

residence for the college, whose large endowment of nearly \$1,500,000 is being in great part retained by its trustees as a basis for more extended operations than those of the present "School of Mines." Still it is well adapted to its use, and has been admirably arranged. Three of its long rooms, like the wards of a hospital, but with tables and shelves instead of beds, are fitted up as working laboratories in which a hundred and twenty students may at once pursue qualitative and quantitative analysis. Another room in the basement is furnished with furnaces and other appliances for assaying in the dry way. Another is arranged for drawing, and there are several plainly furnished but commodious class rooms. One of the rooms is devoted to the collection of minerals, which is very neatly arranged in flat cases, with abundant illustrations of crystalline forms interspersed. Another contains the collections of geology and palæontology, in great part consisting of the private cabinet of Professor Newberry, and especially rich in the flora of the coal period, and in illustrations of the ores and other economic products of America.

The staff of Columbia College consists of eighteen Professors, lecturers, and assistants, representing the subjects of mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, botany, mathematics, mechanics, physics, geology and palæontology, assaying and drawing. Its course extends over three years, and embraces the work necessary to qualify for practical operations in mineral surveying, mining, metallurgy and practical chemistry. Students are required on entrance to pass an examination in algebra, geometry and trigonometry. Though it has been in operation on its present basis only for a few years, it had in its last catalogue 109 students, the greater part of whom, on attaining to the degree of "Engineer of Mines" or "Bachelor of Philosophy," will go out as practical workers in mines and manufactories. An important feature of the course is that students are expected in the vacation to visit mines and metallurgical and chemical establishments, and to report thereon and make illustrative collections; while during the session short excursions are made to machine shops and metallurgical establishments in and near the city. It is probable that Columbia College is little cared for or thought of by the greater part of the busy multitudes of New York; yet if a map of the city were made on the principle of the missionary maps, but illustrating the places where true industrial progress is being pro-