

HOME INTERESTS

No Long Vacations This Year as in Other Summers—Instead the Students Are Out to Win the War in Many Ways; Learning Farming and Medicine, Also Surgery.

THESE COLLEGE GIRLS DOING THEIR BIT

Wellesley, Vassar, Hunter and Other Institutions Lead in War Enterprises That Give Comfort to the Armies of America and to the Armies of Our Allies.



VASSAR GIRL FARMERS, KNOWN AS "THE ROMPERETTES" IN APPRECIATION OF THEIR BLUE GING-HAM OVERALLS. PHOTO BY E. L. WOLVEN.



Photo by Alice Broughton MISS EDITH DIEHL



HUNTER COLLEGE STUDENTS WEIGHING AND MEASURING CHILDREN UNDER SIX. FEDERAL CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN. PHOTO BY E. L. WOLVEN.

There are no long vacations at the women's colleges this year. These seats of learning which were wont to be given over to the caretaker from late in June until September and the campus, which before the summer's heat and drought through the waning of the year, both in their undergraduate and their graduate bodies. In line with this thought a training camp for unit leaders of the Women's Land Army was opened at Wellesley College. Miss Edith Diehl, director of the camp, describes the enterprise as not so much an agricultural school as a normal school for the training of women for farm work.

Wellesley Camp, and in addition to giving to them this special training we hope to work out a co-ordinated scheme capable of rapid expansion to the whole country. The Wellesley College Training Camp will reproduce camp conditions exactly so that the students will understand precisely what they will meet in actual work. It is sometimes possible to obtain a house for a farm unit, and this, of course, simplifies the problem of the leader. But it is never safe to count on this. In many parts of the country a tent camp is the only way to provide housing for the workers in the neighborhood of their employment.

The course will last from eight to ten weeks, and the cost to the student will be \$50. Wellesley College is defraying the rest of the expenses. The instructors will include experts in all branches and the students are most carefully selected from women who have had either college training or executive experience.

In addition to this training camp Wellesley College also is running a farm of about 100 acres, owned by the college and not formerly cultivated. Three successive squads of girls who live in Wilder Hall, one of the smaller college buildings, and keep house for themselves cultivate the farm. The girls work in



GIRL FARMERS AT MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE. PHOTO BY E. L. WOLVEN.

squads of twenty each, under the direction of Professor Margaret Ferguson, of the Department of Botany.

While Wellesley College is thus coming forward to systematize the movement of women to the farms, Vassar College is lending its support largely to increasing the nursing efficiency of the country. Under the auspices of the National Council of Defense and the American Red Cross the Training Camp for Nurses was opened this summer at Vassar. Graduates of approved colleges are admitted to the course. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar, is president of the training camp organization and Herbert Elmer Mills, professor of economics, is dean of the faculty. The officers of the organization and the faculty include eminent physicians and educators who are specialists in the branches which form part of the course.

Four hundred and thirty college graduates enrolled for this course. They represent women's colleges and co-educational institutions in all parts of the country. Four o'clock in the morning finds the Vassar girls astir. They start at the hour of their own choice in order to get their work done while it is cool. A large motor truck, operated by one of their number, carries squads to and from the more distant fields. Their blue gingham overalls have won for them the name of "romperettes," bestowed by the nurses in the training school. North Hall, where they lodge and which has a great central hall, has been dubbed "The Academic Silo" by the professor of philosophy. As her special branch of this highly

specialized war work Bryn Mawr has turned to factory work this summer. In June the first group of students began a course of industrial supervision. During the first month the course consisted of labor problems, statistics and industrial experiences of the war and visits to industrial establishments, such as the Edgemoor munitions plant and the General Electric Company. On July 13 the students left for New England to spend the rest of the summer working in industrial establishments to which they have been introduced by the Secretary of War through his representatives. They will go back to the college in October and will devote two-thirds of their time to the theory of industrial supervision and one-third to practice in some special line of industrial management or welfare work.

The students of this course were graduated from college at least two years ago. Professor Susan M. Kingsbury is the director of the work, which is designed to fill the need for women supervisors of nutrition plants and other war industries. Mount Holyoke is making a record for all sorts of war work. During the summer the college is giving its equipment, library, scientific apparatus, lecture rooms and residence halls for the use of a school for women health officers. The undergraduates of Mount Holyoke have turned the twenty-eight acres of college ground into a model farm. Crops of eighteen varieties have been put in and an excellent harvest is expected. A cannery will occupy the girls later in the season, and they expect to put up 25,000 cans of vegetables. The girls rise at five o'clock and work six hours a day. The work on their own farm is not sufficient to satisfy their agricultural ambitions they hire out in the afternoons to farmers in the neighborhood. A large crop of thrift stamps has been the result of this latter endeavor. It is said also that higher education has taken a decided boom up Mount Holyoke way since the students have convinced the sceptical agriculturists of the region that "book learning" and muscle, not to mention "horse sense," are not incompatible.

"I don't know as their college does so much harm," admitted one employer somewhat grudgingly, "as long as they're good for suthin' afterward." More than a hundred Barnard undergraduates volunteered for farm-work before the close of the college term, and many of these girls are now attached to the Woman's Agricultural Camp at Bedford. Barnard has not run a farm exclusively its own, but has co-operated with the Woman's Land Army. Several of the new units of the Land Army are headed by Barnard students who made their novitiate as farmers in 1917.

A feature of the post-graduate work of the college is giving its equipment, library, scientific apparatus, lecture rooms and residence halls for the use of a school for women health officers. The undergraduates of Mount Holyoke have turned the twenty-eight acres of college ground into a model farm. Crops of eighteen varieties have been put in and an excellent harvest is expected. A cannery will occupy the girls later in the season, and they expect to put up 25,000 cans of vegetables. The girls rise at five o'clock and work six hours a day. The work on their own farm is not sufficient to satisfy their agricultural ambitions they hire out in the afternoons to farmers in the neighborhood. A large crop of thrift stamps has been the result of this latter endeavor. It is said also that higher education has taken a decided boom up Mount Holyoke way since the students have convinced the sceptical agriculturists of the region that "book learning" and muscle, not to mention "horse sense," are not incompatible.

Hunter College is another New York institution of learning whose students are devoting their vacations to Uncle Sam. The newest work undertaken at Hunter this summer is the instruction in X-ray photography intended for nurses and hospital assistants. A special course in X-ray photography is being held at Hunter, open to all women who are to serve in the canteens in France. The conferences are under the direction of Miss Virginia Gilderaleve, Dean of Barnard. Thirty-one workers were registered in the first conference.

Capable Women

Jottings About the Doings of the Fair Sex

PHILADELPHIA has a government factory in which every employe is a woman. The authorities of Coney Island prohibit women from bathing without stockings. Miss Ruth Chivis is now in Detroit investigating industrial conditions among female workers.

Women employed on Maryland farms are paid at the rate of \$15 a month and their board. Mary MacArthur, a Scotch woman, is a candidate for a seat in the British Parliament. During the month of June the Pennsylvania Railroad added 1,481 women to its working force. The Union Pacific Railroad will shortly try an experiment by using women to load freight cars.

Trade unions in Great Britain have shown enormous increases in feminine membership during the past year. One of the latest forms of war work for women is that of bee raising to increase the supply of honey. Women in Texas may vote in the primaries under a restricted suffrage act passed by the last session of the Legislature.

In England there are many women superintendents and overseers of munition factories with men working under them. The shortage of male help has made it imperative for New York city restaurant proprietors to engage women as managers. Hundreds of women in the South have joined egg clubs which enable them to purchase eggs at a reasonable price. England is short of women doctors and has sent out a call for women to take the places vacated by men called to the front. British women are doing great work in the present war and many of them are being utilized for tasks of soldiers behind the lines.

Wives of all municipal employes in Detroit who have been called away to the front will be given positions by the Mayor of that city. Nearly 3,000 women are now members of the trade union recently organized among employes of the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The Universal Shipyard at Houston, Texas, has a woman oakum spinner who works nine hours every day and buys liberty bonds from her \$10.50 a week.

While waiting to be called to testify in a government suit, Miss Olive Kidder, of Detroit, knitted a dozen pairs of socks for Uncle Sam's soldiers in France. Miss Louise Parker has been appointed Assistant City Engineer of Visalia, Cal. She only recently graduated as a civil engineer from the University of California. Of the thirty-seven mail carriers employed in the Highland Park (Mich.) post office, thirteen are women, all of whom have proved that they are just as efficient as men in delivering mail. Congress is devoting much attention to a bill which will, if it becomes a law, set a minimum wage to be paid women employed in the various industries of this country. Women with draughting training and experience may help in the Navy Department at Washington, in which there are openings for women skilled in this kind of work. The salary ranges from \$4 to \$25 a day. Under the new franchise law giving every one who has lived in Ireland six months the right to vote, thousands of women will be enabled to assert their rights with the ballot at the coming election. Returning from college and finding her father's deputy in the army, Miss Mary McCord, of Seymour, Ind., decided to take the job and was immediately sworn in as a deputy sheriff to assist her father in his duties. Mrs. Beale Drew, of Allston, Mass., has the distinction of being the first woman since the establishment of the British and Canadian recruiting mission in the United States to pass the physical examination for service in the woman's royal air force. Miss Beale Townsland, of Atlantic City, N. J., has been elected vice president of the National Association of Controllers and Accounting Officers. She is the only woman controller in the United States, having held this position in her home city for several years. Generals in the German army are afraid of the influence of women and have therefore banned them from taking any part in the warfare at the front. This is just the opposite of what is allowed by the women and allow them to do all kinds of work on the war front.

Excellent Hindu Dishes and How to Prepare Them

WE have taken one step toward practical and economical culinary when we interest ourselves in finding out how our housewives besides those of our own land and time have managed. The Hindus have much to teach us. Here are some recipes which the American cook would do well to try.

Kobbe. Boil a fine cabbage, press free from water and cut into slices. Take a few green onions previously boiled and chopped fine with pepper and salt, and mix together with the cabbage in a stew pan along with a little butter. Stir well together with a tablespoonful of stock and the juice of a lime. Stew gently for a few minutes and serve hot.

Dumpane. Stuff a boned chicken with a forcemeat made of boiled rice, fresh herbs, onions and hard boiled eggs. Braise gently over a clear fire.

Kulleah Yekhanee. Slice a quantity of lean mutton very fine and place in just enough water to cover. Add four ounces of cloves and ginger, one tablespoonful of sugar, two of lime juice and a little curry powder, with salt to taste. Stew till tender.

China Chilo. Mix with one pound of minced mutton one cupful of green peas cooked, one lettuce and one onion, chopped fine, salt, spoon of pepper, two of salt and two tablespoonfuls water. Simmer and serve with boiled rice.

Bengal Stew. One-half teaspoonful broth or gravy, one dessertspoonful anchovy sauce, one or two drops of lemon juice, one or two drops of tarragon, one or two drops of black pepper and salt to taste. Mix well and pour over cold food to eat up. Serve hot.

Guava Ice. Dissolve one-half pound of guava jelly with as little water as possible, mix in a pint of cream and freeze.

Belatee Muttur. Mix a quart of shelled peas with two tablespoonfuls of butter. Lay upon them in a deep saucpan a large, whole lettuce cut in slices, and half a dozen small onions split in two, also a sprig or two of mint.

Needless Nerves
Cure Them by a Dose of Good Common Sense.

NERVES are no longer fashionable. The time has passed when, should anything go wrong, mildy is permitted to throw dignity to the winds and in a peevish fit of temper disorganize the orbit of her daily life. It is a day of accomplishment, a time of achievement. No longer may we go our rithian woman way, trading on the feelings of other people, offending the sensibilities of our friends and neglecting to cultivate that poise and that perspective which will enable us to go forward in a helpful way in the world. But it must be borne in mind that there is a difference in nerves that is induced by temper and by lack of self-control and a condition of nerves that is brought about by strain and overwork. Perhaps the greatest fault of the too ambitious business woman is that she insists upon burning the candle at both ends. She refuses to realize that she is a person of flesh as well as of spirit, and in her effort to be in two places at the same time she so saps her vitality that she is a little wonder if her nerves get frayed and her physical and mental self out of gear. She found that she could not "get along with people." Here a sharp word from her quick tongue wounded a friend, there an unjust criticism hurt a coworker. And at last it came home to her that she was nothing more nor less than a nervous wreck. "One night after a hard day at the office," she said, "I went home and took a long walk. With all their troubles and worries and troubles, with all the successes and achievements and joys, and I had had my day in the routine of business life. "So I concentrated on other work that was the outgrowth of the work that I had given up. I allowed myself no more housework, and I have again found myself, for to many, and to take a place in the community that I knew was well worth my while. "I had been in my woman's way, a country as far as I humanly could."

VESTEE IS SMART.

Vestees may be made from any kind of material, and can be either a mere strip of corded silk or a gorgeous creation fashioned from cloth-of-gold or Chinese brocades. In some cases, these vests are really sleeveless tunics, which slip over the head and are to be worn with or without a jacket. An especially handsome tunic of this sort is one made from silk crepe in a Paisley design, joined under the arms by narrow strips trimmed with buttons. Such a garment is essentially for country club use. It is smart, easily fastened at home, and, in many respects, practical.