

Bishop Courteney's that the approach was made to the Knox Alumni and it was certainly in the most brotherly spirit the advance was received.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

**I**N one respect the question of the Higher Education of Women is settled. They have won the right to receive whatever education they desire and proved their capacity to learn anything that colleges can teach, as well as men of the same age and opportunities. In many cases they have even surpassed men by reason of their greater diligence and conscientiousness. But while they have been eager to follow the same courses as men and prove their capacity it is by no means so clear that the courses and degrees provided for men are the ones they most need or can most wisely pursue.

"For woman is not undeveloped man;  
But diverse."

The courses for men have indeed been arranged in part for just such culture as woman needs too; but in very large measure they have been arranged with an eye to his future work in life as well. And for the most part woman's life work is not the same as man's. Some few will endeavor to make it so by entering one or more of the professions. But for the great majority their life work will remain what it always has been—the shaping and the management of the home, the bearing and the training of children, the rendering of the thousand social ministries that sweeten life and make it tolerable. Marriage is not her fate any more than it is man's; but marriage means more for her and claims more from her when it comes, than it can possibly claim from him. If, therefore, the higher education of women is to be determined by the same principles as govern man's it must keep in view this fact and seek to equip her for these duties, rather than for those in which she is likely to have little share.

In a way this has always been recognized. The typical young ladies' seminary has aimed at social accomplishments rather than at bread winning attainments. But the ideal aimed at has been largely a sham, one for show rather than a genuine one that rested firmly on permanent facts. The courses have been lacking in thoroughness and left the mind undisciplined for serious work. Something more was needed to satisfy the intellectual craving for honest knowledge while recognizing frankly the uses to which that knowledge would afterwards be put.

The first institution to make a decided move towards supplying this want is the Ohio State University at Columbus, which last year established a four years' University course in "Domestic Science" which may well be studied with care and perhaps copied elsewhere.

This course is no mere cooking school, or a school in housekeeping, dress-making or millinery. It has a genuine University character and embraces a thorough scientific discipline. Except in the matter of the classical languages the requirements for entrance correspond to the usual matriculation examination. The curriculum extends over four years and embraces chemistry, both theoretical and practical, botany, Zoology, and hygiene in all their departments, physiology, anatomy, floriculture, horticulture, etc. These along with history, literature, modern languages, psychology, aesthetics and logic make up a course that is worthy to be placed alongside any that is now prescribed for an arts degree. Its suitability for woman's life work is apparent from the fact that the syllabus includes such matters as the nutritive value of foods, the chemical effects of cooking, the planning and construction of a house, light, heat, ventilation, plumbing, water-supply, disinfection, nursing, first help to the injured, and others of like nature. A college for women along these lines ought to meet a

permanent want and be rewarded with abundant success. We commend this new departure to the attention of Lord Strathcona whose new Victoria College in Montreal is as yet unshaped, and its curriculum undetermined. It would not be easy to suggest any better way to make it worthy of his generous desires or more serviceable to the community.

#### LIQUOR IN THE KLONDIKE.

**T**HE government has shown commendable promptitude in providing for the administration of the gold deposits in the Klondike and for the maintenance of law and order by the mounted police. They have also been prompt in arranging for speedy and easy transport to and fro. But they have yet to deal with what is a more important matter still in the interest of the morals of the community viz ; the prohibition of the sale of liquor in the district. There has been some excuse for the delay in the fact that the Council of the North West Territories claimed to have jurisdiction in the matter. All doubt on that subject should be promptly removed by legislation and then the government should absolutely prohibit the importation and sale of all intoxicants and see that the law is carried out. Whatever any one may think as to prohibition as a permanent policy for the whole country this is a case in which there can be no room for doubt as to the advantage of it and therefore no hesitation as to the justification for it. Call it a war measure if you will, the situation is one that demands war measures, otherwise there will be a carnival of folly, vice and perhaps of bloodshed among the miscellaneous multitude flocking thither from the ends of the earth. The conditions are all abnormal and the dangers are serious. Let the government show its wisdom and vigor in dealing with the most fruitful cause of all violence and crime by the absolute exclusion of liquor from the territory. The lines of travel are few and entirely under control. A prohibitive ordinance could be easily carried out and the work of enforcing it would be by far the most effective service the mounted police could render to the cause of law and order. Various organizations have already approached the government on the subject, and it is for the press to utter the mind of the country in such a unanimous and unequivocal way that they will be sure of support in determining on stringent action. We hold up both hands for the movement.

#### FOREIGN MISSION FUNDS.

**A** NOTE of hope is always encouraging. "It is good to give thanks unto the Lord." We cordially unite with all the lovers of Foreign Missions in giving thanks for the brighter financial outlook. Many congregations have taken the situation to heart and have given so liberally as to encourage the Committee to hope that the debt will be considerably reduced, if not entirely extinguished. The result will of course depend upon the liberality shown during the next six weeks. We feel that the heart of the Church is right upon this question. We are persuaded that what is needed is, some method of systematically acquainting Christian people with the awful condition of so many of our fellow creatures. Let men but see the suffering, the destitution, the hopelessness of so many immortal souls and they will be touched, and respond. None whose lives have been warmed by the love of Christ can be diverted, by any other considerations, from the supreme duty of evangelizing the world. "Go ye into all the world" cannot be effaced. It is indelibly inscribed in bold type in the Christian's Code, and nothing but spiritual blindness can escape the appeal. If the Church would turn aside for a little from the lesser things that so much engross attention, and calmly consider her responsibility activity would be mightily increased and the blessing promised to them who devise liberal things, would be hers. That day will come. It will come the sooner by doing present duty, and the duty of the hour is to be as generous as possible until the foreign mission debt shall be no more. The Treasurer's books close on the last of March this year a month earlier than in the past. Let congregations take note of that fact.