It is interesting to study the faces of the eighty or ninety girls as they enter the chapel eager for the helpful lesson Miss Strong is sure to give them from God's word.

After the domestic work is done (for the girls do the light work) all attend the lectures. After noon-lunch all gather around the superintendent one more for the "non-verse" some promise to claim for the afternoon's work, whether it is study or practical work.

One of the most interesting features of the life is the "street work." When a girl enters the school she is "given a little parish" all her own. This is composed of two or three blocks on some street, and she visits the families, takes the children to Sunday school and children's meetings which are held every Wednesday afternoon in the church. During the long winter evenings cottages are visited, and these "little parishes." Many people have found Christ as