

account of the grave charges it makes against certain Inspectors. As the charge has been made in the daily press we shall at present leave the matter to the consideration of the University and Education Office authorities, and await developments.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

THIS year the re-opening of the college halls has been signalized by the inauguration of two Ladies' Medical Colleges—the one in Toronto the other in Kingston—under what must be regarded as most favourable auspices. The experiment of co-education in medicine having, after a fair trial, proved unsuccessful, has been gracefully abandoned. So strong, however, has the movement for affording women the same facilities for professional education become, and so many women have signified their intention of prosecuting the study of medicine either with a view to practise at home or to find employment in the mission field, that two university cities have felt justified in establishing schools for the exclusive training of women. To Kingston belongs the credit of making the first efforts in this direction in Canada. Her good example has no doubt had an influence in stimulating Toronto to do her part in this most necessary and most enlightened work. It is gratifying to observe that men of wealth and influence, and ladies of the highest social position in both cities are taking the warmest interest in the movement. With so much earnestness, liberality and benevolence as have characterized the inception of these undertakings, there can be no fear as to the result. Hippocrates and Galen are mere mortals: Hygeia and Panacea are veritable goddesses.

THE PLEA FOR CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE recent demand made by five young ladies upon the Council of University College for admission to the college classes has given a very practical turn to the question of the desirability of co-education. The whole matter is once more under discussion, and

both sides are furbishing up their armour for the wordy fray.

The young ladies have a grievance. They are desirous of completing their studies, and they have exhausted the facilities afforded by the secondary schools. They naturally turn to the Provincial College, but are told by the President there is no room for them, and that for himself, he would not admit them even if there was room. And he gives his reasons in a well considered reply to their request.

We have no difficulty in agreeing with President Wilson. Co-education at University College is not possible nor yet desirable. There students enjoy a very large measure of freedom, and are under no very direct pressure to engage in study. The presence in the class-room of ladies, albeit most sober and demure, would not, we fear, be very conducive to study. There are very few young people quite indifferent to the presence of the opposite sex. Besides, there is room to fear that the bloom of womanhood, the fine grace of retirement, the enchantment of distance, would disappear in the daily contact with the inevitable accompaniments of college halls. It is in vain to adduce the success of the experiment in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The experiment even there has not been uniformly successful. Moreover, in these schools the discipline more nearly approaches the parental, is more ubiquitous, is better defined and enforced than is possible in any college. The conditions are not the same, and could not be made equal.

There are, notwithstanding all mere theorizing upon the subject, very few parents that would really wish their daughters to make the experiment. Most mothers, and most young ladies themselves, unless under the pressure of necessity, would shrink from it. The experiment, doubtless, could be made in individual instances with perfect safety, but there is not the slightest guarantee that the movement upon a large scale would not be attended with irretrievable disaster. College dons may be bothered now: they would be bewildered then. But practically the experiment is out of the question. There is