

Truly ours is a progressive age, when our Legislative coach rolls on five wheels, and the fifth continually dragging us in the mire! But as Dr. Trenholme, Dean of the Faculty of Law, declared at the annual dinner of that faculty, "these men little know the determination of the men of McGill if they conceive that they will tamely submit to the trampling of their rights," and we safely augur, that with the Hon. Mr. Lynch, as heretofore the enthusiastic supporter, the last of the B.A. Bill has not been heard, and, perchance, the rejection of that Bill this year will be the funeral note of that feeble and useless body the Legislative Council. McGill's forces are rallying to her aid from all sides, and it remains only to make one grand charge to vindicate her rights, and once and for all remove those obstacles which are to-day hindering her progress.

One word more with regard to Mr. Pagnuelo. In a letter to the editor of the *Legal News* of this city, of the 16th ult., that gentleman expressed a desire to know the opinion of Dr. J. Clark Murray in regard to the preliminary examination of the Bar. We observe his name subscribed to the statement of Professors above, but with Mr. Pagnuelo we would be highly gratified to know, specifically, what Dr. Murray's opinion is, and would likewise suggest that the two other reverend gentlemen co-examiners, both of whom are actively engaged in education, give an expression of their opinion on the relative value of a properly graded and classified training and an examination of the nature of the preliminary examination of the Bar.

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

The medical education of women in connection with McGill University is, we believe, an accomplished fact, and we have nothing but admiration for the energy and enthusiastic persistency with which the young ladies who are concerned have set about their task, and for the Faculty and University who have so liberally offered to do everything in their power for the success of the movement. The question of the need of providing a medical education for women has been fought out long ago, and the decision all must assent to. It now resolves itself into a question of practicability, and the young ladies have decided to settle it by making it practicable in providing the funds. They are meeting with success, and the citizens of Montreal are responding to the appeal on behalf of professional education. Under these circumstances the movement cannot but succeed—the governors are in favour of it, the Principal has long ago promised assent when the demand was sufficiently

great, and we are able to state that the professors are ready and willing to provide for women as good a medical education as they now give to the men, if the means are forthcoming. The cause of medical education for women at McGill is fortunate in having for its apostles young ladies of the attainments, social standing, and personal qualities of those who are applying for admission. But there is another side to the question—the advantage that will accrue to McGill. By the increased salaries the professors will have more leisure for study, and will be obliged to devote less time to the drudgery of private practice, and it would be a great loss if ladies so clever were permitted to leave their own University. There is no American College providing a better medical course for men, and no College in existence provides so good a course for women as will be the case when McGill develops her new undertaking. It follows from this that a large accession of students will result, and add by their talents a new glory to McGill. The details of the scheme will be a matter of future arrangement, and we have full confidence that whatever will be done will be to the advantage of the University and to the profession at large.

TEXT-BOOKS OF HISTORY.

In our last issue we published some correspondence concerning a "History of England for Beginners," said to be prescribed for the Intermediate examination, but which we failed to locate in the calendar. Upon inquiry, however, we see that this session a change was made from Collier to the book in question. It is not our present intention to discuss the text books in use at McGill. The professors, each of whom is a specialist in his own subject, are responsible for them. However, we feel constrained to state that had our correspondent examined the volume more carefully, he would probably have moderated his opinion of it.

It is a publication of 1887, by Arabella B. Buckley (Mrs. Fisher)—whose writings, scientific and otherwise, are well-known—comprising 364 pages, as well as maps and genealogical and chronological tables. It is written on the modern lines of rise and development, simply though comprehensively; of the 26 chapters we noticed three only opening with personal description. The title is somewhat misleading, and the Sophomore who makes himself master of its contents will find his dignity in no way diminished.

While not strictly speaking a University book, it furnishes an excellent account of the "Essentials of British History," as prescribed for McGill's Intermediate Examination. This subject constitutes one-third