

greater than the demand, and our lady teachers will be better paid for the work they do. We come now to deal more directly with the Ladies' Colleges. Their necessity has been fully implied in the foregoing remarks.

1. The distinctive character of their work.

With reference to the share of educational work entrusted to these Colleges, it may be said that they have a two-fold object in view.

(a) To give a liberal education, embracing a knowledge of Music and the Fine Arts. To co-operate as far as possible in the matter of University Education.

(b) To assist in the moulding of character, under a wisely ordered system so difficult to obtain even in the best regulated homes. To afford the refining influences which will better prepare our women for the profession of teaching.

In regard to the matter of co-education I feel called upon in this connection to enter a protest against it, based on personal experience derived under a system of co-education as well as under separate classes. The age demands of the young lady that she should know something of Music and Painting, whilst no such demands are made of her brother. The time which must be devoted to these subjects renders it impossible to compete on equal terms, otherwise we are demanding a much larger share of work from her. In order, therefore, that the young lady's literary work may be carried on in connection with these additional subjects, it becomes necessary for her to have separate classes, where satisfactory provision can be made for the differences in study. Again, the demands of social life prevent the successful accomplishment of their education along the same lines. A young lady labours under many disadvantages in attempting a heavy course of study after the

age of twenty, at which time the young man is expected to begin the severer studies of his course. Exceptional cases there may be, but we must submit to the inevitable and to the general law :—

2. The relation of Ladies' Colleges to Church and State.

(a) The Ladies' Colleges to be not only in name but in fact under the direct control of their respective churches.

(b) The State to give a definite recognition and value to the higher work of education done.

It is in the interests of the Ladies' Colleges that we welcome the prospective University Confederation. The Churches relieved of some of the burdens of secular education will be able to give more attention to legitimate church work in providing for the higher education of their women, second only in importance to the efficient education of candidates for the Ministry. The denominations controlling the education of women, in addition to the influence exercised in the University of the Province, need have no fears of the safety of our State Education.

It is no credit to our Churches to be able to say that they have not the charge of a single Ladies' College in Ontario. That there is not one College for the Higher Education of Women with one dollar's endowment. Which of our denominations will be the first to set a noble example? Who will be the first benefactor in Ontario to help the endowment of these Colleges? With a liberal endowment which would lessen the actual cost to students, thus enabling them to continue longer at College, and at the same time increase the facilities for still higher work, these Colleges are destined to give an impulse to the cause of education that it has not yet received.

Owing to the denominational con-