

and scientific nature, and everything that can encourage original research is supplied to the students. After completing the four years' course they are permitted to return to the laboratories and make use, free of charge, of the charts, books, microscopes and other instruments, for the continuation of their work. It will be readily seen how valuable this advantage is, for many of the instruments are costly, and the students thus have all the benefit of a private laboratory of their own, not to mention the ready assistance of Dr. Gregory.

The third glory of Barnard lies in the opportunities she offers to graduate students. Columbia under President Low, while continually improving her undergraduate department and doing away with the stigma which rested upon it, has seen more and more clearly the advantages which a large city offers for true university work. She has done more than perceive these advantages; she has availed herself of them. Now every advance on the part of Columbia is an advance for Barnard, and that the latter has not been behindhand in realizing such improvements, her graduate courses testify. It has been the aim of the college to have the university work on a co-educational basis. Mrs. Alfred Meyer, one of the trustees, in a paper read before the National Council of Women, touched on this very point. "How can [graduate] work be repeated?" she asked. "How can the precious hours of a really advanced teacher be spent in repeating his lectures to women, or if not repeated, how can double staffs of really advanced teachers be secured for the university? I will answer that the university work that can be repeated separately for women cannot be real university work, rather but a faint shadow of it. But it seems to me that co-education means quite another thing as it is applied to university work. The spectacle of university lectures attended by mature men and women can raise no greater horror than that of the usual evening lectures, where men and women, having purchased their tickets, sit by one another simply and naturally. It is the same thing precisely, only the word co-education never happens to appear." This paper was read in 1891; and now, in 1894, Barnard points to nineteen graduate students pursuing courses for higher degrees, while one by one the old barriers are falling, and the graduate lecture-rooms of Columbia are opening to well trained students from Barnard, Vassar, Smith and Bryn Mawr.

NO DORMITORY SYSTEM.

It has been urged that, just as Barnard shares the advantages and honors of Columbia, so she loses, like her, that true college life which can only come with the dormitory system. This is no doubt true, in a sense, and no one knows it better than any one who wishes to write of Barnard. There are no picturesque details to seize upon, such as the pretty rooms, afternoon teas, etc., that make life so pleasant at Vassar, Bryn Mawr or Wellesley. But consider what Barnard offers in exchange. In the first place, she performs that oft-mentioned feat, the filling of a "long felt want." Many parents are willing to give their daughters every advantage of higher education, but do not care to send them away from home; and they are not so far wrong, either. Too often a young girl, removed from the mother's care in her formative years, loses the graces, the womanliness which only home can give; she loses, in short, the loveliest period of her girlhood. Mrs. Mary Putnam Jacobi frankly declares that the girl who is able unadvised to oversee her own health is a "prig," save in exceptional cases. She further declares that "a girl thrown into a mass of several hundred students is subject to a constant nervous strain, which, indeed, may be borne by the robust and healthy, but to which the nervous and delicate too often succumb. * * * 'It is natural,' says Goethe somewhere, 'for boys to wear uniform. It is equally unnatural for girls to do so, for they are not destined to live or act in masses, but each is to be the center of a home.'"

In such circumstances a girl may become what men call "clubbable," but her exile from her family will cause her to lose touch with it. In many cases she will look upon the world with eyes dimmed by unceasing study or with vision narrowed by too complete an association with other college girls, for if it is true that it is not good for man to be alone, it is just as true for woman. And here is Barnard's province. Not only does she leave girls in their homes during the formative period, but she brings their minds into quickening competition with the minds of men. None of the objectionable features of co-education is to be noted in this affiliated college, but there are plainly all of its advantages. The men who teach at Barnard have acknowledged the benefits which they have received from their work; and the students in turn cannot too gratefully confess their sense of the wisdom which inspired an arrangement that gives the complementary impulse of "a man's way of thinking" to their intelligence.

But it must not be inferred from the absence of dormitories that Barnard students have no common social life. No one who has seen the average Barnard girl at play will accuse her of lack of college spirit. Long before she dons the cap and gown (for only

seniors are dignified by these adjuncts) she enters into the sports and festivities that are dear to every collegian. The fraternity idea came early to Barnard and was hailed with enthusiasm.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Initiation into "Kappa Kappa Gamma" is one of the highest honors, socially considered, which the students can bestow on one another. This fraternity, which is the largest one composed of women, was organized in 1870 at Monmouth, Illinois, and now numbers four hundred and fifty active members and more than sixteen hundred alumnae, of whom Julia Ward Howe is one. Its dainty pin, a golden key, is worn by twenty-five Barnard girls, fourteen of whom are graduates. The chapter Beta Epsilon is a very strong and enthusiastic one and from its very nature is likely to remain so; for it has decided to be as informal and friendly as possible, and even in the realm of private theatricals, to which it is vowed, it has bravely adhered to this decision. When it becomes necessary for the actors to learn their parts, there is usually rebellion. The fun of it all lies in the impromptu nature of the performances and the ingenuity of the devices for providing scenery, costumes, etc. During the past two years, however, the custom has been originated of giving one play to which the whole body of students are invited. This performance is more elaborate than the others, and the actors who take part are more business-like than those in the less formal plays, though they cannot be more energetic.

Another annual event is the celebration of the "Eleusinian Mysteries." These are held by the freshman class just before the end of college, and by the same class, now become sophomores, at the opening of the next college year in October. On the latter occasion the incoming class is respectfully requested to be present; and while, as the name indicates, the nature of the "Mysteries" is an inviolable secret, it may be hinted that they are well calculated to foster the love of the verdant novice for her college and the upper-class women.

There are several organizations of a social and literary character. The "Novel Club" was originated by the junior class of last year. At each meeting a chapter of a story written in turn by a member appointed by a committee is read to the club. The author is not named, and at the close of the meeting folded ballots are handed in to the committee, each member inscribing the name of the person whom she believes to be the writer of that particular chapter. At the end of the year the person who has made the greatest number of correct guesses receives the completed book. The "Hap Hazard Club," as its name suggests, is a purely social society and, like the "Novel," is a class organization.

Of a more serious nature is the "Undergraduate Association." The idea of this league of all the undergraduate students was taken from Bryn Mawr. It fills an important place in the college life by regulating all matters which affect the student body as a whole. It is the proudest boast Barnard can make that no disciplinary measures have yet been enacted by the faculty. But, lest some contingency should hereafter arise, the "Undergraduate Association" has appointed a "Self-Government Committee," also after the Bryn Mawr model, which will, if it is ever necessary, make all requisite rules for the government of the students. Both the Association and its committee are of very recent creation, and as yet there has been little opportunity to judge of their powers. The chief act of the Association during the present year was the tendering of a reception to the graduating class, a social event in Barnard's history that is second only to the Class Day of her first graduates.

Barnard has begun to make herself felt in a literary way. Her *Annual*, the first number of which was published last Spring, gives promise of developing into the regulation college journal, being filled with bright, well written articles that are of more or less interest to outsiders and possess a fascination for those connected with the college.

There is another point that renders Barnard unique, and though it is not as much a source of pride as the features mentioned above, it is the cause of great amusement to her friends. The college was audacious enough to start with nothing but pledges of five thousand dollars a year, and that amount assured for only four years; and ever since she has been striving to solve the problem of how to live on next to nothing a year. To be sure, she has received generous help, so that her yearly expenses have been met and she has never remained in debt after the end of the fiscal year. In addition, she has received \$35,000 toward an endowment fund, the executors of the Fayerweather estate have promised \$100,000, and an unknown friend has offered \$100,000 for a building fund; but the college has pressing needs, one of which is an assured income that will enable her to enlarge her departments as her students grow more numerous. The tuition fee is so moderate (\$150 a year) that it is hardly to be compared with the cost of educating each student. When Columbia moves to her new site at Morningside Park, Barnard will also need grounds and buildings; but on the whole her

HOW IT IS SUPPORTED.