

Ladies' College at Ottawa. We must confess that the main part of the knowledge we previously had of these institutions was that indirectly obtained from our acquaintance with some of their graduates, which though mainly favorable was to say the least very incomplete. Dr. Kemp aims to show that Ladies' Colleges fill a gap unprovided for by our national system of education, or by our colleges, and grew out of the desire to improve the intellectual condition of Canadian daughters in the way best suited to their future condition in life. While not an opponent of co-education he believes that "the difference of the two sexes suggests a separate treatment and training for each, especially in the more advanced stages of education when the difference reaches a maximum." Of course the different positions in life which the two are to occupy are to be taken into consideration, and in case any ladies desire an education to fit them for a professional life, it is best that all our University Colleges should be open to them; but it must be confessed that a University career is hardly one fitted to prepare the girl for social and family life. In the education of a girl, refinement as well as information should be sought for, and those many and various little accomplishments, which, however lightly they may be spoken of, are yet important factors in the most attractive society. These Dr. Kemp claims are to be obtained in our ladies' colleges, the aim of which is as he expresses it the "harmonious development of every power of mind and grace of character," a most noble aim surely and one which all must applaud.

In our editorial columns but little space can be devoted to this subject, and we are glad to be able to state to our readers that in the next number we hope to publish a contributed article on the ladies' colleges in Ontario, which will give some idea of the kind and amount of work these institutions

are so quietly doing among us, and that too without any aid from the public purse.

THE *Concursus Iniquitatis* seems to have lately had rather a trying time of it. We, however, are very much deceived in it if the difficulty through which it has passed does not tend to greatly increase its vigor and usefulness rather than in any way impair it. Opposition very often does more good than prosperity, and we think that in this case the opposition against which the Court has to contend will brace its muscles and renew its vitality, and make it more than ever a terror to evil doers, if fact, in every way vastly increase the interest which the students of Queen's have now for many years taken in it. There is one thing in connection with the recent troubles that we regret, and that is this: Owing to the ignorant opposition of some of the authorities, and the intense self-consciousness and importance of two, who, we suppose, call themselves students, there has gone abroad among the citizens (with whom we all desire to stand well) a very incorrect and unjust view of the practice and objects of our Court. Some have translated our name, and made it the "Iniquitous Court," while others, worse still, have dubbed it as the "Court of Infidelity." We admit that these names have been current for some time, but the imagination had never been allowed to play on them, and the general high standing of the students, who were officers of the Court, and its high reputation among the other students, effectually preserved its character until recently, when many of the citizens, hearing of the opposition of the Principal, and incorrectly supposing that he knew something more about it than they did, immediately allowed all the depth of wickedness conveyed by those afore-mentioned names to rest on its shoulders, and it sank to a low place in their estimation accordingly. We are not