

world by their papers in medical journals, which show an amount of scholarship and careful observation that would be highly creditable to any member of the profession.

Apart from intellectual ability, we believe that woman possesses in an eminent degree other and various qualifications for success in the practice of medicine. Her power of attention to detail and ability to arrive at conclusions with rapidity will assist her to an accurate diagnosis of the various cases coming under her notice. Her courage, endurance, and hopefulness will enable her to meet with calmness great emergencies, and prompt to the use of remedies, when ordinarily effort with hope would be abandoned; while her delicacy of touch, tact, and deftness in the sick room admirably qualify her for the practice of the healing art, especially among children and nervous females. It must ever be remembered, however, that a woman may possess all these qualifications and yet be physically unfit for the medical profession. To be a successful practitioner the woman must have a vigorous physical constitution, and should enjoy good health, in order that she may be capable of enduring the continued strain which the exercise of the medical profession invariably necessitates.

Hitherto, especially in Canada, the obstacles in the way of the medical education of women have prevented the sex from entering a profession "wherein she may most naturally be expected to arrive at eminence * * and in which many are enjoying the legitimate fruits of their honourable industry." After all that may be said in its favour, we must confess that there has always seemed to be a certain amount of indelicacy in classes of men and women attending lectures on physiology, anatomy, midwifery, and kindred subjects. Happily, as

far as we are concerned, this objection is now a thing of the past. Two Women's Medical Colleges have recently been established, one in the city of Toronto, the other in Kingston. The faculty of both these colleges consists of men eminent in the profession; and all the appliances necessary for the study of medicine are at the disposal of the students. It may be interesting and gratifying to Canadian ladies to know that Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, the demonstrator of anatomy in the Toronto Women's Medical College, is a Canadian, and that she received her medical education in Canada, having studied at Toronto Medical College under some of the very gentlemen with whom she is now so honourably associated. In passing we may note that the Toronto Women's Medical College is situated contiguous to the General Hospital, in the theatre of which institution special accommodation has been made for lady students. This new departure in education in Canada is worthy of the confidence of the public, and must command it, especially when it becomes generally known that such men as Dr. Barrett, Dr. Geo. Wright, Rev. Principal Cavan, of Knox College, Rev. Dr. McLaren, ex-convenor of General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Rev. Dr. King, and others have given to the infant scheme their countenance and support.

The promoters of the medical education of women with a view to their entering the profession as practitioners must not, however, overlook the fact that in certain quarters there are prejudices and objections to overcome. Some of these objections were ably answered by Dr. Barrett, Dean of the Faculty of the Toronto Women's Medical College, in his address at the opening of this college. In speaking of the special departments