

Ladies' Department.

TORONTO WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In consequence of the large number of ladies who have signified their intention of attending lectures at the Women's Medical School of Toronto, alterations have been made for their accommodation in the Hospital theatre, where it is necessary for them to attend for clinical work and operative surgery. A commodious gallery for their special use has been erected, with separate entrance and stairway, and every convenience for their comfort, at the same time affording every opportunity of seeing operations with the greatest privacy and attending clinics. The building on Sumach street, which has been secured for the school, will be fitted up immediately.—*Mail.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN OREGON.

Oregon is falling into line on the question of woman suffrage. The legislature of the State began the battle two years ago by passing a resolution to amend the constitution so as to allow women to vote. The present general assembly has just ratified its action. The next step will be the submission of the proposition to the people. If the amendment shall be adopted Oregon will have the honor of being the first state in the union to admit women to full and equal suffrage in the election of officers for all the departments of its government. It may seem surprising that an experiment of this kind should be first attempted in a region which is on the skirmishing line of civilization; but it should not be forgotten that two hundred years or so ago an experiment in government which the world covered with ridicule was tried on the New England coast. It may be that Oregon is the New England of the nineteenth century.—*New York Herald.*

WOMEN'S VOTES ARE NEEDED.

The Boston *Woman's Journal* gives the following as a specimen instance where the woman's vote would have been very useful:—An interesting fact has just transpired in this city. By an Act of Legislature no license for the sale of liquor can be had within 400 feet of any school-house. But several liquor dealers had their business within the specified distance of the Dean Primary School on Wall street. This is a brick building, with six rooms, capable of seating 325 pupils, and it is in perfect condition. After the passage of the above-named Act of the Legislature, in 1882, great pressure was brought to bear upon the Board of Health, the School Committee, and the City Council by several liquor dealers whose business was affected by this Act, as they were within the specified distance of the school. The final outcome is, that the scholars are to be removed and the rum-sellers triumph. The school gives way to the grogshop. No mother or woman had a vote in the matter.—*Globe.*

MARRYING A MAN TO REFORM HIM.

A young man who cannot resist the temptation to go on a periodical spree, has been paying attention to a model christian young lady and has been once or twice engaged to marry her. But she discovers that after a period of sober, good conduct he turns up missing for a couple of weeks, and is found helplessly drunk in some wretched den in vile company. For this their relations have for a time ceased, till his penitence and good behavior reinstate him in the affections of the girl, to be again discovered in his cups and again discarded.

Friends take a warm interest in this unfortunate man; they counsel him, encourage him, and surround him with kindly christian influence, and but for his one unfortunate frailty, he would probably be worthy of their interest in his behalf and deserve and honestly return the love of the young lady. She thinks at times of marrying him in hopes to reform him, and singularly some of her warmest friends advise her that it is her duty as a christian to marry him, reclaim, save him—otherwise he will despair and go straight to certain ruin.

That would be good advice if marrying an inebriate, especially a periodical and hereditary victim of a foul appetite for drink—

would reform him. A good woman should be willing to make a considerable sacrifice for a good man, who has acquired and deserved her love. She should be willing to endure honest poverty and toil and privation for a season with him, to accomplish so grand an enterprise as the reclamation and salvation of a reclaimable prodigal whom she would elevate into good citizenship.

But it is safe to say, no instance is known of the reformation of an intemperate man, accomplished by marrying him. Men *slightly* intemperate have reformed to gain the affections of a good girl, have married her and have kept their pledge or resolution; have become good men and have made happy homes. But much more often they have been false to their promises, and their wives have been martyrs and the most miserable of slaves.

It is a most dangerous thing to marry a reformed man after one, two, five, or even ten years total abstinence, unless the man is kept in active work against his former enslaver and in the close companionship of worthy, active temperance people.

The hope of marrying a good and noble girl that he loves, is the very strongest incentive that can ever be offered to a man to restrain his appetite for drink, and induce him to forswear it forever. A man who has that crazed insatiate appetite, knows for certain all the misery its indulgence is sure to bring; he knows it is certain horrible death.

If this strongest of all possible motives—to win the girl he loves—fails to reform him, what folly it is to suppose, that after marriage he will restrain his appetite to please *his wife*: that he will do to please his wife, what he would not or could not to win her.

All experience has been in accordance with the probabilities. The drunkard deliberately and knowingly sacrifices his life and accepts a lingering death of cruellest torture—for rum. Will he or does he hesitate at any other sacrifice?

There is an awful future for the girl that marries such a man. The unfortunate victim invariably loses the capacity to tell the truth; cannot be believed under any circumstances. Rum won't let the drunkard tell the truth, be it man or woman, christian or pagan. And after marriage the poor wif, the sport and spoil of the dramshop will be found drunk again and again; his promises, and oaths, and tears will avail nothing. He will leave his wife and home for weeks, to revel in the companionship of the rotten drabs of the German beer dive and the street. So much as he was good, kind, noble, and better than other men by nature, just so much worse, more brutal and depraved will he become by his indulgence in drink.

If there is any man whose case is utterly hopeless, it is that of the inebriate who cannot utterly break off his drinking habits to deserve the love of a good woman. The woman who marries such a man may make up her mind to suffer the dire consequences. Efforts to reform him will be utterly wasted. Those who counsel such a marriage are blind indeed.—*The Rescue.*

POSITION OF WOMEN IN AMERICA.

[Extracts from an Address by Miss Susan B. Anthony, in Princes' Hall, London, England.]

In 1848 your own Elizabeth Blackwell took her well earned degree in the Medical College at Geneva, New York. The faculty, admitting her high scholarship, immediately closed the institution to all other women.

Harriet Hosmer went from college to college seeking admission to anatomical lectures to fit her for her chosen art, (sculpture) finding every door closed on account of her sex, until she went to the Medical College in St. Louis, when, through the influence of the liberal minded president, she was admitted. Of such a thing as a woman lawyer we had not yet dreamed. This was forty years ago. Now all trades and professions are open to women, and very many offices by appointment and election. Women are not only teachers in schools, but professors and principals. They are members of school boards, and boards of charity, and trustees of various State institutions. In Vassar College, Maria Mitchell is professor of astronomy. In the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Miss Kate Stephens is professor of Greek; in Wellesley College the president and all the professors are women; five are graduates of the Michigan State University. Miss Thomas, a daughter of Dr. Mary F. Thomas, a graduate of Cornell University, took the Greek prize at an intercollegiate contest in New York.