lege, feeling there was really no need of two Women's Medical Colleges in Ontario and that the other was assured and on liberal lines, concluded to close the Kingston College. It was all amicably arranged with the students and most of them went to Toronto to finish their course.

In the British Medical Journal of July 21st, 1906, Dr. Duncan, of Toronto, after sketching the career of the Toronto School, concludes in these words:—

"During the twenty-three years of its exictence many changes occurred. Now in 1906, when the College is about to close its doors, only three members of its original Faculty remain upon its Staff, viz., Dr. Nevill, Dr. Duncan and Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen." . . . "If at the present time, the strong feeling against co-education which was present in 1881, 1882, and 1883 still remained, the College would still be in existence. But it has accomplished its mission. ladies do not now object to co-education in medicine. also believed that the ladies will be treated with perfect fairness by the other students, and separate instruction can be arranged for in classes if necessary. For these and other reasons the University Commission has recommended that lady students in future shall take their instructions in the University Medical College. This has been agreed to, and the Ontario Medical College for Women has closed its doors."

It has been said that the position which any group of individuals hold in society at any time depends upon two factors, the quality which actually belongs to the group and the ideas concerning the group, which are current at the time. These two factors seemed in this special field to have approached something of equilibrium and thus friction was in the main removed. And so after a cycle of twenty-five years we came round to the point at which we began, but with a difference; the jaundiced eye which had regarded women was greatly cured, and women students were seen to be just individuals with an individual's desire and right of self-realization.

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