

served. Still, it is too sweeping, and is gradually becoming more and more out of place. Moreover, it can hardly be expected that teachers, even if they possessed the necessary qualifications, should fly in the faces of those whose daughters they instruct, by leaving the well-worn groove. What is wanted is not so much a reform in the schools, some little fripperies excepted, but the public recognition by the Government and by our college authorities of the claims of young women, equally with young men, to the highest culture of which they are capable. At present, what does the State contribute for this purpose? We know of nothing except the support of the Normal School; and it is highly probable that women would never have found their way thither, had not a supply of female teachers been absolutely necessary—and raiserable enough is the pittance they receive when they are supplied. Now, it is utterly out of the question to provide what is required, by voluntary effort. The Ladies' Educational Association was a laudable attempt to do something, but it was not enough. It was too brief, too expensive, too purposeless a scheme, so far as ulterior ends were concerned, to be successful. So far as it went, of course, the instruction was of the highest character; but when the course was over, who was to aid the young lady student in going forward, or what plan was before her for a succeeding year? What rewards had she for diligence in the future? The system was too fitful and unalluring, in short, to be of permanent service—a kind of intellectual *cul de sac* leading nowhither.

To be of any permanent service, female culture must be regular, thorough, systematic, and reasonably cheap. Similar rewards and honours must be offered to young ladies as are now within the reach of young men. Until all this be done—and done by an institution equipped with a large staff of professors, a well-stocked library, adequate apparatus, and other scientific appliances—nothing at all is done. Two young ladies—courageous pioneers in a noble cause—were admitted last June as matriculants of the University. But who is to aid them to climb higher up the thorny hill of knowledge? How are they to study chemistry, botany, zoology, mineralogy, natural philosophy, classics, or mental science, unaided and alone? University College is, so far as

appears, still closed against them; and it is our contention that its doors ought to be freely thrown open, at once, to all students without distinction of sex. Religion knows neither male nor female; why should not science and philosophy follow its example? To refuse to give instruction where alone it can be imparted thoroughly and effectively, is equivalent to forbidding it altogether.

The Senate of the University has matured a scheme for the examination of women; but as it has not yet received the approval of His Honour the Visitor, the details of the plan have not been made public. In the absence of full and satisfactory data for comment or criticism, we can only give a general idea of this statute. It is understood that only two examinations are provided for—the first consisting of five groups, the second of seven. The additional two groups in the latter are the Natural Science and Mental Science departments. In both, Classics forms one group by itself, and Mathematics another; the other three in each are made up by combining, in a way to give ample choice, two or more of these subjects: Latin, History and Geography, English, French, and German. So soon as the entire plan is made public we shall take the opportunity of referring to the matter more fully; meanwhile, the *Globe*, which has taken an active and honourable part in the movement, appears to be right in thinking that the University has, by this initial movement, afforded bodies like the Association already referred to, a motive and purpose they did not possess before. But we entirely object to requiring the ladies who so generously organized the old Association, to spend their time and money. The young ladies of Ontario have quite as strong a claim upon public aid in the matter of superior education as the young men; moreover, there are many subjects included which could not be taught in a course of nine or ten lectures, with defective appliances, notably those under the charge, at University College, of Professors Croft, Chapman, Ramsay Wright, and Loudon. What is wanted clearly is the opening of the College to lady students, as Albert College, Belleville, is open to the ladies of Alexandra College, conducted under the same auspices. Something should be said here about the affiliation of outside ladies' colleges; but of that again.