

SUMMARY.

	YES.	NO.
Androscoggin	2,984	822
Aroostook	3,498	680
Cumberland	8,668	3,503
Franklin	2,471	623
Hancock	3,040	802
Kennebec	5,852	1,529
Knox	3,049	755
Lincoln	2,482	536
Oxford	3,767	1,469
Penobscot	7,218	3,020
Piscataquis	2,218	346
Sagadahoc	2,115	708
Somerset	3,680	1,093
Waldo	3,108	977
Washington	3,365	702
York	6,992	2,659
Totals	64,507	20,224
Majority for the Amendment	44,283	

The largest majorities for the amendment were Auburn 961, Belfast 622, Cape Elizabeth 501, Rockland 584, Bangor 542, Bath 506.

To fully appreciate our victory we should understand that since our State organization there have been twenty-six amendments to our constitution, but no one of them was adopted by half the majority we have just given the prohibitory amendment. Prohibition has come to Maine to stay, and it is just as well for the saloonatics to remember it.—*Temp. Record.*

Contributed Articles.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ONTARIO.

The present session of university education in Ontario must always remain a memorable one in the minds of the friends of co-education and the history of the higher education of women. Its opening has been marked by perhaps the greatest triumph co-education has yet achieved,—the admission of women to University College. This right was not obtained without a struggle, and was withheld until the very last moment, the very fee-money being returned to the young ladies who applied for admission, and this by order of the Principal, Dr. Wilson. On legal advice the young ladies persisted in their application, and were forced even so far as to signify their intention of attending the opening lectures, and be turned out, if such extreme measure should be resorted to by order of the Council. But it is well known that while the Principal and several members of the Council were not in favor of the admission of women to University College,—though they did not object to ladies receiving an equal education with the gentlemen, but desired a separate college erected and equipped for their convenience,—other members of the Council, and some of the professors, regarded the question in a more matter-of-fact light, and favored the admission of the young ladies.

To have kept these students, some of whom already hold university scholarships, and have taken the gold medal in more than one subject, waiting, while the Government could be moved to build and endow extra college buildings, would have been a manifest injustice, though it is one which several young women who successfully passed the university examinations for women, and took degrees, have already had to suffer; and to have expended the large amount of money necessary for such building and equipment, would have been unjustifiable also, seeing that the Provincial University has been crying out for several years for more "chairs" and a better endowment.

One of those ladies who were shut out of University College (though she had taken the degree of B.A.), by its refusal to receive women, has just made her mark at Queen's University, carrying off first-class honors in classics last spring when she graduated, and the gold medal in classics also. Several other ladies, refused at University College, went to Queen's and Victoria, and thus the Provincial University has been robbed of its honors by the narrow-mindedness of the College Council. Happily this injustice has ceased, and the ladies were not turned out, but are attending the various lectures of the course, where nobody doubts but their good conduct and that

of the gentlemen will be just as conspicuous as it has been at every other college where the University governing it has adopted the sensible and economical plan of co-education.

Following the admission of women to University College comes a new departure at Trinity College, where an examination for degrees in music has been established and thrown open to both sexes. At the supplemental examination for matriculation which has just been held, a number of ladies were among the candidates, and though the papers were not exactly such as the candidates were prepared to expect, the examiners found that they had reason to congratulate themselves on the knowledge of the subject shown by the students. Such an opportunity as this to make themselves acquainted not only with the great composers but with the whole theory of music without a knowledge of which all attempts at composition must be meretricious and faulty, should arouse ladies who have time to devote to it to take up the study of music as an art rather than as a mere recreation.

The Toronto Women's Medical School, which it will be remembered was only founded last year, is doing well under the wise presidency of Dr. Barrett. The opening lecture of the present session was delivered by Dr. Adam Wright, before a large audience in the theatre of the General Hospital. The modest buildings occupied by the school are situated immediately to the east of the General Hospital on Sumach street, and afford ready communication for the students with that institution; a matter of no little importance when it is remembered that bed-side study is of the greatest advantage to them. Dr. O'Reilly and the trustees of the hospital are quite in sympathy with the work of the Women's Medical School, and have placed at the service of the faculty every opportunity a large hospital can afford the student. The faculty are gentlemen of the city, of high standing in their profession, and it is both encouraging and honorable to lady students that the Professor of Anatomy in the school is a lady who took her medical course under those Professors with whom she is now associated, and who consequently are well able to judge of her fitness for the position.

Nor are the advantages now secured to ladies by the opening of University College, the Trinity examinations for musical degrees, and the foundation of a Women's Medical School confined to students for professions only: any lady may now take separate lectures on any subject, without being obliged to pass the matriculation examination. Thus a lady who desires to perfect herself in the modern languages may, for a very moderate fee, attend the lectures of that course, or, if she prefer natural science or mathematics, may listen to the professors of those subjects.

In like manner the course of physiology and a branch of surgery are open to any lady who desires to take them, at the Women's Medical College, and that for a very small fee. Ambulance classes for ladies have been conducted by medical men in several places in England for some years, and the records as given by the returns of the examinations that regularly take place in that connection show that women are excellent surgical students. It was hoped that the Toronto Woman's Medical School would have been able to add such classes to its course, but this was found impossible at such an early stage of its existence. The courses of physiology and surgery were, however, substituted, and already several ladies have availed themselves of these advantages. It is to be hoped that many more may see the use of thus qualifying themselves to meet scientifically those dangers and disasters that form part of the experience of every one of us, and thus add to the usefulness of the College, and their own value to the world.

In glancing beyond our immediate neighborhood over the wide extent of our beloved Dominion, the friend of women's higher education sees much to rejoice at. Victoria University at Cobourg, and Queen's University at Kingston have for several years admitted women on the co-education plan, and have fine records of the efficiency of their lady students to show; while everywhere our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are doing good work, nearly all of them—one notable exception being Toronto—on the co-education method, in preparing students for the Universities. In Montreal, the munificence of Hon. Donald Smith has enabled the authorities of McGill University to throw open their College to women. In speaking on the subject of higher education for women before the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal, which will now be merged into McGill College, Sir William Dawson said: "To appreciate the importance of this work one had only to consider the condition of women who were destitute of any education. Consider the case of Moslem women, utterly uneducated, steeped in ignorance,