

of Girton, Lady Stanley of Alderley, and others, and on the mantelpiece, the silver cup won in a tennis match with Newnham. During my visit, this meal was interrupted by an alarm of fire, and a stampede, followed by laughter along the corridor and speedy return. The summons had merely been a test of the fire-brigade's readiness to go into action. Lectures in Cambridge by University and college lecturers, and in 14 lecture rooms at Girton by the resident staff and some 30 visiting lecturers fill the morning, and to these no outsiders, not even members of the College Committee admitted. Lunch is served from 12 to 3. Then comes recreation and exercise till afternoon tea in their own rooms; each student finds a charm in boiling her own kettle, "for myself and a chosen friend or two." Dinner is at 6 or 6.30, and all lights are out at 10 o'clock after an evening of diligent study.

Three points of contrast between Girton and other Cambridge colleges struck me: its portals and dining hall served throughout by the "neat-handed Phillis"; the tasteful decoration of both private and public rooms with chrysanthemums in profusion; and, in contradistinction to such mellowed tomes as those of Trinity College, the modern character of the volumes in its Library, to which Mr. Ruskin had just presented his "Songs of Tuscany."

The germ of *Newnham College* was a house for five students, of which Miss Clough took charge in October, 1871. Its South (or Old) Hall was opened under her in 1875; Sidgwick (or North) Hall in 1880; and Clough Hall in 1888. Newnham College was incorporated in 1880. These three halls stand on some $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and are connected by covered corridors. They contain nine lecture and class rooms, and accommodate about 150 students besides the Staff. Each student has one room. Its Library contains over 8,000 volumes. The foundress, Anne Jemima Clough (1820-1892), is commemorated by the fine bronze gates subscribed for by over 500 past and present students, and presented to the college on November 3, 1894. Mrs. Henry Sidgwick is the present Principal; and the vice-principals, each in charge of a Hall, are Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the late Premier, Miss Stephen and Miss M. E. Rickett, a 25th Wrangler. Students are not admitted under 18, and the average age for entrance is 21 or 22; they must have passed an entrance examination or its equivalent, and, as a rule, only those reading for a Tripos, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honors, can reside at Newnham for more than two years. The complete course involves residence for either three or four years. As at Girton, instruction is given partly by resident lecturers, partly in the ordinary university lectures. The charges for board, lodging and tuition (not including examination fees) is from £25 a term,

the terms being eight or nine weeks. Several scholarships, some of as much as £50 a year, are given.

The total number of past and present students is 999. In November, 1894, the Principal was able to report that Newnham stood third on the list of colleges in Cambridge, second to Trinity and St. John's only in the number of its students who had taken honors, and fourth on the list of colleges for first classes.

But although, last year, 112 of the university professors, university readers and university and college lecturers at Cambridge had opened their lectures to women (*i.e.*, to Girton and Newnham students, and to others living in Cambridge with parents and guardians, who are "out-students" at Newnham), no woman can as yet write "B.A. Cantab" after her name. They are admitted to university examinations, and receive certificates accordingly, but their names are published in a separate list, showing what places or classes they would have taken in the Tripos had they been men. As Sir William Dawson said in his lecture to the Delta Sigma Society in December, 1894: "There is something pathetic in this injustice, and in the meekness with which it has been borne. Year by year, the women have gone up for the same examinations with the men, and have proved themselves their equals, even in the mathematical Tripos, but they have been denied the distinction for which they have worked so well, though the University cannot refuse to grant its certificates of passing and honors. Yet the women have their revenge, for the policy of exclusion has caused it to come to pass, that instead of falling into the position of mere partial students, they go up for honors and take them, so that all the world knows that the average standing of the women is higher than that of the men, and that the greater number of the men who go out with the poll B.A. are inferior to the women who receive no degree."

The Newnham statistics quoted above, and the fact that all the principal subjects for which honors are offered at the University are taken up by some women, is even more significant of the serious aims and efforts of women students than even such brilliant successes as those of Miss Ramsay (Mrs. Montagu Butler) of Girton, who took the first place in the Classical Tripos of 1887, and of Miss Fawcett of Newnham, who came out "above the senior wrangler" in 1890.

We turn to a University that does not refuse the "guinea's stamp" to its gold, and women must feel proud of the fact that its degrees are reckoned the hardest of all British degrees to obtain. At London, the intellectual equality is so absolute, that one hears of the examiner in an important honors examination, asking, after he had sent in his returns, which of the papers he had just marked were written by women.