

pense. But it is urged with considerable force that other schools spend far larger sums than we upon their social events. Let them do so if they will. *Is it best for us*,—is the question we have to settle. And truly it seems not best.

Scholarships for Women.

In announcing the awards of the three European fellowships of Bryn Mawr College President Thomas gave some interesting facts regarding fellowships and scholarships which she has been collecting of late. Out of the twenty-three colleges and universities in the United States which give graduate work leading to a Ph. D. degree, sixteen admit men and women. Bryn Mawr and Wellesley admit women only, and Clark, Princeton and Johns Hopkins men only. In Johns Hopkins women are admitted to the Medical School, but nowhere else. In 1898-99 the number of women studying in these schools reached 1021, or twenty-seven per cent of the total number of graduate students in the country. This is an increase from the thirteen per cent of 1889-90, which shows what the last eight years have done for the higher education of women. The change as to fellowships and scholarships is even more remarkable. When Bryn Mawr was opened in 1885 there was no fellowship in America opened to women and no fellowship open to men which was exclusively for European study. There are now 319 scholarships, of a value from \$100 to \$400, and fifty of which are exclusively for women; two foreign scholarships, one of which must go to a woman; eighty-one resident fellowships of \$400 and over, eighteen of which are for women only, and twenty-four foreign fellowships of \$500 and over, one-half of which are exclusively for women.

The following clipped from a leading American paper will have an interest for all our readers.

President Schurman.

A well-rounded man has two sides, equally important—the contemplative and the practical—his times of retirement from the world for study and meditation, and his period of active work among men. The president of Cornell University is a man of unusual ability, forceful and progressive, “one of those Canadians who have done honor to their country under another flag.”

Jacob Gould Schurman (pronounced in Canada as if spelled Skurman) was born at Freetown, Prince Edward Island, May 22, 1854, and is descended from an old Dutch family that came to New Amsterdam (New York) about the middle of the seventeenth century. His grandfather was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1782, and carried by his father—an unbending Tory—to the British provinces when two years old. The subject of this sketch lived on his father's