

who has brought this institution into the highest state of efficiency almost without extraneous aid. The college has an admirable building, which is eminent among English educational structures for the excellence of its arrangements for heating and ventilation; and in many respects it resembles the great American colleges like Vassar and Wellesley, except that it receives young girls and gives them a preparatory education, so that it embraces all grades of classes from those of an ordinary school up to those preparing for the honour B.A. of the University of London, to which its students go up for their degrees. The class studying for the B.A. at the time of my visit was only twelve in number, the greater part of the students being content to pass in some of the previous examinations. Last year it sent up eight successful candidates for the B.A. and fifteen for the intermediate, formerly known as the first B.A. examination. Its teachers are ladies, some of them graduates of London, and the whole establishment is pervaded with an air of refinement and Christian influence quite different from that in ordinary colleges for men. The students do not board together in the college, but in separate houses, each under the care of a lady recognized by the college, and capable of superintending the studies of the students, or having a tutor for that purpose. Other colleges of this kind, though not so large as that at Cheltenham, are conducted on similar principles, and a large number of the students who annually take degrees of the University of London are from institutions of this class.

The third method, which may be characterized as intermediate or eclectic, is that pursued at Girton and Newnham Colleges, Cambridge; Somerville and Lady Margaret Halls, Oxford, the Women's Department of Owens College, Manchester, and the classes of the Edinburgh Ladies' Educational Association. As existing at Cambridge and Oxford, which have taken the lead in this method, it is merely a development of the same system of separate colleges attached to the University, which is pursued in the education of men. Colleges for women come in as an ordinary feature in such an arrangement; and as it is usual for male students to pursue the greater part of their studies in their colleges under tutors, and to take advantage of intercollegiate or university lectures only to a limited extent, it naturally follows that the same rule should apply to the colleges for women.