This incident, one not to be forgotten by any who were present, illustrated four things:—the successful issue of a long battle to win for women the privilege of the best medical instruction; the capacity of women to use such a privilege well; the generous behaviour of the men who can afford to be generous to women when they distinguish themselves; and the practical purpose to which medical education of women may be put. Miss Shove was appointed medical superintendent of the female staff at the London General Post Office, and Mrs. Scharlieb devoted herself to the still greater needs of our fellow-subjects in India, as lecturer to women at the Madras University, and head of the Hospital for Women at Madras.

Some time ago, a Governor of McGill University suggested that I should lecture in Montreal on the Medical Education of Women. The opportunity for doing so came with a request not to be refused when I thought of my infant first-born son, that I would lecture, choosing my own subject, on behalf of the Maternity Hospital. I have now visited that hospital, and seen something of what it is doing to preserve the mother's health; to give the child's health a fair chance; and to exercise a moral and spiritual influence for good that cannot be put into statistics. Having visited it, mere willingness to give this lecture becomes real satisfaction that it is in my power to aid an institution that does such good and womanly work.

I am, however, under several disadvantages in dealing with this theme. I have never myself been a medical student, and scarcely anyone could know less than