

and larger opportunities for women, as her efforts in opening Toronto University to women will testify. One, who found a world to conquer and who left the world better for her having lived; a truly great reformer.

Dr. Stowe's daughter decided to adopt her Mother's calling, that of medicine, and was the first woman to study and graduate in medicine in Canada, from Victoria University in 1883, and similar to all pioneers, the pathway of the girl graduate was not strewn with roses. These difficulties, made such a direct appeal to one sympathetic, and truly chivalrous beholder, Dr. Michael Barrett, Professor of Physiology, Toronto University, that he espoused the cause of medical women. Dr. Barrett, while convinced of the adaptability of women for a medical career, was averse to co-education in medicine, and thought that separate facilities should be provided. These sentiments held by Professor Barrett and other sympathizers, resulted in the calling of a public meeting, June 13th, 1883, in Shaftesbury Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Club. Hon. Justice Patterson in the chair. Dr. Michael Barratt ably presented the question, and after considerable discussion, Mr. James Beatty, Q.C., M.P., moved,—“that medical education for women is a recognized necessity, and consequently facilities for such instruction should be provided.” This resolution was seconded by The Rev. Dr. King, who in seconding the motion contended,—“that the establishment of