

In 1883, in response to another petition, the Trustees of Columbia, after much deliberation, passed a resolution to the effect that "a course of collegiate study, equivalent to the course given to young men in the college, should be given to such women as desired to avail themselves of it, to be pursued under the direction of the faculty of the college in accordance with certain principles and regulations." The practical outcome of this was that women might pursue the studies of the curriculum in any place and in any manner, except at Columbia, and twice a year receive the same examinations as the men.

Two years later the Trustees passed the following resolutions: "Any woman student that shall have pursued during four years, a course fully equivalent to that for which the same degree is conferred in the School of Arts, and shall have passed all examinations required, shall have conferred on her the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and furthermore such graduates may study for higher degrees under the direction of the Faculty and College."

This was an enormous concession, for few colleges other than co-educational, which admit women to the men's examinations, give a degree. The University of Cambridge gives to the women of Girton and Newnham a certificate stating that they have passed the same examination as the men. Oxford does the same with Lady Margaret, and Somerville Hall, and even Harvard, so quoted as the shining example of tolerance to women, gives to the graduates of the Harvard Annex only a "Degree Certificate," conferred by the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women."

All those who were interested in the woman's movement realized that it was not fair, either to the women or to the college, to give a degree for work which had been done without the aid of laboratories, reference libraries and daily instruction by professors. But having obtained permission to receive the degree, a number of energetic men and women undertook to make it possible for women to earn it.

About a year ago a memorial was presented to the Trustees asking approval of a plan to engage a building or rooms, with funds to be raised without the help of Columbia's treasury, and to invite such professors as were willing to undertake the extra work, to lecture to the women. The Trustees gave their consent, and a place is now provided, and the Columbia Annex or Barnard College, named after the late President, who was much interested in the movement, is ready to receive students.

This arrangement will last for four years. A number of influential men and women have promised a hundred dollars a year for that time to pay tuition expenses, for at first a small number of students is expected. At the end of that time Columbia College will pronounce its Annex a success or a failure as the case may be, and a further arrangement will be made.

About twenty-five women are now following the course and passing the winter and summer examination. All are enthusiastic over the idea of the Annex, and there is every probability that students will not be lacking if instruction is offered to them.

The women have two privileges now offered to them,

viz.: the use of the great library and reading room of the College, and the permission to meet once a month in Hamilton Hall and hold a Club-meeting.

The three great elms in the terrace in front of the school of Arts, are dotted for seven feet from the ground with scraps of paper, the fragmentary remains of notices of meetings of base-ball, rowing, literary, social, chess and banjo clubs, but never a word is seen about the "Palladisia." Nevertheless the young women who feel themselves endowed with the "gift of wisdom," have done good work during the year. Their topic of study has been "Noted French Women." Two essays have been presented at each meeting, and the time afterwards occupied with criticism and discussion.

So much has been done for the advancement of woman's education, that it seems probable that New York will soon take her rank among other cities as one which gives a fair chance to the women.

McGill News.

Science is taking an active interest in the Glee Club movement.

Mr. T. Middleton has been appointed Instructor in practical construction.

A. W. Strong, metallist for '88-'89, is now Prof. of Civil Engineering in the University of N.B. at Fredericton.

In the second year Murphy is President; Smart and McGregor are representatives on Sports and Reading Room committees.

The 2nd and 3rd years in Science have finished the island survey, and are now engaged making an elaborate survey of the grounds.

There is evidently to be a smart competition for the Model Prize. Already there have been headed in a steam engine, an electro dynamo and an electric car.

The following are the Officers of 4th year App. Sc.: President, Shuttleworth; Vice, Rexford; Sec'y., Mooney. Reading Room Committee, Reed and Evans.

The Science Faculty are elated over the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Workman, and expect to be able to put it in the front rank of institutions for the study of Practical Science.

In the competition for the Mechanical Model Prize, offered by Mr. W. E. Gown, two competitors have already entered, the models being a stationary steam engine and an electric dynamo.

The following exhibitions and prizes were announced in the Science faculty at a recent corporation meeting: British Association Exhibition, \$50.00, E. S. Mattice, 4th year. A special British Association prize to R. S. Lea, 4th year. A Scott Exhibition, \$66.00, to E. A. Stone, 3rd year. A British Association Exhibition, \$50.00, to P. H. LeRossignol, 2nd year. The Burland Chemistry Prize to P. H. LeRossignol, 2nd year.