

Nugent; and poor Miss Letitia Dawson has been at death's door with neuralgia, and I've never once gone to see her!"

"I won't attempt to catalogue my shortcomings, but they are full as numerous as yours," Marie said. "Sunday-school, singing-class, Dorcas, district visiting, everything neglected. Even my poor scrap of garden is overgrown with weeds; and dear little Pet, my lark, died, I believe, for want of proper attention and notice. Oh, I feel like a wretch!"

"I must shake off this lethargy, Kitty, and free myself from this waking dream of useless sorrow," Marie said to her faithful old nurse that night. "Many unperformed duties and heavy responsibilities lie at my door. I have the means of doing a great deal of good in the world, and for long, long months I have been an idle and unfaithful steward. You know, Kitty, ever since Cousin Denny's death I am the owner of Hervey's Hollow."

"And who has a better right to it, Miss Marie dear? Who'll be kinder to the poor and the aged, or trate the tenants fairer than yourself, dear heart? and it's Heaven that'll shower blessings on you for all the

good you'll soon be aafter doing, for the snug new cottages you'll build, and the new roof you'll put on the school-house, not to mention laving the poor birds alone," said Kitty, with an energy that more than atoned for the idiomatic awkwardness of her words. "Shure, and Hervey's Hollow couldn't have a better masher than Miss Marie. And to think," she added, under her breath, "that but for Mr. Ilion and his head-strongness in going out in that boat, she might never have had her rights till the day of her death."

Kitty, in common with many of her countrywomen, had an idea that there was always some conspiracy on foot to keep people out of their "rights," and that her young lady had hitherto been very hardly used.

Marie accepted her faithful old nurse's hints, and mentally resolved to follow them up with many other improvements at Hervey's Hollow. And as she lay down to sleep that night she realised for the first time how pleasant it is to have wealth; nor did she forget to pray that she might be enabled to make good use of the riches that had come to her so sadly and unexpectedly.

END OF CHAPTER THE FOURTEENTH.

## DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS FOR WOMEN.



LITTLE more than a year ago we gave some account in this Magazine of the higher examinations then open to women in Great Britain and Ireland,\* and yet so rapid has been the increase in liberality of thought and earnestness of endeavour as regards the education of women, that our paper of February, 1878, is already behind the age; and we have now to deal not with high certificate examinations, but with actual degrees and diplomas for the gentler sex. It is indeed a wonderful sign of the times that one of our Universities has thrown open all its degrees to women, while other Universities and Colleges are granting diplomas and degree-certificates. And it is already sufficiently clear that no new University will be founded in Great Britain or Ireland which does not provide to a considerable extent for the examination on equal grounds of female as well as male candidates for degrees.

In our present paper we have to deal principally with the examination for degrees in the several faculties of Arts, Music, Law, Science, and Medicine at the University of London; with the examinations for the

diploma of Literate in Arts (L.A.) at St. Andrews' University, Scotland; and with the Trinity College, London, examinations for the diplomas of L.A. and L.Mus. (Licentiate in Arts and Music); while some further mention must be made of the degree-certificates of Girton College and Newnham Hall, Cambridge, already briefly mentioned in the paper previously referred to.

On the 4th of March, 1878, a supplemental charter was granted to the University of London, empowering the Senate to admit women to degrees in all the several faculties. As a result of this the General and Special examinations for women previously in force were done away with, and female candidates are now admitted to the ordinary matriculation examination, and after the stipulated interval are eligible for the first degree examination in either of the faculties. All those, however, who have already passed the general examination for women are admissible under the same conditions as matriculated candidates to the degree examinations.

And now before going any further it will be well to state, for the guidance of all women seeking degrees, that the University of London has one great distinguishing feature: it is an examining body alone, and except in the faculty of Medicine, the acquisition of a degree depends solely on the work of a candidate at the appointed examinations, there being no regulations as to course of study, hours of work, attendance at lectures, &c. The candidate for a degree, therefore, at London University has none of the ordinary impediments in her way; the examinations having been passed, and the statutory fees having been

\* "Higher Examinations for Women:" CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, February, 1878.

paid (£12 only for graduation as Bachelor), the degree is obtained. It is evident, therefore, that to women such a University holds out advantages and inducements of no mean order. On the other hand, however, it would not be fair to omit to state that the examinations present considerable difficulty; a pass degree at London demanding much more varied and advanced knowledge than at Oxford or Cambridge.

There are two examinations for matriculation at London University in each year: one commencing on the second Monday in January, and the other on the last Monday in June. These are held not only at the University of London, but also, under special arrangement, in other parts of the United Kingdom and in the Colonies. Candidates are required to send to the Registrar of the University at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination a certificate showing that they have completed their sixteenth year. The fee for this examination is £2.

The examination is conducted by means of printed papers, and candidates are not approved by the examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects:—

1. Latin, including one Latin subject previously selected from the works of Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero, Ovid; questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected; short and easy passages for translation from books *not* previously selected; Latin Grammar and easy Latin Composition.
2. Any two of the following languages:—Greek, French, German, and either Sanskrit or Arabic. The Greek includes one Greek subject, previously selected (one book of either Homer or Xenophon), with questions in Grammar, and questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. The papers in French, German, Sanskrit, and Arabic include passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.
3. The English Language, English History and Modern Geography; the English History being limited to the end of the seventeenth century.
4. Mathematics, including Arithmetic: Algebra—Elementary Rules, Simple Equations, and Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; and the first four books of Euclid.
5. Natural Philosophy, comprising elementary questions in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Heat.
6. Chemistry (elementary).

It will be seen that this examination presents a somewhat formidable list of subjects, but the difficulty is rather apparent than real, and lies principally in its diversity. It is of course impossible to say what standard of success is held to satisfy the various examiners; but it may be safely asserted that any candidate obtaining anything like half marks will be sure to pass. But if a place in the Honours Division is desired, 75 per cent. of the marks allowed should be obtained in every subject.

At every matriculation examination there are certain exhibitions and prizes open to men and women alike—*i.e.*, exhibitions of £30, £20, and £15 per annum for two years, a prize of £10, and two of £5; these are awarded to the six first candidates in the Honours Division. There are also two exhibitions of £30 and £20 per annum respectively, tenable for two years, offered for the special encouragement of female candidates by the Trustees of

the Gilchrist Educational Trust; they are awarded to the two female candidates who pass highest in the Honours Division.

Having passed the matriculation examination, the female undergraduate may now proceed to take her degree in either of the faculties of Arts, Science, Laws, Music, and Medicine. In the case of this last, attendance at Hospital Schools and lectures is a preliminary requisite, and the whole subject is therefore so extensive that it is impossible in the present paper to give even an outline of the necessary steps to obtain a Medical degree. It may, however, be stated that attendance at the lectures of the London Medical School for Women, and on the practice of the Royal Free Hospital, is now recognised by the University of London as a sufficient qualification for the admittance of women to the medical examinations. The fees for the M.B. degree at London amount to £17; for the M.D. to £22.

For the degree of Bachelor in Arts, Science, Laws, or Music, two examinations must be passed; the fee for each being £5. Of these the faculties of Arts and Music are those most likely to be selected by women. The first B.A. examination commences on the third Monday in July in each year, and candidates are examined in the following subjects, in *all* of which they must satisfy the examiners:—

1. Latin and Roman History. Two Latin subjects, previously selected, one in prose, the other in verse; easy Latin Composition; and questions in Grammar, Roman History, and Geography.
2. Greek. One book either of Homer or Xenophon, previously selected; and easy questions in Grammar.
3. English Language, Literature, and History.
4. Mathematics, comprising Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry (the whole of Euclid), Mensuration, Conics, and Plane Trigonometry.
5. French *or* German.

At this, as at all other examinations of the University, valuable exhibitions and prizes are offered for competition, while the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have instituted two exhibitions in connection with this examination *specially for women*—one of £40 and the other of £30 per annum, each tenable for two years.

The second B.A. examination is held every year, commencing on the fourth Monday in October, and at present candidates are required to pass in *all* of the following subjects:—

1. Classics, including Greek and Latin.
2. Grecian History.
3. Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, including Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics (Geometrical and Physical), Acoustics, and Astronomy.
4. French *or* German.
5. Mental and Moral Science.

In 1881, however, some new regulations for the second B.A. examination will come into force, reducing the number of subjects, while slightly increasing the difficulty of those remaining.

After taking the B.A. degree, the candidate may, if desirous of doing so, proceed to the M.A. on payment of a further fee of £10—making £22 in all from matriculation to full graduation as Master of Arts. For the M.A. degree candidates are examined in one

or more of the following groups:—Classics; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Mental and Moral Science, Political Philosophy, History of Philosophy, and Political Economy.

There are two examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Music (B.Mus.), and two for that of Doctor (D.Mus.), the fee for each examination being £5. Similarly there are two examinations in each case for the degrees of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), and one each for the degrees of LL.D. and D.Sc. As in the case of the M.A. degree, the cost of a Doctorate in either Music, Laws, or Science is £22, inclusive of matriculation fee. Full regulations for all these degrees, together with particulars of the various scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes, may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University of London, W.

The University of St. Andrews, Scotland, holds an annual examination for women for the diploma of L.A. (Literate in Arts). This was instituted by the University, previously to the opening of all London degrees to women, in the belief that such a title would be of great use to women who proposed to become teachers, as being equivalent to a diploma or licence to teach in the subjects in which they had passed or taken honours.

The examinations—the next of which will be held in April, 1880—are open to *all* women, wherever they may have received their education. The following are the principal conditions of the examination:—

- I. Subjects of Examination—1. English Language and Literature. 2. Latin Language and Literature. 3. Greek Language and Literature. 4. French Language and Literature. 5. German Language and Literature. 6. Italian Language and Literature. 7. Comparative Philology. 8. History. 9. Education. 10. Logic and Metaphysics. 11. Moral Philosophy. 12. Political Economy. 13. Mathematics. 14. Natural Philosophy. 15. Chemistry. 16. Mineralogy. 17. Physiology. 18. Botany. 19. Zoology. 20. Geology, Physical Geography, and Palaeontology. 21. Theology. 22. Biblical Criticism. 23. Church History. 24. Hebrew.
- II. In each subject there is a Pass and an Honour standard.
- III. The standard of attainment both for Pass and Honours is the same as that required for the M.A. degree in the subjects included in the University curriculum; and in the subjects not at present included in the curriculum, an analogous standard will be aimed at.
- IV. Any candidate who passes in four subjects (one at least being a language) or gains honours in any one subject, and passes in two more (one of the three being a language) receives the title of Literate in Arts.
- V. One subject, if desired, may be taken in each year; and if the candidate passes, this pass counts towards the title for the next year.
- VI. Candidates who fail in obtaining Honours may obtain a Pass in those subjects in which they have been examined for Honours, provided their papers are such as to satisfy the examiners.
- VII. The present centres for examination are London, Halifax, and St. Andrews, but other centres may be fixed by the Senate of the University. All particulars on this and other points may be obtained on application to Professor Knight, the University, St. Andrews.
- VIII. The fee to be paid by candidates coming up to be examined for the first time is £2 2s.; but this fee is allowed to cover two years or periods of examination. The fee must be sent on application for admission to the examination.
- IX. Candidates who obtain the title of L.A. are required to pay an additional fee of £4 4s.

Examinations for diplomas in Arts and Music are held by Trinity College, London, and are open to

persons of both sexes irrespective of age. The diplomas are as follows:—Associate and Licentiate in Arts (A.A. and L.A.) and Associate and Licentiate in Music (A.Mus. and L.Mus.). In both faculties the examinations are held twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas, and all candidates are required first to pass a matriculation examination of a somewhat elementary character, or to produce evidence of having passed some equivalent examination conducted by a University or other corporate body recognised by the College.

In the faculty of Arts candidates for the diploma of Associate are examined in the following subjects:—

*Obligatory.*—Latin or Greek; Algebra or Euclid; English Language and Literature or English History; French or German.

*Optional.*—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Acoustics, Elementary Musical Theory, English History, English Language and Literature, Chemistry, Physical Geography. (Of these at least *two* and not more than *five* may be taken.)

Candidates for the diploma of Licentiate in Arts must be Associates in Arts of the College, or must have passed an equivalent public examination. The following are the subjects of examination:—

*Obligatory.*—(a) Latin, (b) Greek, or (c) Mathematics (one subject).

*Optional.*—(A) Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

(B) French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Hindustani.

(C) Mathematics, Acoustics, Light and Heat, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Physical Geography, Chemistry, Biology, Theory of Music.

(D) Logic, Political Economy, Roman Law, International Law.

(E) Old Testament: Hebrew or Septuagint Text and Criticism (selected portions). New Testament: Greek Text and Criticism (selected portions). Ecclesiastical History (two selected periods). Paley, Butler, or any (one) Theological Treatise selected by the examiners.

At least four and not more than six optional subjects must be taken. Candidates will not be allowed to take up more than two optional subjects out of each group.

The fees for the A.A. diploma are 10s. 6d. on entrance and £2 2s. for the diploma, and for the L.A. £1 1s. on entrance and £3 3s. for the diploma.

For the diploma of Associate in Music, candidates are required to satisfy the examiners in the reading of Vocal Music, Musical Time, Notation, Clefs, &c.; and must pass in the following subjects:—Choir Management, or, instead, Physiology of the Voice and Ear; Musical History; Harmony (up to four parts); Counterpoint (in two and three parts.)

For the diploma of Licentiate in Music, candidates are required to have previously passed the Associateship examination (unless graduates in Music of a British University; London, however, being the only University open to women). They are then required to submit to the examiners an exercise in Sacred Choral Music, containing five-part writing, including imitative or fugal counterpoint, with accompaniment for a quintet string band, and *at least* one hundred bars in length. The further examination includes the following subjects:—

- (a) Harmony in not more than five parts; (b) Counterpoint in not more than five parts; (c) Double Counterpoint, Imitation, Canon, and Fugue; (d) Form in Musical Composition; (e) Instrumentation.

The fees for the A.Mus. diploma are 10s. 6d. on entrance and £2 2s. on passing the examination, and

for the L.Mus. £1 is. on entrance and £3 3s. on passing the examination. Further particulars of all these examinations, and the dates of commencement, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of Trinity College, London, W.

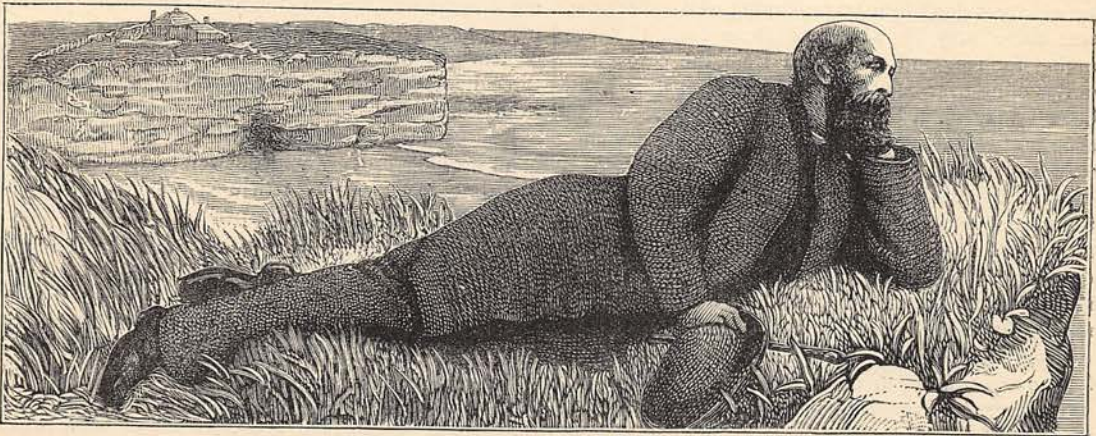
An account of the teaching certificates or diplomas of the College of Preceptors (Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow) has already been given in this Magazine, and it is therefore only necessary to call attention to the fact of their existence, and of their value to teachers in particular.

A word must be given to the degree-certificates of Girton College and Newnham Hall, the two ladies' Colleges at Cambridge. These certificates express a standard of attainment equal to that required to obtain an ordinary pass degree at Cambridge, but they are conferred only on students resident in the College who have kept the requisite number of terms and attended specified courses of lectures. A detailed account of these would, therefore, take up more space than we have at our command ; but we hope to enter

into the subject more fully in another paper on "Colleges for Women." It is obvious that high University distinctions cannot be obtained by women without much preliminary study and hard work, and in "Colleges for Women" we shall propose to give some account of the various institutions in London and throughout the country where education of the most advanced nature may be obtained.

And now having given some account of the highest distinctions open to women, is it necessary to impress upon all those engaged or likely to be engaged in the work of education the paramount importance of obtaining one or other of these degrees or diplomas, which may be to them as a hall-mark of their intellectual training and ability patent to the world? It is no uncommon thing for the head mistress of a large school to obtain in salary and capitation fees from £400 to £800 a year ; but posts like these are only to be obtained by women who have achieved distinction in public examinations such as those we have been considering.

G. W.



## REST AS A MEDICINE.

BY A FAMILY DOCTOR.



VERY intelligent medical man of the present day recognises the very great value of rest in the treatment of disease. It is not my intention, however, in this paper to enter minutely into the physiology of this great natural restorer, but, as in former articles I have endeavoured to impress upon my readers the benefits to be derived from judicious exercise, so in this I mean to teach, if I can, in a plain way, the advantages derivable from rest—and if they only manage to carry away with them a few hints, they shall not have opened the Maga-

zine in vain. Rest and activity might be aptly compared to two sentinels, who have between them the duty to perform of guarding a camp or fortress. They must take it in turns—when the one goes off, the other comes on. Were Activity to remain too long on duty, the heart would flutter and fail, the brain would reel, and the sentinel drop dead of fatigue. On the other hand, Rest might remain long enough on guard to drop asleep. You see that even rest may be overdone ; it conduces to sloth, and *emui*, and atony of the brain. To my thinking, there is no more miserable man than he who has nothing to do. Were I deprived of my pen, and deprived of the power of doing otherwise the little good I do, if there were no more work for me in this world, then methinks I should indeed be an unhappy