

than ten years ago, and the first "mixed" class was that of Political Economy, under the eminent Professor Cairnes. The scheme proved successful. The Slade School of Fine Art was inaugurated in a new wing built for its peculiar needs, and students were admitted to it without distinction of sex. The system spread and in a very few years women were admitted to the various classes of the Faculty of Arts. The number of women attending classes at University College is, we believe, about three hundred. They have earned more than their proportionate share of distinctions and have become formidable rivals of the other sex in Classics and in English.

Since 1878 women have competed with men in the University of London, and at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts seventy-five per cent. of the female candidates were successful as against forty-two per cent. of the male candidates; twenty-seven per cent. of the men were placed in the First Division; sixty-eight per cent. of the women. In the Matriculation Examination of January 1883, the women's record was much more brilliant than that of the men.

Cambridge began to move in 1869, when Girton College was established in close connection with the University; in 1873 Girton rejoiced in a building of its own, and removed from hired quarters; in 1879, forty-two students were in residence. Instead of diplomas the college gives to its graduates what are called "degree certificates." The *Honour* Examinations of the University of Cambridge had, however, been opened to Girton students, and in 1879, a lady of Girton ranked as eighth wrangler. The success of Girton helped towards the formation elsewhere of a "National Union for the Improvement of Women's Education." At Cambridge the movement subsequently assumed more advanced forms, and Newnham Hall was built in 1875; in 1879 a second Newnham Hall had to be erected. In 1880 petitions began to be sent to the *Senatus* praying for new privileges, and in 1881 women were placed on an equal footing with men as regards University teaching and University examinations, but they are still denied the diploma. Oxford has only just begun to move: two halls have been established there for the reception of women, but the University as yet stands aloof from hearty co-operation. The University of Durham admits women to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the United States the majority of colleges admit young women on the same terms as young men and favour the co-education system. In the Eastern States the usage is less general than in the Western. Cornell admits women; so do Syracuse, Boston and Michigan Universities, and the Wesleyan University of Massachusetts. Yale admits them to certain departments. Michigan boasted 1534 students in 1882; of these, 184 were women, disposed thus: literary department, 110; department of medicine and surgery, 44; department of law, 2; school of pharmacy, 5; homœopathic medical college, 19; dental college, 4. The reports of Michigan led the University of Mississippi to admit women by a resolution passed last July. Boston University has a total of 532 students of whom 108 are women, and the President of that University speaks warmly of the healthful influence of the new order of things. Oberlin University, in Ohio, admits students without regard to sex or colour; in 1882, it was educating 790 women and 703 men.

The movement has not as yet gained strong footing in Canada. It has been a little unfortunate in its career among us hitherto, but the causes of its mischance are not difficult to be divined and can be avoided by a modicum of tact. We may refer to this subject again but our last word now must be a very emphatic one and to this end: That the establishment of a separate college for women in Montreal (we are not speaking of separate classes) would be almost a calamity. If we cannot educate women in our present Universities but must erect costly buildings for them at a distance from our strongest educational centres, then let us wait. Surely our educational resources are all too limited, all too in-elastic. We shall not be acting wisely to create new and expensive objects of charity when our old institutions can be made in same way to satisfy recent exigency, and in the best way, if we would only act cautiously yet firmly. We pray that those in whose hands the disposition of the future lies will consider the aspect of the question we have just regarded.

There is perhaps nothing by which we can better gauge the general character of a community than the tone of its journalism, while at the same

time there is probably nothing which has as great an influence in educating that character. This fact makes a comparative study of the journalism of different countries interesting, and, to our mind, far from uninteresting. To those who are actively engaged in the management of leading papers in this or any other country, this study becomes a necessity if they would keep always in the front rank. But even for those not thus professionally engaged, even for those who, like ourselves, are interested in small literary undertakings of an amateur stamp such a survey opens up a near and extended view of the real life of the different peoples. But perhaps the greatest benefit which we are likely to receive in thus glancing at the styles of the press in other countries is that which will arise from comparisons with our own press. That we should make such comparison is natural, that we should strive to benefit by it is desirable.

Among English speaking nations it strikes us that there is a pretty clear division of journalism into what many with more or less correctness be distinguished as the American and the English type. We may say as an approximation that the former is to be found upon this continent, and the latter in the United Kingdom. To any one who has been accustomed to read the newspapers of both countries the difference of style must be familiar, and a reader not thus acquainted with English journalism will be able to observe the nature of the difference by merely glancing at one of the London dailies.

It may be stated broadly that as a newspaper and nothing but a newspaper, the American journal is the superior of the two, but if we take a different view and expect for our penny not only the news and gossip of the day but also articles of the best style upon the most general topics we must buy the English paper. And here we just note how the different characters of the two papers seem as it were to reflect the characters of the two peoples. The American has no time to waste in the morning upon reading lengthy articles, while the easy-going Englishman will religiously peruse editorials, in reading which one might easily imagine oneself engaged on some interesting book. More pleasing than this to the sensational nature of the former is the account of some desperate murder, or the revelation of the incidents of the private life of some well-known character, which have been brought to light by the indefatigable efforts of the proverbial interviewer. As a rule, then, we may say that as far as what may be called the editorial department proper is concerned the American paper cannot at all compare with its English contemporary, while as a pure collection of news the former leads the way. A verdict upon the comparative excellencies of the two as a whole will depend upon each one's idea of what a newspaper ought to be. But of course what we are more especially interested in is our own Canadian journalism, meaning thereby the production of the English press in this country. Now we are pretty safe in saying that our papers belong rather to the American than the English type. We cannot at all events complain that our dailies are overstocked with first-class articles upon subjects of a general and interesting character, although occasionally some of them do fly off to treat of matters of a sufficiently curious nature. Montreal cannot even claim to be the first city in the Dominion in respect of journalism, but in observing this we must remember that we have but a comparatively small English population, and the French population does not count. The fact that no paper can hope to have a constituency anything like those of the English papers has probably more to do with making our papers what they are than anything else. We are still young and as a consequence there is considerable room for improvement in this matter. It would seem, however, that this like most other problems of the kind reduces in the end to a question of wealth. And yet the effect of wealth is not always to elevate the tone of the press. In the journalism of the United States it cannot be denied that there often exists a want of dignity which manifests itself in the acrimonious contentions and the bickerings in which editors indulge, and we are sorrow to say that Canadian journalism is not altogether exempt from it. One of the principal causes of this disease in our opinion is the over-attention paid by our papers to politics. A certain amount of political discussion is of course absolutely necessary, but it ought not to monopolize our prints. The editorial skirmishes which often disfigure our journals are of a kind that one would expect to meet only in the exchange department of a college paper. It is a question whether, as we prosper and increase, our journalism will become more like the English style or drift further towards the American. The question will be decided according