

(published four years after the "Princess") :— "Tennyson shows us the woman when she takes her stand on the false masculine ground of intellect, working out her own moral punishment by destroying in herself the tender heart of flesh.....She falls from pride to sternness, from sternness to sheer inhumanity." Culture of the right kind need not have this result, was the answer then. It has not had it, is the answer now; when we can show that instead of taking woman out of her own place into a place she could never fill so well, it actually aids her in adorning her own place and in fulfilling her peculiar duties as the "home-maker."

Not with a rebuke, still less with a scoff, did the poet meet the new aspirations of women 50 years ago. His thought remains as true as ever; his warning is not altogether unneeded now. His poetical embodiment of both truth and warning was a happy inauguration of the whole British movement for higher education.

One year later, on May 1st, 1848, the first English college for women was opened, Frederick Denison Maurice being one of its founders. This was *Queen's College*, Harley Street, London, incorporated in 1853.

History repeats itself. A ladies' association organizing classes, lectures and examinations, by university professors, but not at the University, gradually working on to a college for women and admission to university lectures and degrees,—such is the sequence of events at *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *London* and *Edinburgh*. We take the story as it concerns the first three, and the reader must decide which university has been foremost in the enterprise since the one that formed the first residential college for women is likely to be the last in admitting them to its degrees.

As early as 1865, some lectures and classes for women were organized at *Oxford*, but its "Association for Promoting Higher Education of Women" was not formed till 1878, or officially recognized till 1893. In October, 1879, two residential colleges for women were opened: *Somerville Hall* and *Lady Margaret Hall*.

*Somerville Hall* (now *Somerville College*) consists of three groups of buildings occupying three acres, and accommodating 65 students. They must satisfy the Principal on entrance that their attainments are such as will enable them to benefit by the course of study, and must obtain special permission each term to continue in residence, if they do not take the University examinations. The total charge for board, lodging and tuition (not including the University fees) is from £86 to £92 a year. Miss A. Maitland is the Principal.

*Lady Margaret Hall* accommodates about 40 students, and unlike *Somerville College*, which is "strictly

undenominational," it is on Church of England principles. Students must be over 16, and must have passed an entrance examination, or its equivalent. Each, as at *Somerville*, has one room. The charges are £75 a year for board and lodging, with about £24 a year for tuition in addition. Miss Wordsworth is the Principal. Various scholarships are given both at *Somerville* and at *Lady Margaret*.

A third college, *St. Hugh's Hall*, accommodating 25 students, was founded in 1886, on Church of England principles, like *Lady Margaret*. Its charges are from £45 to £65 a year, with £15 to £25 for tuition also, and its Principal is Miss Moberly. Besides these colleges, some smaller houses for students have been lately opened at *Oxford*.

Though it does not as yet actually confer its degrees on women, *Oxford* offers them many advantages for special study, and admits them to most of the classes held by University and College lecturers even if they do not offer themselves for public examinations. Those who take the full course for the B.A. are required to conform to all University regulations as to residence, terms of study, etc. and "their names are published in the same manner as those of the men." The Honors Moderations and final Honor Schools of Mathematics, Science and Modern History were opened to them in February, 1884, and in 1894 all the other examinations except those for medical degrees, besides an Honor Examination in Modern Languages for women only.

The first lectures and classes for women at *Cambridge* were formed in 1870, the same year that the Ladies' Educational Association at *Montreal* was organized. The *Cambridge Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women* dates from October, 1873.

Four years earlier, in October, 1869, a residential college for women at *Hitchin* was opened, which was moved to its present abode some three miles from *Cambridge*, and incorporated as *Girton College* on July, 20th 1872. This is the oldest and one of the largest residential colleges for women in England. As the copy of its latest report expected for many weeks past has not yet reached me, my statistics are less complete than I could wish. But vivid impressions of a bright little visit paid to its Mistress, Miss Welsh, in November, 1890, remain with me. Unlike *Somerville* and *Newnham Colleges*, it consists of one imposing Gothic building, designed to extend all round its quadrangle in time, with a fine peal of bells in its square tower. It accommodates about 150 students, each of whom has two rooms. At 8 a.m. the Mistress reads prayers, the psalms for the day, and collects from the Liturgy. All then adjourn for breakfast to the great hall with its high table for the staff, its portraits of Miss Emily Davies, foundress