

number 25 presented themselves for examination, the result of which was the placing of 8 in the first class, 4 in the second class and 10 in the third. Letters accompanying the report from Dr. Kelley, Professor Johnson and Theodore Lafleur, speaking in the highest terms of the proficiency attained by the young ladies in their several departments. The Hannah Willard Lyman memorial prizes were awarded to Miss Amy F. Murray, whose papers on "English Literature" and "Hygiene" received the maximum number of marks. Miss Julia Parker receives honorable mention. The principal statement shows a small balance on hand after meeting the year's expenses. The report speaks hopefully of the work to be done by the association, and closes by looking forward to a time when there would be in Montreal some greater facilities for the higher education of women.

It was then moved by Dr. Wilkes, seconded by Mr. Lunn, and carried unanimously, "That the report now read be received, adopted and printed for circulation."

In making the motion the rev. gentleman complimented the Association on the work they had done in furthering the education of women; he could not see why the gates of our Universities were closed to ladies; he would like to see the ladies take their places in the classes, and was certain they would be found side by side with the male students when the degrees were to be given. He hoped that the ladies would keep on in the good work.

It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Lobley, seconded by Prof. Murray, and carried, "That the success which has attended the efforts of this Association to procure a higher education for the women of Montreal is an evidence of its necessity and value, and entitles it to the support of all friends of education."

The Rev. Mr. Lobley then spoke in support of the motion, testifying from personal knowledge to the good work done by the Association.

Professor Murray also bore testimony to the utility and, in fact, necessity for the Association of procuring a higher grade of education for women, and said if he had his way the gates of all colleges would be thrown open, and ladies would stand on the same footing with gentlemen. One thing had been said recently which he would most emphatically deny, and that was with regard to the statement that the laborious study required in attaining a knowledge of the higher branches of education had an injurious effect on the health of lady students. It was true he said, but this must be borne in mind, that there was not a session in a college course in which the laborious effect of study did not break down some of the gentlemen engaged in study. He contended that the labor of study did not do any more harm to the constitution of ladies than the fashionable dissipation which was too often indulged in during their every day life. He was in favor of the same class of studies for both sexes, and also the same examinations at the end of the sessions.

The scrutineers having finished their labors, now entered the room and reported as follows:—President, J. H. R. Molson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Dawson; Secretary, Mrs. Mercer. Committee—Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. Brydges, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Cramp, Mrs. Durnford, Mrs. Jas. Ferrier, jr., Mrs. J. Frazer, Mrs. Frothingham, Mrs. Reddy, Mrs. E. K. Greene, Mrs. Greenshields, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lawford, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lunn, Mrs. H. Lyman, Miss Mackintosh, Mrs. M. McCulloch, Mrs. Hugh McLennan, Mrs. Major, Mrs. J. C. Murray, Mrs. Papineau, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. H. Scott, Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mrs. Symmers, Mrs. Jos. Tiffin, jr., Miss Trotter, Mrs. R. M. Watson and Mrs. Workman.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Dunkin, said he supposed some few words were expected from him on the subject.

He did not oppose the higher education of women, but held that they should be educated for their sphere; he did not believe in rivalry between men and women in the matter of education, but he thought it ought rather to be co-operation, and if they went on each sex assisting the other, they were certain of arriving at that state of proficiency in education for which they were intended. They desired neither masculine women nor effeminate men. He opposed any movement to place the work hitherto carried on by the ladies in the hands of gentlemen, who, he said, would be sure to make it a young men's college. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Protestant School Commissioners would at an early day be in a position to erect a High School for ladies, where they could procure the necessary branches required; and hoped that the ladies would prosecute the good work which they had so effectually carried on thus far.

Dr. Wilkes then closed the meeting with the Benediction.—*Montreal Herald.*

#### Montreal Teacher's Association.

The last quarterly meeting of this Society was held last evening, 21st May 1875, Professor Murray in the Chair. The attendance was large, and a very pleasant evening was passed in listening to the musical performances of a number of the members, and an instructive lecture by Dr. J. Baker Edwards on "Microscopic Botany." He explained that although all Botany may be looked upon from a microscopic point of view, the title was intended to designate the more minute species. This study contrary to what is generally supposed as an inexpensive one, a good microscope of two lens, suitable for all ordinary purposes, being obtainable for \$2.50; and is similar to the common ones by which all the great discoveries in the science have been made. In commencing the study of botany he recommended to begin with ferns which, enclosed in a glass case, afforded great delight because their very decay caused other species of plants to grow up, and so a continued succession of vegetation resulted with but little trouble on the part of the student. The organs of fructification in ferns and mosses be described as very beautiful, the latter extremely so, as also the fungi of both ferns and mosses. This class of vegetation only thrives when there is vegetable decay and in tropical climates where decaying vegetation is abundant, and consequently, the species of fungi being very large, it assumes a very serious aspect in the promulgation of leprosy and other skin diseases by throwing of millions of spores which carry disease wherever they are wafted. This fact was proved in northern Europe during the time of the war between the English and the French, a dense blue cloud was observed to pass over one half the English fleet anchored near the shore, leaving the remaining half in clear atmosphere. The men in the former were, almost to a man, struck down with sickness, while the latter continued in excellent health. "Red snow," as it is called by travellers, is of like origin, and grows exceedingly rapidly. The lecturer then described the structure of various kinds of water plants, concluding with the minute species Desmidiaceae and Diatomaceae. Both these species are continually in action. The former, somewhat resembling the foliage of a tree, promulgates its species by the continuous throwing off of small particles or globules, which in turn grow as large as the plant from which it sprung. The latter also possesses very wonderful local powers. They are very frequently of a boat or canoe like form; but one also contorted into