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HEALTH STATISTICS

OF

WOMEN STUDENTS

OF

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD

AND OF THEIR SISTERS.

BY

MRS HENRY SIDGWICK.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

1890

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Sheldon Barnes

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LIST OF TABLES.

TABLE		PAGE
I.	Number of Students to whom questions were sent and number who answered	11
II.	Classification of Students and of their Sisters	14

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH.

III.	State of Health at Different Periods of Life	16
IV.	Number whose health has improved or deteriorated as compared with their health between 14 and 18	22
V.	Present Health compared with Health between 14 and 18, at Entering College and During College Life; and in the case of sisters compared with health between 14 and 18, and between 18 and 21	23
VI.	Number reported as having suffered from Disorders as compared with Present Health	26
VII.	Total number of Illnesses reported at different periods	28
VIII.	Number of Deaths and their causes	28

FAMILY HEALTH.

IX.	Health of Parents compared with Present Health of Students and of Sisters	80
X.	Shewing whether Parents have died under the age of 55 otherwise than from accident and comparing this with Present Health of Students and Sisters	85
XI.	Hereditary Tendency to Disease as compared with Present Health	87
XII.	Number of Brothers and Sisters in Poor Health or Dead otherwise than through physical accidents, compared with Present Health of Students and Sisters	40
XIII.	Size of families	43

PERSONAL HISTORY APART FROM MARRIAGE.

TABLE		PAGE
XIV.	Nationality of Parents	44
XV.	Present Age	45
XVI.	Whether Educated at Boarding Schools, Day Schools, or at Home .	46
XVII.	Number of Examinations taken by Students before going to College, and by Sisters	46
XVIII.	Exercise during school years compared with Present Health (Regularity and Amount)	48
XIX.	Exercise during school years compared with Present Health (Kind) .	51
XX.	Regular Occupations and Professions	53
XXI.	Average duration (No. of years) of Occupations	54

MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN.

XXII.	Number Married, for how long, and aggregate Number of Children .	56
XXIII.	Comparison between percentage of students and of sisters married .	58
XXIV.	Proportion of sisters and of Female population generally, married .	59
XXV.	Number of children Born and Living in each Family	61
XXVI.	Present Age of children, Number of children per Marriage, etc. . .	62
XXVII.	Present Health of Children	63
XXVIII.	Causes of death of Children who have died	64
XXIX.	Present Health of Married Women	65

COLLEGE LIFE.

XXX.	Age at Entering College	67
XXXI.	Age at Entering College compared with Health during College Life and Present Health	68
XXXII.	Anxiety and Trouble at College compared with Health during College Life	72
XXXIII.	Distribution of time at College, etc.	75

IMPROVEMENT AND DETERIORATION OF HEALTH AT
COLLEGE.

XXXIV.	Degree of change from Health at Entering College to Health during College Life and Distribution of Change as regards permanence .	78
XXXV.	Distribution of change between students who left before 1887, and those who left in 1887	79
XXXVI.	Causes assigned for improvement, etc.	80
XXXVII.	Causes assigned for deterioration, etc.	80
XXXVIII.	Family Health compared with kind and degree of change	81
XXXIX.	Education and Occupation before College compared with kind and degree of change	83
XL.	Conditions and Habits of College Life compared with kind and degree of change	84

COMPARISON WITH AMERICAN STUDENTS.

XLI.	Results of English and American investigation compared	90
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INTRODUCTION.

MUCH interest has been at various times expressed in the question of the effect of a university course of study on the health of women, and many statements both favourable and unfavourable have been made about it. But authentic and detailed information as to observed facts can scarcely be said to have existed hitherto in England on this subject. It is true that those of us who had carefully watched the growth of the women's colleges at Cambridge and Oxford, and were intimately acquainted with large numbers of the students and had followed their careers, had decided views on the matter, and to us it seemed that the alarm so often expressed was groundless; or to speak more accurately, that though harm might in individual cases be done by study—just as it might by balls or lawn-tennis—this harm was of an accidental, not necessary character, and might easily be avoided by reasonable care. But our view was formed on a general impression; it might be said that we were unduly affected by the favourable cases,—by the delicate girls to whom our attention had necessarily been directed and whom we had seen pass through their college course uninjured and sometimes distinctly benefited in health,—by the healthy wives and mothers whom we saw around us; and it might even be said that we were biassed by a desire to arrive at a favourable conclusion. In any case general impressions founded on experience, though more valuable than general impressions *not* founded on experience, are but impressions still, and it appeared to us eminently desirable to check and test them by actual statistics as soon as possible.

In 1887 sufficient time seemed to have elapsed since the foundation of the Colleges, and a sufficient number of students to have completed their course to make it worth while to undertake a statistical enquiry into their health. Accordingly a Committee was formed consisting of Mrs Latham, formerly Mistress of Girton College,

Miss G. E. M. Jackson, formerly a student of Girton College, Cambridge, Miss Alice Gardner, formerly a student and then resident lecturer of Newnham College, Cambridge, Miss I. T. Don, formerly a student and afterwards assistant to the Principal at Somerville Hall, Oxford, and Miss M. E. Benson, formerly a student of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, with myself as secretary. The Committee have received valuable help and suggestions from the Principals of the Colleges and Halls at Cambridge and Oxford included in the enquiry, and from others. In particular, in the somewhat laborious work of tabulating the answers received, much assistance has been given by friends and especially by Miss Alice Johnson, without whose help the work would hardly have been accomplished even at this late date.

The first duty of the Committee was to draw up a schedule of questions to be addressed to former students. In this we were greatly assisted by a similar enquiry which was conducted some years ago in America, and the results of which were published in 1885¹. Through the kindness of American friends we obtained copies of the schedule of questions used there, and we framed our own to a great extent on the same model. We decided, however, after much consideration to omit some very important questions which had been put in America, as to details of health, mainly because enquiry led us to believe that the reluctance of many people to answer them would so far reduce our returns as to more than counterbalance the value of the additional information received. The direct questions as to health were thus reduced to the enquiry "Has your health been *a* excellent, *b* good, *c* fair, *d* poor, *e* bad, between the ages of 3 and 8 years, 8 and 14 years, 14 and 18 years, at the time of entering College, during College life, and since leaving College?" and an invitation to give particulars of any disorder from which the person enquired of might have suffered.

It is of course impossible to secure absolute uniformity of standard in the estimates of their health made by different people in order to answer our question. We considered, however, firstly, that by requiring our informants to divide health into as many as five degrees (excellent, good, fair, poor, bad), an approximation to uniformity would be secured; secondly, that on the whole divergences from an

¹ Health Statistics of Women College Graduates. Report of a Special Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Annie G. Howes, Chairman; together with Statistical Tables collated by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., 18, Post Office Square. 1885.

ideal scale would be as much in one direction as in the other—that about as many people for instance would call excellent health good as would call good health excellent—so that the average would be but little affected by the differences of view; and thirdly that at any rate the same standard would be kept in view by each person in describing her health at different periods of her life, so that we should obtain a tolerably correct view of any changes in her health.

The remaining sections of the schedule consisted of enquiries as to family health, as to individual history before going to College, as to conditions of College life, and as to history after leaving College; the object of which was mainly to throw light on the causes that might have affected health. We concluded with an invitation to the student answering to give any further explanations required in her special case, and to offer any suggestions which might tend in her opinion to raise the physical standard in her own College. The American schedule was in these sections altered somewhat to suit our English conditions, but their plan sufficiently adhered to for purposes of comparison. We also introduced some additional questions, which might, it was thought, throw further light on the causes of good or bad health. The exact questions asked will be found at full length in Appendix A.

Besides the schedule of questions relating to her own health, a similar schedule of questions (omitting those about College life) was sent to each student, to be filled in for the sister nearest to her in age, whether older or younger, who had attained the age of 21 and had not been to College; or should she have no sister fulfilling these conditions, to be filled in for the first cousin nearest her in age who fulfilled them. In this way we have obtained a parallel series of statistics with which to compare those about the students;—a feature in our enquiry which we think greatly adds to its value. By selecting sisters and cousins as the subject of the second set of statistics, we have secured that they shall relate to women of about the same age as the students, and having lived in approximately similar conditions, with the one exception of College life; and by rigidly defining which sisters and cousins it was to be, we have prevented any selection on grounds connected with health. One point as regards these statistics about sisters needs noting. We deliberately left it to the option of the students whether they should themselves fill in the schedules for their sisters, or should ask the sisters to do so, because we felt that in many cases the additional difficulty introduced by requiring the sisters

to do it would prevent the information being sent to us. In the majority of cases the students have themselves filled them in for their sisters and often without consultation with the latter, so that the information is in a sense at second hand,—or rather is given from an external instead of an internal point of view. One result is that the reports about sisters are less complete than those about the students themselves, but I see no reason to think that they are less trustworthy as far as they go.

The schedules were sent out in April, 1887, accompanied by a printed letter in which the object of the enquiry was explained, and the importance of unbiassed information urged. This letter will be found in Appendix B.

In June, 1887, it was agreed to include those students who were then leaving College, or who had then completed a three years' course. These have been kept apart from the others in the tables, because in their case there was little or no interval between their leaving College and sending in their reports.

In the autumn of 1887, when about 482 answers had been received, a fresh appeal with fresh copies of the schedules were sent to all those who had not yet answered, except those who lived so far away as Australia and New Zealand. The letter sent on this second application will be found in Appendix C.

I now proceed to explain to whom the schedules of questions were sent, and what returns have been counted. The American statistics were collected from the graduates of twelve Colleges and Universities included in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, under whose auspices the statistics were collected. This association aims at admitting only those Colleges which attain a certain standard, and there is sufficient uniformity in the system pursued in them to make it possible to class them all together. But in England the state of things is more complicated and more anomalous. The Universities of Cambridge and Oxford do not give degrees to women, though they admit women to the examinations for degrees in honours, and though women may share in almost all the educational advantages of the place. On the other hand the University of London, which—owing to the length of time the examinations have been open to women, and the number of women who have availed themselves of them—is the most important of those which confer degrees on women, is not a university at all in the sense in which the word is usually understood, but only an examining board, which takes no account of

when, where, or how the candidates who present themselves for examination have obtained their education. The educational course involved in preparing for a London degree is therefore of an exceedingly indefinite kind; it is often pursued in the evenings while other work is carried on in the day; at least part of it is often carried on while still at school; and intervals of many years may elapse between the preliminary and intermediate and between the intermediate and final examinations. It would obviously be of little advantage to compare the effects on health of such a course as this, with those of the definite periods of study involved in the education given at Cambridge and Oxford. In fact it may almost be said that in England university education for women is dissociated from university degrees. This is not strictly true, for University College, London, admits women to its lectures in preparation for the London degree, and at Owens College, Manchester, and elsewhere some provision is made for women preparing for the degrees of the Victoria University. Moreover there are certain Colleges for women,—as Bedford College, Westfield College at Hampstead, and now also Holloway College and others¹,—where women may *reside* and study and are prepared for London degrees, and these might be compared with the Colleges at Cambridge and Oxford; but the great difference in the examinations would have made classification somewhat difficult, and the addition to our numbers obtained by including these students would have been comparatively small. We decided therefore to confine our enquiries to students of Newnham and Girton Colleges at Cambridge and of Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls at Oxford.

The students of these Colleges naturally fall into four classes.

(1) First, and for our purposes most important, is the class of students who have resided for three years or more and have read for examinations for degrees in honours, that is for Tripos examinations at Cambridge and for Final Honour Schools (including with these the Women's examination, which exists in some subjects not represented in the Final Honour Schools but the standard of which is supposed to be the same) at Oxford. These will be described as Honour Students. Women who took Tripos examinations informally before they were formally open to them are included. So also are a small number of students who were examined, but failed to obtain honours, as it is assumed that in their case any strain involved in preparing for the examination would

¹ This is not of course an exhaustive statement of the opportunities for academic education enjoyed by women.

be as great as if they had succeeded in their effort. In the American enquiry, the students were asked whether they studied but little, moderately or severely. We did not put this question because we believed that very different standards would be adopted by different persons in this matter. But probably our Honour students may for present purposes be compared with those who reported themselves to have studied severely in America.

(2) The second class of students consists of those who resided and studied for three years or more, but either did not read for any examination, or not for Honours. These will be described as three-year students.

(3) The third class of students resided for two years and will be described as two-year students.

(4) The fourth class resided for one year and will be described as one-year students. But we have excluded from our table American students who resided for one year only, of whom there have been thirteen, because many of these had previously passed through a more complete College course in America and some of those who were kind enough to answer our questions, filled in their schedules with particulars of the American course instead of the English one. To have included these would have introduced more complication into our tables than seemed desirable, so the best plan appeared to be to leave out all Americans who had resided for only one year.

There are at Cambridge and Oxford three terms in the year. Students who resided for less than three terms are omitted altogether¹: students who resided for four terms have been counted with one-year students; for five or seven terms with two-year students; and for eight terms or more with three-year students.

The addresses of a small number of students who had resided for a year or more could not be ascertained. This was the case with about five Newnham students, and two or three Girton students. These have not been counted, nor have four others whose schedules were returned to us from the dead letter office. It is probable that others never reached the persons for whom they were intended, though they were not returned to the post office, but this must of course remain uncertain.

¹ Schedules were in several cases inadvertently sent to students who had resided for less than three terms, because they were not distinguished from others in the lists used, and to those of them who filled in their schedules we feel as much obliged as if the results had been used in the tables. They have not moreover been merely put aside, but any remarks of value, or opinions expressed, have been duly noted.

After making the above-mentioned deductions the numbers we had to deal with were as follows:

TABLE I.

Number of Students to whom questions were sent and number who answered.

		Number who might have sent returns			Number who did send returns			Percentage of those who might have sent returns who did so
		Before 1887	Of 1887	Total	Before 1887	Of 1887	Total	
Newnham College Founded in 1871	Honour students	105	31	136	100	30	130	95.59
	Other three year students	28	3	31	24	3	27	87.10
	Two-year students ¹	92	8	100	79	5	84	84.00
	One-year students	109	4	113	91	4	95	84.07
	All Newnham students	334	46	380	294	42	336	88.42
Girton College Founded in 1869	Honour students	118	18	136	93	18	111	81.62
	Other three year students	25	4	29	18	3	21	72.41
	Two-year students	7	1	8	4		4	
	One-year students	3		3	1		1	
	All Girton students	153	23	176	116	21	137	77.84
Lady Margaret Hall Founded in 1879	Honour students	10	2	12	10	1	11	91.66
	Other three year students	7		7	6		6	
	Two-year students ²	14	3	17	12	3	15	
	One-year students	20		20	16		16	
	All Lady Margaret students	51	5	56	44	4	48	85.71
Somerville Hall Founded in 1879	Honour students	12	6	18	9	6	15	83.33
	Other three year students	3	2	5	3	2	5	
	Two-year students ³	15	1	16	13	1	14	
	One-year students	10	2	12	7		7	
	All Somerville students	40	11	51	32	9	41	80.39
All Colleges		578	85	663	486	76	562	84.77

The Percentage of returns from all Honour students is 88.41

The Percentage of returns from Honour and other Three year students is 87.17

¹ These include 2 who took Tripos Examinations.

² These include 3 who took Final Honour Examinations.

³ These include 3 who took Final Honour Examinations.

The percentage of replies received, as shewn in this table, is I think very creditable to the students, and shews their willingness to have the question looked into as thoroughly as possible. In America the percentage of replies was 54·65—705 out of 1290—and it is stated that this percentage is above the average gathered by similar statistical methods.

We have not included in Table I. a certain number of students at Oxford who were not attached to either Lady Margaret or Somerville Halls, but who were in the same relation to the University studies and examinations as if they had been. Schedules of questions were sent to these, and several of them sent in replies, and four of them—namely 2 Honour students who resided for three years and left before 1887, 1 two-year student who left in 1887, and 1 one-year student who left in 1887—are included in subsequent tables. But these unattached students often live with their families at Oxford, and there was so much difficulty in ascertaining what the 'residence' and course of study of the six or seven who did not reply amounted to, that we decided to ignore them.

Eleven students have died, one at College and ten since and have all been counted with the others. Their friends were asked to fill in the papers for them and kindly did so in seven cases.

In estimating the value of the returns received, it is important to ascertain as far as possible whether the averages would have been materially affected one way or the other, had the answers which we have not received been forthcoming. This would of course be the case if answers were withheld on any uniform ground connected with health. As students are generally rather enthusiastic about their College life, the bias one would perhaps fear would be a tendency to suppress returns unfavourable to it; though on the other hand one who thinks that College life has made her ill, is not likely to share the general enthusiasm about it, and I think that I can trace in the expressions of one or two who have sent unfavourable returns, a certain satisfaction in the opportunity of expressing their feelings.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of judging whether the withholding of replies has materially affected the average, is to examine into the cases which have been withheld. This is easy to do in the case of Newnham Honour Students, of whom 130 out of 136 have sent in replies. Of the remaining 6,—whom I shall call *A, B, C, D, E* and *F*,—*A* was one of the earlier students; she has always enjoyed robust health, I believe, and certainly seemed very well when I last saw her

some years ago. *B* was not very strong, and some time after leaving College had an illness; she had been for some years head mistress of a girls' High School when I last heard of her, which was since the statistics were collected, and was I believe well. *C*—an American student—found the climate trying; she was at the head of an educational institution in America when last heard of, which was also since the statistics were collected. *D* had a good deal of family trouble while at College, and was I believe—then at any rate—not very strong. She has been assistant mistress in a large High School for girls almost ever since she left College, now a good many years ago. *E* is married and in Australia. I learnt that she had a baby soon after the time when the schedules would have reached her, and this may have prevented her sending any reply; no second set of papers was sent to students in Australia. She had very good health as a student and we believe has it still. *F* was distinctly delicate, suffered from asthma and other things, but is believed to have had less asthma at College than previously. After she left College she went abroad for a year for her health I believe, and I learn from a friend who saw her a few months ago that she seemed well.

I think it will be generally agreed that the averages would have been but little affected by returns from these students even had their numbers been less small in proportion to the whole than it is. It must be admitted, however, that the Newnham returns shew a temporary deterioration of health at College as compared with health between 14 and 18 years of age, which is not shewn by the whole body of Honour students, and this may be due to the fact that the percentage of returns from Newnham honour students is (as is shewn by Table I.) considerably larger than that of the whole body of honour students. In other words we must allow it to be possible, that if all the Colleges had sent in an equally large proportion of replies the report would have been slightly less good than it is. The percentage of excellent and good health is for Newnham honour students:—between 8 and 14 years of age 71 per cent., between 14 and 18 years of age 71 per cent., during College life 68 per cent., present health 75 per cent. The corresponding figures for all honour students are:—70 per cent., 67 per cent., 68 per cent., and 75 per cent.—the difference being that a superiority temporarily possessed by Newnham students between 14 and 18 years of age is not maintained. The percentages of poor and bad health for the same periods are for Newnham honour students:—12 per cent., 7 per cent., 13 per

cent., 7 per cent.; and for all honour students:—10 per cent., 10 per cent., 10 per cent., 6 per cent.¹ The remainder of course in each case report fair health.

In tabulating the returns received, it is convenient to arrange them in a smaller number of groups than was done in Table I. Accordingly the Honour Students are divided (1) into students who left before 1887, who are again subdivided into Newnham students, Girton students and Oxford students, (the latter group comprising students of the two Oxford Colleges and of the Oxford Association); and (2) students who left in 1887. As regards these last and also the Three-year (not-honour) students, the Two-year students, and the One-year students the division among the Colleges is not shewn at all. The sisters and cousins are generally classed in two groups only, namely (1) sisters of Honour and Three-year students, and (2) sisters of Two- and One-year students—the word sister being used to include cousins. But the first group is further divided for the purposes of Table III., which shews their health at different periods of their lives, into sisters of students who were at Newnham, at Girton, and at Oxford, and of students who left in 1887. The numbers thus arranged are as follows.

TABLE II.

Classification of Students and of their Sisters.

Students		Sisters (including consins)	
Honour students {	Newnham 100	Sisters of Honour and Three-year students {	
who left before {	Girton 93	Of Newnham students	111
1887 {	Oxford 21	Of Girton students	79
Honour students who left in		Of Oxford students	22
1887	55	1887	
		Sisters of Honour and Three-year students who left in 1887	52
All Honour students	269	All sisters of Honour and Three-year students	264
Three year (not Honour) students	59	Sisters of Two- and One-year students, of whom 12 are sisters of students who left in 1887	186
Two-year students	118		
One-year students	120		
Total	566	Total	450
		Of these 382 are sisters and 68 are consins.	

¹ In Table III. the Newnham Honour students who left in 1887 are not shewn separately from those of other Colleges, so that the above figures cannot all be deduced from that table.

The remaining tables relate (1) to Individual Health (Tables III. to VIII.), (2) to Family Health (Tables IX. to XIII.), (3) to Personal History apart from Marriage (Tables XIV. to XXI.), (4) to Marriage and Children (Tables XXII. to XXIX.), (5) to College Life (Tables XXX. to XXXIII.), and (6) to students whose health improved or deteriorated at College (Tables XXXIV. to XL). In Table XLI. the results of the enquiry in England and in America are compared.

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH.

In these tables a new item will be found not explicitly enquired about in the schedules sent round, namely 'Present health'. This means health in 1887 when the reports were sent in. And it has been introduced mainly in order to make a comparison possible between students who had just left College, or sisters who had just attained the age of twenty-one and others; for 'health since leaving College' hardly had a meaning in the case of students who filled in the schedules when they left, nor had 'health since 21' in the case of sisters of just that age. In the majority of cases there is no reason to suppose that present health would have been described differently from health during the latest period dealt with in the schedule, and it has accordingly been assumed to be the same. In others, however, present health has been explicitly described by students on the schedule, or in accompanying letters, or statements have been made shewing in what way it differs from the average health of the preceding period, and in these cases the necessary modifications have been introduced accordingly.

TABLE III.

Shewing the State of Health at Different Periods of Life.

	State of Health							
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	Unstated	Aggregates
<i>Newnham Honour students before 1887</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	33	33	14	10	4		6	100
From 8 to 14 years of age	33	33	20	9	4		1	
From 14 to 18 years of age	27	41	25	5	2			
At time of entering College	28	48	16	7	1			
During College life	23	44	20	13				
Since leaving College	27	47	19	6	1			
Present health	26	50	16	6		2		
<i>Girton Honour students before 1887</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	32	28	21	8	2		2	93
From 8 to 14 years of age	31	29	26	6	1			
From 14 to 18 years of age	28	32	22	10	1			
At time of entering College	33	32	20	7	1			
During College life	27	32	27	5	2			
Since leaving College	30	37	22	4				
Present health	31	37	20	5				
<i>Oxford Honour students before 1887</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	11	6	2	2				21
From 8 to 14 years of age	8	10	1	2				
From 14 to 18 years of age	6	5	7	2	1			
At time of entering College	8	8	5					
During College life	7	10	3	1				
Since leaving College	8	7	4	2				
Present health	10	5	4	2				
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS BEFORE 1887								
From 3 to 8 years of age	76	67	37	20	6		8	214
From 8 to 14 years of age	72	72	47	17	5		1	
From 14 to 18 years of age	61	78	54	17	4			
At time of entering College	69	88	41	14	2			
During College life	57	86	50	19	2			
Since leaving College	65	91	45	12	1			
Present health	67	92	40	13		2		
<i>Honour students who completed their course in 1887</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	25	18	7	2	3			55
From 8 to 14 years of age	22	21	7	4	1			
From 14 to 18 years of age	20	20	10	4	1			
At time of entering College	15	28	6	6				
During College life	17	22	11	4	1			
Since leaving College	15	16	6	1			17 ¹	
Present health	17	25	11	2				
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS								
From 3 to 8 years of age	101	85	44	22	9		8	269
From 8 to 14 years of age	94	93	54	21	6		1	
From 14 to 18 years of age	81	98	64	21	5			
At time of entering College	84	116	47	20	2			
During College life	74	108	61	23	3			
Since leaving College	80	107	51	13	1		17 ¹	
Present health	84	117	51	15		2		

¹ Completed a three years' course of study in 1887.

TABLE III. (*continued*).

	State of Health							Unstated	Aggregates
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead			
<i>Three year (not Honour) students</i>									
From 3 to 8 years of age	22	22	6	6	2			1	59
From 8 to 14 years of age	17	23	11	6	2				
From 14 to 18 years of age	10	23	15	11					
At time of entering College	12	21	18	8					
During College life	14	18	18	7	2				
Since leaving College	14	24	14	5	1		1 ¹		
Present health	14	24	14	6	1				
<i>Two year students</i>									
From 3 to 8 years of age	36	40	21	8	5			8	118
From 8 to 14 years of age	27	47	26	8	5			5	
From 14 to 18 years of age	27	42	33	9	3			4	
At time of entering College	22	54	27	15					
During College life	27	38	39 ²	14					
Since leaving College	22	43	32	15	4	1	1 ³		
Present health	23	47	32	8	6	2			
<i>One year students</i>									
From 3 to 8 years of age	35	42	20	8	2			13	120
From 8 to 14 years of age	32	38	35	7	1			7	
From 14 to 18 years of age	22	44	40	11	1			2	
At time of entering College	26	51	33	9	1				
During College life	26	52	30	10	2				
Since leaving College	30	45	30	10	4		1 ³		
Present health	31	45	28	9	4	3			
ALL STUDENTS									
From 3 to 8 years of age	194	189	91	44	18			30	566
From 8 to 14 years of age	170	201	126	42	14			13	
From 14 to 18 years of age	140	207	152	52	9			6	
At time of entering College	144	242	125	52	3				
During College life	141	216	148	54	7				
Since leaving College	146	219	127	43	10	1	20 ¹		
Present health	152	233	125	38	11	7			
<i>Sisters of Newnham Honour and other three year students before 1887</i>									
From 3 to 8 years of age	25	40	15	18	7			6	111
From 8 to 14 years of age	22	43	26	13	4			3	
From 14 to 18 years of age	19	42	30	13	7				
From 18 to 21 years of age	19	46	26	13	7				
Since 21 years of age	21	38	34	13	3		2 ⁴		
Present health	20	41	33	14	2	1			
<i>Sisters of Girton Honour and other three year students before 1887</i>									
From 3 to 8 years of age	30	16	10	10	7			6	79
From 8 to 14 years of age	26	21	12	15	2			3	
From 14 to 18 years of age	22	23	24	9	1				
From 18 to 21 years of age	25	23	20	8	3				
Since 21 years of age	19	32	18	7	3				
Present health	21	31	17	6	3	1			

¹ Completed a three years' course of study in 1887.² One of these died at College after a short illness.³ Left in 1887.⁴ Only just 21 years of age.

TABLE III. (continued).

	State of Health							Aggregates
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	Unstated	
<i>Sisters of Oxford Honour and other three year students before 1887</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	6	10	3	3				22
From 8 to 14 years of age	7	10	4	1				
From 14 to 18 years of age	5	9	7	1				
From 18 to 21 years of age	6	10	4	2				
Since 21 years of age	6	7	5	1			3 ¹	
Present health	5	10	6	1				
SISTERS OF ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE YEAR STUDENTS BEFORE 1887	61	66	28	31	14		12	212
From 3 to 8 years of age	55	74	42	29	6		6	
From 8 to 14 years of age	46	74	61	23	8			
From 14 to 18 years of age	50	79	50	23	10			
From 18 to 21 years of age	46	77	57	21	6		5 ¹	
Present health	46	82	56	21	5	2		
<i>Sisters of Honour and other three year students who finished in 1887</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	19	20	4	7	2			52
From 8 to 14 years of age	15	24	6	6	1			
From 14 to 18 years of age	10	19	16	6	1			
From 18 to 21 years of age	13	18	15	5	1			
Since 21 years of age	11	19	18	2	1		1 ¹	
Present health	10	23	17	1	1			
SISTERS OF ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE YEAR STUDENTS								
From 3 to 8 years of age	80	86	32	38	16		12	264
From 8 to 14 years of age	70	98	48	35	7		6	
From 14 to 18 years of age	56	93	77	29	9			
From 18 to 21 years of age	63	97	65	28	11			
Since 21 years of age	57	96	75	23	7		6 ¹	
Present health	56	105	73	22	6	2		
<i>Sisters of two and one year students</i>								
From 3 to 8 years of age	42	65	29	23	11		16	186
From 8 to 14 years of age	32	76	51	11	7		9	
From 14 to 18 years of age	32	72	44	27	10		1	
From 18 to 21 years of age	34	69	54	27	2			
Since 21 years of age	27	78	49	23	5		4 ¹	
Present health	28	78	49	25	5	1		
ALL SISTERS								
From 3 to 8 years of age	122	151	61	61	27		28	450
From 8 to 14 years of age	102	174	99	46	14		15	
From 14 to 18 years of age	88	165	121	56	19		1	
From 18 to 21 years of age	97	166	119	55	13			
Since 21 years of age	84	174	124	46	12		10 ¹	
Present health	84	183	122	47	11	3		

¹ Just 21 years of age.

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

Shewing the percentage who have enjoyed excellent or good health, fair health, and poor or bad health at different periods.

	State of Health			State of Health		
	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.
	Honour students before 1887 (Total number 214)			All Honour students (Total number 260)		
From 3 to 8 years of age	69.42	17.96	12.62	71.26	16.86	11.88
From 8 to 14 "	67.62	22.06	10.32	69.78	20.15	10.07
From 14 to 18 "	64.96	25.23	9.81	66.54	23.79	9.67
At time of entering College	73.36	19.16	7.48	74.35	17.47	8.18
During College life	66.82	23.37	9.81	67.66	22.68	9.66
Present Health	74.30	18.69	7.01	74.72	18.96	6.32
	Three year (not Honour) students (Total number 59)			All students (Total number 566)		
	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.
	Honour students before 1887 (Total number 214)			All Honour students (Total number 260)		
From 3 to 8 years of age	75.86	10.35	13.79	71.45	16.98	11.57
From 8 to 14 "	67.80	18.64	13.56	67.09	22.78	10.13
From 14 to 18 "	55.93	25.43	18.64	61.97	27.14	10.89
At time of entering College	55.93	30.51	13.56	68.20	22.08	9.72
During College life	54.24	30.51	15.25	63.08	26.15	10.77
Present Health	64.41	23.73	11.86	68.02	22.08	9.90
	Sisters of Honour and other three year students before 1887 (Total number 212)			Sisters of All Honour and other three year students (Total number 264)		
	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.
	Honour students before 1887 (Total number 214)			All Honour students (Total number 260)		
From 3 to 8 years of age	63.50	14.00	22.50	65.87	12.70	21.43
From 8 to 14 "	62.62	20.38	17.00	65.12	18.60	16.28
From 14 to 18 "	56.60	28.77	14.63	56.44	29.17	14.39
From 18 to 21 "	60.85	23.59	15.56	60.61	24.62	14.77
Present Health	60.37	26.42	13.21	60.99	27.65	11.36
	All sisters (Total number 450)					
	Excellent or Good per cent.	Fair per cent.	Poor, Bad or Dead per cent.			
	Honour students before 1887 (Total number 214)					
From 3 to 8 years of age	64.70	14.45	20.85			
From 8 to 14 "	63.45	22.76	13.79			
From 14 to 18 "	56.34	26.95	16.71			
From 18 to 21 "	58.45	26.44	15.11			
Present Health	59.34	27.11	13.55			

The first point that strikes one about Table III. is that throughout life the students in the aggregate maintain a higher standard of health than their sisters. We cannot credit College life with this, as the difference begins at the age of 3, though in the case of Honour students it is more marked after College. Some difference in this direction would arise from the fact that the class of 'sisters' was not defined so as to exclude those who may be too great invalids to think of going to College. But we should expect any such to appear among those whose health is bad or poor, and the 'bad' and 'poor' columns, as regards Honour students and their sisters, will not account for the whole of the difference. Comparing the percentages for all Honour students and their sisters for the periods (1) from 14 to 18, (2) during College life and from 18 to 21, and (3) present health, we find that about 5 per cent. more sisters than students are reported to have had poor or bad health during each of the three periods, and that on the other hand about 10, 7 and 14 per cent. more students than sisters enjoyed excellent and good health in the three periods respectively; shewing a marked superiority in the students even apart from those whose health was actually bad. If we compare all students with their sisters, we find that between the ages of 14 and 18 about 6 per cent. more students than sisters had excellent or good health, and 6 per cent. fewer had poor or bad health. During College life 5 per cent. more students had excellent or good health, and 5 per cent. fewer had poor or bad health than sisters between the ages of 18 and 21; and the present health of about 9 per cent. more students than sisters is excellent or good against about 4 per cent. fewer with poor or bad health. The superiority of the health of students, as reported, is more marked if we distinguish excellent from good, and poor from bad health. It cannot, I think, be attributed to bias, conscious or unconscious, arising from a desire to make a report favourable to College life, because, as already remarked, the superiority appears before going to College and therefore before College life can have had any effect. It may, nevertheless, be due to the fact that the students have in the majority of cases filled in the schedules for their sisters, if there is a tendency in persons generally, or at any rate in young women, to overrate the physical ailments and weaknesses of others in proportion to their own. Some people believe that there is this tendency. I am not inclined to think so myself, and therefore believe that the superiority of the students' health over that of the sisters is real. If this be so, two possible explanations suggest themselves. It may be that a higher average of physical vigour is

implied in the desire to go to College. Or,—taking it in connection with Table XX. which shews the occupations of students and their sisters, and from which it may I think be inferred that more students than sisters are supporting themselves,—it seems possible that the more healthy members of a family are, on the average, expected to obtain remunerative work and accordingly to prepare themselves for it, while the others do not.

In this discussion we have compared the period from 18 to 21 in the sisters' lives with the period of College life of the students, and this comparison was intended in drawing up the questions. It appears, however, from Table XXX., shewing the age at entering College, that from the age of 19 to that of 22 are the commonest years for Honour students to spend at College, while the average age at entering College is between 21 and 22.

In comparing the students' health with that of their sisters, we have left out of account the health at entering College, to which nothing in the sisters' table corresponds. Turning now to this item we notice that, as compared with health at entering, there is a falling off in health at College, though the former standard is completely recovered afterwards, at least as regards Honour students¹. I think however that this falling off is to some extent apparent only. The health at entering, being the health at a particular moment, is not exactly comparable with the health throughout a period; and it tends to appear comparatively too high for two reasons, firstly because students do not generally come to College during an illness, but defer coming until they are better, whereas a similar illness occurring during their College course may depress the average health during the period; and secondly, because the moment of coming to College is generally at the end of the summer holidays when the health is likely to be slightly above its average at other times of the year. Still, after making allowance for these considerations, there remains, I think, some real temporary depression of average health at College. For the average health at College, though higher than that between 14 and 18, is not so much higher as the average health of the sisters from 18 to 21 is above their average health from 14 to 18; and this although the *present* health of

¹ If we take all students there appears to be a decrease of .18 per cent. in excellent and good present health as compared with health at entering College, and a corresponding increase in poor and bad health; whereas the excellent and good health of the honour students increased by .37 per cent., and the poor and bad health decreased by 1.86 per cent.

the students shews a greater improvement as compared to their health from 14 to 18 than their sisters' does. This subject is more fully discussed further on when we come to examine in detail the cases of students whose health either deteriorated or improved at College.

Table III., the one just discussed, exhibits the net result of changes of health between the different periods, but it does not shew the whole amount of change because changes in one direction are balanced against changes in the other. In Table IV. we shew the actual numbers whose present health had improved or deteriorated as compared to their health between 14 and 18. It will be seen that—as is implied in what was said in the last paragraph—more have improved than deteriorated both of students and of sisters, but especially of students. In a still larger number of cases there is no change.

TABLE IV.

Shewing the number whose Present Health has improved or deteriorated as compared with their health between 14 and 18.

	Honour students before 1887			Honour students of 1887	All Honour students		Three year (not Honour) students	All three year students	
	Newnham	Girton	Oxford						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	No.	No.	Per cent.
Improved	31	31	10	14	86	31·97	24	110	33·54
Deteriorated	25	19	3	15	62	23·05	16	78	23·78
Unchanged	44	43	8	26	121	44·98	19	140	42·68
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	100·00	59	328	100·00

	Two year students		One year students		All students		Sisters of all three year students		Sisters of two and one year students	All sisters	
	No.	No.	No.	No.							
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	No.	Per cent.
Improved	31	36	177	31·27	70	26·51	56	126	28·00		
Deteriorated	40	27	145	25·62	59	22·35	48	107	23·78		
Unchanged	47	57	244	43·11	135	51·14	82	217	48·22		
Totals	118	120	566	100·00	264	100·00	186	450	100·00		

In Table V. the health at different periods is compared with present health in a more elaborate way, and it has been worked out for Honour and other three year students and their sisters only.

TABLE V.

Present Health compared with Health between 14 and 18, at entering College, and during College life; and in the case of sisters compared with health between 14 and 18, and between 18 and 21.

	Present Health	Health between 14 and 18					Health at entering College					Health during College life					Totals
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
Honour students before 1887 <i>Newnham</i>	Excellent	15	8	2	1		15	9	2			16	7	2	1		26
	Good	8	24	15	3		9	28	8	5		7	30	8	5		50
	Fair	3	7	4		2	2	9	4		1		5	8	3		16
	Poor	1	1	3	1		1	1	2	2			1	1	4		6
	Dead		1	1			1	1					1	1			2
	Totals	27	41	25	5	2	28	48	16	7	1	23	44	20	13		100
<i>Girton</i>	Excellent	19	8	3	1		25	6				24	5	2			31
	Good	6	16	10	4	1	5	21	8	2	1	2	23	11	1		37
	Fair	2	6	8	4		3	5	9	3		1	4	13		2	20
	Poor	1	2	1	1				3	2				1	4		5
	Totals	28	32	22	10	1	33	32	20	7	1	27	32	27	5	2	93
<i>Oxford</i>	Excellent	5	2	2		1	6	2	2			5	5				10
	Good		1	3	1		1	4				1	4				5
	Fair		1	2	1			1	3					2	1		4
	Poor	1	1				1	1					1	1			2
	Totals	6	5	7	2	1	8	8	5			7	10	3	1		21
Honour students of 1887	Excellent	11	4	1	1		11	6				16	1				17
	Good	7	11	5	1	1	8	16	5	1		1	20	4			25
	Fair	2	5	3	1		1	6	1	3			1	7	3		11
	Poor			1	1					2					1	1	2
	Totals	20	20	10	4	1	15	28	6	6		17	22	11	4	1	55
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS	Excellent	50	22	8	3	1	57	23	4			61	18	4	1		84
	Good	21	52	33	9	2	18	69	21	8	1	11	77	23	6		117
	Fair	7	19	17	6	2	6	21	17	6	1	2	10	30	7	2	51
	Poor	3	4	5	3		2	2	5	6			2	3	9	1	15
	Dead		1	1			1	1					1	1			2
	Totals	81	98	64	21	5	84	116	47	20	2	74	108	61	23	8	269

TABLE V. (continued).

	Present Health	Health between 14 and 18					Health at entering College					Health during College life					Totals
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
Three year not Honour students	Excellent	6	5	2	1		9	3	1	1		10	4				14
	Good	3	7	8	6		3	11	7	3		4	10	5	4	1	24
	Fair	1	7	4	2			5	7	2			3	10	1		14
	Poor		3	1	2			1	3	2			1	3	1	1	6
	Bad		1						1						1		1
	Totals	10	23	15	11		12	20	19	8		14	18	18	7	2	59
ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE YEAR STUDENTS	Excellent	56	27	10	4	1	66	26	5	1		71	22	4	1		98
	Good	24	59	41	15	2	21	80	28	11	1	15	87	28	10	1	141
	Fair	8	26	21	8	2	6	26	24	8	1	2	13	40	8	2	65
	Poor	3	7	6	5		2	3	8	8			3	6	10	2	21
	Bad		1						1						1		1
	Dead		1	1			1	1					1	1			2
	Totals	91	121	79	32	5	96	136	66	28	2	88	126	79	30	5	328

	Present Health	Health between 14 and 18					Health between 18 and 21					Totals
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
Sisters of Honour and other three year students	Excellent	35	9	9	1	2	41	10	4		1	56
	Good	12	57	28	7	1	10	67	20	6	2	105
	Fair	7	23	32	9	2	8	15	36	12	2	78
	Poor	2	4	5	9	2	3	5	4	7	3	22
	Bad			1	8	2	1			2	3	6
	Dead			2					1	1		2
	Totals	56	98	77	29	9	63	97	65	28	11	264

In interpreting this table it should be noticed that—calling lines of figures read across the paper rows, and those read down the paper columns—the *column* headed 'Totals' gives the numbers whose present health is excellent, good, fair, etc., and the *rows* beginning 'Totals' give the numbers who had excellent, good, etc. health between 14 and 18, at entering College, and during College life; with similar periods for sisters. All the figures in *rows* headed (for instance) 'excellent' refer to those whose present health is excellent, and all those in (for instance) the *column* headed 'Health at entering College excellent' refer to those whose health was excellent at that time. Thus if we take for illustration

the division relating to all Honour students, we see that of the 84 whose present health is excellent, only 57 had excellent health at entering College, and of the remainder 23 had good health and 4 had fair health. Or again of the 116 whose health was good when they entered College, 23 have now got excellent health, 69 good health, 21 fair health, 2 poor health and 1 is dead. If we draw a diagonal across any of the squares of figures, from the left hand top corner to the right hand bottom one, the numbers on the diagonal shew how many of each degree of health have retained that degree, so that their present health is the same as it was at the period under consideration. Those above the diagonal have improved, and those below the diagonal have deteriorated.

The next three tables relate to illnesses and deaths. The tables about illnesses are given for what they are worth, but it is obvious that the returns under this head are incomplete, and that this is especially the case as regards sisters; which is natural enough, since one both knows and remembers less about one's sisters' ailments than about one's own, and more about the general average of one's sisters' health than about the special causes of failure in it. One thing which I think proves the incompleteness of the returns is the very small extent to which certain very common ailments are reported, ailments which any woman, who has had to do with girls of either the educated or uneducated classes, knows to be more frequent than would appear from the list of disorders reported. Indeed this list seemed to us altogether so misleading and imperfect that I have not thought it worth giving *in extenso* at all.

That the sisters' illnesses are even less completely reported than those of the students, may be inferred from the fact that though, as we have seen, the sisters' average health is lower, a smaller percentage of them have, according to the returns, suffered from disorders, and that the average number of disorders reported for each one who has suffered is 1.76 for students and 1.51 for sisters. It appears probable that the illnesses omitted from the sisters' list are mainly temporary and slight ones, since it is in the case of those whose present health is excellent or good that their absence is marked. Another indication of imperfect memory as regards sisters' illnesses is to be found in the fact that a much larger proportion of them are undated than is the case with the students' illnesses.

In filling in the schedules some students have explicitly excluded 'childish illnesses' by which I understand that they generally meant

measles, whooping cough, scarlatina (that is presumably mild scarlet fever, not apparently having serious consequences), chicken pox and mumps. For the sake of uniformity therefore we have omitted these illnesses in all cases.

TABLE VI.

Number reported as having Suffered from Disorders as compared with Present Health.

	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
Reporting Illnesses	17	41	14	6		1	79
Not Reporting any	9	9	2			1	21
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
Reporting Illnesses	18	29	17	2			66
Not Reporting any	13	8	3	3			27
Totals	31	37	20	5			93
<i>Oxford</i>							
Reporting Illnesses	8	3	3	2			16
Not Reporting any	2	2	1				5
Totals	10	5	4	2			21
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS BEFORE 1887							
Reporting Illnesses	43	73	34	10		1	161
Not Reporting any	24	19	6	3		1	53
Totals	67	92	40	13		2	214
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>							
Reporting Illnesses	5	15	7	2			29
Not Reporting any	12	10	4				26
Totals	17	25	11	2			55

TABLE VI. (*continued*).

	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS							
Reporting Illnesses	48	88	41	12		1	190
Not Reporting any	36	29	10	3		1	79
Totals	84	117	51	15		2	269
Three year, not Honour Students							
Reporting Illnesses	8	20	10	5	1		44
Not Reporting any	6	4	4	1			15
Totals	14	24	14	6	1		59
Two year Students							
Reporting Illnesses	10	31	21	7	5	2	76
Not Reporting any	13	16	11	1	1		42
Totals	23	47	32	8	6	2	118
One year Students							
Reporting Illnesses	18	31	19	9	3	3	83
Not Reporting any	13	14	9		1		37
Totals	31	45	28	9	4	3	120
ALL STUDENTS							
Reporting Illnesses	84	170	91	33	9	6	393
Not Reporting any	68	63	34	5	2	1	173
Totals	152	233	125	38	11	7	566
Sisters of Honour and other three year Students							
Reporting Illnesses	27	64	52	21	6	2	172
Not Reporting any	29	41	21	1			92
Totals	56	105	73	22	6	2	264
Sisters of two and one year Students							
Reporting Illnesses	9	43	34	21	5	1	113
Not Reporting any	19	35	15	4			78
Totals	28	78	49	25	5	1	186

TABLE VI. (*continued*).

	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
ALL SISTERS							
Reporting Illnesses	36	107	86	42	11	3	285
Not Reporting any	48	76	86	5			165
Totals	84	183	122	47	11	3	450
PERCENTAGE REPORTING ILLNESSES							
Students	55.26	72.96	72.80	86.84	81.81	85.71	69.43
Sisters	42.87	58.47	70.49	89.36	100.00	100.00	63.33

The explanations already given of Table V. will make Table VI., and other 'comparison tables' to be given later, easy to understand.

TABLE VII.

Total number of illnesses reported for different periods.

	Students	Sisters
For Students before going to College and Sisters before 18 years of age	325	129
For Students at and after College and Sisters after 18 years of age	184	157
For Students both before and after going to College and Sisters both before and after 18 years of age	154	54
Undated	27	91
Totals	690	431

TABLE VIII.

Number of deaths and their causes.

	Honour students	Two year students	One year students	All students	Sisters
Consumption			1	1	2
Tubercular disease	1			1	
Mesenteric consumption		1		1	
Spinal disease and general break up					1
Childbirth	1		1	2	
Blood clot			1	1	
Inflammation of the bowels		1		1	
Totals	2	2	3	7	3

Further particulars as to five of those who have died will be found under the head of present health of married women.

No inference can be drawn from any comparison between the number of students and the number of sisters who have died, because the question whether the form should be filled up for the sister nearest in age who lived to grow up, or for the living sister nearest in age, has been decided differently by different students. On the other hand no returns have been received for 4 students who have died. Three of these were two-year students who died of Roman fever, consumption and physical accident respectively. The fourth was a one-year student, the cause of whose death is unknown to me.

FAMILY HEALTH.

The next five tables relate to Family Health, and the first four of these are worked out as comparison tables, the nature of which has already been explained. The object of these is to enable us to judge whether any connection is traceable between the present health of the subjects of our enquiry and their family health; and to facilitate this we have appended to each of the tables an 'Ideal' section, in which is shewn what the most probable distribution of the numbers would have been by pure chance, assuming the present health of students and the present health of their parents, or the healthiness of their families, etc., to be given. In calling these tables 'Ideal' I simply distinguish them from the tables representing the actual facts, and I mean nothing more than that they shew the most probable distribution of the numbers supposing the two phenomena under consideration—e.g. the students' health and the parents' health—to be absolutely independent of each other. It is clear that it is in divergences from these ideal tables that the connection, if any, between the present health of students and the health of their families will reveal itself¹.

¹ It may make it easier for some readers to understand our conclusions if we explain fully how an Ideal Table is made. Let us take as an example the Ideal section in Table IX. where the health of students is compared with the health of parents. We start with the following facts:—There are 566 students, of whom 385 have excellent or good health, 125 fair health, and 56 poor or bad health; also 127 have both their parents alive and well, 245 have one parent in poor health or dead, 181 have both parents in poor health or dead, and 13 make no statement about their parents. The question is how should we expect to find the healthiness of the students distributed in relation to the healthiness of their parents if we knew that one had no effect on the other? First we dismiss the unstated cases; as it is of no interest to know how these

TABLE IX.

Health¹ of Parents compared with Present Health of Students and of Sisters.

HEALTH OF PARENTS	Present Health of Students						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
Father and Mother good	6	13	2	1			22
" good " poor	5	5	1	3			14
" " " dead	1	6	3			1	11
" poor " good		5					5
" dead " "	5	2	6	1			14
" and " poor	1	2					3
" poor " dead		3	1				4
" dead " poor	3	2					5
" and " dead	4	10	3	1		1	19
Not given	1	2					3
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
Father and Mother good	9	7	5	1			22
" good " poor	3	9	2	1			15
" " " dead	3	2	3	1			9
" poor " good	4	3					7
" dead " "	6	7	3				16
" and " poor		1					1
" poor " dead							
" dead " poor	3	3	3				9
" and " dead	3	5	4	1			13
Not given				1			1
Totals	31	37	20	5			93

would have been distributed by chance, we subtract them before proceeding further; they are only included in the ideal table at all in order to make the totals the same as the real table. As, among those students who have made no statement about their parents, 10 are in excellent or good health, 1 in fair health, and 2 in bad health, the numbers we have to deal with are 375 having excellent or good health, 124 having fair health, and 54 having poor or bad health, making a total of 553. The 127 students, therefore, whose parents are both in good health must be distributed under the three heads of having 'excellent or good health', 'fair health' and 'poor or bad health', in proportion to the numbers 375, 124 and 54. Thus by pure chance $\frac{375}{553} \times 127$ should be the number whose parents have good health and who have good health themselves, and so forth; and similarly with the students whose parents are both in bad health, etc. These numbers are not of course usually integers, but for simplicity we take the nearest integer for our table.

¹ In these tables the parents' health is divided into poor and good only. Excellent, good and very fair are classed as 'good,' fair, poor and bad as 'poor.'

TABLE IX. (*continued*).

HEALTH OF PARENTS				Present Health of Students						Totals	
				Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead		
<i>Oxford</i>											
Father	and	Mother	good	3	1	1	1				6
"	good	"	poor	1	1						2
"	"	"	dead	1	1		1				3
"	poor	"	good			1					1
"	dead	"	"	1		2					3
"	and	"	poor	1							1
"	poor	"	dead		1						1
"	dead	"	poor	3							3
"	and	"	dead		1						1
Not given											
Totals				10	5	4	2				21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>											
Father	and	Mother	good	8	10	2	2				22
"	good	"	poor		1	3					4
"	"	"	dead	1	5	2					9
"	poor	"	good	1	1						2
"	dead	"	"	3	1	1					5
"	and	"	poor	2		1					3
"	poor	"	dead		2						2
"	dead	"	poor		2	1					3
"	and	"	dead	1	2						3
Not given				1	1						2
Totals				17	25	11	2				55
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS											
Father	and	Mother	good	26	31	10	5				72
"	good	"	poor	9	16	6	4				35
"	"	"	dead	6	14	9	2		1		32
"	poor	"	good	5	9	1					15
"	dead	"	"	15	10	12	1				38
"	and	"	poor	4	2	1					7
"	poor	"	dead		7	1					8
"	dead	"	poor	9	7	4					20
"	and	"	dead	8	18	7	2		1		36
Not given				2	3		1				6
Totals				84	117	51	15		2		269
<i>Three year (not Honour) Students</i>											
Father	and	Mother	good	4	5	1	2				12
"	good	"	poor	3	4						7
"	"	"	dead		3	1	2				6
"	poor	"	good	1	1	1	1				4
"	dead	"	"	2	4						6
"	and	"	poor	1	1	1		1			4
"	poor	"	dead		1	1					2
"	dead	"	poor	2	1	3					6
"	and	"	dead	1	4	5	1				11
Not given						1					1
Totals				14	24	14	6	1			59

TABLE IX. (continued).

HEALTH OF PARENTS		Present Health						Totals
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Two year Students</i>								
Father and Mother good		6	9	5	1	2		23
" good " poor			7	5				12
" " " dead		2	3	1		3	1	10
" poor " good			6	2	1	1		10
" dead " "	13		4	6	1			24
" and " poor			3	2			1	6
" poor " dead			1	3				4
" dead " poor			2	5	3			10
" and " dead	2		9	3	1			15
Not given			3		1			4
Totals		23	47	32	8	6	2	118
<i>One year Students</i>								
Father and Mother good		5	6	6		2	1	20
" good " poor		5	6	2	3	1		17
" " " dead		3	2	4				9
" poor " good		4	1	1				6
" dead " "		3	7	4				14
" and " poor		1	3	1	1	1		7
" poor " dead		1	1	1	1			4
" dead " poor			6	1	3			10
" and " dead	7		13	8	1		2	31
Not given	2							2
Totals		31	45	28	9	4	3	120
<i>ALL STUDENTS</i>								
Father and Mother good		41	51	22	8	4	1	127
" good " poor		17	33	13	7	1		71
" " " dead		11	22	15	4	3	2	57
" poor " good		10	17	5	2	1		35
" dead " "		33	25	22	2			82
" and " poor		6	9	5	1	2	1	24
" poor " dead		1	10	6	1			18
" dead " poor		11	16	13	6			46
" and " dead	18		44	23	5		3	93
Not given	4		6	1	2			13
Totals		152	233	125	38	11	7	566
<i>Sisters of Three year Students</i>								
Father and Mother good		14	27	19	4	1	1	66
" good " poor		7	11	10		1	1	30
" " " dead		9	14	11				34
" poor " good		1	7	2	4			14
" dead " "		7	14	5	5			31
" and " poor		1	3	5		1		10
" poor " dead			2	6	1			9
" dead " poor		7	7	3	1	1		19
" and " dead	8		15	11	6	2		42
Not given	2		5	1	1			9
Totals		56	105	73	22	6	2	264

TABLE IX. (continued).

HEALTH OF PARENTS	Present Health of Students						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Sisters of Two- and One-year Students</i>							
Father and Mother good	7	14	8	2	1		32
" good " poor	2	13	9	2			26
" " " dead	3	9	1	6			19
" poor " good	2	3	3	1			9
" dead " "	5	13	9		1		28
" and " poor		3	5	2	1		11
" poor " dead	2	3	2	1			8
" dead " poor	2	5	4	3	2		16
" and " dead	3	9	8	7		1	28
Not given	2	6		1			9
Totals	28	78	49	25	5	1	186
<i>ALL SISTERS</i>							
Father and Mother good	21	41	27	6	2	1	98
" good " poor	9	24	19	2	1	1	56
" " " dead	12	23	12	6			53
" poor " good	3	10	5	5			23
" dead " "	12	27	14	5	1		59
" and " poor	1	6	10	2	2		21
" poor " dead	2	5	8	2			17
" dead " poor	9	12	7	4	3		35
" and " dead	11	24	19	13	2	1	70
Not given	4	11	1	2			18
Totals	84	183	122	47	11	3	450

Parents' Health	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL STUDENTS				
Both parents in good health	92	22	18	127
One parent in good health and one in poor health or dead	168	55	22	245
Both in poor health or dead	115	47	19	181
Unstated	10	1	2	18
Totals	385	125	56	566
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL STUDENTS				
Both good	86	29	12	127
One good, one poor or dead	166	55	24	245
Both poor or dead	123	40	18	181
Unstated	10	1	2	18
Totals	385	125	56	566

TABLE IX. (*continued*).

Parents' Health	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL SISTERS				
Both good	62	27	9	98
One good, one poor or dead	120	50	21	191
Both poor or dead	70	44	29	143
Unstated	15	1	2	18
Totals	267	122	61	450
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL SISTERS				
Both good	57	28	13	98
One good, one poor or dead	112	53	26	191
Both poor or dead	88	40	20	148
Unstated	15	1	2	18
Totals	267	122	61	450

Comparing the 'Ideal' with the 'Condensed' sections of Table IX. it appears that of the students whose parents both have good health, the number in excellent or good health exceeds by about 7 per cent. that which would have been most probable by pure chance; and there is a corresponding deficiency in the number enjoying excellent or good health among those whose parents are both in poor health or dead. The poor and bad health of students, however, is distributed very nearly as it most probably would be by chance. The connection of the sisters' health with that of their parents is somewhat more marked, and with them this connection does shew itself in the distribution of poor and bad health.

The true connection between the health of the parents and that of the children is no doubt, however, masked in this table by the fact that old age is the cause of the poor health and death of many of the parents. We have therefore attempted to throw further light on the subject by means of Table X., in which is shewn, for Honour and other three-year students and their sisters, the present health of those whose parents have died otherwise than by physical accident before the natural term of life.

OF WOMEN STUDENTS.

TABLE X.

Shewing whether Parents have died under the age of 55 otherwise than from accident, and comparing this with Present Health Students and Sisters.

Whether either Parent died under 55	Present Health of Students						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
Both parents	1	3	2				6
One parent	8	14	6	2		1	31
Neither	17	33	8	4		1	63
Unstated							
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
Both parents	1	1	1				3
One parent	5	6	6	1			18
Neither	25	30	13	3			71
Unstated				1			1
Totals	31	37	20	5			93
<i>Oxford</i>							
Both parents							
One parent	1	3	2	1			7
Neither	9	2	2	1			14
Unstated							
Totals	10	5	4	2			21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>							
Both parents	1	1					2
One parent	2	9	3				14
Neither	13	15	8	2			38
Unstated	1						1
Totals	17	25	11	2			55
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS							
Both parents	3	5	3				11
One parent	16	32	17	4		1	70
Neither	64	80	31	10		1	186
Unstated	1			1			2
Totals	84	117	51	15		2	269

TABLE X. (continued).

Whether either Parent died under 55	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Three-year, not Honour, Students</i>							
Both parents	1	7	8	1			17
One parent	13	17	6	5	1		42
Neither							
Unstated							
Totals	14	24	14	6	1		59
SISTERS OF ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS							
Both parents	8	8	1	1	1		9
One parent	16	23	22	7	1		69
Neither	37	78	49	14	4	2	184
Unstated		1	1				2
Totals	56	105	73	22	6	2	264

Whether either Parent died under 55	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE- YEAR STUDENTS				
Both parents	8	8		11
One parent	56	25	6	87
Neither	174	37	17	228
Unstated	1		1	2
Totals	239	65	24	328
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL HO- NOUR AND OTHER THREE- YEAR STUDENTS				
Both parents	8	2	1	11
One parent	63	18	6	87
Neither	167	45	16	228
Unstated	1		1	2
Totals	239	65	24	328
CONDENSED TABLE FOR SISTERS				
Both parents	6	1	2	9
One parent	39	22	8	69
Neither	115	49	20	184
Unstated	1	1		2
Totals	161	73	30	264
IDEAL TABLE FOR SISTERS				
Both parents	6	2	1	9
One parent	42	19	8	69
Neither	112	51	21	184
Unstated	1	1		2
Totals	161	73	30	264

A comparison of actual with ideal tables here shews us that among students whose parents are either both alive or lived beyond the age of 55, the number enjoying excellent or good health exceeds by about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. what we should expect by chance, and there is a corresponding deficiency of excellent and good health among those whose father or mother died, otherwise than by accident, before attaining that age. A similar but less marked divergence from the 'ideal' distribution of excellent and good health obtains among the sisters.

TABLE XI.

Hereditary Tendency to Disease as compared with Present Health.

Report as to Hereditary Tendency to Disease ¹	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
Tendency	10	28	7	4		2	51
No tendency	15	18	8	1			42
No statement	1	4	1	1			7
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
Tendency	8	18	8				29
No tendency	21	20	10	1			52
No statement	2	4	2	4			12
Totals	31	37	20	5			93
<i>Oxford</i>							
Tendency	7	8	3	1			14
No tendency	3	2	1	1			7
No statement							
Totals	10	5	4	2			21

¹ The student's own statement as to hereditary tendency to disease has in some cases been modified in accordance with her statements about family health. Thus cancer or consumption in parents or brothers or sisters has been held to constitute tendency. When a student states that she has herself inherited some ailment it is held to constitute tendency. So has the occurrence of heart disease or brain disease in several members of a family. And an answer of the form "No: Tendency to weak throats, etc." has been taken as equivalent to "Yes."

TABLE XI. (continued).

Report as to Hereditary Tendency to Disease.	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>							
Tendency	5	10	2	2			19
No tendency	11	13	4				28
No statement	1	2	5				8
Totals	17	25	11	2			55
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS							
Tendency	30	54	20	7		2	113
No tendency	50	53	23	3			129
No statement	4	10	8	5			27
Totals	84	117	51	15		2	269
<i>Three-year, not Honour Students</i>							
Tendency	4	6	8	3	1		22
No tendency	9	15	5	3			32
No statement	1	3	1				5
Totals	14	24	14	6	1		59
<i>Two-year Students</i>							
Tendency	6	18	15	4	2	1	46
No tendency	16	25	14	3	2	1	61
No statement	1	4	3	1	2		11
Totals	23	47	32	8	6	2	118
<i>One-year Students</i>							
Tendency	11	19	8	6	1	1	46
No tendency	15	21	20	3	3	1	63
No statement	5	5				1	11
Totals	31	45	28	9	4	3	120
ALL STUDENTS							
Tendency	51	97	51	20	4	4	227
No tendency	90	114	62	12	5	2	285
No statement	11	22	12	6	2	1	54
Totals	152	233	125	38	11	7	566
<i>Sisters of Honour and Three-year Students</i>							
Tendency	22	48	30	11	5	1	117
No tendency	31	48	35	9	1	1	125
No statement	8	9	8	2			23
Totals	61	105	73	22	6	2	264

TABLE XI. (continued).

Report as to Hereditary Tendency to Disease.	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Sisters of Two- and One-year Students</i>							
Tendency	8	87	25	10	2	1	88
No tendency	18	32	22	9	1		82
No statement	2	9	2	6	2		21
Totals	28	78	49	25	5	1	186
ALL SISTERS							
Tendency	80	85	55	21	7	2	200
No tendency	49	80	57	18	2	1	207
No statement	5	18	10	8	2		48
Totals	84	183	122	47	11	3	450

Report as to Hereditary Tendency to Disease	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad, and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL STUDENTS				
Tendency	148	51	28	227
No tendency	204	62	19	285
No statement	83	12	9	54
Totals	385	125	56	566
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL STUDENTS				
Tendency	156	50	21	227
No tendency	196	63	26	285
No statement	83	12	9	54
Totals	385	125	56	566
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL SISTERS				
Tendency	115	55	30	200
No tendency	129	57	21	207
No statement	23	10	10	48
Totals	267	122	61	450
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL SISTERS				
Tendency	120	55	25	200
No tendency	124	57	26	207
No statement	23	10	10	48
Totals	267	122	61	450

The ideal tables, compared with the actual tables, here shew us that in the number of students reporting a hereditary tendency to disease and enjoying excellent or good health, there is a deficiency amounting to about 5 per cent. of the most probable number; and that there is a corresponding excess of poor health. Among sisters having a hereditary tendency to disease there is a deficiency of over 4 per cent. of the most probable number in excellent and good health, and a corresponding excess of poor health. These divergences from the ideal table are of course exactly balanced among those who report no hereditary tendency to disease.

The next table is intended to afford means of making a rough comparison between the present health of the subjects of our enquiry and the healthiness of their families. Like Table X. it is only worked out for Honour and other three-year students and their sisters.

TABLE XII.

Number of Brothers and Sisters in Poor Health or Dead otherwise than through physical accidents, compared with Present Health of Students and Sisters.

Brothers and Sisters in Poor Health or Dead	Present Health of Students						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
None	5	18	2			1	26
One	6	14	4			1	25
Two	6	6	4	1			17
More than two	7	10	5	5			27
Unstated	2	2	1				5
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
None	9	15	5				29
One	10	4	6	1			21
Two	8	8	8	1			15
More than two	9	10	6	2			27
Unstated				1			1
Totals	31	37	20	5			93

STUDENTS.

TABLE XII. (*continued*).

Brothers and Sisters in Poor Health or Dead	Present Health						Tot
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Oxford</i>							
None	3		3	1			7
One	6	3					9
Two		2					2
More than two	1		1	1			3
Unstated							
Totals	10	5	4	2			21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>							
None	6	8	2				16
One	6	8	2				16
Two	3	3	2				8
More than two	1	6	5	2			14
Unstated	1						1
Totals	17	25	11	2			55
<i>ALL HONOUR STUDENTS</i>							
None	23	41	12	1		1	78
One	28	29	12	1		1	71
Two	12	19	9	2			42
More than two	18	26	17	10			71
Unstated	3	2	1	1			7
Totals	84	117	51	15		2	269
<i>Three-year, not Honour, Students</i>							
None	3	5	3	1			12
One	4	7	4				15
Two	2	3	4	3			12
More than two	5	7	3	2	1		18
Unstated		2					2
Totals	14	24	14	6	1		59
<i>SISTERS OF HONOUR AND OF THE THREE-YEAR STUDENTS</i>							
None	21	32	16	5	1		75
One	11	23	23	7	1		65
Two	12	17	15	4		1	49
More than two	12	30	18	6	3	1	70
Unstated		3	1		1		5
Totals	56	105	73	22	6	2	264

TABLE XII. (*continued*).

Brothers and Sisters in Poor Health or Dead	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
None	72	15	3	90
One	68	16	2	86
Two	36	13	5	54
More than two	56	20	13	89
Unstated	7	1	1	9
Totals	239	65	24	328
IDEAL TABLE FOR HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
None	65	18	7	90
One	62	18	6	86
Two	40	10	4	54
More than two	65	18	6	89
Unstated	7	1	1	9
Totals	239	65	24	328
CONDENSED TABLE FOR SISTERS OF HONOUR AND THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
None	53	16	6	75
One	34	23	8	65
Two	29	15	5	49
More than two	42	18	10	70
Unstated	3	1	1	5
Totals	161	73	30	264
IDEAL TABLE FOR SISTERS OF HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
None	46	21	8	75
One	39	18	8	65
Two	30	14	5	49
More than two	43	19	8	70
Unstated	3	1	1	5
Totals	161	73	30	264

If we call a family in which more than two of the children are in poor health, or dead otherwise than through physical accident, a

unhealthy family, Table XII. shews us that about 29 per cent. of both Honour and Three-year students and of their sisters belong to unhealthy families¹, and that this 29 per cent. furnishes $\frac{2}{3}$ of the students and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sisters who have poor health or have died.

Table XII. further shews us that in the healthiest families, and those where only one brother or sister has poor health, the number of students in excellent or good health exceeds by about 10 per cent. the number most probable by pure chance; and that there is, of course, a corresponding deficiency in the less healthy families. Among the sisters the excess in excellent or good health is confined to the healthiest families.

Of course this estimate of the healthiness of families is only rough and in judging of its value something depends on the size of the families under consideration. The following table gives this. It is made out from the students' schedules only.

TABLE XIII.

Size of Families.

Number of Families	Number of Children in a family																	Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Unstated	
Of Honour and Three-year Stu- dents	6	16	29	42	22	39	33	40	28	24	16	13	9	4	3	1	3	328
Of other Students	6	14	17	23	24	36	28	27	24	17	6	4	6	3	1	2		288
Of all Students	12	30	46	65	46	75	61	67	52	41	22	17	15	7	4	3	3	566

The average number of children in a family appears from this table to be 6.82. By 'children' here we mean students and their brothers and sisters. Half-brothers and sisters are included where mentioned, that is, in 14 cases, the aggregate number of half-brothers and sisters being seventy.

According to Ansell's 'statistics of families in the upper and professional classes' the average number of children born alive per

¹ The families where the subject of our enquiry is herself in poor health and has two brothers and sisters in poor health are of course counted as unhealthy families.

family in these classes is 4.80. His statistics were collected in 1871. From the Registrar General's Report for 1885 we learn that the ratio of births to marriages for that year was 4.52, and that the mean of the same ratio taken over 48 years was 5.30. This may be taken as the mean number of children born in English families of all classes. The divergence of our mean number from the normal is probably fully accounted for by the necessary absence from our statistics of all families (1) where there are no children, (2) where there are no daughters, which is likely to occur most in small families, (3) where all the children, or all the daughters have died before growing up, which is also likely to occur most in small families. It is probable also that families where there is only one daughter are inadequately represented, as that daughter is more likely to be wanted at home. The inclusion of half-brothers and sisters of course also slightly raises the number.

PERSONAL HISTORY APART FROM MARRIAGE.

The next eight tables relate to personal history, giving the nationality, the present ages, certain particulars of school life, and the regular occupations of the students and of their sisters.

TABLE XIV.

Nationality of Parents.

Nationality of Parents	Honour Students			Not Honour Students			Totals
	Newnham	Girton	Oxford	Three-year	Two-year	One-year	
Both English	106	69	21	41	79	84	400
Both Scotch	2	9	1	4	1	6	23
Both Irish	8	7		5	8	5	23
Both Welsh	2	1	1		1	2	7
Both British : that is, both natives of the British Isles, but not both English or both Scotch, etc.	14	15	4	4	22	20	79
One English, one Foreign	2	6		2	8	1	19
Both American		1	1	2	1		5
Both Foreign, but not American	1	8		1	8	2	10
Totals	180	111	28	59	118	120	566

TABLE XV.
Present Age (in 1887).

Present Age	Students								Sisters				
	Before 1887							Those who finished in 1887	All Students	Of Honour and other Three-year Students	Of Two- and One-year Students	All Sisters	
	Honour Students				Three-year Students	Two-year Students	One-year Students						All before 1887
	Newnham	Girton	Oxford	All Colleges									
Nineteen years								2	2				
Twenty					1		1	3	4				
Twenty-one					1	4	5	9	14	12	10	22	
Twenty-two	4	1	3	8	3	1	2	14	20	34	18	32	
Twenty-three	9	12	3	24	2	7	4	37	9	46	12	21	
Twenty-four	9	8	2	19	4	11	9	43	6	49	19	33	
Twenty-five	8	11	3	22	2	7	13	44	7	51	21	30	
Twenty-six	14	13	3	30	3	10	7	50	2	52	16	28	
Twenty-seven	3	5	2	10	2	9	11	32	1	33	16	25	
Twenty-eight	7	5	1	13	4	7	13	37	3	40	23	33	
Twenty-nine	5	6		11	5	11	1	28	4	32	13	23	
Thirty	3	6	2	11	4	4	5	24	3	27	16	28	
Thirty-one	8	2		10	4	6	6	26	2	28	11	19	
Thirty-two	6	4		10	2	6	8	26	3	29	12	26	
Thirty-three	2	2		4	5	4	5	18		18	12	19	
Thirty-four	1	3	2	6	1	6	5	18		18	8	15	
Thirty-five	4			4	2	1	6	13	2	15	4	12	
Thirty-six	7	1		8		4	1	13		13	2	10	
Thirty-seven	2	1		3	1	1	3	8		8	5	10	
Thirty-eight	2	4		6	2	3	1	12		12	10	13	
Thirty-nine	1	2		3	1		3	7		7	6	7	
Forty	1	3		4		2	2	8	1	9	4	5	
Forty-one	1	1		2	1		1	4		4	3	11	
Forty-two	1			1		1	1	3		3	4	7	
Forty-three	1			1		2	2	5		5	2	3	
Forty-four		1		1			2	3		3	3	4	
Forty-five										2	1	3	
Forty-six		1		1				1		1			
Forty-seven					1		1	2		2			
Forty-eight					1			1		1	1	1	
Forty-nine													
Fifty-one	1			1				1		1		1	
Fifty-four											1	1	
Fifty-five					1	3				5	3	4	
Unstated		1		1	1	3		5		5	3	7	
Totals	100	93	21	214	51	108	116	489	77	566	264	450	
Average present age	29.25	28.74	26.00	28.71	30.24	29.08	29.79	29.21	24.55	28.57	29.60	29.48	

Average Present Age of all Newnham Students who left before 1887, 30.12.

"	"	Girton	"	"	"	28.81.
"	"	Lady Margaret	"	"	"	25.40.
"	"	Somerville	"	"	"	27.13.

TABLE XVI.

Whether Educated at Boarding-schools, Day-schools, or at Home.

Where Educated	Students								Sisters			
	Honour Students					Not Honour Students			All Students	Of Honour and other Three-year Students	Of Two and One-year Students	All Sisters
	Before 1887			Of 1887	All Honour Students	Three-year	Two-year	One-year				
	Newnham	Girton	Oxford									
At a Boarding-school	7	5	1	7	20	10	15	19	64	26	23	49
At a Day-school	24	14	6	16	60	9	16	24	109	43	26	69
At Home	20	11	6	3	40	7	19	22	88	43	27	70
Boarding & Day-school	10	9	2	6	27	7	14	16	64	38	23	61
Boarding-school & Home	11	16	1	8	36	7	21	15	79	55	41	96
Day-school & Home	18	26	1	10	55	13	14	10	92	33	23	56
All three	10	12	4	5	31	6	19	14	70	25	22	47
Unstated										1	1	2
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566	264	186	450

Boarding-houses attached to Day-schools have in this table been counted as Boarding-schools.

TABLE XVII.

Number of Examinations taken by Students before going to College, and by Sisters.

Number of Examinations taken	Students									Sisters		
	Honour Students					Not Honour Students			All Students	Of Honour and other Three-year Students	Of Two-and One-year Students	All Sisters.
	Before 1887			Of 1887	All Honour Students	Three-year	Two-year	One-year				
	Newnham	Girton	Oxford									
None	11	13	3	3	30	17	33	27	107	158	126	284
One	22	25	6	14	67	21	40	41	169	61	32	93
Two	34	20	5	14	73	11	26	24	134	27	15	42
Three	18	17	5	13	53	7	12	20	92	13	4	17
Four	6	11	1	4	22	2	4	4	32	1	6	7
Five	9	3	1	3	16	1	2	3	22	1		1
Six		1		3	4				4			
Seven		2			2		1		3			
Eight				1	1				1			
Unstated		1			1			1	2	3	3	6
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566	264	186	450

The Examinations included in this table are :

Cambridge Junior, Senior and Higher Local Examinations,
 Oxford Junior and Senior Local Examinations and Women's Examination,
 Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board Examinations,
 London University Examinations,
 Edinburgh University Examinations,
 Glasgow University Examinations,
 Aberdeen University Examinations,
 St Andrews L.L.A. Examination,
 Royal University of Ireland Examinations,
 Queen's College Ireland Examinations,
 Irish Intermediate Examinations,
 University College Bristol Examinations,
 Girton Entrance and Scholarship Examination¹,
 Bedford College Scholarship Examination,
 Alexandra College Dublin Examination,
 South Kensington Science and Art Examination (but not when the certificate is for drawing and modelling only),
 Examination of the College of Preceptors,
 Government Teachers' examination (teachers in Elementary schools),
 Examinations of Chichester and other Training Colleges,
 Some American Examinations,
 Paris Teachers' Examination,
 Prussian Teachers' Examination,
 Vienna Teachers' Examination,
 Dutch Examination for English Teachers.

¹ This has apparently been omitted by some students in filling in schedules.

TABLE XVIII.

Exercise during School years compared with Present Health.

Regularity and Amount of Exercise	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
Regular							2
Under one hour		2					
Under two hours	13	23	5	2			43
Under three hours	3	4	2	1			10
Under four and five hours	1	3					4
Considerable	1	4	1	1		1	8
Amount unstated	7	10	3	2		1	23
Irregular	1	3	3				7
No statement made		1	2				3
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
Regular							
Under one hour	3	5	2				10
Under two hours	8	14	4	4			30
Under three hours	7	5	5				17
Under four and five hours	1		1				2
Considerable	2	3	1	1			7
Amount unstated	3	4	4				11
Irregular	6	3	1				10
No statement made	1	3	2				6
Totals	31	37	20	5			93
<i>Oxford</i>							
Regular							
Under one hour							7
Under two hours	4	2	1				6
Under three hours	3		1	2			2
Under four and five hours			2				
Considerable							
Amount unstated	3	2					5
Irregular		1					1
No statement made							
Totals	10	5	4	2			21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>							
Regular							
Under one hour		2					2
Under two hours	11	10	4	2			27
Under three hours	1	7	3				11
Under four and five hours	1	1					2
Considerable							
Amount unstated	4	3	3				10
Irregular		1	1				2
No statement made		1					1
Totals	17	25	11	2			55

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).

Regularity and Amount of Exercise	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS							
Regular							
Under one hour	3	9	2				14
Under two hours	36	49	14	8			107
Under three hours	14	16	11	3			44
Under four and five hours	3	4	3				10
Considerable	3	7	2	2		1	15
Amount unstated	17	19	10	2		1	49
Irregular	7	8	5				20
No statement made	1	5	4				10
Totals	84	117	51	15		2	269
Three-year (not Honour) Students							
Regular							
Under one hour		2	1		1		
Under two hours	5	11	4	3			23
Under three hours	3	4	5	2			14
Under four and five hours	1			1			2
Considerable	1						1
Amount unstated	4	4	1				9
Irregular		3	2				5
No statement made			1				1
Totals	14	24	14	6	1		59
SISTERS OF HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS							
Regular							
Under one hour	2	4	4	2	1		13
Under two hours	14	25	25	2			66
Under three hours	4	21	10	2	2		39
Under four and five hours	6	4	1	1			12
Considerable	4	8	6	2			20
Amount unstated	20	24	15	5	1		65
Irregular	2	3	6	2	1	1	15
No statement made	4	16	6	6	1	1	34
Totals	56	105	73	22	6	2	264

TABLE XVIII. (continued).

Regularity and Amount of Exercise	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
Regular				
Under one hour	14	3	1	18
Under two hours	101	18	11	130
Under three hours	37	16	5	58
Under four and five hours and considerable	19	5	4	28
Amount unstated	44	11	3	58
Irregular	18	7		25
No statement made	6	5		11
Totals	239	65	24	328
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
Regular				
Under one hour	13	3	2	18
Under two hours	95	25	10	130
Under three hours	43	11	4	58
Under four and five hours and considerable	21	5	2	28
Amount unstated	43	11	4	58
Irregular	18	5	2	25
No statement made	6	5		11
Totals	239	65	24	328
CONDENSED TABLE FOR SISTERS OF HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
Regular				
Under one hour	6	4	3	13
Under two hours	39	25	2	66
Under three hours	25	10	4	39
Under four and five hours and considerable	22	7	3	32
Amount unstated	44	15	6	65
Irregular	5	6	4	15
No statement made	20	6	8	34
Totals	161	73	30	264
IDEAL TABLE FOR SISTERS OF HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
Regular				
Under one hour	8	4	1	13
Under two hours	40	20	6	66
Under three hours	24	11	4	39
Under four and five hours and considerable	20	9	3	32
Amount unstated	40	19	6	65
Irregular	9	4	2	15
No statement made	20	6	8	34
Totals	161	73	30	264

TABLE XIX.

Exercise during School years compared with the present health.

Kind of Exercise	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>							
<i>Newnham</i>							
Walking only	11	17	7	3		1	39
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	5	3	2	2			12
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	10	27	5	1		1	44
No statement made		3	2				5
Totals	26	50	16	6		2	100
<i>Girton</i>							
Walking only	15	15	7	4			41
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	1	7	2				10
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	12	15	9	1			37
No statement made	3		2				5
Totals	31	37	20	5			93
<i>Oxford</i>							
Walking only	3	1	1	1			6
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	2	1					3
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	5	2	3	1			11
No statement made		1					1
Totals	10	5	4	2			21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>							
Walking only	7	9	3	1			20
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	3	3	3	1			10
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	7	13	5				25
No statement made							
Totals	17	25	11	2			55
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS							
Walking only	36	42	18	9		1	106
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	11	14	7	3			35
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	34	57	22	3		1	117
No statement made	3	4	4				11
Totals	84	117	51	15		2	269

TABLE XIX. (continued).

Kind of Exercise	Present Health						Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dead	
<i>Three-year, not Honour, Students</i>							
Walking only	4	9	9	3	1		26
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	2	6	1	1			10
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	8	6	2	2			18
No statement made		3	2				5
Totals	14	24	14	6	1		59
SISTERS OF HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS							
Walking only	17	55	30	9	2	1	114
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	8	6	9	2			25
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	25	31	25	5	2		88
No statement made	6	13	9	6	2	1	37
Totals	56	105	73	22	6	2	264

Kind of Exercise	Present Health			Totals
	Excellent and Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
Walking only	91	27	14	132
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	33	8	4	45
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	105	24	6	135
No statement made	10	6		16
Totals	239	65	24	328
IDEAL TABLE FOR HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS				
Walking only	97	25	10	132
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	33	9	3	45
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	99	25	11	135
No statement made	10	6		16
Totals	239	65	24	328
CONDENSED TABLE FOR SISTERS				
Walking only	72	30	12	114
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	14	9	2	25
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	56	25	7	88
No statement made	19	9	9	37
Totals	161	73	30	264
IDEAL TABLE FOR SISTERS				
Walking only	71	32	11	114
Walking with Calisthenics and Dancing only	16	7	2	25
Games, Riding, Swimming, etc., as well as Walking	55	25	8	88
No statement made	19	9	9	37
Totals	161	73	30	264

Occupations	Honour Students					After leaving College. Students of 1887 omitted							Sisters		
	Before 1887			All Honour Students	All Students	Oxford	Girton	Newnham	Other Three-year Students	Two-year Students	One-year Students	All Students	Of Two- and One-year Students	Of Three-year Students	All Sisters
	1887		Who finished in 1887												
		Girton	Oxford												
Household occupations only	14	8	3	8	2	3	14	15	4	1	2	8	29	58	
Household & other occupations	14	8	3	8	33	12-27	15	25	21	14	35	116	96	156	
Total : Household															
Per cent.: Household															
Teaching and other Educational work only	9	1	2	1	13		43	31	4	19	30	163	19	24	43
Teaching & other occupations	25	14	4	10	53	8	32	42	41	19	53	215	67	58	125
Total No. teaching	34	15	6	11	66	10	41	54	84	38	83	378	86	82	168
Per cent. teaching	34-00	16-18	28-57	20-00	94-54	16-95	34-75	45-00	84-00	74-51	76-86	77-46	82-58	44-09	37-33
Medical study and practice	1				1		2	1	2	4	1	4	1	7	1
{ Nursing							1	1	1		2	1	12	7	19
{ Literary and Editorial work							1	1	4	9	6	18	5	1	6
{ Secretarial work & Book-keeping	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	7
{ Companion													1		1
{ Art (study and practice)	1				1		1	1	3	3	1	3	19	10	29
{ Music "					2		1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	20
{ Acting "											1	1	1		1
{ Poultry Farming															
{ Business (preparation for)															
{ Professional work, not teaching but not otherwise specified									1		1	2	2	2	4
{ Missionary															
{ Philanthropy	15	6	1	5	27	3	13	15	16	13	24	103	72	49	121
Study only	16	20	2	15	53	11	15	9	4	5	2	9	9	2	9
Study and other occupations	34	16	4	14	68	11	41	46	34	17	44	198	63	45	108
Various occupations not included in above		2			2	4			3	1	4	7	27	7	34
No regular occupation or none reported	38	53	7	19	117	27	39	39	3	4		1	34	29	63

TABLE XXI.
Average duration (No. of years) of Occupations in those cases where a statement of time is made.

Occupations	Students										Sisters	
	Between School years and College					After leaving College. Students of 1887 omitted						
	Honour Students					Honour Students						
	Before 1887	Who finished in 1887				All Honour Students	Other Three-year Students					
		Newnham	Girton	Oxford			Two-year Students	One-year Students	All Students	Of Three-year Students	Of Two- and One-year Students	All Sisters
Household: Number Average No. of years	7 5.2	8 2.2	3 1.4	5 3.7	23 3.3	45 4.1	2 10.7	9 3.2	11 5.5	63 8.2	37 7.6	100 8.0
Teaching: Number Average No. of years	32 3.5	15 3.3	5 4.3	11 6.1	63 4.0	146 4.9	8 6.5	30 4.6	45 6.2	56 6.2	57 5.4	113 5.8
Philanthropy: Number Average No. of years	4 6.4	6 2.1	1 2		11 3.5	18 3.9	1 2	3 5	8 4.2	21 3.5	15 8.8	44 8.4
Study: Number Average No. of years	34 2.0	37 1.5	3 6	21 3.7	95 2.8	166 2.5	13 1.7	31 2.8	27 3.1	52 2.7	15 6.4	37 5.8
All other occupations: Number Average No. of years	1 1.0	1 4.0			2 2.5	5 2.3	1 2.0	2 2.2	2 2.2	23 2.4	19 3.9	46 3.8

There is a little difficulty in determining in some cases whether the occupation specified is to be regarded as involving serious work. There is no doubt that the teaching is, with comparatively few exceptions, serious; it is generally professional; and in other cases consists in teaching younger brothers and sisters for several hours a day. Still even under this head there are some cases where the amount of work is very small. Philanthropy, on the other hand, frequently means a small amount of amateur philanthropic work undertaken in addition to more serious occupations, and it has not been found possible satisfactorily to discriminate cases of this kind from others. All we have attempted in this way has been to exclude from the tables the rather numerous cases where the philanthropic work specified consists solely in Sunday-school teaching. The inclusion of very small amounts of philanthropic work would have been quite satisfactory, if it had been included in every case in which it was carried on, but different persons have taken different views as to what should be entered under this head, so that the returns are somewhat misleading.

The tables shew that 77 per cent. of all the students, and 83 per cent. of the Honour students (excluding those who left in 1887), have engaged in educational work since leaving College, while less than half the proportionate number of their sisters have done so. On the other hand, a great many more sisters than students have engaged in household work; and a decidedly larger number of sisters than of students have devoted themselves to art and music, and also to nursing and various other occupations. For a much larger number of sisters than of students no regular occupation at all is reported.

MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN.

Tables XXII. to XXIX. inclusive give the returns as regards marriage and children.

TABLE XXII.

Number Married, and for how long. Also aggregate number of Children.

Length of time married at time of filling in schedule	Students					Sisters			
	Honour Students	Three-year, not Honour, Students	Two and one-year Students	All Students	Aggregate number of children born	Of Honour and three-year Students	Of two and one-year Students	All Sisters	Aggregate number of children born
Under one year	4	1	4	9	1	2	3	5	
Between									
one and two years	5	2	2	9	6	4	3	7	1
two and three years	3	3	5	11	14	3	4	7	2
three and four years	1	1	3	5	7	3	4	7	8
four and five years	2	2	1	5	5	3	4	7	
five and six years	2	1	1	4	10	2	2	2	
six and seven years	1		1	2	8	2	3	5	14
seven and eight years	1		2	3	10	4	1	5	10
eight and nine years		1	1	2	9	2	4	6	12
nine and ten years						2	2	4	13
ten and eleven years	2			2	2	1	3	4	9
eleven and twelve years			1	1	2	2	2	4	18
twelve and thirteen years	1		1	2	5	3	2	5	18
thirteen and fourteen years	1			1	4				
fourteen and fifteen years		1		1	5		2	2	14
Unstated			1	1	1				
<i>Total number married for less than fifteen years</i>	23	12	23	58	89	33	37	70	27
Between									
fifteen and sixteen years						2	2	4	19
sixteen and seventeen years						1	1	2	17
seventeen and eighteen years						2		2	3
eighteen and nineteen years						3		3	5
nineteen and twenty years						1		1	
twenty-one and twenty-two years						1		1	9
twenty-three and twenty-four years							1	1	5
twenty-four and twenty-five years						1		1	8
twenty-six and twenty-seven years						1		1	8
thirty-one and thirty-two years							1	1	7
<i>Total number married</i>	23	12	23	58	89	45	42	87	209
<i>Percentage of whole number who have married</i>	8.55	20.34	9.66	10.25		17.05	22.58	19.33	
<i>Same omitting students who finished their course in 1887</i>	10.74	23.53	10.31	11.89 ¹					
<i>Average number of years married</i>	4.41	4.33	4.18	4.31		9.54	8.07	8.83	
<i>Same omitting marriages of more than 15 years' duration</i>	4.41	4.33	4.18	4.31		6.05	6.39	6.23	
<i>Average age at marriage of all whose age at marriage is stated</i>	27.13	27.73	25.67	26.70				25.53	
<i>Same omitting those who have been married 15 years or more</i>								26.07	

¹ We believe the percentage of all students who left before 1887, both those who sent in returns and those who did not, who were married at the time the enquiry was made to have been 12.80.

The smallness of the proportionate number who are married, as shewn by Table XXII. both of students and of their sisters will probably surprise most of those who read this. It must be remembered, however, that our statistics do not—at any rate directly—give us the proportion of women who marry to those who do not in the class with which they deal because we cannot from the nature of the case have the complete history of the subjects of our inquiry, most of whom are still alive. Nor do our statistics give us the proportion of married to unmarried women in that class at any given moment; since owing to the comparatively short time that Colleges for women have existed in England at all, and their rapid development during that time, the proportion of young women to the whole and consequently of unmarried women to the whole, is greater among the subjects of our enquiry than among women taken at random. What Table XXII. does enable us to do is to compare the proportionate number of students who have married with the proportionate number of their sisters who have done so. It appears that whereas the latter number is about 19 per cent., the former is only about 10 per cent., or omitting the students who had just left College when the returns were sent in, about 12 per cent.

At first sight this difference suggests that there is something in having been at College which tends to prevent marriage; but a little reflection shews that a very large correction must be made before any such inference can be drawn. No woman has as yet either come to College or remained at College after marriage. If, for instance, a student marries during the years she had intended to remain at a woman's College, her career as a student is naturally cut short. A student is therefore from the nature of the case almost certain to be unmarried up to the time of her leaving College¹. Students are from this point of view a selected class—selected as being unmarried up to the time of their leaving College, at whatever age this may occur. But little effect would be produced by this on the proportion of them who ultimately marry if they all commenced their College course at 17 or 18, but a glance at Table XXX. will shew how far this is from being the case, and how considerable the effect must be. Allowance for it may, I think, be approximately made as follows. By subtracting from the number of students who had attained or exceeded any given age at the time the returns were made, the number who have not yet left College

¹ In rare instances widows or even married women might become students, but no instances of this had occurred when this report was made.

at that age¹, we obtain the number who might have married at that age and can then calculate the percentage of that number who actually did so. This percentage can then be compared with the percentage of sisters who, having attained or exceeded that age at the time the returns were made, had married at that age. The results of this calculation for each year of age is shewn in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.

Ages	Students					Sisters		
	Number who had at least attained each age when the returns were made	Number who had not left College at each age	Number available for marriage, being the difference of the first two columns	Number who married at each age	Percent-age of those available for marriage who married at each age	Number who had at least attained each age when the returns were made	Number who married at each age	Percent-age of those who had attained each age who married at each age
17	561	560	1			443	1	·2
18	561	556	5			443	2	·5
20	559	502	57			443	4	·9
21	555	399	156	2	1·3	443	6	1·4
22	541	291	250	3	1·2	421	6	1·4
23	507	239	268	5	1·9	389	13	3·3
24	461	196	265	7	2·6	368	7	1·9
25	412	164	248	6	2·4	335	10	3·0
26	361	128	233	9	3·9	305	10	3·3
27	309	105	204	5	2·5	277	2	·7
28	276	91	185	3	1·6	252	6	2·4
29	236	66	170	4	2·4	219	5	2·3
30	204	52	152	4	2·6	196	3	1·5
31	177	42	135	2	1·5	168	1	·6
32	149	33	116	2	1·7	149	1	·7
33	120	24	96	1	1·0	123	2	1·6
34	102	16	86	1	1·2	104	1	1·0
35	84	10	74	1	1·4	89	2	2·2
36	69	10	59			77	1	1·3
37	56	9	47	1	2·0	67	1	1·5
39	36	5	31			44	1	2·3
40 or more	29	1	28			37		
Age at marriage un- stated				2			2	
				58	31·2		87	34·0

¹ These numbers can be deduced from Tables XV. and XXX. respectively.

It appears from this table (especially from the portion of it which deals with the ages between 20 and 30, which for students is the most reliable part because the numbers are larger) that the difference in the rate of marriage of students after their College course and of their sisters is unimportant. It remains of course true that a smaller proportion of students than of their sisters are married, but Table XXIII, so far as it is reliable, shews that the causes for this must be sought before the termination of the College course. The desire to go to College, or to remain at College, may possibly be among the causes, but having been at College is apparently not one of them.

As there is no reason to think that the 450 sisters are not a representative group of women in the professional classes, it is difficult to avoid drawing the conclusion from Table XXIII. (even after allowing largely for errors due to the small numbers dealt with) that a very large number, probably more than half of the women in this class, do not marry. The following table shews what proportion of the 450 sisters and of the female population generally at different ages are married.

TABLE XXIV.

Age	Sisters of Students			Female Population generally	
	Number	Number married	Percentage married	Percentage of Female Population married, excluding widows	Percentage of Female Population who are either married or widows
Twenty to twenty-five				33·06	33·46
Twenty-one to twenty-five	108	3	2·78		
Twenty-five to thirty-five	246	48	19·51	68·15	70·79
Thirty-five to forty-five	82	29	35·37	76·50	84·65
Forty-five to fifty-five	6	4	66·67	71·08	88·06
Fifty-five to sixty-five	1	1		58·08	89·11
Sixty-five and upwards	0			32·62	89·65
Unstated	7	2			
	450	87			

The figures in the fourth column of this table are taken from the Census of England and Wales 1881, Vol. III. Table 23, and those in the fifth column are deduced from Table 24 in the same volume. In both cases they relate to the population as it was in 1881.

The difference in the average age at marriage of students and of their sisters as shewn in Table XXII., namely 26·70, as against 25·53, is doubtless due to the fact, already discussed, that students from the nature of the case do not marry till after they leave College. If we take only those sisters who have been married for less than fifteen years, their average age at marriage is found to be 26·07. Probably the chief reason why including the marriages of longer duration reduces the average age is that in many cases it is only because the marriage had been an early one, that when the returns were made it had already lasted for fifteen years. The average age at marriage of spinsters of all classes was 24·6 in the year 1885, according to the Registrar-General's Report. According to Ansell¹ it should have been 26·08 in 1880 in the upper and professional classes. In all classes it is gradually rising.

No student had been married so long as fifteen years at the time the returns were made. It is therefore in some ways more interesting to compare with their marriages those of their sisters and cousins who have not been married for a longer period. These are therefore shewn in a separate column in the five tables which follow.

¹ "Rate of Mortality, etc., in the Upper and Professional Classes." Ch. Ansell, Junior, London. 1874.

TABLE XXV.

Number of Children Born and Living in each Family.

Number of Children	Students				Sisters			
	Honour Students	Other Three-year Students	One- and Two-year Students	All Students	Of Three-year Students	Of Two- and One-year Students	All Sisters	Sisters married for less than fifteen years
One child living	9	1	5	15	1	7	8	8
One child dead	1		1	2	1	2	3	3
Two children, both living	3	3	4	10	8	3	11	11
Two children, one living	1	1	1	3				
Three children, all living	1		5	6	2	1	3	2
Three children, two living		1		1	2	3	5	4
Three children, one living					1		1	1
Four children, all living	1			1		4	4	3
Four children, two living					1		1	1
Five children, all living	1			1	2	3	5	3
Five children, four living		1	1	2		1	1	
Six children, all living					1	2	3	3
Six children, five living		1		1				
Seven children, six living						1	1	
Seven children, five living					1		1	1
Seven children, three living					1		1	
Eight children, six living					1	1	2	
Eight children, five living					2		2	1
Nine children, all living					1	1	2	1
Nine children, eight living					1		1	
No children	6	4	6	16	19	13	32	28
Total number of families	23	12	23	58	45	42	87	70
<i>Analysis of families where there are no children</i>								
Married under one year	3	1	4	8			5	5
Married between one and two years	1	1	1	3			6	6
Married for more than two years	2	2	1	5			21	17
Total as above	6	4	6	16	19	13	32	28

This table shews that there are fewer childless marriages among the students than among the sisters and cousins;—a difference which is more marked if we exclude the cases in which the marriage had taken place within the year previous to our enquiry.

TABLE XXVI.

Present Age of Children. Number of Children per Marriage, etc.

Ages of Children	Children of Students				Children of Sisters			
	Of Honour Students	Of Three-year, not Honour, Students	Of Two- and One-year Students	Of All Students	Of Sisters of Honour and other Three-year Students	Of Sisters of Two- and One-year Students	Of All Sisters	Of Sisters who have been married for less than fifteen years
Under one year	5	3	8	16	7	4	11	10
One year	6	3	4	13	5	8	13	12
Two years	2	6	6	14	8	9	17	16
Three years	5			5	5	7	12	11
Four years	1	2	5	8	3	4	7	7
Five years	2	1	1	4	6	5	11	7
Six years		1	2	3	5	9	14	12
Seven years	2	1	3	6	4	4	8	7
Eight years		1	1	2	3	4	7	5
Nine years	3		1	4	4	8	12	7
Ten years	2		1	3	2	3	5	5
Eleven years			1	1	2	4	6	2
Twelve years					2	3	5	1
Thirteen years		1		1		3	3	2
Fourteen years					2	1	3	
Fifteen years						1	1	
Sixteen years					1		1	
Seventeen years						2	2	
Eighteen years						2	2	
Nineteen years						1	1	
Twenty years						1	1	
Twenty-one years						1	1	
Twenty-two years						1	1	
Twenty-three years						1	1	
Twenty-four years						1	1	
Twenty-five years						1	1	
Twenty-six years						1	1	
Twenty-seven years						1	1	
Twenty-eight years						1	1	
Twenty-nine years						1	1	
Unstated					28	6	34	7
Total number of living children	28	19	33	80	87	90	177	111
Number of children who have died	2	4	3	9	22	9	31	16
Total number of children born	30	23	36	89	109	99	208	127
Average age of children whose age is stated (Under one year being counted as $\frac{1}{2}$ year, one year as $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, etc.)	4.07	3.76	3.89	3.93	5.74	7.94	7.03	5.06
Average number of children born per marriage	1.30	1.92	1.56	1.53	2.42	2.36	2.39	1.81
Same, omitting families where there have been no children	1.76	2.87	2.12	2.12	4.19	3.41	3.78	3.02
Average number of children born per year of marriage (The duration of marriages, for which see Table XXII, is reckoned in the same way as the ages of children; under one year as half-a-year, etc. Our statistics do not enable us to distinguish widows from other married women.)	.30	.44	.37	.36	.25	.29	.27	.29

We cannot infer the number of children there will ultimately be per family from these figures, as is obvious from the recent date of many of the marriages. See Table XXII.

It is difficult to find figures for the whole population or for any special class of it exactly comparable with those in the last line. According to the Report of the Census of 1881 the average annual births are 286 per 1000 wives under 45 years of age, which is equivalent to .35 children per year of marriage.

A rough approximation to the mean age of married women under 45 in the population generally, may be deduced from Table 24 of Vol. III. of the Report of the Census of 1881, on the assumption that the mean age of each group there specified is the arithmetic mean of its extreme ages; for instance, that 40 is the mean age of married women between 35 and 45. On this assumption the mean age is 32.8. The mean age of married students is 31.0, and that of married sisters 34.4; or, omitting sisters married for more than 15 years, 32.3.

TABLE XXVII.

Present Health of Children.

Standard of Health	Children of Students								Children of Sisters							
	Of Honour Students		Of other Three-year Students		Of Two- and One-year Students		Of all Students		Of Sisters of Honour and other Three-year Students		Of Sisters of Two- and One-year Students		Of all Sisters		Of Sisters married less than fifteen years	
	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.
Excellent	19	98.33	12	73.91	15	83.34	46	84.27	15	52.08	31	66.67	46	59.26	42	76.03
Good	9		5		15		29		35		31		66		50	
Fair			2	8.70	3	8.33	5	5.62	21	21.88	10	10.75	31	16.40	7	5.79
Poor									2		11		13		6	
Bad									1		1		2			
Dead									26.04		22.58		24.34			
Unstated	2	6.67	4	17.39	3	8.33	9	10.11	22		9		31		16	
									13		6		19		6	
Total	30	100.00	23	100.00	36	100.00	89	100.00	109	100.00	99	100.00	208	100.00	127	100.00

TABLE XXVIII.

Causes of Death of Children who have died.

Cause of Death	Children of Students				Children of Sisters			
	Of Honour Students	Of other Three-year Students	Of Two- and One-year Students	Of all Students	Of Sisters of Honour and other Three-year Students	Of Sisters of Two- and One-year Students	Of all Sisters	Of Sisters married for less than fifteen years
Stillborn	2		2	4	3	1	4	4
Premature birth						1	1	1
Fall before birth		1		1				
Malformation					1	1	2	1
In infancy: cause unstated			1	1	8	1	9	3
Teething		1		1		1	1	
Croup						1	1	1
Whooping cough					1	1	2	1
Whooping cough and Inflam- mation of the lungs						1	1	
Diphtheria		1		1		1	1	1
Meningitis		1		1			2	
Tubercular disease					1		1	1
Diabetes					1		1	
Cold					1		1	
Inflammation of stomach					1		1	
Typhus fever					1		1	1
Unstated					2		2	2
Total	2	4	3	9	22	9	31	16

The proportion of dead to living births, according to Ansell's upper class statistics already quoted, is about 4 per cent. of eldest children and about 2 per cent. of other children. The proportion both among the children of students and of their sisters is therefore larger than ordinary; and as regards the children of sisters this is still more the case if, as is not unlikely from the fact that the returns for sisters were not generally made by themselves, the number of their still-born children is inadequately reported. On the other hand the proportion of deaths among children born alive is smaller than ordinary, especially in the case of children of students. According to Ansell, of children born alive about 8 per cent. die in the first year of life, and about 10 per cent. in the first two years.

TABLE XXIX.

Present Health of Married Women.

Present Health	Students								Sisters							
	Honour Students		Three-year not Honour Students		Two- and One-year Students		All Students		Of Three-year Students		Of Two- and One-year Students		All Sisters		Sisters who have been married for less than 15 years	
	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.
Excellent	4		4		6		14		10		4		14		11	
Good	15	82.61	5	75.00	11	73.91	31	77.59	18	62.22	19	54.76	37	58.62	33	62.86
Fair	1	4.35	3	25.00	4	17.39	8	18.79	5	11.11	11	26.19	16	18.39	12	17.14
Poor	2						2		8		7		15		10	
Bad									3				3		3	
Dead	1	13.04			2	8.70	3	8.62	1	26.67	1	19.05	2	22.99	1	20.00
Total	23	100.00	12	100.00	23	100.00	58	100.00	45	100.00	42	100.00	87	100.00	70	100.00

*Causes of Death of Married Women who have died.**Students.*

(a) Died in childbirth, first child. Her family state that her death was caused by "gross neglect of accoucheur". The child is alive and in excellent health.

(b) Died in childbirth, fifth child. The child died a few weeks later. The other four children are in fairly good health.

(c) Died of a blood-clot 10 days after childbirth. Her mother died in childbirth. The child is alive and in fair health.

Sisters.

(d) Died of spinal disease and general break-up at the age of thirty-two.

(e) Died of consumption at the age of thirty-three. Her mother died of consumption.

As explained on p. 29, no inference can be drawn from any comparison between the number of students and the number of sisters who have died.

The deaths in childbirth do not seem to exceed in number what might have been expected, since of the 566 mothers of the students 27, or 4.77 per cent. are reported to have died in childbirth.

Reviewing Tables XXII. to XXIX., we observe that the married students are healthier than their married sisters¹,—that there are fewer childless marriages among them, that they have a larger proportion of children per year of married life, and that their children are healthier. The number of marriages is as yet too small to justify us in basing anything more than a provisional conclusion on these facts, but these *are* the facts, and I am induced to lay stress on them because predictions which they do not support, and assertions which they contradict, as to the effect of academic education on motherhood, have often been made. As a specimen I may quote the following statement made not long ago by Mr Grant Allen in the "Pall Mall Gazette." "You educate your women at the expense of their reserve fund; and after all you find they marry, and make very unsatisfactory and physically inefficient mothers..... You may think you have done no harm to her health by your training; and that may be true enough while she remains single; but have you done it positive good? Have you let it lay up that reserve fund of strength without which child-bearing is dangerous and (what is far worse for the community) inefficient? You can never tell till the time comes, and then many of your seemingly healthy Girton and Newnham Girls break down utterly." The facts available on which to form a judgment are, as I have already said, as yet small in amount, but so far as they go they afford no support whatever to generalisations such as Mr Grant Allen's.

PARTICULARS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The next four tables, XXX. to XXXIII. inclusive, relate to the College life of the students.

¹ This, however, and the superior present health of their children, may possibly be partly due to their having been married on an average for a shorter time than even their sisters who have been married for less than fifteen years. See Table XXII., and compare Tables XXVII. and XXIX.

TABLE XXXI.

Age at entering College compared with Health during College Life and Present Health.

Age at entering College	Health during College Life					Present Health					Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Dead	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>											
<i>Newnham</i>											
Sixteen		1						1			1
Seventeen		1						1			1
Eighteen	8	5	2	1		5	8	2		1	16
Nineteen	6	11	5	6		11	12	3	2		28
Twenty	2	4	1	1		2	5	1			8
Twenty-one	3	4		2		3	5	1			9
Twenty-two		4	1				4	1			5
Twenty-three	2	3	3			2	4	1	1		8
Twenty-four		1		1			1		1		2
Twenty-five	1	2	1			1	1	1	1		4
Twenty-six		3	1				3			1	4
Twenty-seven			1					1			1
Twenty-eight			1				1				1
Twenty-nine		2	1			1	1	1			3
Thirty		1	1	2			3		1		4
Thirty-one	1		1			1		1			2
Thirty-two			1				1				1
Thirty-four		1					1				1
Thirty-nine		1						1			1
Totals	23	44	20	13		26	50	16	6	2	100
<i>Girton</i>											
Seventeen	1	1					1	1			2
Eighteen	10	9	7	2		9	14	3	2		28
Nineteen	7	6	8		2	7	9	7			23
Twenty	5	2	2			6	2	1			9
Twenty-one	1	4	1	1		3	2	1	1		7
Twenty-two		3	3			2	3	1			6
Twenty-three	1		1			1		1			2
Twenty-four	1	2		1		1	2		1		4
Twenty-five		1					1				1
Twenty-six	1	2				1	1	1			3
Twenty-seven		1	1					1			2
Twenty-eight			3				1	2			3
Thirty		1	1				1	1			2
Thirty-six				1					1		1
Totals	27	32	27	5	2	31	37	20	5		93

TABLE XXXI. (*continued*).

Age at entering College	Health during College Life					Present Health				Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
<i>Oxford</i>										
Seventeen	2	1				2			1	3
Eighteen	2	2	1	1		3		2	1	6
Nineteen	1	3				1	3			4
Twenty		1	1				1	1		2
Twenty-one			1					1		1
Twenty-three		1				1				1
Twenty-six	1	1				1	1			2
Twenty-nine	1	1				2				2
Totals	7	10	3	1		10	5	4	2	21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>										
Seventeen		1					1			1
Eighteen	4	1	1			3	3			6
Nineteen	6	6	3	1		7	6	2	1	16
Twenty	3	2	1			3	2	1		6
Twenty-one	1	3	2			1	3	2		6
Twenty-two		2	2				3	1		4
Twenty-three	2			1		2		1		3
Twenty-four		1					1			1
Twenty-six		2	1	1			1	3		4
Twenty-seven		1		1			1	1		2
Twenty-eight		1					1			1
Twenty-nine			1				1			1
Thirty		1					1			1
Thirty-one					1				1	1
Thirty-two		1					1			1
Thirty-seven	1					1				1
Totals	17	22	11	4	1	17	25	11	2	55

TABLE XXXI. (continued).

Age at entering College	Health during College Life					Present Health					Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Dead	
ALL HONOUR STUDENTS.											
Sixteen		1						1			1
Seventeen	8	4				2	2	2	1		7
Eighteen	24	17	11	4		20	25	7	3	1	56
Nineteen	20	26	16	7	2	26	30	12	3		71
Twenty	10	9	5	1		11	10	4			25
Twenty-one	5	11	4	3		7	10	5	1		23
Twenty-two		9	6			2	10	3			15
Twenty-three	5	4	4	1		6	4	3	1		14
Twenty-four	1	4		2		1	4		2		7
Twenty-five	1	3	1			1	2	1	1		5
Twenty-six	2	3	2	1		2	6	4		1	13
Twenty-seven		2	2	1		1	1	3			5
Twenty-eight		1	4				3	2			5
Twenty-nine	1	3	2			3	2	1			6
Thirty		3	2	2			5	1	1		7
Thirty-one	1		1		1	1		1	1		3
Thirty-two		1	1				2				2
Thirty-four		1					1				1
Thirty-six				1					1		1
Thirty-seven	1					1					1
Thirty-nine		1						1			1
Totals	74	108	61	23	3	84	117	51	15	2	269
Three-year, not Honour, Students											
Seventeen	1	2					2	1			3
Eighteen	2	5	5	3		2	10	2	1		15
Nineteen	5	3	4	2		3	6	3	2		14
Twenty		2	3			1	1	1	2		5
Twenty-one			2	1				2		1	3
Twenty-two	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		5
Twenty-three	1		1			1	1				2
Twenty-four	1	1				2					2
Twenty-five	1					1					1
Twenty-six			1		1		1	1			2
Twenty-seven		1	1			1		1			2
Twenty-eight	1					1					1
Thirty-one	1					1					1
Thirty-five		1					1				1
Thirty-six		1						1			1
Thirty-seven		1					1				1
Totals	14	18	13	7	2	14	24	14	6	1	59

TABLE XXXI. (*continued*).

Age at entering	Health during College Life				Present Health				Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor and Bad	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor, Bad and Dead	
CONDENSED TABLE FOR ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS									
Before nineteen	80	29	16	7	24	39	13	6	82
Nineteen	25	29	20	11	29	36	15	5	85
Twenty to twenty-two	16	32	21	7	22	32	17	5	76
Twenty-three to twenty-seven	12	23	12	6	16	19	13	5	53
After twenty-seven	5	13	10	4	7	15	7	3	32
Totals	88	126	79	35	98	141	65	24	328
IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL HONOUR AND OTHER THREE-YEAR STUDENTS									
Before nineteen	22	32	20	8	24	36	16	6	82
Nineteen	23	32	21	9	26	36	17	6	85
Twenty to twenty-two	20	29	18	9	23	32	15	6	76
Twenty-three to twenty-seven	14	21	12	6	15	23	11	4	53
After twenty-seven	9	12	8	3	10	14	6	2	32
Totals	88	126	79	35	98	141	65	24	328

The opinion is often expressed that coming to College at an early age is undesirable because young students do not understand how to take care of their health, and are also more easily excited and otherwise affected by the new life and surroundings than older ones. About 22 students have made suggestions to this effect in sending in the present returns—either in the form of urging that the minimum age of admission to the College should be raised, or advising that there should be an interval between school and College. Table XXXI. does not support this view. We see from that table that what connection there is between health and age at entering College tells in favour of entering at nineteen and earlier, and that especially as regards health during College life. It is probably true, however, that young students are more imprudent than older ones about hours of sleep and so forth, but that the effect of this on their health is more than counterbalanced by their comparative freedom from anxiety and trouble about personal and family affairs. That there is a marked connection between trouble of this kind and health is clearly shewn by Table XXXII.; and a similar table might have been made out shewing that there is a

connection between such trouble and age. We find that, taking Honour and other Three-year students, if we compare those who entered under nineteen with those who entered at twenty-three or over, the proportionate number reporting themselves as having been anxious or troubled about their work only, differs little in the two sets; the proportionate number who are troubled about personal or family affairs only was nearly half as much again at the older age; and the proportionate number who were troubled about both work and personal or family affairs at the older age was double that at the younger. About half the students who entered under nineteen report themselves as having felt no anxiety or trouble either about their work or about other things, whereas about two-sevenths only were similarly free at the older age. Moreover it is only at the decidedly younger ages that this comparative freedom from anxiety appears. Those who entered at twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two rank with those who entered later as regards personal and family trouble, those who entered at nineteen being intermediate in this respect between the older and the younger ones.

TABLE XXXII.

Anxiety and Trouble at College compared with Health during College Life.

Anxious or troubled	Health at College					Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
<i>Honour Students before 1887</i>						
<i>Newnham</i>						
About studies	5	6	3	2		16
About personal or family affairs	2	16	5	3		26
About both studies and affairs	1	7	8	7		23
About neither	13	15	4	1		33
Unstated	2					2
Totals	23	44	20	13		100
<i>Girton</i>						
About studies	7	5	4		1	17
About personal or family affairs	2	7	8	3		20
About both studies and affairs	6	10	8	1	1	26
About neither	12	7	5	1		25
Unstated		3	2			5
Totals	27	32	27	5	2	93

TABLE XXXII. (*continued*).

Anxious or troubled	Health at College					Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
<i>Oxford</i>						
About studies	1					1
About personal or family affairs	1	5	2			8
About both studies and affairs						
About neither	5	4	1	1		11
Unstated		1				1
Totals	7	10	3	1		21
<i>Honour Students of 1887</i>						
About studies	2	4	4			10
About personal and family affairs	2	4	3	1	1	11
About both studies and affairs	2	4	3	2		11
About neither	9	9	1	1		20
Unstated	2	1				3
Totals	17	22	11	4	1	55
<i>ALL HONOUR STUDENTS</i>						
About studies	15	15	11	2	1	44
About personal and family affairs	7	32	18	7	1	65
About both studies and affairs	9	21	19	10	1	60
About neither	39	35	11	4		89
Unstated	4	5	2			11
Totals	74	108	61	23	3	269
<i>Three-year not Honour Students</i>						
About studies	1	6	3		1	11
About personal or family affairs	3	6	1	2		12
About both studies and affairs	2	3	5	3	1	14
About neither	7	3	8	2		20
Unstated	1		1			2
Totals	14	18	18	7	2	59
<i>Two-year Students</i>						
About studies	3	7	7	2		19
About personal or family affairs	1	5	7	3		16
About both studies and affairs	2	5	13	6		26
About neither	20	21	6	3		50
Unstated	1		6			7
Totals	27	38	39	14		118
<i>One-year Students</i>						
About studies	5	9	9	4		27
About personal or family affairs	5	10	9	1	1	26
About both studies and affairs	2	7	2	5	1	17
About neither	12	24	9			45
Unstated	2	2	1			5
Totals	26	52	30	10	2	120

TABLE XXXII. (*continued*).

Anxious or troubled	Health at College					Totals
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
ALL STUDENTS						
About studies	24	37	30	8	2	101
About personal or family affairs	16	53	35	13	2	119
About both studies and affairs	15	36	39	24	3	117
About neither	78	83	34	9		204
Unstated	8	7	10			25
Totals	141	216	148	54	7	566

IDEAL TABLE FOR ALL STUDENTS						
About studies	25	39	26	11		101
About personal or family matters	29	46	30	14		119
About both studies and affairs	29	45	30	13		117
About neither	50	79	52	23		204
Unstated	8	7	10			25
Totals	141	216	148	61		566

It will be observed that more than a third of the students (almost exactly a third of the Honour students) state that they were troubled neither about their work nor about personal or family affairs, and that this third includes more than half the students who enjoyed excellent health at College. The divergence between the actual and ideal tables is here more marked than in any other case. Excellent health is probably sometimes the consequence and sometimes the cause of absence of worry, but we shall see later on (see Table XL) that there is distinct evidence that anxiety and trouble are apt to accompany and are probably causes of *deterioration* of health at College.

The connection between anxiety and health is shewn as clearly in the American statistics as in ours. They found (op. cit. p. 76) no perceptible difference in the proportion of those students who worried over studies only and enjoyed good (including excellent) health while at College from the proportion of all students who enjoyed good health. But the proportion of those who worried over personal affairs and enjoyed good health was 10 per cent. less than the average; of those who worried over both, 15 per cent. less than the average; while the proportion of those who worried over neither and had good health was 10 per cent. above the average.

TABLE XXXIII.

Distribution of Time at College, etc.

	Honour Students					Three-year, not Honour Students	Two-year Students	One-year Students	All Students
	Before 1887			Of 1887	All Honour Students				
	Newnham	Girton	Oxford						
<i>Number of Hours of Study per diem¹</i> (Two hours means two and between two and three, etc., but there are comparatively few who do not report an integral number of hours of study)									
Two hours				1	1			1	2
Three hours			1		1		1		2
Four hours	2	2			4		1	1	6
Five hours	2	1	3	2	8	3	5	2	18
Six hours	20	11	6	8	45	15	19	23	102
Seven hours	26	16	4	20	66	18	36	35	155
Eight hours	22	38	6	17	83	15	41	31	170
Nine hours	7	12		4	23		3	8	34
Ten hours	2	3			5		1	4	10
Eleven to fourteen hours	1				1		1		2
At first six and seven, afterwards much less	1	1		1	3		1		4
At first eight and nine, afterwards much less	3				3	4	1		8
At first six, latterly twelve to fifteen				1	1				1
Unstated	14	9	1	1	25	4	8	15	52
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566
Average number of hours (omitting students who changed and of course those who make no statement)	7·21	7·63	6·50	7·15	7·28	6·88	7·18	7·23	7·21
<i>Number of Hours of Exercise</i>									
Under one hour	5	3		2	10		2	2	14
One hour and under two	29	35	5	11	80	13	27	20	140
Two hours and under three	32	20	9	24	85	27	45	34	191
Three hours and under four	8	1	2	5	11	2	7	8	28
Four hours and under five				1	1			1	2
Five hours						1			1
Unstated	31	34	5	12	82	16	37	55	190
Totals	100	98	21	55	269	59	118	120	566

¹ The question as to number of hours of study has not been answered on a uniform plan by all students. Some seem to have included lectures and some not, and some have even apparently included the time spent in going backwards and forwards to lectures.

TABLE XXXIII. (continued).

	Honour Students					Three-year, not Honour Students	Two-year Students	One-year Students	All Students
	Before 1887			Of 1887	All Honour Students				
	Newham	Girton	Oxford						
<i>Number of Hours of Sleep</i>									
Six hours	1		1		2	1	2		5
Six and a-half hours	3	2		4	9	1	3	2	15
Seven hours	6	11	1	9	27	4	9	17	57
Seven and a-half hours	13	6	2	6	27	2	19	15	63
Eight hours	42	31	10	24	107	30	44	50	231
Eight and a-half hours	5	16	1	4	26	8	19	7	60
Nine hours	11	11	2	4	28	9	15	11	63
Nine and a-half hours	4	2	1	2	9	1	1	1	12
Ten hours		2	1		3			2	5
Unstated	15	12	2	2	31	3	6	15	55
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566
Average number of Hours	8·01	8·11	8·10	7·83	8·01	8·11	7·99	7·93	8·00
<i>Regularity in Sleeping</i>									
Regular	58	56	12	36	162	42	88	90	382
Fairly regular	19	16	3	9	47	7	10	8	72
Irregular	13	15	5	9	42	9	14	17	82
Regular latterly	5	3			8			1	9
Regular at first							1		1
Unstated	5	3	1	1	10	1	5	4	20
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566
<i>Regularity in Eating</i>									
Regular	81	70	18	44	213	49	102	101	465
Fairly regular	11	10		7	28	5	5	9	47
Irregular	2	8	2	2	14	4	1	3	22
Regular at first	1				1			1	2
Unstated	5	5	1	2	13	1	10	6	30
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566
<i>Went into Society outside College</i>									
Not at all	12	15	2	8	37	8	17	21	88
A little	78	71	15	42	206	45	98	92	436
A good deal	8	6	3	4	21	5	7	6	39
Unstated	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	8
Totals	100	93	21	55	269	59	118	120	566

The Present Health of the 39 students who went into society a good deal while at College is excellent in 13 cases, good in 15 cases, fair in 9 cases and bad in 2 cases. That is, their health does not differ materially from that of the students in general.

Of the students who have sent in returns the number who have been examined in the various Cambridge Tripos examinations is as follows:—Mathematical Tripos, 58; Classical Tripos, 58; Moral Sciences Tripos, 29; Historical Tripos, 32; Natural Sciences Tripos, 53; Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos, 6; Theological Tripos, 1. Besides these 6 were examined in two Triposes. These numbers include 2 students who did not reside for three years, and who are not therefore included among Honour students in the tables.

The average number of hours of work per diem done in preparing for most of the Triposes is about 7, and for the Natural Sciences Tripos about 8; the difference being due to the number of hours of practical work in the Natural Sciences course.

Of the Oxford students who read for Honours, 6 make no statement as to subject read, 8 were examined in English Language and Literature, 5 in Modern Languages, 1 in Classics, 7 in History, 3 in Mathematics, 1 in Science, 2 in Philosophy, 1 in English and Modern Languages, and 1 in Mathematics and Science. These numbers include 7 who resided for only two years and are not therefore included among Honour students in the tables.

IMPROVEMENT AND DETERIORATION OF HEALTH AT COLLEGE.

Tables XXXIV. to XL. relate to those students who remained at College for three years or more, and whose health at College was either better or worse than their health at entering College. It seemed to us that it was worth while to examine in some detail into the conditions of life before and during College of these students, as it is in their reports if anywhere that we must look for an explanation of the falling off in excellent and good health during College life shewn by Table III., and already discussed to some extent on pp. 21, 22.

Out of the 328 students who were at College for three years or more, 51 had better health and 78 worse health at College than at entering, 199 remaining unchanged. Of the 51 who improved, 19 were at Newnham, and, except 1, these have all at least maintained the improvement, and 3 have improved further since leaving College. At Girton 22 improved, of whom 4 relapsed and 2 partially relapsed, 5 improving further. At Oxford 10 improved, of whom 2 relapsed to

their former standard after their College course, and 1 became less well than at entering, 3 on the other hand improving further. Of the 78 who deteriorated in health, 37 were at Newnham; of these 1 recovered the lost ground partially, 13 recovered it completely, and 3 others became better after leaving College than at entering. On the other hand, in 5 cases the amount of deterioration increased after leaving. At Girton 33 deteriorated; of whom 1 recovered partially, 13 completely, and 5 became better than at entering; in 2 cases the amount of deterioration increased. At Oxford 8 deteriorated; 2 of whom recovered, 1 became better than at entering, and 2 deteriorated further.

TABLE XXXIV.

Extent of change from standard of Health at entering College, to that during College Life, and distribution of change as regards permanence.

After leaving College	Improved at College							
	One degree				Two degrees		Three degrees	Totals
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair	
Change carried further		8	1	6			1	11
" maintained	12	10		4	2		1	30
" partially maintained					1	1		2
" not maintained	8	4						7
Reaction beyond standard at entering	1							1
Totals	16	17	1	10	8	1	2	51

After leaving College	Deteriorated at College							
	One degree				Two degrees	Three degrees	Four degrees	Totals
	Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor	
Change carried further	1	4	1		3			9
" maintained	10	14	4		2			30
" partially maintained						1		2
" not maintained	8	8	4	2	1	4	1	28
Reaction beyond standard at entering		3	3	1				9
Totals	19	29	12	4	6	5	1	78

This Table shews that in most cases the extent of the change in health is slight; and further that while the number—43—of cases in which the improvement is maintained after leaving College, slightly exceeds the number—41—whose deterioration is similarly permanent, there are 36 cases of merely temporary deterioration against 8 of temporary improvement.

TABLE XXXV.

Distribution of change between Students who left before 1887 and those who left in 1887.

	Improved								Deteriorated								Totals	Unchanged	
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair	Poor to Excellent	Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor			Excellent to Bad
Course ended before 1887	12	17	1	8	3	1	2	44	17	23	11		2	5	4	1	1	64	157
Course ended in 1887	4			2			1	7	2	6	1*	1*	2*	1	1*			14	42
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	199

The cases of students whose course ended in 1887 all come under the head in Table XXXIV. of "change maintained" except 4 marked in this table with *. Of these 4, 2 report themselves better now than when they came to College, 1 as well as she was at entering, and 1 as partially restored. As these had just left College, their life there would seem to have caused the improvement as much as the previous deterioration.

In 10 cases of improvement and 44 cases of deterioration causes are assigned for it or remarks made about it as follows:

TABLE XXXVI.

Causes assigned for Improvement, etc.

	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Poor to Fair	Totals
<i>Improvement attributed to</i>				
Regularity of College Life		2		2
Regularity and interests of College Life	1		1	2
Regularity and quiet of College Life		1		1
Regularity, interests, and freedom from home anxieties	1			1
Absence of morbid influences			1	1
<i>Remarks</i>				
Improved, and better in term time than in vacation		1		1
Three years at College left her in many respects stronger		1		1
Improvement steady and lasting	1			1
Totals	3	5	2	10

TABLE XXXVII.

Causes assigned for Deterioration, etc.

	Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor	Excellent to Bad	Totals
<i>Deterioration attributed to</i>										
Climate alone	1	4	1		2					8
Climate and personal troubles								1		1
Climate, exciting life and overwork at first							1			1
Climate and anxiety about Tripos						1				1
Climate and College conditions (dislike of food, lectures in the town in the middle of the day)	1	1								2
Personal or Family troubles (or external circumstances) only	1	1	1		1					4
Overwork before College only (either society or teaching with study, or school work alone)		1	3							4
Overwork before College and extraneous anxiety					1					1
Overwork at College in first year only		1					1			2
Overwork at College		2						1		3
Teaching or house work combined with study	1	1								2
College conditions (such as draughts, dislike of food, "weather and surroundings")		3				2				5
Would have been better with more regular hours		1								1
Hereditary causes or bad family health			2							2
Definite illnesses at College unconnected with work (measles and its effects, pleurisy and pneumonia, concussion of the brain, quinsy, etc.)	2	4								6
<i>Remark</i>										
Neuralgia and nervous weakness beginning before College, getting worse, but disappearing after 2 years of College Life				1						1
Totals	6	19	7	1	3	4	2	1	1	44

We may conveniently mention here that improvement afterwards as compared with health at College is recorded in 26 cases (4 being students of 1887) and deterioration in 22 cases (2 being students of 1887), where there had been no change after entering. In 9 of these cases reasons are given for deterioration, viz.:—worries in vacation and work at College, 1; work at College, 1; irregular hours at College, 1; food at College, 1; laboratory work in the afternoon, 1; work *after* College, 2; climate after College, 1; depressing circumstances after College, 1. In 4 cases reasons are given for improvement, viz.:—influence of College and regular work, 1; overwork at school producing a breakdown, recovered from after College, 1; insufficient previous education leading to overstrain at College, 1; removal of family troubles, 1.

Returning to those students whose health was better or worse at College than at entering, the following table deals with their family health.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Family Health compared with kind and degree of change of Health at College.

	Improved							Deteriorated							Totals	Unchanged		
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Poor to Fair	Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor			Excellent to Poor	Excellent to Bad
<i>Health of Parents</i>																		
Both in good health	4	3		2	1			10	5	6	4	1	1	1	1		19	55
Father's good, Mother's poor or dead		3		3	1			7	8	9	2		1	3			24	49
Mother's good, Father's poor or dead	3	2		1	1	1	1	10	1	6	4		1	2			14	39
Both in poor health or dead	8	8	1	4		1		22	5	8	2	2	1	2	1		21	51
Unstated	1	1						2										5
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	78	199
<i>Whether either Parent died under 55 years of age, not from accident</i>																		
Both Parents	1		1			1		3 ¹		1		1					2 ¹	6
Father	5	3		4				12 ¹	2		1		1	1			5 ¹	51
Mother		2						2 ¹	4	5	1	2	3	1	1		17 ¹	51
Neither	9	12		6	3	1	1	33	13	23	10	1	1	2	3	1	54	141
Unstated	1							1										1
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	78	199

¹ The causes of the fathers' early deaths were:—Consumption and decline 5, Pneumonia 1, Liver affections 2, Kidney affections 3, Heart affections 3, Throat affection 1, Paralysis 2, Softening of the brain 1, Erysipelas 1, Tumour 1, Unstated 2. The causes of the mothers' early deaths were:—Childbirth 6, Consumption 2, Kidney affection 1, Heart 4, Apoplexy 1, Effusion of blood on brain 1, Breaking blood-vessel 1, Anæmia 1, Paralysis 1, Internal complaint 1, Tumour 1, Cancer 1, Small pox 1, Cholera 1, unstated 1.

TABLE XXXVIII. (continued).

	Improved								Deteriorated								Totals	Unchanged	
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair	Poor to Excellent	Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor	Excellent to Bad			
<i>Hereditary tendency to disease</i>	9	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	25 ¹	4	8	6	1	3	4	1		27 ²	83
Reporting tendency	7	7		6	2		1		23	12	14	4		1	2	4	1	38	100
Reporting none		1		1				1	3	3	7	2				1		13	16
No statement																			
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	78	199
<i>Brothers and Sisters in Poor Health or Dead</i>																			
None in poor health or dead	5	7		4					16	5	5	2	1		2			15	59
One "	4	6	1	2	2		1		16	5	6	3		3	2	1		20	50
Two "	4			3	1				8	2	10	2		1	1	1		17	29
More than two "	3	4		1	1	2			11	7	6	5		3	2	1		24	54
Unstated											2							2	7
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	78	199

It appears from this table that there is a marked tendency to deteriorate rather than improve in health at College among those students whose families are unhealthy, measuring unhealthiness by the number of brothers and sisters in poor health or dead. A similar connection between poor present health and family unhealthiness has already been noticed in Table XII. But bad health in parents or hereditary tendency to disease does not seem to produce deterioration in health at College. Indeed the excess in the number of cases of deterioration over cases of improvement appears to occur mainly among families where one at least of the parents enjoys good health, among families where neither parent has died young, and among families where no hereditary tendency to disease is reported. Can it be that students who are not conscious of hereditary dangers are more reckless than others, or is there some other reason for this seeming anomaly? One point as regards parents' health is noticeable, unless it is due to

¹ The tendencies reported include:—Consumption 8 cases, Gout 4, Digestive delicacy and dyspepsia 2, Rheumatism 8, Heart affections 2, Cancer 1, Mental and nervous illnesses 2, Asthma and bronchial affections 3.

² The tendencies reported include:—Consumption and tubercular disease 13 cases, Gout 3, Dyspepsia and biliousness 2, Rheumatism 5, Heart affections 3, Cancer 2, Mental and nervous illnesses 2, Diabetes 1, and one reports that several women in her mother's family died in childbirth.

chance, and that is that failure of health in the mother accompanies deterioration of the student's health at College to an extent that failure of health in the father does not. Among students whose fathers were in poor health or dead 32 improved and 35 deteriorated, while of those whose mothers were in poor health or dead 29 improved and 45 deteriorated. Or—if we consider the early deaths of parents—of those whose fathers died under fifty-five years of age, 15 improved and 7 deteriorated; while of those whose mothers died under fifty-five years of age, 5 improved and 19 deteriorated.

TABLE XXXIX.

Education and Occupations before College compared with kind and degree of change in Health at College.

	Improved							Totals	Deteriorated								Totals	Unchanged
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair		Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor		
<i>Educated at</i>																		
Boarding school	2			2		1	1	6	2	1	1					4	20	
Day school	6	2			1			9	4	8	3		2	3	1	21	39	
Home	3	3		2				8	2	5	2	1			1	11	28	
Boarding and Day school		2	1					3	1	4	2					7	24	
Boarding school and Home		4		5	1		1	11	5	3	2	2	2	1		15	17	
Home and Day school	5	3			1			9	4	5	1	1	2	1		14	45	
All three		3		1	1			5	1	3	1	1				6	26	
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	78	199	
<i>In the case of Students who when they came to College were not above 20 years of age. Previous education ended with</i>																		
Boarding school	2	3			1		1	8	6	5	3	1	1	1		17		
Day school	9	5			1			15	5	10	4	1	3	1	1	25		
Home	3	1		2	1			7	2	3	3				1	9		
Totals	14	9		3	2		1	30	13	18	10	1	1	4	2	51		
<i>Occupations before College</i>																		
Household					1			1									37 ¹	
Teaching	1	6			4		1	12	4	5	2		2	1	1	15	38 ¹	
Teaching and Household									1							1		
Nursing and Secretarial work										1			1			2		
None of the above reported	15	11	1	5	3		2	38	14	24	9	1	4	4	3	1	60	
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	78		

¹ These numbers are not mutually exclusive.

Both occupations, such as teaching, before coming to College, and circumstances connected with school education, such as constant walking to and from a day-school at all times and in all weathers, have been thought to have a tendency to cause deterioration of health at College, but if there is any truth in this in individual cases there is at any rate no general law traceable in the above table. It is true that the first division of Table XXXIX. shows a large proportion of deteriorations as compared to improvement in health at College among those who have at some time of their life been at a day-school; but the second division, which is more likely one would think to show any true relation between school-life and health at College, exhibits a larger proportionate number of deteriorations among those who ended their previous education at a boarding-school.

The question asked about place of residence before coming to College was intended to bring out any connection that there might be between change of climate and health at College, but the previous places of residence are both too various and too vaguely described for any conclusions to be drawn.

TABLE XL.

Conditions and Habits of College Life compared with kind and degree of change in Health at College.

	Improved								Totals	Deteriorated								Totals	Unchanged
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair	Poor to Excellent		Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor		
<i>Age at entering College</i>																			
Sixteen										2								2	1
Seventeen											3	7	4	1		1	1	17	8
Eighteen	5	6		2	1		1	1	16	3	8	4		1	3	1	22	38	
Nineteen	8	3		1	1				13	3	8	4		1	3	1	22	50	
Twenty, Twenty-one and Twenty-two	2	3		3	1				9	8	7	2		1	2		20	47	
Twenty-three to Twenty-seven	1	3		2	1				7	2	4	2		1	2	1	12	34	
Over twenty-seven		2	1	2		1			6	1	3		1				5	21	
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	199	
<i>While at College lived in Col- lege, in Lodgings, or at Home</i>																			
In College	14	14	1	9	3	1	2	1	45	17	26	12	1	3	5	4	1	70	178
In Lodgings		1		1					2					1				1	1
At Home	1	1							2	1	1							2	4
Part of the time in College, part in Lodgings	1	1							2	1	2			1	1		5	12	
Part of the time in College, part at Home																			4
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	78	199

TABLE XL. (*continued*).

	Improved								Totals	Deteriorated								Totals	Unchanged	
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair	Poor to Excellent		Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated'	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor	Excellent to Poor			Excellent to Bad
<i>Anxious or Troubled</i>																				
About Studies	3	2		2					7	4	5			1	1				11	37
About Personal or Family affairs	3	5		1	1	1	1		12	3	7	5	1	1	1				18	47
About both	1	6		5			1		13	4	9	5		1	2	4	1	1	27	34
About neither	9	3	1	1	2		1		17	7	6	2		1	1	1			18	74
Unstated		1		1					2	1	2				1				4	7
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	199
<i>Read for Honours</i>	16	13	1	7	1	1	2		41	18	23	9	1	2	6	3	1	1	64	164
<i>Did not read for Honours</i>		4		3	2		1		10	1	6	3		2		2			14	35
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	199
<i>Tripes taken by Cambridge Honour Students</i>																				
Mathematical	4	3	1	1					9	3	5	1		2					11	38
Classical				2		1			3	2	9	4		2	1	1			19	36
Moral Sciences	2	3		1			1		7	1	2	1		2					6	16
Historical	2						1		3	2	3	2			1	1			9	19
Natural Sciences	2	5		2	1				10	5	2			1	1				9	33
Theological																			1	1
Modern Languages										1	2		1						4	2
Two Tripes										1									1	5
Totals	10	11	1	6	1	1	2		32	15	23	8	1	2	5	3	1	1	59	150
<i>Abstained from Study in Vacation</i>																				
Not at all	3	8	1	2	1		1	1	17	7	3	1			1	1			13	
Entirely		1		1					2	1	3			2					6	
For most of Vacation	3	2		2					7	2	1	1		1	1	1			7	
For parts (unspecified)	3	1		1					5	2	5	3	1	2		1			14	
For all but one Long Vacation		1		1					2	1	1		1	1					4	
For all Long Vacations		1		1			1		3		2	1		1					4	
Under one month	1								1	1		1							2	
Between one and two months	5	1		2					8		3	2		2					7	
„ two and three months	1	1		1					3	4	9	1		1					15	
„ three and four months		1							1		1	1							2	
„ four and five months					1				1											
Unstated							1		1	2	1				1				4	
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	

TABLE XL. (continued).

	Improved								Deteriorated								Unchanged			
	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair improved	Poor to Fair	Fair to Excellent	Poor to Good	Bad to Fair	Poor to Excellent	Totals	Excellent to Good	Good to Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair deteriorated	Poor to Bad	Excellent to Fair	Good to Poor		Excellent to Poor	Excellent to Bad	Totals
<i>Number of Hours of Study per diem</i>																				
Under six hours	1	1			1				3	1		1	2	1	1				6	8
Six hours and under seven	3	2			4	1			10	3	7	4			1				15	35
Seven hours and under eight	3	8	1		3				15	3	5	2	1		1	1			13	56
Eight hours and under nine	6	3			3		1		13	5	11	3			1	1	1		22	63
Nine hours and over	2	1					1		4	5	3	1			1				10	16
At first six or seven, afterwards much less																				3
At first eight or nine, afterwards much less											1	1				2			4	3
Unstated	1	2				1	1	1	6	2	2			2	1		1		8	15
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	199
<i>Number of Hours of Exercise per diem</i>																				
Under one hour												1							1	9
One hour and under two	2	5			3		1		11	4	10	5	1		1	2			23	59
Two hours and under three	9	5			5	2	1		22	7	11	1		1	2	2			24	66
Three hours and over	1	2							3	1		3	1	1					6	6
Unstated	4	5	1		2	1	1	1	15	7	7	3		2	2	1	1	1	24	59
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	199
<i>Number of Hours of Sleep</i>																				
Under seven	1	1						1	3			2		1	1				4	6
Seven hours & seven & a half	3	5			1				9	4	6	2	1		1				14	37
Eight hours	5	6			5		1		17	9	10	6			2	2	1		30	90
Eight and a half hours	3	1			2	2			8	2	3								5	21
Over eight and a half	1	4	1		2		1		9	1	6	2		1	2	1			13	28
Unstated	3					1	1		5	3	2	2		2	1	1	1		12	17
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	199
<i>Regularity in Sleeping and Eating</i>																				
Sleeping irregular	2	2			3			1	8	3	1	1			3		1		9	
Eating irregular		1							1	2	2					1		1	6	
Both irregular	1	3							4	2	1	1		1	1				6	
Neither irregular	13	11	1		7	3	1	2	38	12	24	10	1	3	3	3			56	
Unstated											1								1	
Totals	16	17	1	10	3	1	2	1	51	19	29	12	1	4	6	5	1	1	78	

The same kind of connection is shown by this table between both the higher ages at entering College, and anxiety or trouble at College, and deterioration in health, as is shown by Tables XXXI. and XXXII. between these things and comparatively poor health. Of those who entered at eighteen or under nearly as many improved as deteriorated, while of those who entered at from nineteen to twenty-seven, the number who deteriorated is more than double the number who improved. Of those who were anxious about both studies and personal or family matters, twice as many deteriorated as improved, and of those who were anxious about neither as many improved as deteriorated. We also find here again, though it is not shown in the tables we have printed, the same kind of connection between age at entrance and anxiety at College as is discussed on pp. 71, 72. Those among the students whose health changed at College who entered under nineteen years of age were comparatively free from anxiety there, while more than a due proportion of those who entered at twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two were anxious; and further, this excess in the number of anxious students is confined to those whose health changed for the worse. We can perhaps make this clearer by giving the numbers. If the anxiety and trouble about personal or family affairs had been evenly distributed among the students whose health changed at College, about 15 of those who entered at from twenty to twenty-two years of age would have been anxious. The actual number who were so was about 25, of whom 8 improved and 17 deteriorated.

No marked difference appears in the proportion of improvements and deteriorations as regard students who read for honours and those who did not, but a curious difference appears as regards the different subjects read. Of those who read for the Mathematical, Moral Sciences and Natural Sciences Triposes, about as many improved as deteriorated in health at College, but of those who read for the Historical Tripos 9 deteriorated and only 3 (or 4 if we include one who resided for seven terms only before the formal regulations as to residence were passed) improved, of those who read for the Classical Tripos 19 deteriorated and only 3 improved, while among the candidates in the new Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos none improved and several deteriorated. We can hardly suppose that the study of languages is in itself unwholesome, but possibly the greater variety of work involved in it as compared with other studies may make it easier to overwork without consciousness of fatigue at the time. The hours of work of those students of language whose health

deteriorated were on the average decidedly long and their hours of sleep short, being for the Classical students 7.8 hours of work and the same amount of sleep and for Modern Languages students 8 hours of work and 7.6 hours of sleep. It will be remembered (see Table XXXIII.) that the average number of hours of sleep for all students is 8, which is certainly not too high, and (see p. 77) that the average time devoted to study by students reading for Tripos Examinations other than the Natural Sciences Tripos is about 7 hours. We do not give a similar table, showing the connection of different subjects of study with change of health, for Oxford students, because the numbers being small, there would be some risk of revealing individual identity, but at Oxford too the study of Modern Languages has been accompanied by deteriorated health in two cases and by improvement in none. On the other hand English Language and Literature, an important branch of study at Oxford, seems to be improving to the health.

The questions as to abstention from study in vacation were asked because it was thought by some that this had an important bearing on health at College. The answers, however, bring out no very clear result. Not only are they difficult to tabulate satisfactorily owing to their great variety, but they are also difficult to interpret. It would probably be a mistake for instance to assume that all the students who say that they did not abstain from study in vacation mean that they took no complete holiday at all. On account of these difficulties we have not attempted to report any answers except those of the students whose health changed at College. Their answers seem to connect abstention from study in vacation with deterioration in health. Among those whose answers are tabulated as 'Not at all', 'For parts', 'Under one month', 'Between one and two months', who may perhaps be classed together as having abstained from study little, the number whose health deteriorated exceeds but little the number whose health improved; while among the rest twice as many changed for the worse as for the better. Possibly, in some cases at least, the complete cessation from studying implied the substitution for study of fatiguing occupations of other kinds.

The preponderance in number of cases of deterioration over cases of improvement when the hours of study are long (8 hours and over) is very clearly shown in Table XL., but the conclusion to be drawn is a little confused by the fact that there is a similar though less marked preponderance among cases of exceptionally short hours of study. It is worth noting, however, that of the 6 students who worked for less

than six hours a day and deteriorated, 5 assign special reasons unconnected with work at College for their doing so, and the 6th was troubled about personal or family matters. We may then safely conclude that long hours of work tend to cause deterioration in health. On the other hand specially short hours of work are often an effect of a deterioration arising from causes unconnected with study. Table XL. further points to a connection between short hours of exercise and deterioration in health, the preponderance of cases of deterioration over cases of improvement occurring mainly among those who took less than two hours of exercise. But here, as in the case of study, we must remember that in some cases poor health would lead to short hours. So far as it touches the question, Table XL. also tells favourably for long hours of sleep; the preponderance of cases of deterioration being almost entirely among those who did not take more than eight hours of sleep.

Suggestions as to means of raising the standard of health have been made by about 220 students, most of them relating to the observance of ordinary rules for health in the matter of work, sleep, eating and exercise. Various methods of securing this observance—by instruction at school and at College, by examination, by compulsion, by encouragement—are suggested. This is scarcely the place to examine these suggestions in detail. I will only remark here that as to the necessity for plenty of sleep and exercise and as to its being wrong to overwork, public opinion among students at College seems to me, so far as my personal observation goes, to be fairly healthy. When students err in these respects it is not usually from ignorance, or from want of good advice both from fellow-students and from others, but either from failure to carry out their own good intentions, or from a secret conviction that they are different from other people, and that what is bad for others is not bad for them. The number who err in these respects does not appear to be very large compared to the whole, and though compulsory observance of rules laid down for the purpose might reduce the number to yet smaller proportions, it would do so at the cost of inconvenience and annoyance to the larger number, for whom rules are not required, and who can now arrange their time in the way best suited to their own special cases.

In a final table we give some of the results of the American Statistics and repeat for convenience of comparison the corresponding figures from our own.

CONCLUSION.

Summing up the results of our investigation, we may I think say with confidence that there is nothing in a university education at all specially injurious to the constitution of women, or involving any greater strain than they can ordinarily bear without injury. Women generally pass through it without its affecting their health one way or the other. As was to be expected, however, some improve in health and some deteriorate, both improvement and deterioration being sometimes the effect of conditions of College life and of circumstances more or less connected with it, though probably more often due to constitutional or other causes for which College life cannot be either praised or blamed. The net result of the change is that as large a proportion of the women who have had a university education enjoy good health now as did so at the time they entered College, while the number in poor health, among those who have read for honours, is somewhat reduced. These results confirm those of the similar enquiry previously conducted in America.

As mothers of healthy families we have seen that the students are more satisfactory than their sisters, and so far as we can judge quite up to the average of women.

We have to set down as a fact unfavourable to a university education for women, a temporary falling off during College life of about 5 per cent. in good health compared with either health at entering, or present health. This to some extent depends on illnesses or other things occurring accidentally during the College course, and to some extent is probably due to the relaxing climate of our universities; but it is also partly caused by overwork and want of attention to well known laws of health, and to this extent both could and ought to be prevented by reasonable care on the part of students themselves.

That any serious alarm as to the effect of university education on the health of women is groundless, is clearly shown by the fact that the net amount of increase in good present health as compared with health between fourteen and eighteen years of age, is greater in the case of students than of their sisters.

APPENDIX A.

QUESTIONS SENT TO EACH STUDENT.

The schedule of questions was headed as follows :—

Each former student of the Colleges for Women at Cambridge and Oxford is earnestly requested to fill in this Schedule for herself as carefully and accurately as possible, and to return it as soon as possible to Mrs H. Sidgwick, Hillside, Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

Any student who cannot answer all the questions, or who cannot answer some of them definitely, is requested nevertheless to fill in the schedule as well as she can.

Date of filling in Schedule.

Name of your College

1. INDIVIDUAL HEALTH.

1. Has your health been *a.* excellent, *b.* good, *c.* fair, *d.* poor, *e.* bad ?

Between ages 3 and 8 years	Between ages 8 and 14 years	Between ages 14 and 18 years	At time of entering College	During College life	Since leaving College

2. If at any time you have suffered from any disorder of which you know the nature, please describe it.

3. Duration of disorder ?

4. During which of the above periods has it occurred ?

2. FAMILY HEALTH.

	Alive ?	Dead ?	(If Alive) Age ?	(If Alive) General Health ?	(If Dead) Age at Death ?	Cause of Death ?
1. <i>a.</i> Is your father	<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>
<i>b.</i> Is your mother	<i>b.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>b.</i>

2. How many brothers and sisters have you had ?

3. Are any of your brothers or sisters in poor health

4. Nature of disorder ?

5. Have any of your brothers or sisters died?
6. Cause of death?
7. Is there any known tendency in your family towards diseases hereditary in their nature?

CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

3. BEFORE ENTERING COLLEGE.

1. Date of Birth?
2. Of what nationality are your parents? *a.* Father? *b.* Mother?
a. | *b.*
3. Before entering College in what part of the country did you chiefly live?
4. Were you educated at *a.* a boarding school, *b.* a day school, *c.* at home?
5. What examinations did you take before you went to College?
6. Did you take regular exercise during school years?
7. What kind?
8. What amount?
9. Did you engage in any regular occupation between school years and College?

<i>a.</i> Household	<i>b.</i> Teaching	<i>c.</i> Other Professional Occupation	<i>d.</i> Study	<i>e.</i> Philanthropy	<i>f.</i> Other Occupation

10. Duration of occupation?

4. AT COLLEGE.

1. At what age did you enter College? | Years. | Months.
2. For how many terms did you reside?
3. Consecutively, or with what intervals?
4. Did you abstain from study during the vacations, or during what parts of them?
5. What examinations did you take at College?
6. When at College which hours of the 24, and how many, did you aim at devoting *a.* to study? *b.* recreation? *c.* physical exercise? *d.* sleep?
a. | *b.* | *c.* | *d.*

7. When at College were you generally regular in hours of *a.* sleeping?
b. eating? | *a.* | *b.*

8. When at College were you anxious or troubled about *a.* your studies?
b. personal or family matters? | *a.* | *b.*

9. When at College did you live *a.* in College? *b.* in lodgings? *c.* at
 home? | *a.* | *b.* | *c.*

10. When in College did you enter society, *a.* not at all, *b.* a little, *c.* a
 good deal? | *a.* | *b.* | *c.*

5. SINCE LEAVING COLLEGE.

1. Since leaving College have you engaged in any regular occupation?

<i>a.</i> Household	<i>b.</i> Teaching	<i>c.</i> Other Professional Occupation	<i>d.</i> Study	<i>e.</i> Philanthropy	<i>f.</i> Other Occupation

2. Duration of occupation?

	<i>a.</i> Date of Mar- riage	<i>b.</i> No. of Children Born	<i>c.</i> No. of Children Living	<i>d.</i> If any are Dead, Cause of Death	<i>e.</i> Age of Each	<i>f.</i> Health of Each
3. Have you married?						

REMARKS.

If the answers to these questions do not appear to you to include all the important facts which should be taken into consideration in your own case, please add here any further statement which you may think desirable.

Remarks:

Can you offer any suggestions which might tend in your opinion to raise the physical standard in your own College?

Remarks:

To each set of questions was attached a slip bearing the following:—

The former student filling in the accompanying Schedules should sign her name on this slip as a guarantee of *bona fides*. On receiving the schedules Mrs SIDGWICK will at once remove from them this slip so that the schedules will remain anonymous.

Signature:

APPENDIX B.

LETTER SENT WITH THE SCHEDULE OF QUESTIONS.

MADAM,

It appears to some of those who have been most closely connected with Colleges for Women in England that the time has now come to make a statistical investigation into the effects of college life and study on the health of women-students. Accordingly the undersigned have been formed into a committee for this purpose and are cordially supported by Miss Clough, Miss Shaw Lefevre, Miss Welsh, and Miss Wordsworth.

We are of opinion that a sufficient number of students have now completed their course, and that a sufficient time has elapsed since many of them left college, to make it possible to obtain information on which a conclusion of some scientific value may be based: provided that students will assist us by giving, each in her own case, the information required, without any bias, whether it be favourable or unfavourable to Women's Colleges. The object of the investigation is that the exact truth should be ascertained as far as possible, on this important and much controverted question, so that we may not have to trust any longer to mere general impressions based on the necessarily limited experience of individuals.

In framing the schedule (A) of questions enclosed, and which it is hoped all former students will fill in, we have been guided by the schedule of questions used in a similar investigation recently carried out successfully in America. We have, however, after careful consideration, left out a considerable number of the American questions, and have made other modifications which the different circumstances in the two nations seem to render necessary.

It would add greatly to the value and interest of the result of the investigation, if statistics could be obtained respecting the health of women, who have not been to College. To this end we enclose a second schedule (which we have marked B), and shall be much obliged if you will if possible fill it in for the sister nearest to you in age—whether older or younger—who is above the age of 21, and has not been to College; or if you have no sister who fulfils these conditions the first cousin who fulfils them. It is necessary thus

arbitrarily to define beforehand the persons concerned in schedule B, in order to avoid all possibility of selection on grounds connected with health. It is hoped that schedule A will be filled in even in those cases where the information required for schedule B cannot be obtained: and also that no one will abstain from returning schedule A, on account of inability to fill it in completely.

In conclusion it may be well to give a quotation from the *Medical News* which was sent round with the American questions, and which puts very clearly the grounds for making this enquiry.

"If the future mothers of our country are being ruined physically by our methods of education, who would wish with such downright earnestness of purpose to remedy the impending evil as our educated women themselves? If a false cry is being raised which will hamper the just and wholesome intellectual development of women, who are more interested in showing it than the graduates of our women's Colleges? Truth, broad truth, is what we should seek. Individual experience is apt to be erroneous; only large numbers eliminate errors."

Please forward the schedules when filled in to the Secretary of the Committee, Mrs H. SIDGWICK, Hillside, Chesterton Road, Cambridge. An envelope stamped and addressed to her is enclosed for the purpose.

If any questions appear to you obscure, or other difficulties arise, the Secretary or any other member of the Committee will be happy to give such explanations as may be required.

(Miss) M. E. BENSON, *Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.*

(Miss) I. T. DON, *Somerville Hall, Oxford.*

(Miss) ALICE GARDNER, *Newnham College, Cambridge.*

(Miss) G. E. M. JACKSON, 32, *Portman Square, W.*

(Mrs) M. A. F. LATHAM, 17, *Trumpington Street, Cambridge.*

(Mrs) E. M. SIDGWICK (Secretary), *Hillside, Chesterton Road, Cambridge.*

April, 1887.

APPENDIX C.

LETTER SENT WITH THE SECOND ISSUE OF SCHEDULE OF QUESTIONS.

DEAR MADAM,

We sent to you copies of the accompanying schedules and letter some time ago, but not having received from you any reply, we venture to address you again on the subject.

We have now received schedules filled in from over 470 former students, and the success that we have thus met with in our enquiry induces us to make a great effort to make our number as complete as possible. This is important not only because the area of investigation being small any reduction of it is to be deprecated, but because those who believe that college life is injurious to women will be apt to think that it is those who have suffered from it who have withheld information.

From letters I have received and enquiries I have made I believe that, though in many cases mere inadvertence or pressure of work has prevented students from returning schedules filled in, in others several distinct considerations have produced a more or less deliberate decision not to do so. These considerations I will briefly state and discuss, in the hope that if any of them have operated in your own case I may persuade you to reconsider the question and fill in the schedules for us.

One difficulty that has been felt in some cases arises from the fear that the schedules will not remain anonymous. With regard to this I cannot of course undertake to see nothing of the contents of the schedule when I first open it with the signature attached, but among so many the chance of a particular fact remaining associated in my mind with a particular name is small, and no one but myself has seen or will see the schedules with the name attached. If, however, any one dreads even this slight amount of revelation as regards her answers to some of the questions about herself or her family she can omit those answers. She would not be singular in this; and though we desire to obtain as full information as possible, the schedules would have some value for our purpose even if the first question only—that about the degree of health at various periods of life—were answered. But I believe that what is dreaded is not so much that I personally might acquire knowledge which it would be disagreeable to the returner of the schedule to think that I possessed, as that the schedules without the names should betray their

writers, and individual histories be traceable in printed results. This I may at once say is absolutely impossible. The information derived from the schedules will be printed in a tabulated form, and it will be quite impossible from the tables to reconstruct any single schedule;—all individuality will be lost. Any one would at once see this, who had an opportunity of examining the corresponding statistics already published in America.

Some have found an insurmountable difficulty in filling up the schedules owing to an almost overscrupulous desire to be accurate. They have been unable to remember perhaps how many hours they aimed at devoting to sleep or study at college; or it may have differed at different periods of their college course; or perhaps the divisions of age adopted in the schedules do not correspond to the divisions marked out by health differences. Difficulties of the kind must inevitably arise, but they can be met in some cases by stating that the answer given is only approximate, and in others by explaining the circumstances which lead to the difficulty in answering. There is more serious difficulty in deciding how to answer in cases which seem doubtful; in deciding for instance whether a certain standard of health is fair or good, or what can properly be held to constitute anxiety about personal or family matters. I may remark that in such cases no great anxiety need be felt about the accuracy of an answer which has been conscientiously given, since unintentional error will, if there be no general bias, be as often on one side as on the other. The number of those who would call health fair which the majority would call good will about equal the number who would call health good which the majority would call fair, so that the two errors will balance each other.

A few people have hesitated about sending answers because they regard their case as not typical. This involves, I think, some misconception of the nature of the enquiry. Reflection will show that if the number of schedules returned is sufficiently large, as I think it will be, exceptional cases will practically eliminate themselves in the general average obtained. And it is especially important that cases should not be selected for omission in the present investigation, in which we might be suspected of desiring to bring out a particular result. The kind of exceptional circumstances which have been mentioned to me as reasons for not filling in schedules are health affected by climate, health affected by matters unconnected with college life, and unusual age at entrance. All these are points which it is desirable should be mentioned in filling in the schedules. The first two should be noted in the space allotted to remarks at the bottom; and it is to be observed that both circumstances unconnected with college life and change of climate may sometimes have good effects on health and sometimes bad. Age at entering college forms the subject of a special question and it will be interesting if we can learn from our statistics in what way, if any, this tends

to affect the health of students—whether it is advantageous to health or the reverse to enter late.

Some have doubtless refrained from answering either from indifference to the enquiry, or because they think it useless or premature. To these I would say that it was not undertaken without careful consideration, that the knowledge obtained by it cannot fail to be of some service, while it is hardly possible that it can do any harm; and that at the same time its usefulness tends to be diminished by every refusal to send an answer. And I may add that in filling in their schedules they will at any rate be obliging those who are promoting and carrying out the enquiry.

If after reading the above you still feel any difficulties about filling in your schedule I shall be glad, if you will write to me, to discuss them with you; and to give any further explanation so far as I am able to do so.

I am, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,

ELEANOR MILDRED SIDGWICK.