

Educational Department.**Women In College.**

At a recent meeting of the trustees of Columbia College, in this city, a petition signed by 1,009 persons was presented, asking the trustees to consider how best to extend, with as little delay as possible, to such properly qualified women as may desire it, the benefits of education in the college, by admitting them to lectures and examinations.

The petitioners made no demand for what was designated co-education. Several letters were read from eminent advocates of the education of women in England, showing what had been done for them at Cambridge and other English universities.

The manner of granting the privileges desired, is held of little importance with those who advocate the more thorough education of women. On this point, according to President Barnard, "the thing which they do actually propose to themselves is to secure for women opportunities for an educational culture as large and liberal as is provided for the other sex. Since the only institutions which afford this culture have hitherto been monopolized by men, and since it is not possible, either morally or economically, to create similar institutions for women exclusively, we make the reasonable demand that women shall be received into the existing institutions—that is, that co education will exist as a resultant fact, though not as an object sought for its own sake.

A general willingness is expressed to be governed by circumstances in adopting a plan for this collegiate training of women. It is said that if there are any who object to the arrangement under which, as at University College, London, and at the Boston, Cornell and Michigan universities, in this country, young men and young women receive instruction in the same class-rooms, at the same hours, their scruples may be removed by following here, the plan of the Harvard "Annex" and holding the exercises of the classes separately. The faculty of the college also, it is understood, are ready for either plan, although the second would impose upon them an unnecessary amount of labor. A large correspondence has recently been carried on by persons here interested in the subject to ascertain the results of women being received

freely into college classes with men. Four of the colleges at Cambridge are open without restriction to the Newnham and Girton students. From these, as well as from London University, Durham, and other foreign institutions, there have come reports of unqualified satisfaction.

Statements of the same import are received from American colleges, of which one-half of the entire number admit women to all their privileges.

—Observer.

Education and Crime.**REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECTS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.**

The statistics of every country, where education is compulsory and universal, demonstrate that juvenile crime may be nearly, if not quite, exterminated by a rigorous enforcement of juvenile education.

The training of a child from eight to fourteen years generally determines whether or not he is to be a criminal.

The Grand Duchy of Baden, by a rigorous enforcement of such a law for seven years, according to their carefully-prepared statistics, reduced crime in that Duchy fifty-one per cent, and pauperism twenty-five per cent.

Our Board of Education has not pretended to a rigorous enforcement of the compulsory education law, but they have given some enforcement to it, employing twelve agents of truancy to look after the truants in over one hundred and fifty thousand children. Their labors, imperfect as they have been, have had a most remarkable effect in reducing juvenile crime in this city.

For the five years immediately preceding the enactment of the compulsory education, there were 6,105 arrests of juvenile delinquents in this city, being an average of 1,221 per year.

The total arrests of juvenile delinquents for the last five years, under the enforcement of this law, have been 4,341, or an average of 868 per year and for the last year only 717. This, considering the larger population of the city now than then, is a decrease in juvenile crime of thirty-six per cent, and is an annual saving to the city in future criminal expenses of many times the entire cost of enforcing this law.

A single agent has, in the last year, by direct arrest of the Italian truants, and by his moral influence in inducing others of them to go to school without arrest, added eleven

hundred to the attendance of that class of children alone.

The labors of this single agent have relieved the tax-payers of this city of more expense for pauperism and crime springing from this class of our population than the entire expense of the whole truancy department.

If the Board of Education will rigorously enforce this law according to its letter and spirit, and provide a school for the delinquents that are too incorrigible to put into the present schools, and yet not bad enough to send to the House of Refuge, it is entirely feasible to reduce in this city this class of criminals, not thirty-six per cent, but ninety per cent, and so quite close up the recruiting dens for the band of young thieves and cut-throats that now infest the city.

For the relief of tax-payers and for the reform of society, the truancy department of the Board of Education, imperfectly administered as it is, is yet, according to its cost, by far the most valuable branch of the entire public educational system of the city. —DEXTER A. HAWKINS in *New York Observer*.

Weather Report.

During February, 1883, there were 5 days during which rain and snow fell and an aggregate of 1.81 in. of water, 13 clear and 9 cloudy days.

The mean temperature for the month was 33.14°. Highest daily mean temperature for the month 52°, on the 28th. Lowest daily mean 11°, on the 5th.

Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock P. M. 40°. Highest temperature for the month 59°, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 28th. Lowest temperature 3°, at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 5th.

Frosts occurred on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 23rd, 24th and 25th. One and a half inch snow on the 13th; three inch snow on the 14th. All disappeared by the 18th.

The prevailing winds for the month were from the North during 16 days, South 8 days, S. W. 4 days.

During Feb., 1882, there were 13 rainy and snowy days, and 9.06 in. of water, 3 clear and 12 cloudy days.

Mean temperature for the month 36.99°. Highest daily, 46°, on the 27th. Lowest daily, 21°, on the 18th.

T. PEARCE

Eola, Or., March 1, 1883.

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