

every writer of eminence from Plato to Condorcet and from Condorcet to Mill.

2. That it is contrary to the first principles of protecting the Native Industries of Canada.

3. That from the Schedule hereto annexed marked (A) it will be seen to be contrary to the experience of all the most powerful and enlightened nations in the world.

4. That from the Schedule hereto annexed marked (B) it is utterly impossible for Canadian publishers to supply the wants of the country by Canadian reprints of foreign works.

From the Schedules referred to, it appears, that all the colonies except Canada admit books free, and that the same is true of all other countries except Bremen, Spain, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and the United States. In the latter no duties are exacted from libraries, colleges, and public institutions.

In 1882 there were 69 Canadian books and 3 Canadian re-prints deposited, under copyright, in the Library of Parliament.

Since the presentation of this memorial, the Budget Speech has been delivered, in which appears the following Tariff change:—

Free.—Books, bound, printed, printed over seven years, or printed by any government or scientific association, not for trade.

As we interpret the above, the concession made is very slight, since most books are printed within the seven years prior to date of purchase.

We hope, however, that a wider meaning is intended than we have given, and that the wrenching of \$80,000 per annum from seekers after knowledge, will never again be repeated in Canadian history.

THE recent action of Columbia College, N. Y., in refusing to admit women into the regular classes with the young men has once more forced the question of co-education prominently upon the public notice. This action was taken in response to a petition signed by some 1400 persons asking that properly qualified women be admitted to the "lectures and examinations" of the University. The Trustees of the College considered that it was inexpedient to admit women to the same classes with young men, and urged inadequate means to found a school where they might be taught by a College faculty. Columbia is considered one of the richest Colleges in the United States, and this action on their part has been severely condemned by the friends and promoters of higher education of women in that country. Meantime the movement is going forward in other quarters, and the number of Colleges opening their doors to women is on the

increase. Among these may be mentioned Cornell, Oberlin, and Michigan Universities. "Another match factory started" is the somewhat significant comment of one of our exchanges representing a co-educational institution, on the establishment of the Mississippi University.

The question of higher education of women is a vital one we admit, but that educating the sexes together will solve it is doubtful. In so far as we recognize a difference in the natures, aims and pursuits of the two sexes we think they demand different systems of culture, different modes of training, and separate courses of instruction. We can hardly conceive of the possible advantages of a course of mental training in the dead languages and higher mathematics to a young woman. Such a course is enough to wither the spring of their emotional activities and unfit them for their legitimate spheres of action. But we must not be understood to oppose female education, rather we are in hearty sympathy with the movement; failing, however, to find in co-education the way out of the difficulties we think the key to the solution of this problem is found in the plan adopted by Harvard, patterned somewhat after the model of Girton College, Cambridge, England. About four years ago some interested friends with the approval of the College authorities at Harvard advanced the means by which young women who desired it might receive a separate course of instruction similar in kind to that laid down in the regular College curriculum. The plan has proved eminently successful throughout its tentative stages. Young women have freely taken advantage of the inducements to study here offered, and now the friends of what is known as the Harvard Annex, intend taking steps to place it on a more permanent basis. And in this as in many other respects, we make no doubt Harvard will pursue a policy worthy of imitation by Colleges less progressive than blatant in their pretensions in regard to the higher education of women.

Everything is education:—the trains of thought you are indulging this hour; the conversations, walks, and incidents of to-morrow. And so it ought to be; we may thank the world for its infinite means of impression and excitement, which keep our faculties awake and in action, while it is our important office to preside over that action and guide it to some divine result.—*John Foster.*