

think a mother would be less fit to be a mother if she had a medical education. There was a distinction between a medical training and practice of the profession; those who desire the training may not wish to practice; then the household gets the benefit. Fair trials were given to women in England and the United States, and Canada should not be behind. With regard to "indelicacy," women made best of nurses, and as such had just as unpleasant duties to perform as had medical men. He referred to the great good being done by lady doctors in China, and stated that the natives of India were imploring the Queen to send them to that country to attend the women. He thought one ladies' college in Canada sufficient, and if he thought the one proposed at Toronto would have the united confidence of ladies, he would not favor establishing one in Kingston. In order to prove that the Toronto institution would not have the confidence of the ladies, he read a letter from Dr. Jenny Trout, which stated that she had retired from the movement, for the reason that they would not allow ladies on the Board of Trustees. She would heartily assist the Kingston movement and subscribe \$200 per year for five years. (Applause). He was in favour of allowing ladies on the Board of Management and on the staff of professors as well.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

He said he believed in the higher education of women. He thought that if women were physically weaker than men there was all the more reason that they should not be debarred from work which did not require great strength and for which good incomes are obtainable.

One of the sources of evil to our country is the growing tendency of young men to leave their farm-homes for the city, where they engage in light work better suited to women, and thus their manly strength is lost to the country.

Referring to the introduction of a thorough system of hygiene in families, he said such could not be accomplished unless through the instrumentality of educated women.

THE HON. MR. KIRKPATRICK, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

said that at first he felt shy as to the success of the movement, but now he was of a different opinion. Regarding women's delicacy, he thought that their delicacy was one reason why they should be doctors.

EX-MAYOR GILDERSLEEVE

considered it was tyranny to put stumbling blocks in the way of ladies who desired to study medicine. There was something lacking in the general system when women were not allowed to pursue a course with a view to earning their own livelihood. It was tyranny that there was no opening of a superior nature for women like there was for men. Kingston had taken a creditable stand, and he hoped she would keep up her reputation.