

university examinations (I believe), but give an opportunity to society women and girls who could not undertake a regular college course, to follow up some definite study on leaving school. They have doubtless encouraged others, as they encouraged me, to go on to a college course, having once tasted the delight of voluntary after-school study.

Crossing the Tweed, we note the Edinburgh Ladies Association for organizing lectures to women in connection with *Edinburgh University*, in 1868, the fact that in November, 1869, five ladies matriculated at Edinburgh, but were not permitted to proceed to a degree, and that in 1894, acting upon the Ordinance of the University Commissioners in 1892, Edinburgh admitted women to its degrees. In 1878, *St. Andrew's University* established an L.L.A. degree for women, which many have since obtained. In 1883, *Queen Margaret College at Glasgow* was founded, in connection with the Glasgow University Faculty of Arts, and all the Glasgow degrees are now open to women. From the *Times* of January 10th, 1896, we learn that during 1895, of 2,836 matriculated students at Edinburgh, 167 were women, 160 of whom were in Arts, 5 in Music, and 2 in Science.

Crossing St. George's Channel, we note that the new *Royal University of Ireland* admitted its first nine girl graduates in 1884 to the B.A. degree. *Victoria College, Belfast*, has sent up a good contingent to this University. Under its Principal, Mrs. Byers, it has grown from a girls' school into a most important centre of Irish higher education.

In Wales, we note *Aberdare Hall, Cardiff*, opened in 1885, under the charge of the Hon. Isabel Bruce (now Mrs. Russell), daughter of Lord Aberdare, the energetic worker in the higher education cause after whom it was called.

Summing up, eight of the ten British Universities, —London, Durham, Victoria, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen St. Andrew's and the University of Ireland,—now admit women to their degrees. In 1895, a Committee of the Council of Oxford University was appointed to consider the desirability of granting degrees to women. March 3rd, 1896 is fixed as the date for submitting the matter to Congregation. There is some danger that Cambridge which, 20 years ago, was acting as pioneer in the movement for extending the advantages of academic education to women, should be the last to bestow, upon them the traditional recognition of their work. Four memorials, one signed by 2,088 members of the Senate, and one by 1,172 students of Girton and Newnham are now before the Council of the Senate, strongly urging the admission of women to the Cambridge degree. With this latest intelligence from the *Times* of February 21st, 1896, I end our story.

What can be said as to actual results of this higher education?

Random statements as to its adverse results on the health and consequently on the usefulness of women have been made. In order to test these, a mass of statistics were gathered in 1887, by means of questions addressed to Oxford and Cambridge students, comparing each with the sister nearest in age to herself who had not been to college, *i.e.*, who had had with that exception the same heredity and environment. The fact has thus been satisfactorily established that there is nothing in university education specially injurious to the constitution of women, or involving greater strain than they can ordinarily bear without injury.

As for positive results, college education, by qualifying the woman teacher as she was never qualified before, has won her a status hitherto enjoyed only by the exceptionally gifted; and has asserted that for women also education is a science, and teaching a learned profession, not a mere trade. Statistics of Newnham College in November, 1894, showed that of its 720 past students, 374 were teaching, mainly at the high schools. Not only are college women doing what women have done hitherto better than it has been done before; they are shaping new careers for women. Not to speak of the medical woman or the woman journalist, we may note feminine contributions to the organization of philanthropy, as, for instance, in the Women's University Settlement at Southwark, or the valuable chapters by Miss Clara Collet, M.A. Lond., in Mr. Charles Booth's "Life and Labor of the London Poor." In the field of pure scholarship again, Aberdeen has lately recognized the researches in classical archaeology of Miss Jane Harrison of Newnham, by making her an Hon. LL.D. Above all, experience shows that college women do not constitute a class by themselves, out of sympathy with the rest of the community, but take their place among their sisters as daughters, wives and mothers, who are thoroughly efficient because thoroughly trained labourers towards all that we all believe to be our highest good.

A DAY IN LONDON.

In this age of travel and books of travel, when, either by means of the accounts of others or through his own observation, everyone has some knowledge of all the important countries and cities of the world, it may appear superfluous to write for a journal like the FORTNIGHTLY, a paper with the above heading; nevertheless, to those undergraduates who may be contemplating a visit to the Old World, as a suggestion of how time, when limited, may be husbanded,