

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

ARCHIVES

ACC. NO. 909A/36

REF.

REPORT

OF THE

Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

FIRST SESSION,

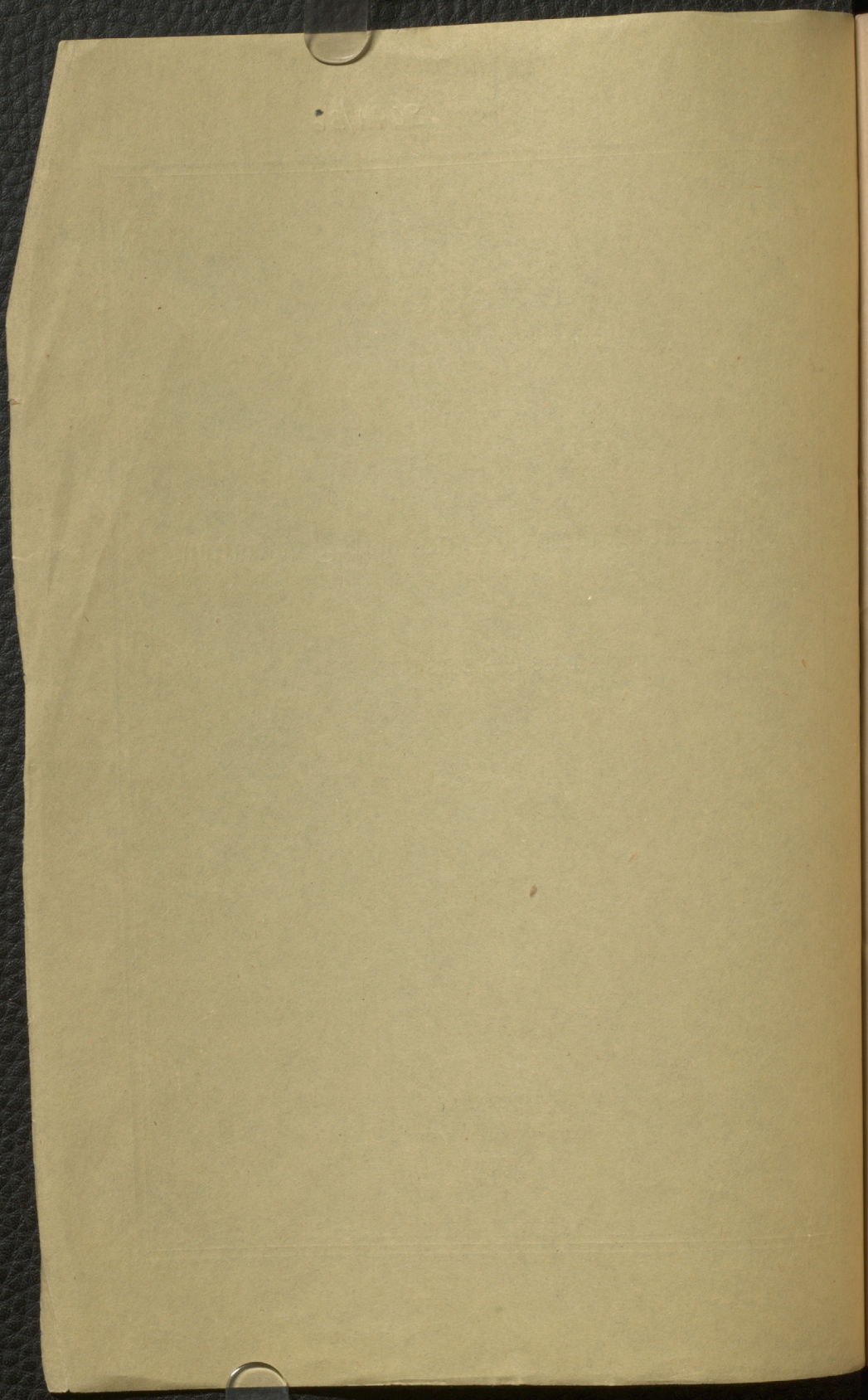
1871-72.

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MONTREAL:

"GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE.

1872.



REPORT

OF THE

Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

FIRST SESSION,

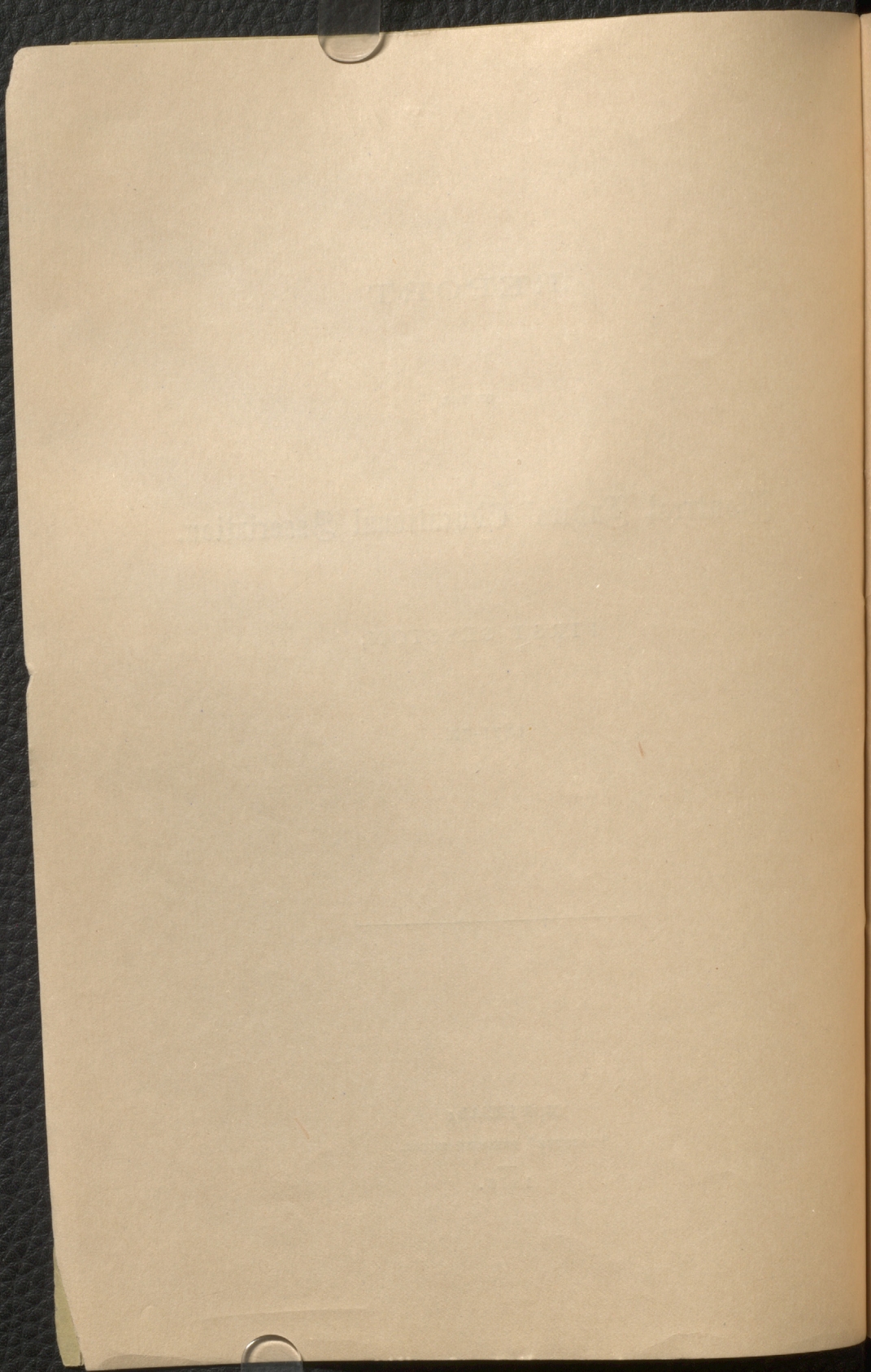
1871-72.

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MONTREAL:

"GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE.

1872.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE,

MAY 14, 1872.

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In accordance with a plan sketched by the Provisional Committee of this Association, on the 10th May, 1871, at Belmont Hall, the residence of Mrs. Molson, four Courses of Lectures have been delivered to the Members and Students of this Association during the Session now closed.

In addition to the regular instruction, the ladies have had the great advantage of two lectures on English History, from Professor Goldwin Smith. To these lectures ladies, not connected with the Association, were admitted by purchased tickets, it being thought right to allow all who desired it, the privilege of access.

The Reports returned by the Professors who gave the regular lectures above mentioned, must be considered most encouraging.

Professor DAREY, the lecturer on French Literature, reports:—

MONTREAL, December 20th, 1871.

*To the Secretary of the*

*Montreal Ladies' Educational Association:*

MADAM,—At the close of my course I beg to report that my lectures have been pretty well attended. The general

attendance was from seventy to seventy-five. Twenty-five gave their names as students. Eight only came up for examination. Seven answered very well. I gave them certificates of the first rank. Hoping that my lectures may not be without beneficial effect for the Higher Education,

I remain, with much respect,  
Your most obedient servant,

P. J. DAREY.

Principal DAWSON reports:—

*To the Honorary Secretary:*

MADAM,—I beg leave to report, with reference to the lectures on Mineralogy which I had the honor to deliver for the Ladies' Educational Association, in the term ending December 21st, 1871, that eighty-two ladies entered their names as students, and attended the whole course of lectures with great regularity. Besides these there was a large number of lady auditors, whose names were not enrolled.

Of the students, fifty-eight sent in papers in answer to questions proposed in the course of the lectures. At the final examination thirty appeared, of whom twenty-seven sent in satisfactory papers, and are entitled to certificates of creditable answering. In these certificates I have characterized the answers of the twelve highest as "*Very Creditable, placing them in Class first*"; those of eight others as "*Very Creditable*;" and those of seven others as "*Creditable*."

On the whole I had every reason to be pleased with the attention and intelligence of the class; and the answering in the examination was quite equal to that of any class of college students having similar opportunities. I only regret that a larger number of the students did not come up for examination, as I have reason to believe that

many others could have given as creditable answers as those who actually appeared.

I append to this report, for the information of the officers of the Association, the numbers and marks of those who came up for examination.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON.

Rev. Professor CORNISH reports:—

MONTREAL, April 10th, 1872.

*To the Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association, Montreal,*

DEAR MADAM,—I have the honor to report to you that the Course of Twenty Lectures on the English Language, which I undertook to deliver to the Association, began on January 9th, and ended on March 21st.

Thirty-eight ladies sent in their names, and were enrolled as regular students of the course. Their regularity, punctuality and attention to the work of the class deserve much commendation.

On March 28th a formal examination, by means of printed questions and written answers to the same, was held. Thirteen students presented themselves, of whom four withdrew from the examination, eight passed, and one failed.

Herewith I send a copy of the questions, with values assigned; a copy of the results; and certificates of standing to those candidates who have passed.

I remain with much respect,

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE CORNISH.

Dr. T. STERRY HUNT, who lectured on Chemical and Physical Geology, in the Spring Term, reports, that of the ladies who enrolled themselves as students in his class, twelve came up for examination, to all of whom certificates were given, six being characterized as having passed with great distinction.

The financial condition of the Association is also subject for congratulation. The subscriptions of the members, in addition to small sums received for exchange of tickets, etc., have enabled the Committee fairly to compensate the gentlemen who tendered services as lecturers, as well as to pay the ordinary expenses. The Treasurer reports a balance in hand of \$577.88

The thanks of the Association are due to Principal DAWSON for much valuable advice and assistance, and also for the generous gift of three hundred dollars.

The thanks of the Association are also due to Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, who would accept neither of fee nor travelling expenses, but expressed himself in hearty sympathy with our present effort, and ready to assist so far as it lay in his power.

At the meeting held on the 8th April, the Committee received a deputation from McGill University, upon the subject of the "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial." The following recommendation was received from the hand of Principal DAWSON, and adopted by the Committee with much thankfulness:—

*Recommendation for the disposal of the "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund," for the Session 1872-73.*

1. The income to be divided into two equal prizes to be given to the regular students, who, having passed creditably in the subjects of examination before Christmas, shall take the highest marks in the *first class* in the written



examinations in one of the subjects at the end of the session.

2. The lecturers to be examiners, and the answers of the successful candidates to be transmitted to the Corporation of the University, with the reports of the examiners.

3. The prizes to be given in books properly inscribed.

The past having been the first year of the existence of the Association the work of organization has fallen to the Committee, in addition to the ordinary routine of an educational society.

The By-laws in the form now in print were adopted at a meeting held on the 16th December, 1871.

The inaugural lecture was delivered by Principal Dawson, to an appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen, on the 3rd Oct., 1871.

By the kindness and liberality of Mr. Molson, a large edition of this lecture was printed and circulated. Some copies were sent to England, and one of them falling into the hands of the Honorary Secretary of a kindred association in Birmingham, elicited from that lady the following letter addressed to Principal Dawson:—

8, AUGUSTUS ROAD, *Edgbaston*,

BIRMINGHAM.

SIR:—I have read with much pleasure the introductory address you gave to the Ladies' Association, at Montreal, and should feel much obliged if you could furnish me with a few copies of it. I send you by this post copies of our first report, and also an introductory address given here by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, besides other papers in which you may possibly be interested, and I should be glad in return to receive anything that will tell us what efforts are being made to improve woman's education in

Canada. I must, apologize for the trouble I give you in making this request, and beg to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THEODOSIA SARGANT,

*Hon. Sec.*

Principal DAWSON sent the desired copies of the address, and handed the letter to your Secretary, who immediately communicated with Mrs. Sargant. The result was that several interesting printed papers relating to the educational movement on behalf of women, in different parts of England, came into our possession by the kindness of the Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Association.

In the course of this work of organization many points occupied the time and serious consideration of your Committee, but none perhaps caused more anxious deliberation than the question of the position of gentlemen in relation to this association. At length it was resolved to appoint a committee of five ladies to make enquiry and report concerning the custom of kindred associations. The following report was presented by Mrs Lewis, the convener of the Sub-Committee, at a meeting of the General Committee, held 8th April, 1872.

## REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee appointed at a meeting of the General Committee of the Ladies' Educational Association, to enquire into the practice of kindred associations with reference to the admission of gentlemen, as members or otherwise, beg to report:—

That they addressed a circular letter, submitting the following questions, to the Secretaries of the Edinburgh, London, Birmingham, Dublin, Cambridge and Toronto Associations:—

DEAR MADAM,

A "Ladies' Educational Association" having been recently formed in this city, the members are desirous of obtaining information as to the practice of other similar associations, and would feel much obliged by your furnishing the same, and for any suggestions which, from past experience, you may consider would be an improvement upon your present practice.

1st. Whether gentlemen are elected as honorary members, and whether admitted as auditors or on the platform?

2nd. Whether other gentlemen are admitted as auditors, and whether by election or otherwise.

3rd. Whether gentlemen take any part in the administration of the general business of the association, and if so, what part?

4th. Whether lady-honorary members are elected, and as such admitted as auditors, and whether they take part in the general business of the association?

Dr. WILSON of Toronto, in acknowledging this letter writes:—"Except on occasions of an *introductory* lecture, gentlemen are absolutely excluded from the lectures delivered to the Ladies' Educational Association of this city, which is managed by a small joint committee of ladies and gentlemen; the correspondence with lecturers and financial details being left to three gentlemen, in whom all have confidence."

By communications from Boston we learn, that everywhere college-courses are open to women; but that within the past few weeks a few ladies interested in "the better education of women," invited a number of Professors and other distinguished experienced gentlemen to a conference on that subject, with a view to the organization of an Educational Association. On that occasion one of the most prominent speakers said:—"I hold that the different training of the sexes can only be explained by the consciousness, *cœval* with civilization, of a native difference of mind, suggesting and demanding diversity of intel-

lectual discipline." While another equally eminent speaker urges "the ladies to keep the *management* of their society in their *own* hands, however much advice they might ask of men."

In the reply received from Mrs. Corbett, of Dublin, and in the reports accompanying the same, we find that the system and management of the "Queen's Institute of Professional Schools" differ entirely from those adopted by our Association, there being lady and gentlemen life-governors and life-members, and lady and gentlemen ordinary governors and members, whose privileges in directing the affairs of the Institute, and in sending free pupils to its various classes, are regulated by the amount of their subscriptions.

Mrs. SARGANT, Honorary Secretary of the Birmingham Association, writes:—"We would at all times be happy to have gentlemen as life-members, or otherwise, but we do not wish to have them work with us, although many of the Associations of England have mixed committees."

Mrs. CRUDELUS, Honorary Secretary of the Edinburgh Association, in a most interesting account of its organization, states, "that when its formation was first contemplated, the names of eighty distinguished men were obtained to give it a sort of social stability. No gentlemen are admitted to lectures, or to the meetings of the Association, although we have it now in contemplation to form a consulting board, of an equal number of Ladies and Professors."

Mrs. PEILE, Secretary of the Cambridge Association, who has kindly furnished much information, both written and printed, states,—"that no gentlemen are admitted to lectures, but that an executive, to whom is entrusted the management of the lectures and exhibitions, is formed of gentlemen and ladies, as also the scheme for giving instruction by correspondence, the lending library, and the examinations for Lady-Students."

"The Rugby Council, connected with the National Association, for the improvement of the Education of Women, is composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen." Mrs. Peile concludes by acknowledging "that experience would lead her to recommend such committees."

The ladies of the sub-committee beg to recommend that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Deans of the Faculties of McGill College, be invited to become Honorary Members of the Ladies' Association, together with the four gentlemen who so kindly consented to deliver the lectures of the *first* session to the Association.

The Ladies further recommend that these gentlemen be invited to advise with the Executive Committee, when circumstances render such advice necessary.

(Signed)

MARY A. N. MERCER.  
M. E. W. PAPINEAU.  
L. M. BROWN.  
ELEANOR H. LAY.  
MATILDA C. LEWIS.

*Sub-Committee of L. E. A.*

8th April, 1872.

This Report, being submitted was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the invitations therein recommended, to the gentlemen concerned.

The English reports and prospectuses, to which reference has been made, contain much valuable and suggestive information. Amongst them are two papers from the National Union for Improving the Education of Women of all classes, under the presidency of the Princess Louise, with its central committee in London. (*England*). From these papers we learn the wide interest taken in the subject throughout the United Kingdom. Almost every town of any importance furnishes individual members, or associates itself by means of an Educational Society.

The modes of procedure in the different associations are as various as their names; but the burden of the reports is the same,—our women must be educated if we, as a city,—or we, as a nation,—are to keep pace with the general progress of civilization. This is so distinctly stated, and so universally received, that it need not be pressed on your notice. Yet in our own action we must proceed with intelligence and care, lest our enthusiasm outstrip our judgment.

Montreal has more to contend with in regard to the subjects of study in the higher branches for her women, than the cities of equal size and importance in England and the States, inasmuch as she has no public school for girls, to serve as a foundation upon which to build the higher education. This Association should maturely consider what subjects our young ladies can take with present benefit to themselves, while, at the same time, progressive influence is kept in view. Too much should not

be asked in the beginning, but more should be required of every session. Our certificates should be *real* pledges of *real* attainment. They should prepare the way for the Academic Degree. To reach this end the plan of education must be as carefully prepared by us, as it is in a college of learning. We should seek to attract *students*. It is part of our system to make mere listeners welcome, but the lecture should not be prepared for their benefit. Popular lectures are useful in their season. But they are pioneers only—rough, unfinished introductions to new subjects of thought, quite unworthy of a place in an institution like this. We cannot too highly recommend the subjects which have for their object the cultivation of the English language, and those which deal with mental science. Words rightly used are a great power; and clear thought and clear expression go hand in hand. Whatever may have been in the past, it is no longer necessary for a man or woman to bury himself or herself in Greek and Latin grammars in order to find an instrument for the cultivation of the mind, Scholarly philological studies bearing directly upon our own language are preparing for us every day. They offer us all that we need. The neighbour tongues of French and German give us that material for comparison so essential to the development of thought. These languages open to us a literature in every branch of knowledge, and afford us opportunities which our forefathers would have envied us, had they been endowed with the gift of second-sight.

In conclusion, your Committee reports with pleasure that the invitations to become honorary members of this Association have been accepted by the gentlemen to whom they were sent. We owe them thanks for the prompt and hearty responses made, and for the kindly offers of help and support. We must prosper and grow in wisdom

and stability if we seek the co-operation and deserve the confidence of the Corporation of McGill University.

(Signed)

ANNE MOLSON,

*President.*

LUCY SIMPSON,

*Hon. Sec.*

Dr. The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.—Financial Statement, Session 1871-72 Cr.

	1872		
May 14 To Payments for Lectures .....	\$1600.00		
“ To Rent of Natural History Society's rooms and attendance on Lectures and Examinations .....	151.00	May 14 By Members' Tickets:	
“ To Stationery, Printing, Advertising, and Postage .....	207.23	169 “ @ \$12 \$2028.00	
“ To Salary of Assistant Secretary .....	70.00	2 “ @ \$15 30.00	
“ To Petty Expenses .....	0.90	“ By Students' Tickets & Exchanges	\$2058.00
“ To Balance—Cash in Molson's Bank .....	577.88		179.35
	<u>\$2607.01</u>		<u>\$2237.35</u>
		“ By Donation from Principal Dawson .....	300.00
		“ By Proceeds of sale of Tickets for Professor Goldwin Smith's Lectures .....	26.50
		“ By Interest to 31st December, 1871 on cash in Bank .....	43.16
			<u>\$2607.01</u>

I have examined the within account, and find it to be correct agreeing with the amounts in the Cash Book, for which the necessary vouchers are given herewith.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.



APPENDIX.

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GENERAL PLAN

FOR

LECTURES TO LADIES

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Ladies' Educational Association,

AS AT PRESENT ORGANIZED.

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In the present stage of the progress of the Association, and in preparing for the work of another year, it seems desirable to state some of the general principles which should be followed in the arrangement of lectures.

The Committee appointed to arrange the courses of lectures would report the following with reference to the field to be occupied by the Association, and the mode of cultivating it.

It is not possible at present to take up drilling on elementary subjects; but the object to be attained is a certain amount of culture for those who have had previous advantages of elementary education.

Such culture should be given by lectures on subjects which are not usually taught in schools, and which afford valuable information as well as training.

The subjects which may be at present taken up with advantage may be arranged in two groups.

Group 1st.—Literary, Historical, and Philosophical subjects.

Group 2nd.—Subjects in Natural and Physical Science.

It is desirable that at least two courses—one literary and one scientific—should be going on simultaneously.

As far as possible the subjects in each group, taken up in the same session, should be related to each other.

The subjects should be independent in successive sessions, so that new students could enter in each session, and so that students continuing for two or three sessions should have as varied a course of literature and science as possible.

In an educational point of view it is better that each course should be thorough and complete in itself, even although it extend over a small field, and though the courses be somewhat disconnected, than that apparent connection and extent should be sought at the expense of thoroughness.

On the one hand this work should not be undervalued because it does not amount to an academical course of study; since it is capable of affording many of the benefits of such a course, and may eventually lead to its institution. On the other hand, every endeavor should be made to prevent the lectures from becoming merely popular, and to secure the most efficient teacher possible in each subject, and the most regular and careful attention on the part of the students.

The courses recommended in the present year might embrace, in Group 1st—Logic, English History, and English Literature; in Group 2nd—Chemistry and Physiology, and some department of Physical Science.

For a succeeding year, in Group 1st, Logic might be succeeded by Mental Philosophy. The subjects of English Literature and History might be continued, or the literature

of some other modern language introduced; and in Group 2nd, the students would be prepared for the study of Botany or Zoology, and for further studies in Physical Science.

Should funds permit or encouragement offer, special classes might be opened, in addition to the regular lectures, for instruction in Classics or Mathematics, for more practical teaching in Science, or for the culture of certain departments of Art. Should this be possible, it would more rapidly lead to a regular Academical Course.

(Signed)

AUGUSTA DURNFORD.

ANNA E. WORKMAN.

SARAH LOVELL.

JESSIE C. SCOTT.

M. A. Y. DAWSON.

*Sub-Committee on Lectures.*

LECTURES  
FOR THE SESSION OF 1872-'3

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**FIRST TERM.**

EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.—Ten lectures by Prof. Goldwin Smith,  
M. A.

EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Ten lectures by Ven. Archdeacon  
Leach, LL. D.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—Twenty lectures by Prof. Johnson,  
LL. D.

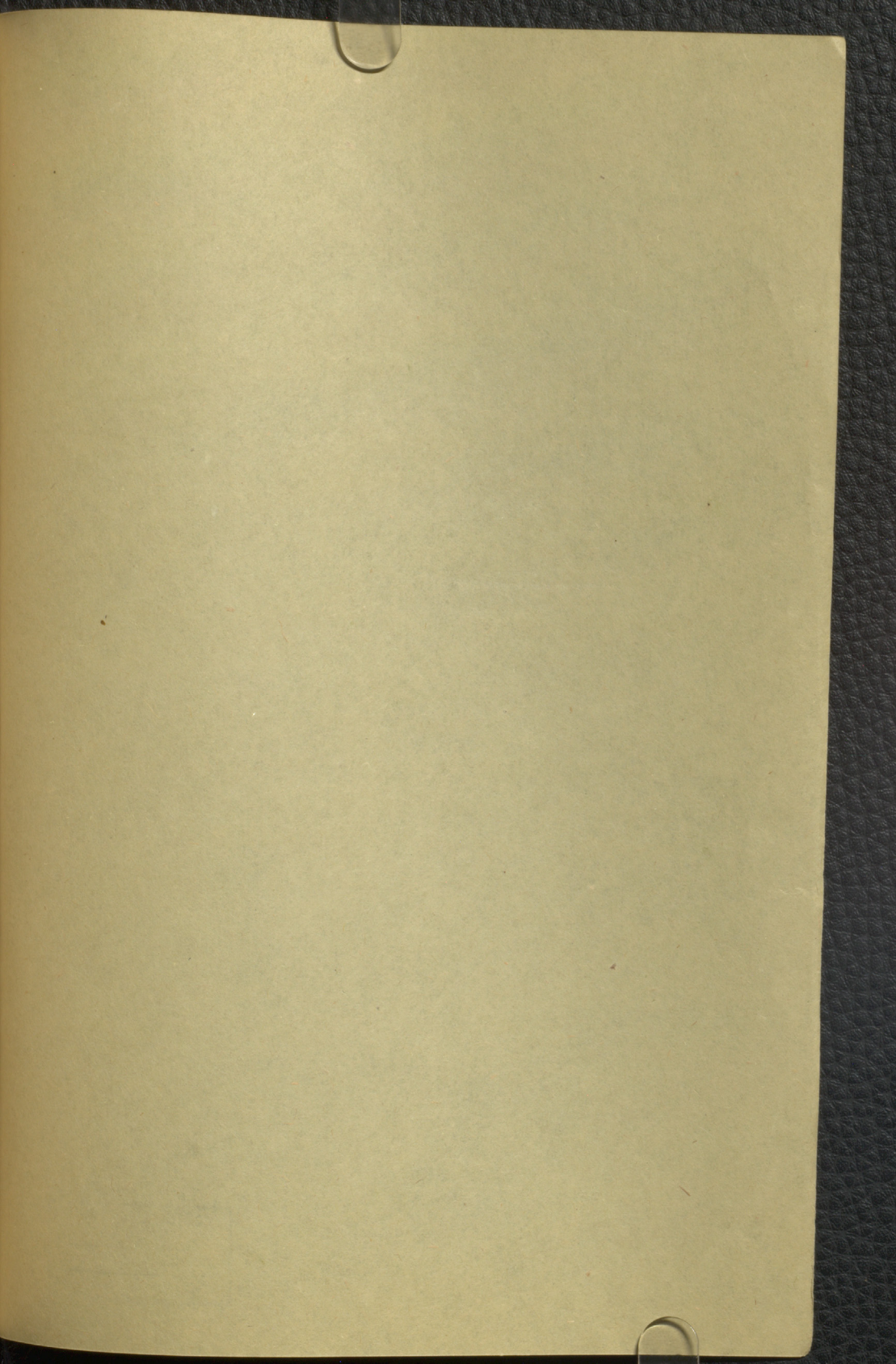
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**SECOND TERM.**

LOGIC.—Twenty lectures by Rev. Prof. Murray.

CHEMISTRY.—Ten lectures by Prof. Craik, M. D.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Ten lectures by Prof. McCallum, M. D.



McGILL UNIVERSITY  
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# REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Ladies' Educational Association.

THIRD SESSION, 1873-4.

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MONTREAL:

"GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

1874.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



# REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Ladies' Educational Association.

THIRD SESSION, 1873-4.

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MONTREAL:

“GAZETTE” PRINTING HOUSE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

1874.

REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Ladies' Bazaar Association

THIRD SESSION, 1874

MONTREAL:

GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE

ALBERT OFFICE THE POST OFFICE

1874

# MONTREAL LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS.

Her Excellency the Countess of DUFFERIN.

VICE-PATRONESS.

Mrs. MOLSON.

PRESIDENT.

Mrs. JOHN HENRY MOLSON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. ANDERSON. Mrs. DAWSON.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Miss LUNN.

HONORARY TREASURER.

JOHN MOLSON, Esq.

## General Committee,

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Mrs. BRYDGES	Mrs. LAY	Mrs. REDPATH
Miss ADELAIDE CAMPBELL	Mrs. LEWIS	Mrs. H. SCOTT
Mrs. CRAMP	Mrs. HENRY LYMAN	Mrs. G. W. SIMPSON
Mrs. JAS. FERRIER, Jr.	Miss I. G. MACINTOSH	Miss SYMMERS
Mrs. FRASER	Miss MACKINTOSH	Mrs. JOS. TIFFIN, Jr.
Mrs. FROTHINGHAM	Mrs. M. McCULLOCH	Mrs. VANNECK
Miss A. L. GALE	Mrs. HUGH McLENNAN	Mrs. R. M. WATSON
Lady GALT	Mrs. MERCER	Mrs. THOMAS WORKMAN.

## Executive Committee,

Mrs. CHAMPION BROWN.	Mrs. FRASER.	Mrs. LEWIS.
Miss I. G. MACINTOSH.	Mrs. REDPATH.	

## Honorary Members.

Hon. CHAS. DEWEY DAY, D.C.L., LL.D.	G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Principal DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.	Professor P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.
Ven. Archdeacon LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.	Rev. Professor CORNISH, LL.D.
Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L., Q.C.	T. STERRY HUNT, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
	Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A.

Communications should be addressed to

MISS HELEN GAIRDNER,

Assistant Secretary,

15 St. Edward Street;

P. O. Box 264.

MONTREAL LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Patronesses.  
Her Excellency the Countess of DUFFERIN.

Vice-Patronesses.  
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President.  
Mrs. John Henry Molson.

Vice-President.  
Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. Anderson.

Honorary Treasurer.  
John Molson, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.  
Miss Lynx.

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Mrs. Andrew Allan	Mrs. Gordon	Mrs. George Morley
Mrs. Albert Atwater	Mrs. E. K. Green	Mrs. J. Clara Murray
Mrs. Barbary	Mrs. Gammelsberg	Mrs. E. J. A. Parry
Mrs. Chamber Brown	Mrs. Gavin Lang	Mrs. Hardy
Mrs. Parsons	Mrs. Lay	Mrs. Harvath
Mrs. Adelaide Campbell	Mrs. Lewis	Mrs. H. Scott
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Mrs. Farnes	Mrs. MacIntosh	Mrs. Jas. Tappin, Jr.
Mrs. Fotheringham	Mrs. M. McCulloch	Mrs. V. Leitch
Mrs. A. L. Gale	Mrs. Hugh McKay	Mrs. H. M. Watson
Lady Gale	Mrs. Minchin	Mrs. Thomas Workman

Executive Committee.

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Mrs. I. G. Mackintosh.  
Mrs. Harvath.  
Mrs. Lewis.

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Hon. Chas. Dewey Day, D.O., J.D.  
Rev. Prof. of Common Law, J.D.  
Rev. Prof. of Common Law, J.D.  
Rev. Prof. of Common Law, J.D.  
Rev. Prof. of Common Law, J.D.  
Rev. Prof. of Common Law, J.D.  
Rev. Prof. of Common Law, J.D.

Communications should be addressed to

MISS HELEN GARDNER.

15 St. Edward Street.  
T. O. Box 201.

## REPORT

OF THE

# Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In preparing the Third Annual Report of the "Montreal Ladies' Educational Association," we feel that the year has been a prosperous one, although we have had to contend with several disadvantages. To the great regret of the Association, in December last, our first President, Mrs. Molson, sent in her resignation, unavoidably compelled to do so by weighty private reasons. We feel that to her untiring efforts we owe almost the existence and much of the prosperity of the Association. The resignation was most reluctantly accepted at a meeting of the General Committee held on December 17th, and Mrs. John Henry Molson elected as President.

The resignation of the valued Secretary, Miss Lunn, was also tendered, on occasion of her absence in Europe. It was resolved at the same meeting that her resignation should not be accepted, one of the ladies of the Committee consenting to take the duty, *pro tem*. Fortunately the plan for the year's work was already matured, and had only to be carried out by the successors in office.

The course of study opened with "Lectures on English History," from Professor Goldwin Smith. In order to secure his

valuable services, the Lectures had to be so arranged that three a week were necessary. They were largely attended. It is to be regretted that the number of students who submitted to examination was small, compared with the auditors, many of whom took notes. Professor Goldwin Smith's Report on the Examinations is appended, and the Association has every reason to feel gratified by the result.

TORONTO, Nov. 10th, 1873.

*To the Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association :*

DEAR MADAM,—I enclose certificates for the twenty-three ladies, and the class list.

If it is desired, as on the last occasion, that I should name the lady who has done the best, I should name Miss A. Helen Sabine (No. 12).

The results of the examination are not less satisfactory than they were last year. On the whole, I should say, they are more so. The success of your experiment may therefore be regarded, I trust, as not doubtful.

Very truly yours,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

At the close of the course, Dr. Wright commenced a series of fifteen Lectures on Physiology, and Professor Clark Murray on Mental Philosophy. Both courses of lectures were very well attended; so well, that some disappointment was felt by Dr. Wright, when only seven students came up for examination. Several of these ladies passed with brilliant success. Dr. Wright's praise is not measured, and his letter, which is also given, may, we trust, prove an encouragement for the future.

MONTREAL, 30th December, 1873.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association :*

DEAR MADAM,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Course of Lectures on Physiology—which began on the 27th

7

October, and was continued every Monday and Thursday of each succeeding week, and ended the 15th December—was well attended throughout. The attention, interest, and assiduity displayed by the members were of the most praiseworthy kind. Comparatively few, however, of the audience enregistered their names as students. Only 15 did so, out of 150 or more present. The number, probably, would have been increased had the subject been a more familiar one, and inspired less dread because of its technicalities. Hereafter, however, these excuses will not carry as much weight, since an increasing acquaintance with the subject may naturally be hoped to win over a larger number to devote themselves to its more intimate study. The examination was held on the 22nd December, when the questions, herewith enclosed, were given. But eight candidates came forward, and of these one afterwards withdrew. The absence of so many from this ordeal may, perhaps, be referred to an unfounded idea that the standard of answering expected would be of too high a character. So far, however, from that being the case, the disposition that actuated me was to make every allowance that was reasonable for deficiencies. And I was urged to this by, among other things, the brevity of the course, which prevented recapitulations, and the multiplicity of the subjects which demanded each to be condensed as much as possible. Accordingly, I decided that all whose answers should average 33 per cent. of the full value assigned to them should receive certificates. As is always the case, there was a wide distance between the results achieved by different candidates. In this case it is shown by the fact that while the highest number of marks that could be attained upon the sum of the answers to the whole 15 questions was 750—from 50 having been fixed as the most for each one—the valuation of the answers rendered gave a range of from 250, the minimum, to 615, the maximum. In consequence of this a still further division was made, according to merit. Three classes were formed. The 1st including those competitors who had answered the questions to the extent of 75 per cent. or more of the requirements. The 2nd, those who had answered from 50 to 75 per cent., and the third, from 33 to 50 per cent.

The highest marks obtained were 615, 605, 585, and 460, as will be perceived by the accompanying return.

My report would be incomplete were it to end without an expression of surprise from me at the high degree of excellence

exhibited in many of the answers. Several of them were so perfect as to receive the full number of marks, and others so close to these as to fall short by a very small deficiency.

The Ladies' Association may therefore be congratulated upon the success of its enterprise as shown in such fruits of proficiency, ripening under its endeavors to advance the accomplishments and learning of its members.

I have the honor to be

Your faithful servant,

WM. WRIGHT.

In another letter Dr. Wright says: "The examination of yesterday has brought out some excellent papers. I have never seen any entitled to more praise than some of the answers at which I have glanced."

There was also an examination passed in that portion of Mental Philosophy which had been gone through before Christmas, to avoid any possibility of difficulty in the awarding of the "Hannah W. Lyman Memorial" prize.

The lectures were resumed on the 12th January. "Mental Philosophy" was continued, and Dr. Dawson commenced a course on "Historical Geology," in compliance with a very strongly expressed wish, due to the interest felt in the lectures given in 1871, on "Useful and Ornamental Stones."

The students were again small in number in comparison with the auditors.

Professor Murray's and Principal Dawson's letters are also given.

MONTREAL, April 10, 1874.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association:*

MADAM,—I have the honor to present the following report in reference to the lectures on Mental Philosophy, which I delivered to the Ladies' Educational Association during the past winter.



The course consisted of thirty-five lectures—fifteen before, and twenty after Christmas. Notwithstanding the unusual length of the course, the attendance, as well as the number of those who took notes of the lectures, seemed to be as great as during the shorter course on Logic, which I delivered during the previous winter. I put into the hands of all who attended the lectures a printed synopsis of the course, which, I believe, was found to be of considerable assistance in following the different subjects discussed.

Forty ladies enrolled their names as students, but of these only about three-fourths did any work besides attending and taking notes. I prescribed, during the session, six subjects for essays; and I received, altogether, seventy-six essays, or, on an average, nearly seventeen on each subject. Some of these were evidently the result of careful labor, and exhibited remarkable power in handling the subjects which they discussed.

At the Christmas examination eighteen candidates appeared, of whom seven took their position in the first class, nine in the second and two in the third. At the final examination only eleven candidates gave in papers; and of these five ranked as first-class, four as second, and two as third. The standard at both examinations was *three-fourths* of the maximum for the first class, *one-half* for the second, and *one-fourth* for the third. The questions were taken from among those which I am accustomed to prescribe at University examinations; and the answers generally evinced an acquaintance with the subject, which I had scarcely expected after a single winter's study.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

J. CLARK MURRAY.

McGILL COLLEGE, April 7th, 1874.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association.*

MADAM,—I have the pleasure of sending herewith the Report of Examinations in the class of Geology. The attendance on the class was large and regular, and I have reason to believe that much interest was taken in the subject; but I was somewhat disappointed that only twelve came up for the examination. It will be observed, however, that of those who appeared as many as two-

thirds have been placed in the first class, indicating that they had made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject in so far as brought under their notice in the lectures.

I would further beg leave to say that, in my judgment, either of the three ladies who stand first in the list may be considered as qualified to receive the Hannah W. Lyman Prize, if they have fulfilled the conditions in so far as the other subjects are concerned.

It is, I think, much to be regretted that so few of the students can be induced to come up for the examinations, as it is certain that in the future the ordinary pass certificates of the Association will be highly valued by those who may be so fortunate as to possess them.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON.

The thanks of the Association are given to Principal Dawson for his untiring interest, advice and assistance; also for his liberality in having returned \$330 of the Lecture fees, having disbursed \$70 for expenses. In accordance with the conditions made with the Executive Committee of 1873 by the late President, the sum returned has been devoted to a testimonial to Principal Dawson, with the unanimous concurrence of the present Committee.

The thanks of the Association are also due to Professor Goldwin Smith, who delivered the inaugural lecture, to a large and interested audience, on October 1st, 1873.

Thirty-five students came up for the different examinations during the session. Miss Carrie Corder alone fulfilled the conditions under which students are allowed to compete for the "Hannah W. Lyman Memorial Prize," and having passed all the examinations before Christmas, and taken first class rank in both Historical Geology and Mental Philosophy at the close of the session, both prizes have been awarded to her.

The financial state of the Association is not quite so satisfactory

as we would wish. Several names were withdrawn from the subscribers' list during the past year. The novelty is wearing off, and the desirability of a steady number of annual subscribers, which would secure the officers of the Association in making engagements for the coming session, is much felt.\*

The sum received from subscribers is \$1716; from sale of students' tickets, \$241.25. The balance from last session, \$665.52,

The expenditure of the present year amounts to \$2192.92, leaving a smaller balance than is desirable for the expenses of the coming year.

Some important changes have been made for the session of 1874-5. The Synod Hall has been secured as a Lecture room, and we trust its many advantages will add to the list of members. It has also been decided, to meet the wishes of many of the subscribers, that each member will have the privilege of receiving with her member's ticket, either a student's ticket, as before, non-transferable, or a visitor's ticket, which can be transferred at pleasure, but which will not permit the holder to pass an examination.

Arrangements have been made for a Course of Lectures on "Optics," one on "English Literature," and one on "Hygiene," as following advantageously on the courses of the past year. A Course of Lectures on French Literature is also proposed. By the advice and wish of many members, it has been thought well to reduce the number of lectures to sixty; three to be given each week—two on one day, one on the other.

The Committee beg to suggest for the session of 1875-6, History, one Modern Language and Literature, Moral Philosophy, and some scientific subject.

The best comments on the work of the past year are contained in the letters of the different Professors. All agree, while eulogizing the result of the examinations, in regretting that a larger number of students do not avail themselves of the valuable test

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\* We are glad to state that, since the reading of this Report, a number of Members' names have been given in for the next Session.

which the examinations afford as to whether the lectures attended have been of solid benefit, or merely a pleasant way of passing two afternoons in the week. Yet, while giving due weight to the desire of the Professors that a large number of students should be enrolled, and keeping the educational character of the Association fully in view, we must also touch on the other side of the question. Ladies attending merely as auditors can gain substantial advantages,—a taste for reading may be awakened and encouraged by the desire for further information on points of interest—the latest discoveries in the scientific world are brought to the notice of those who have closed actual study—the old interest is revived, and the necessity of keeping up with the times brought strongly before us.

These lectures need not give only desultory information to non-students, for auditors also can carry away many precious grains of knowledge, to be pondered over, later, during some of the few quiet moments that occur in busy households. The lecture room may prove itself a freshener during every day cares, bringing recollections of a time that was freer for mental effort, reviving associations and memories, and while daughters are studying, mothers can keep their interest fresh in the work, and not fall quite behind in the race for knowledge.

(Signed) LOUISA G. F. MOLSON,  
*President.*

MARY MERCER,  
*Acting Secretary.*

# The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association—Financial Statement.

## SESSION—1873-74.

	D.	Cr.	
1874.			
May 7th. To payment for Lectures.....	\$1600 00		
“ To Rent of Natural History Society's Rooms, and attendance on Lectures and Examinations.....	212 05		
“ To Stationery, Printing, Advertising and Postage .....	176 14		
“ To salary of Assistant Secretary.....	200 00		
“ To Casual Expenses.....	4 00		
“ To Testimonial to Principal Dawson..	330 00		
“ To balance—Cash in Molson's Bank..	501 72		
	\$3023 91		
		1874.	
		May 7th. By balance from last year.....	\$665 52
		“ By Members' Tickets—143 at \$12.....	1716 00
		“ By Students' Tickets and Exchanges..	241 25
		“ By Donation from Principal Dawson ..	330 00
		“ By Interest to 31st December, 1873, on Cash in Bank.....	71 14
			\$3023 91

Vouchers have been produced for disbursements, and the account has been checked and found correct,  
(Signed) **J. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.**

# RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

*Certificates obtained during the Session of 1873-4.*

The Roman figures show the Rank of Certificate. The Student's Class number is given in brackets.

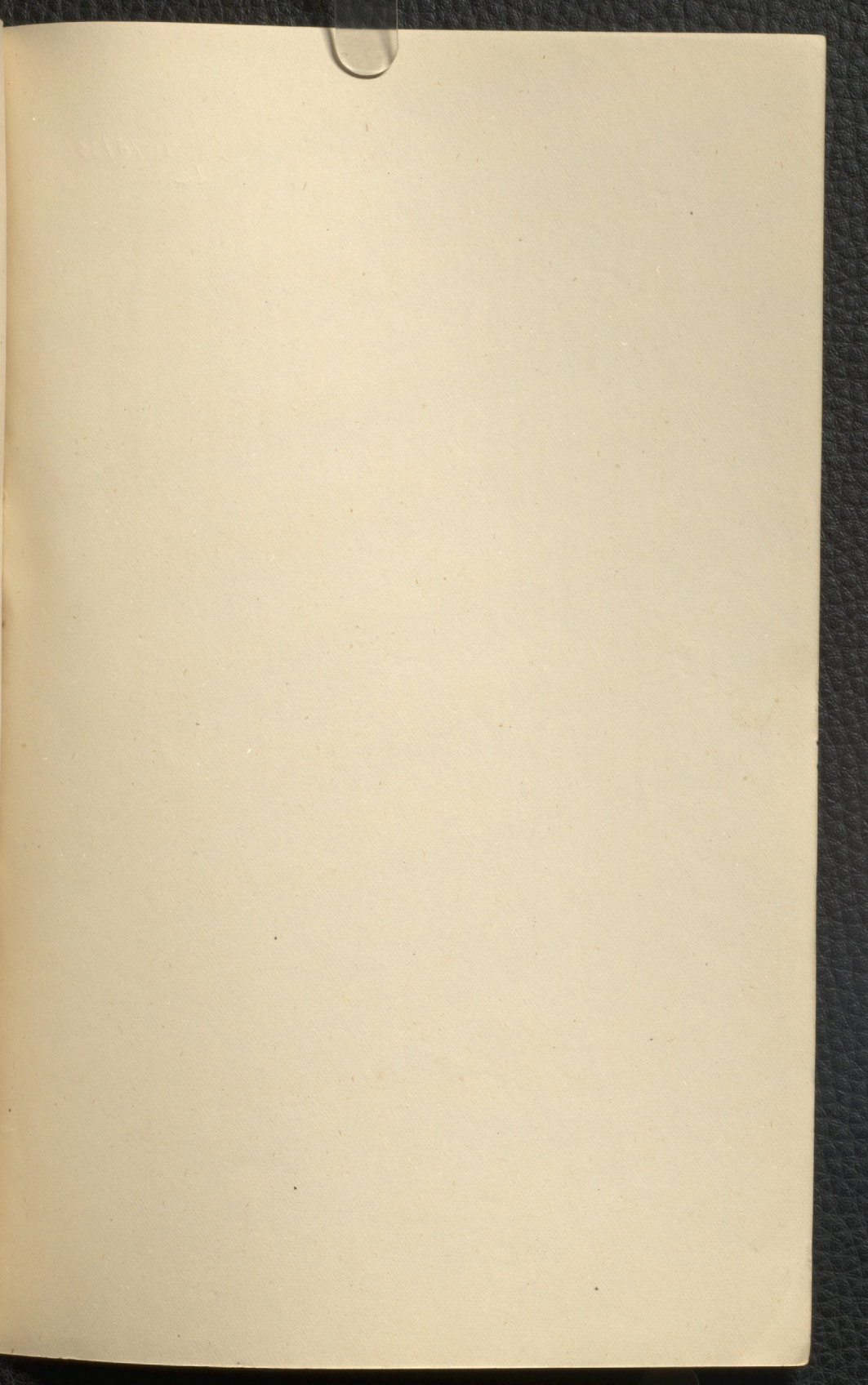
Student's No. in Register.	English History.	Mental Philosophy. First Course.	Physiology.	Mental Philosophy. Second Course.	Geology.
1	[12] I.	[40] II.	[12] II.	[30] I.	[17] I.
2	[3] I.	[30] I.	[7] I.	[1] I.	[22] I.
3	[8] I.	[28] I.	[7] I.	[1] I.	[7] I.
4	[10] I.	[1] I.	[4] II.	[26] II.	[7] I.
5	[2] II.	[6] II.	[22] II.	[7] III.	[2] II.
6	[6] II.	[17] II.	[26] II.	[9] III.	[11] III.
7	[17] II.	[4] II.	[7] III.	[9] III.	[11] III.
8	[22] II.	[4] II.	[7] III.	[9] III.	[11] III.
9	[26] II.	[4] II.	[7] III.	[9] III.	[11] III.
10	[7] III.	[4] II.	[7] III.	[9] III.	[11] III.
11	[9] III.	[4] II.	[7] III.	[9] III.	[11] III.
12	[11] III.	[4] II.	[7] III.	[9] III.	[11] III.



ADMINISTRATIVE

II	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	32
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	33
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	34
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	35
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	36
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	37
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	38
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	39
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	40
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	41
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	42
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	43
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	44
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	45
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	46
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	47
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	48
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	49
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	50
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	51
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	52
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	53
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	54
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	55
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	56
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	57
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	58
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	59
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	60
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	61
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	62
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	63
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	64
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	65
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	66
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	67
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	68
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	69
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	70
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	71
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	72
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	73
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	74
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	75
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	76
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	77
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	78
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	79
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	80
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	81
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	82
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	83
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	84
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	85
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	86
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	87
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	88
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	89
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	90
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	91
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	92
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	93
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	94
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	95
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	96
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	97
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	98
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	99
I	1981	I	I	I	VI	1981	100





McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
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# REPORT

OF THE

M O N T R E A L

Ladies' Educational Association.

FOURTH SESSION—1874-5.



MONTREAL:

"GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

1875.

THE

MEMORIAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF PRINTING

AND BOOK-BINDING

1877

# REPORT

LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

OF THE

MONTREAL

## Ladies' Educational Association.

FOURTH SESSION—1874-5.



MONTREAL:

"GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

1875.

REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Episcopal Association.

FOURTH SESSION—1874-5.

MONTREAL

"GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE

NEARBY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

1875.

# LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

VICE-PATRONESS.

Mrs. MOLSON.

PRESIDENT.

Mrs. JOHN HENRY MOLSON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. ANDERSON, Mrs. DAWSON.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Mrs. MERCER.

HONORARY TREASURER.

JOHN MOLSON, Esq.

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- |                         |                       |                         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
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| Mrs. A. W. ATWATER,     | Mrs. LAWFORD,         | Mrs. REDDY,             |
| Mrs. BALDWIN,           | Mrs. LAY,             | Mrs. REDPATH,           |
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Executive Committee.

- |                      |               |             |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
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| MISS LUNN,           | Mrs. REDPATH. |             |

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- |   |                                     |
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| Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A.           |                                     |

Communications should be addressed to

MISS HELEN S. GAIRDNER,  
Assistant Secretary,  
15 St. Edward Street.

## LIST OF MEMBERS, SESSION 1874-75.

Mrs. Allan,	Mrs. W. L. Haldimand,	Mrs. W. E. Phillips,
" Anderson,	" L. A. Hall,	" E. A. Prentice,
" A. W. Atwater,	" Howard,	Miss E. A. Ramsay,
" Baldwin,	Miss Hunt,	Mrs. Reddy,
" I. L. Bangs,	" Laing,	" Redpath,
" Bessey,	" Lambe,	" Peter Redpath,
Miss Botterell,	Mrs. Lane,	" Reekie,
Mrs. Champion Brown,	Miss Laslett,	" David Robertson,
" Brydges,	Mrs. Lawford,	Miss Robertson,
" Henry Budden,	" Lay,	" Sabine,
Miss Burns,	" Lewis,	Mrs. M. H. Sanborn,
" Campbell,	Miss Lunn,	" H. Scott,
" S. Campbell,	Mrs. H. Lyman,	" Scripture,
Mrs. Claxton,	Miss Lyman,	" G. W. Simpson,
Miss Cochrane,	Mrs. Thomas Macduff,	" Thomas Simpson,
" Cordner,	" Robert Mackay,	" Skelton,
Mrs. Cramp,	Miss Mackintosh,	" J. B. Smith,
" Dawson,	Mrs. M. McCulloch,	Miss Smith,
Miss De Witt,	Miss McDonald,	Mrs. G. W. Stephens,
Mrs. Douglas,	Mrs. John McDougall,	Miss Stirling,
" Dow,	Miss McLaren,	" Symmers,
" Drummond,	Mrs. Hugh McLennan,	" Symmers, (2nd Sub.)
" Durnford,	" Major,	Mrs. T. M. Taylor,
" James Ferrier, Jr.,	" S. H. May,	Miss Thomas,
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" Gale,	" J. H. Molson,	Miss Trotter,
" A. L. Gale,	Miss Morgan,	" Ure,
Lady Galt,	Mrs. William Muir,	Mrs. Robert M. Watson,
Mrs. I. J. Gibb,	" J. Clark Murray,	Miss E. Watson,
" J. Duncan Gibb,	Mrs. L. J. A. Papineau,	Mrs. E. A. Whitehead,
Miss Florence Gould,	Miss Papineau,	" J. K. Wood,
Mrs. E. K. Greene,	Miss Peck,	" Thomas Workman.
" Greenshields,	Mrs. W. A. Phillips,	

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Mrs. Barry,	" Kerry,	" Raynes,
Miss Benny,	" Lamplough,	" Rielle,
Mrs. Beveridge,	Miss Langwill,	" John Scott,
" P. D. Browne,	Mrs. Leach,	" David Sinclair,
" Browning,	" Learmont,	" St. Denis,
" Kenneth Campbell,	" Theo. Lyman,	" Reuben Taylor,
" Corse,	" James McDougall,	Miss Taylor,
" Crathern,	Miss Macfarlan (Aberfoyle	Mrs. George Thompson,
" S. E. Dawson,	place),	" Vanneck,
" J. S. Evans,	Mrs. James Mitchell,	" Vennor,
Miss Ewan,	" Nicholson,	" D. A. P. Watt,
Mrs. Arthur Fisher,	" W. W. Ogilvie,	" Yuile,
" Foster,	Miss Orr,	
" Hampson,	Mrs. Pennington,	



## REPORT

OF THE

# Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

FOURTH SESSION 1874-'75.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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In the preparation of the Fourth Annual Report of the "Montreal Ladies' Educational Association," we have the pleasure of submitting to its members abundant proof from the letters of the different Professors of its continued success in an Educational light.

The session opened with an Inaugural Lecture by Dr. Wilson of Toronto, to whom the thanks of the Association are respectfully tendered. He in a very able manner sketched the history of the association, its aim, and the influence which such institutions must eventually exert on society. The programme for the year was also favourably commented on.

In the first part of the session, a course of twenty "Lectures on Light" was given by Professor Johnson. The lectures were "experimental" and the association is much indebted to McGill College for the use of the valuable instruments and apparatus required. The experiments were unusually successful, owing to the extreme care given to their preparation by Professor Johnson, and the gentleman who kindly assisted him. Professor Johnson's report is appended. It is in every respect most gratifying, and doubly so, as he is in a position in which his previous experience allows him to testify to the progress made by the Association. During the lectures problems were stated which required in their solution illustration by diagrams, and the papers given in show that the work of the students was steadily continued throughout the whole course.

To the Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association, Montreal.

MONTREAL, DEC. 17th, 1874.

MADAM,—I have great pleasure in submitting the following very satisfactory report concerning the twenty lectures on Light which I had the honour to deliver this session. The lectures commenced on Monday, Oct. 5th, and were continued on every Monday and Thursday up to Dec 10th. Thirty-four ladies registered their names as students.

To appreciate justly the results I am going to state, it must be understood that my experience of the class two years ago was such that I did not hesitate now to enter into the more difficult branches of the Science of Light, where a previous Mathematical training would have been decidedly beneficial, although not absolutely necessary. My confidence has been fully justified by the event. The answering at the examination held on Dec. 15th was most satisfactory. This I was prepared for. But I certainly did not expect so large an attendance of candidates at the examination as there actually was. Twenty-five presented themselves, of whom twenty-three sent in papers. This number is between two and three times as great as on the occasion of my former examination in 1872. But what is specially to be noted as a gratifying feature is, that the whole of the students were fairly represented, and not mainly those seeking First Class certificates. This I consider a most encouraging mark of progress, indicating that the certificate is now looked upon in its true light, as a badge of absolute merit, independently of the Classing attached to it.

The number of certificates awarded in the several classes is as follows:

First Class.	- - - - -	Eight	(8)
Second "	- - - - -	Four	(4)
Third "	- - - - -	Ten	(10)

The average answering for the Third Class was decidedly good. I need say nothing therefore concerning the second or first; but I cannot forbear noting the very high degree of attainment of fully half the First Class, whose marks ranged from 94 per cent. of the maximum up to the maximum itself.

The standards were as follows:—

For First Class	- - - - -	Three-fourths	of the maximum.
" Second "	- - - - -	one-half	" "
" Third "	- - - - -	one-fourth	" "

A separate Report contains the details.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

On the Monday of each week during the same part of the Session, the Rev. T. Lafleur gave a lecture on "French Literature," the course consisting of ten lectures. The number of auditors was large, and the attendance regular, but M. Lafleur regrets in his Report, which follows, that so few ladies attempted the examination.

MONTREAL, 22nd December, 1874-

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association.*

Madam,—In reference to the course of ten Lectures on French Literature, which I had the honour to give under the auspices of your Association, it affords me much pleasure to report that the attendance was large, most attentive and punctual.

About the middle of the course I gave a series of questions to which eighteen of the students gave written answers. I regret that only thirteen of the students presented themselves for the final examination, inasmuch as two or three of the missing might have been of the first or second class. Several of the papers are remarkably good and accurate, evincing both talent and knowledge of the subjects treated.

I also regretted the necessity of giving a somewhat general idea of the vast field of French Literature in so short a course, as it obliged me to treat but superficially some of the subjects that came before us. But if in some measure what I have done may promote the noble object of the Educational Association, I shall be most happy to have been called to take part in the courses given.

The enclosed sheet shows the three classes in which I have ranked the students, and the order in which they respectively stand according to marks.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE LAFLEUR.

The Lectures were resumed on the 11th of January, Dr. Kelley taking the longer course, the subject, "English Literature." It was soon found that the scheme given in the Programme for the year was too extended to do justice to the important period of the Elizabethan era—more time was therefore given to a critical examination of a few of the great authors, and to tracing their influence on a later period. The attendance was very large and regular, although Lecture days seemed marked by special inclemency of weather and bitter cold. Dr. Kelley, in his Report, regrets that more ladies did not go up for examination—several were, however, absent from town on that day, and others were prevented by illness from attending.

Dr. Roddick gave a ten Lecture course on "Hygiene," which was very largely attended, the practical nature of the subject attracting an unusual number of auditors. The tickets issued for these lectures alone, show the strong interest felt in sanitary questions, of such vital importance to us all.

Dr. Kelley's and Dr. Roddick's letters appended are most gratifying, bearing, as they do, such evidence of the high degree of excellence attained by some students and the proficiency of all.

MONTREAL, April 9th, 1875.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association.*

Dear Madam,—I have the honor to present the following report of the Lectures which I delivered during the past session before the Ladies' Educational Association.

The course consisted of twenty lectures on the Origin and Development of English Literature, with special reference to the writings of the 14th century, and of the Elizabethan or Reformation Period.—Notwithstanding the unusual inclemency of the season, the attendance was large and regular; and much interest in the subject was manifested throughout the course. Of the large number of auditors, however, only thirty-two were enrolled as students. To these, subjects for essays were frequently prescribed, and on an average twenty-three on each subject were received. Many of the essays were of great merit, and nearly all were the result of efforts which were to me most gratifying.

At the final examination sixteen students presented themselves. Of these, ten were placed in the First Class, six in the Second Class. It will be observed from the pass list, herewith enclosed, that *seven* of the Candidates obtained over 90 per cent. of the marks assigned to the questions. That all should have done so well, and so many remarkably well, must be very encouraging, not only to the students themselves, but to every one interested in the work and success of the Association. If it is desired that I should name those worthy of special mention, I should name No. 9 and No. 18.

I have the honor to be, Madam,  
Your obedient servant,

F. W. KELLEY.

MONTREAL, April 7th, 1875.

*To the Honorary Secretary  
Ladies' Educational Association:*

MADAM,—It affords me very great pleasure indeed in being able to present such an excellent report of examinations in the class of Hygiene, as you will please find enclosed.

The course which I had the honour of delivering consisted of ten lectures in which were discussed the more practical subjects embraced under the heading of Sanitary Science. The attendance was large and regular, and too much cannot be said in praise of the attention displayed by all, through every lecture during the entire course.

As to the examinations, it is to be regretted, considering the exceedingly practical character of the subject, that a greater number of young ladies did not present themselves. The result, however, in the case of the eleven who came up, was exceedingly gratifying. In the first class stand eight candidates, of whom one (No. 9) has taken the full number of marks (500), while the eighth is only seventy marks behind. The remaining three are all in the second class.

I congratulate the Association on the success of its enterprise, which I cannot but think is now assured.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

T. G. RODDICK.

The thanks of the Association are due to Principal Dawson for his constant interest in its well-doing and the valuable assistance given whenever any question of difficulty arises.

“HANNAH WILLARD LYMAN MEMORIAL PRIZE.”

The arrangement of the courses of Lectures during this Session having differed somewhat from those of previous years, the following resolution was passed at the meeting of the General Committee of the Association, Dec. 16th, 1874.

“In view of the final courses of Lectures during this Session being of unequal length, while the prizes are equal, it is decided that any candidate for the prize in Hygiene shall also pass creditably in the Examination in English Literature, as well as in both the subjects before Christmas.”

The total number of students enrolled during the Session was 43, of whom 28 passed examination in one or more of the subjects, and received certificates to that effect. Eight young ladies fulfilled the necessary conditions for competition for the Lyman prizes, which have both been awarded to Miss Amy F. Murray, whose paper on English Literature as well as on Hygiene gained the maximum number of marks. Honorable mention may also be made of Miss Julia Parker whose papers in both these subjects ranked very little lower.

It having been considered advisable by the President and Committee to request the “Corporation of McGill University” to slightly alter the conditions under which the prizes can be awarded, the following regulation has been passed:—

“Any student having taken one of the prizes may compete in a subsequent Session, but not in the same subject in which the previous prize was taken; and in no case shall more than two prizes be awarded to the same student.”

The above to come into force in the Examinations of 1876.

The financial position of the Association is still a subject of anxiety, the balance from former years having been unavoidably largely encroached on. The receipts for the session have been

from member's subscriptions \$1248; from students' tickets, interest, &c., \$259.69 while the expenditure has amounted to \$1935.89, leaving a very small balance in hand. In consideration of these circumstances, it was resolved that active canvassing for members should be undertaken. The result has been so satisfactory that a larger number of names are already enrolled for the session of 1875-'76, than the whole list of the past year, while several very staunch friends of the Association have not yet been called on. A number of subscriptions have already been paid in to accumulate, and the Executive Committee have felt in a position to complete arrangements for the Lectures of the Session 1875-'76.

Dr. Kelley has been requested and has consented to complete his Course on "English Literature." Dr. Osler will give a Course in ten Lectures on the "Structure and Habits of the lower orders of Animals," which will prove a suitable introduction to other Biological subjects, which may be continued at some future time. These lectures will occupy the first part of the Session. For the second, the Rev. Principal McVicar will give a twenty lecture course on "Applied Logic," and Professor Armstrong, ten lectures on "Architecture, Historical and Descriptive." These lectures will of course embrace Architectural principles more in the Æsthetical than Mechanical features.

The Committee beg to suggest as subjects for the Programme of 1876-'77, History, ancient and modern, as they have been unable to introduce it in the scheme for 1875-'76, Philology and Rhetoric, and Zoology and Botany as following with advantage on the work laid out for next session.

The course adopted last year of reducing the number of Lectures from 80 to 60 having been found advantageous and generally approved of, will be continued. The Synod Hall has been secured for the next session, its central position, and the comfort of its arrangements having proved of benefit to the Association.

It is worthy of note that although the actual number of members has decreased, the attendance has been steadily larger than in

past years, 150 to 200 being generally present. Evidently members take a deep and personal interest in the work which is in progress, and this work must not be judged alone by the number of students whose names are enrolled, nor by the certificates granted. It has been thought advisable in order to make the report show as fully as possible the working of the Association, to add the examination questions on the different subjects. It is evident from these papers that the subjects discussed have been interesting and instructive to many who were only listeners, and that those whose interest was sufficiently awakened to attend the lectures day after day, would also have many subjects for thought suggested, and would be induced to follow a course of reading with the desire more fully to enter into the spirit of the lectures. And so the intellectual work must go on, quietly but surely—for few can hear the thoughts of the great and good in all ages unfolded, or see scientific research developing the wonderful beauty and harmony of God's works in the universe, without being stirred by a wish for something higher and better than they have yet known.

It is to be hoped that this interest will lead to an understanding of the advantages which such an Association as this offers, and that as the taste for knowledge increases, we shall be more firmly established and become more strictly educational, with regular courses of lectures in rotation. This is however still in the future, the difficulties of a two or three years' course, desirable as it would be, are, in our present position, without assured funds or permanent lecturers, insurmountable. We must, therefore, in the meanwhile, use our Association as a preparation for a time when there will be in Montreal greater facilities for the "Higher Education of Women."

(Signed)

ANNE ANDERSON,  
*Vice-President.*

MARY A. N. MERCER,  
*Hon. Secretary.*



# The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.—Financial Statement.

## SESSION—1874-5.

	Dr.		1875.		Cr.
1875.					
May 13th.	To payments for Lectures .....	\$1200 00		By Balance from last year .....	\$ 501 72
"	To Rent of Synod Hall, with attendance .....	205 00		By Members' Tickets—104 at \$12....	1248 00
"	To Stationery, Printing, Advertising and Postage .....	149 70		By Students' Tickets, &c. ....	208 00
"	To Salary of Assistant Secretary.....	200 00		By Interest to December 31st, 1874, on Cash in Bank .....	51 69
"	To expenses of Lectures on Light...	165 69			
"	To two Blackboards.....	11 00			
"	To Incidental expenses.....	4 50			
"	Balance—Cash in Molson's Bank....	73 52			
		\$2009 41			\$2009 41

The Vouchers of disbursements have been checked, and the account has been found correct.

11th May, 1875.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

# RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

*Certificates obtained during the Session of 1874-5.*

The Roman Figures show the Rank of Certificates.

Student's No.	Light.	French Literature.	Hygiene.	English Literature.
1	III			
2	III			
3	I	I	I	II
4				I
5	II		II	II
6	I	I	I	I
7				
8	I	I	I	I
9	I	II	I	I
10				
11	III		I	II
12	II	III		I
13	III			
14	III			
15			I	I
16	II	III		
17	III	III		
18	I	II		II
19			I	I
20				
21	III	III		
22				
23	III			
24				
25	I			
26	III			
27	II	II		
28	I			I
29			I	
30		II		
31		I		I
32			II	
33				
34				
35	I			
36	II	III		
37				
38			II	II
39				I
40				
41				
42				II
43				

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

## L I G H T .

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1874;—2 to 5 P.M.

1. State briefly the Wave Theory of Light, pointing out the analogy to, and the chief difference from, the theory of Sound. Explain the cause of *transparency*.

2. If a white screen be placed behind a small aperture in the shutter of a darkened room, inverted images of external objects are seen on the screen. Explain the formation of these, showing why the aperture must be small and why its shape does not affect the shape of the images. Apply the same principle to account for the shape of many of the bright spots seen on the ground under trees during sunshine.

3. A luminous point is placed between *two mirrors* which are at *right angles* to one another, find the number and positions of the images.

4. Define the *principal focus* and the *axis* of a concave spherical mirror. If a luminous point be in front of the mirror, how would you find the ray which after reflection passes through the principal focus? The *conjugate focus* will lie on this reflected ray and on the ray passing through the centre, why? Hence devise a rule for constructing the image of any object. Show that the image will be *inverted* if the object be farther from the mirror than the principal focus.

a. Explain what is meant by the *spherical aberration* of the reflector. Define *caustic curve*, and describe an easy experiment exhibiting it.

5. State the *Laws of Refraction*, and draw a diagram showing the course of a ray passing from air into water, the *index of refraction* of the latter being  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

6. Account for *Refraction* by the Wave Theory, considering the cases, (A) where the front of the wave is *parallel* to the bounding surface of the two media; (B) where it is *inclined*.

7. A luminous point is placed in front of a *convex lens* and outside the principal focal distance; how would you find its *conjugate focus* by drawing? Prove the truth of the rule.

8. Describe the *eye* as an optical instrument; explaining especially the functions of the *iris*, the *crystalline lens*, and the *retina*.

9. Describe the mode of formation of the *spectrum*, defining *deviation*, *minimum deviation* and *dispersion*.

a. Account for the *dispersion* according to the Wave Theory.

10. Describe experiments showing that *colour* is not inherent in bodies but is derived from the light falling on them. What is the physical cause of the *sensation* of colour? State the analogy in sound.

11. State briefly the principles of *spectrum analysis*, describing at the same time the principal parts of the *spectroscope*. Why do we find only *straight lines* and not curves in the different spectra? Trace back the formation of the lines to the vibration of molecules of the substance.

12. Explain the cause of the *dark lines* in the solar spectrum, describing any experiment in support of your explanation. State the difference between the spectra of the *stars* and of some of the *nebulae*, and the inferences thence.

a. Explain the principle of the arrangement by which the masses and jets of flame round the edge of the sun are made visible notwithstanding the brightness of the atmosphere.

13. What is a *plane polarized* ray of light. Explain why a beam polarized by a Nicol's prism will not always pass through a second Nicol's prism, stating the relative position of the two prisms in this case. When the prisms are so placed that no light gets through to the screen, why will the introduction of a film of *mica* between them cause light to pass?

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

## L I G H T.

THEORY OF LIGHT, 1874-5.

1. State briefly the Wave Theory of Light, pointing out the analogy to and the chief difference from the theory of Sound. Explain the cause of iridescence.

2. If a white screen be placed behind a small aperture in the shutter of a camera obscura, inverted images of external objects are seen on the screen. Explain the formation of these images, and the manner in which they are inverted.

3. A human pupil is placed between two windows which are at right angles to each other, find the position of the image seen on the ground glass.

4. Define the power of a lens, and show that the power of a combination of lenses is the sum of the powers of the individual lenses.

5. Define the power of a lens, and show that the power of a combination of lenses is the sum of the powers of the individual lenses.

6. Define the power of a lens, and show that the power of a combination of lenses is the sum of the powers of the individual lenses.

7. Define the power of a lens, and show that the power of a combination of lenses is the sum of the powers of the individual lenses.

## MONTREAL LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SESSION 1874-5.

JEUDI, LE 17 DÉCEMBRE.

## LITTERATURE FRANCAISE.

Examinateur..... REV. THÉODORE LAFLEUR

1. Dans quel siècle la langue française est-elle devenue classique ? A quelle influence doit-elle son caractère le plus marquant ?

2. Nommez dans le siècle suivant les deux écrivains qui ont exercé la plus grande influence. Signalez en quoi ils se ressemblent et en quoi ils diffèrent. Donnez les noms de deux écrits du plus jeune. Quand ces auteurs sont-ils morts ?

3. Nommez les deux plus grands écrivains de la fin du 18ème siècle et du commencement de celui-ci. Dites quels sont leurs principaux ouvrages. A quel point de vue ils ont envisagé la religion.

4. Quel est le plus grand Chansonnier de la France ?—Où et quand est-il né ? Quelle est la nature de ses Chansons ?

5. Nommez trois grands prosateurs moralistes du commencement de ce siècle. Donnez le titre d'un écrit de chacun d'eux.

6. Quels sont les trois plus grands poètes lyriques de notre siècle ? Donnez les titres de leurs principaux écrits. Signalez ce qui les caractérise. Dites ce que l'on entend par *romantisme*.

7. Nommez quatre des grands historiens de notre siècle.

8. Quels sont les grands critiques littéraires de 1800 à 1850 ?

9. Nommez trois des plus grands prédicateurs de la chaire française. Quel genre de discours deux d'entre eux ont-ils surtout cultivé.

10. Nommez quatre des plus grands romanciers français de ce siècle. Donnez le titre de deux ou trois écrits de chacun d'eux. Indiquez en quelques mots le caractère de ces écrits.

MONTREAL LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH SESSION, 1874-75.

EXAMINATION IN HYGIENE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

*Examiner*.....T. G. ROBDICK, M.D.

1. What is Hygiene ?
2. How are Arrowroot, Sago, and Corn Starch obtained, and what is the nutritive value of the class of foods they represent ?
3. What are the chief adulterations of Cane Sugar, and how may they be detected ?
4. Mention the principal constituents of Tea, and explain the action of the infusion on the system.
5. What are the characters of good Meat ? How is the Trichina in pork to be recognized and avoided ?
6. Name the adulterations of Milk, and state by what process the amount of Cream can be obtained.
7. What are the plans recommended for purifying water, and how is its purity tested ?
8. Name some of the unhealthy Trades, and state how Lead and Arsenic may be injurious to the artisan ?
9. Describe briefly the principal plans of ventilation recommended.
10. Name the best Disinfectants, and mention the precautions to be taken during the prevalence of Epidemic disease.

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

## Examination in English Literature.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875 :—2 TO 5 P.M.

Examiner,..... F. W. KELLEY, M.A., Ph.D.

1. Name, in the order of their importance, the races which compose the English nation. State the characteristics of each. Show the influence of one of these races on the tone of English Literature.

2. Who were the Normans? What was the effect of the Norman Conquest on English (a) literature, (b) language, (c) versification?

3. What distinguishes Chaucer's English (a) from Early English (Anglo-Saxon), (b) from Modern English? Describe the plan of the Canterbury Tales. Represent by a prose sketch of your own the chief points in Chaucer's description of any of the following pilgrims :—Knight, Nonne, Clerk, Monk.

4. Mention the principal causes which gave rise to the Elizabethan Literature? Give some particulars respecting one of them.

5. Sketch briefly the general plan of the Faerie Queen. Describe the subject of the First or Second Book, and mention some of your favorite passages.

6. Of each of the following works say when, by whom, and for what purpose, it was written :—Ecclesiastical Polity; Vision of Piers the Plowman; Hudibras; Arcadia; Rape of the Lock.

7. Give a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the English Drama previous to Shakspeare.

8. Tell the chief facts in the life of Shakspeare. Compare the opening scene of Macbeth with that of Hamlet. Characterize *Ophelia* or *Lady Macbeth*.

9. Name ten of Bacon's Essays, and give a summary of any one to which you may have paid special attention.

10. Write a short essay on the character of Milton's *Satan*, illustrated by quotations from the speeches which Milton ascribes to him.

\*11. Name the authors of the following lines, and state where they occur :

The observed of all observers.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.

Reading maketh a full man; writing an exact man.

My way of life  
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf.

But Cristes lore and his apostles twelve  
He taught, but first he folwede it himselfe.

I am for Religion when he walks in his golden slippers.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends  
Rough-hew them how we will.



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REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Ladies' Educational Association,

FIFTH SESSION—1875-76.

MONTREAL :

GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE, CORNER ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER AND CRAIG STREETS.

1876.

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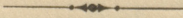
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FIFTH SESSION—1875-76.



MONTREAL :

GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE, CORNER ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER AND CRAIG STREETS,

1876.

REPORT

MONTREAL

Public Educational Association

WITH RESERVATION

MONTREAL

Public Educational Association

1907

# LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

VICE-PATRONESS,  
MRS. MOLSON.

PRESIDENT,  
MRS. REDPATH,

VICE-PRESIDENTS,  
MRS. ANDERSON, MRS. DAWSON.

HONORARY SECRETARY,  
MRS. MERCER.

HONORARY TREASURER,  
JOHN MOLSON, ESQ.

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MRS. M. McCULLOCH,	MRS. JOSEPH TIFFIN, JR.	

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Ven. Archdeacon LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.	Rev. Prof. CORNISH, LL.D.
Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L., Q.C.	T. STERRY HUNT, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
	Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A.

Communications should be addressed to

MISS HELEN GAIRDNER,  
Assistant Secretary,  
15 St. Edward Street.

LIST OF MEMBERS, SESSION 1875-76.

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Mrs. E. K. Greene,	" L. J. Papineau,	

# REPORT

OF THE

## Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

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FIFTH SESSION—1875-76

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The preparation of the Report of the Fifth Session of the "Ladies' Educational Association" is a pleasing duty, as we can again record its success, and in confirmation of this have much gratification in submitting the Reports of the different Lecturers on the Examinations of their classes.

The Session opened by an Inaugural Lecture from Principal DAWSON, who added to the many obligations of the Association by giving it a very high standard for its aim, in his "Ideal of the Education of Woman," and many valuable hints as to the manner in which this standard is to be attained. To him the thanks of the Association are gratefully tendered for his ever ready advice and assistance at all times.

In the first part of the Session Dr. KELLEY gave a continuation of the course on English Literature; in the beginning, a brief *resume* of the ground gone over in the previous year, taking up the connecting links with more Modern Literature. The great eras were specially dwelt upon. Essays were given in, of which the average standard is pronounced higher than that of the former year. Dr. KELLEY, in his letter which is appended, regrets that the number of ladies who came up for the Examination was not larger.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22nd, 1875.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the*

*Ladies' Educational Association :*

DEAR MADAM,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Lectures which I delivered during the term just closed, before the Ladies' Educational Association.

The Course was a continuation of the one delivered during the previous Session. Of the twenty Lectures, eighteen were devoted to the consideration of English Literature since the Restoration; the remaining ones, to the Literature of the Anglo-Saxons, in order to fully complete the Course on the Origin and Development of English Literature. The attendance throughout the Course was large and regular; the order and attention, everything that could be desired. Twenty-four of the ladies enrolled themselves as students, but of these only about one-half wrote the essays and exercises prescribed. The essays, though fewer in number, were on the whole even better than last year.

From the attendance and the general interest manifested in the subject, I was led to hope that a large number would present themselves for Examination. In this I was disappointed. Only ten appeared. Of these, eight were placed in the First Class; one in the Second Class—the standard for the former being three-fourths of the maximum, and for the latter one-half of the maximum. The knowledge of the subject evinced, and the method of treatment pursued, in the Exercises and Examination Papers, were to me most gratifying. It affords great pleasure to know that, while few attempted the final Examination, a large proportion of the auditors took careful notes, and pursued extensive courses of reading in connection with the Lectures.

I have the honor to be, Madam,

Very respectfully yours,

FRED. W. KELLEY.



On the Monday of each week Dr. OSLER delivered a Course of ten Lectures on Biology, taking the "Structure and Habits of the Lower Orders of Life," that could only be demonstrated with the aid of the Microscope. Dr. OSLER had a number of beautifully prepared specimens to illustrate the subjects of each Lecture, which were to be seen for the half hour preceding it, and seemed to excite great interest and attention. Dr. OSLER's Report, given below, is most gratifying:—

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association :*

DEAR MADAM,—I have the honor to present you the Reports of the Examinations in the Class of Biology.

Considering the nature of the subject, and the lack of a suitable text-book, I cannot but think the results very gratifying.

The attendance throughout was exceedingly good, and the great interest displayed, both in the Lectures and Demonstrations, is evidenced by the excellence of the Papers given in.

Of the twelve candidates who presented themselves for Examination, ten obtained over 50 per cent.

Four are in the First Class, having obtained over 75 per cent.; and of these, special mention must be made of No. 10, who, out of a total of 500 marks, obtained 452.

Six are in the Second Class; and of these, Nos. 26 and 2 lack only a few marks of the First Class.

I have the honor to remain, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

WM. OSLER.

The Lectures were resumed after the holidays. On January 10th the Rev. Principal MACVICAR commenced a Course of twenty Lectures on Applied Logic. The attendance at this Course was excellent, and the interest kept up by very happy illustrations, which gave even

mere listeners many valuable and important lessons on reasoning, detection of fallacies, and practical hints as to the application of the laws of Logic in daily life. Dr. MACVICAR testifies in a flattering manner to the excellence of the Papers, and his Report, here given, is very creditable to the Association:—

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association:*

MADAM,—It gives me great pleasure to report that the attendance at the Course of twenty Lectures on Applied Logic, which I had the honor to deliver this Session, was large and regular, and the attention and diligence of the students all that could be desired.

The Lectures commenced on the 10th of January, and closed on the 20th of March.

The eminent success of the students who presented themselves for Examination is shown by the Report hereto appended. Of the ten who gave in Papers, seven are in the First Class, two in the Second, and one in the Third. The standards were as follows:—For the First Class, three-fourths of the maximum; Second Class, one-half; and Third Class, one-third.

The student who stands at the head of the list gained the maximum, while the rest in the First Class fell but very little below it. I insert in the Report the figures indicating the marks gained by each, that you may see precisely the admirable standing gained by all. Taken as a whole, I have seldom read such satisfactory Papers; and my only regret is that all the members of the Class did not come up for Examination.

I have the honor to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MACVICAR.

Presbyterian College, April 8th, 1876.

Professor ARMSTRONG'S Course of ten Lectures on "Architecture, Historical and Descriptive," was well attended, although only four students went up for Examination. The most important architectural details, and the gradual development of the different orders, were illustrated by large diagrams, by engravings, and photographs of buildings generally accepted as types of the various styles, or specially worthy of notice for beauty of form and design.

MONTREAL, 31st March, 1876.

*To the Secretary of the*

*Ladies' Educational Association :*

MADAM, — I beg to enclose you the results of the recent Examination in Architecture, and to say that, of the four ladies that presented themselves, three have been placed in the First, and one in the Second Class.

The Paper set contained twenty questions, fifteen of which, only, were required to obtain full marks, and they were framed so as to preclude, as far as possible, the success of superficial and by-rote knowledge. Notwithstanding this, however, I have been much pleased with the grasp of the subject displayed in the answers of the candidates generally; while those of one of them, No. 10 (Miss Julia Parker,) entitle her to high commendation.

The only fact, therefore, in connection with the Examination, that I have to deplore, is the exceedingly small number of ladies who presented themselves; and this is the more to be regretted since I am persuaded that a very considerable number would have qualified for Certificates had they done so.

As regards the Lectures themselves, I have to report that they were well attended, and that the interest evinced in them was much greater than I had ventured to anticipate, in view of the novel and seemingly out-of-the-way character of the branch of knowledge with which they dealt.

The subject, as announced in the Prospectus, was treated mainly from the Historical standpoint, and the

Lectures were distributed thus:—The Introductory was taken up with a statement of the claims that the study of Architecture possesses to be regarded as an important element of a liberal education; two were devoted to a sketch of the Ethnographical bearings of the subject, involving an account of the salient peculiarities of the four great building races of mankind; two to a brief survey of the origin and sequence of the styles generally, together with a review of the different theories upon which they were based; two to a systematic and detailed account of the Architecture of Egypt; two to that of Greece; and one to that of Rome.

It was not possible that so vast a field of enquiry as the Historical study of Universal Architecture presents could be more than partially dealt with in the time at our disposal. Nevertheless, I venture to hope that what it has been possible to accomplish may have afforded a general insight into the nature and drift of the subject, and that the system of treatment followed in the later Lectures may serve as a guide to the manner in which a more extended acquaintance with it may be most profitably sought, by those that may desire to pursue it further.

I have the honor to be, Madam,

Yours faithfully,

G. F. ARMSTRONG.

The Association is enabled to offer, through the liberality of the McGill University, Prizes for competition, under the following conditions:—

*Recommendation for the Disposal of the "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund."*

1. The income to be divided into two equal Prizes, to be given to the regular students who, having passed creditably in the subjects of Examination before Christmas, shall take the highest marks in the *First Class*, in the Written Examinations, in one of the subjects at the end of the Session.
2. The Lecturers to be Examiners, and the answers of the successful candidates to be transmitted to the Corporation of the University, with the Reports of the Examiners.
3. The Prizes to be given in books, properly inscribed.

Amendment, December 16th, 1874. — Owing to the number of Lectures being reduced from 80 to 60, the following Resolution was passed :—

“In view of the final Courses of Lectures during this Session being of unequal length, while the Prizes are equal, it is decided that any candidate for the Prize in the shorter Course shall also pass creditably in the Examination in the longer Course, as well as in both the subjects before Christmas.”

In April, 1875, the Corporation of McGill University passed the further regulation :—

“Any student having taken one of the Prizes may compete in a subsequent Session, but not in the same subject in which the previous Prize was taken; and in no case shall more than two Prizes be awarded to the same student.”

The above came into force in the Examinations of the past Session.

The total number of students during the year is 30, of whom 17 passed Examinations in one or more subjects. Six young ladies fulfilled the necessary conditions as candidates for the Hannah W. Lyman Prizes, which have been awarded to Miss Julia Parker, who passed first in Biology, Architecture and Applied Logic—having obtained the maximum number of marks in the latter Examination.

Before passing from the subject of the examinations, we must unite in the regret expressed by all the Professors, that more students do not submit to the valuable test of an examination. A large proportion of the auditors take notes, but have apparently not the courage to risk passing an examination when not quite certain of a first class certificate. If this fear prevailed in Colleges, the number of graduates would be very small. In our Association the 1st class certificates are the rule, 3d, or even 2d class, the exception—(e. g. for 1875-6, 22 1st, 10 2nd and 3 3rd)—which is reversing the usual order of things, and shows that our students are too ambitious, and do not give proper weight and value to a good second class, or even a pass

certificate. Nothing would give the Lecturers and the supporters of the Association more encouragement than to see a larger number of students enrolled and the examinations steadily attended.

The financial position of the Association is still an uncertain one. In many respects it has done well in even clearing expenses, considering the general depression of the past year. Yet we would wish to see it on a more solid basis. The receipts for the Session have been: From members' subscriptions, \$1,488; from students' tickets, interest, &c, \$211.49; the expenditure, \$1,754.41, leaving a *very* small balance in hand. The engagements for the coming Session have been entered into with the hope that our members have the interests of the Association sufficiently at heart to continue to support it, and that they will give in their names without further solicitation. Also, that each member will endeavor to increase the list, by urging the claims of the Association on all those interested in the progress of Higher Education.

The Committee, in arranging the programme for the session of 1876-7, have acted on the suggestions of the last year, and endeavoured to connect the course advantageously with the lectures of former Sessions.

Dr. DAWSON has most kindly consented to comply with the often expressed wish of the Association, and give a Course of Ten Lectures on "Structural and Systematic Botany," in the first part of the Session. The Rev. Professor CAMPBELL will at the same time give twenty Lectures on "The History and Literature of Ancient Nations." After Christmas a Course of Twenty Lectures will be delivered by Dr. JOHNSON on Electricity and Magnetism. These Lectures will be Experimental, and by permission of the McGill University will be illustrated with the excellent apparatus which it possesses. The Ten Lecture Course

of the second part of the Session will be given by the Rev. Principal Loble, on Grecian History from 477 to 404 B. C., being the period of the Ascendency of Athens, and of many of the greatest Greek writers.

In framing the course of study special care has been taken in the choice of subjects, in the hope of inducing schools to avail themselves of the great advantages offered to their senior pupils.

The Committee beg to suggest for the Programme of 1877-78, Zoology or Physiology, Moral Philosophy, or some Historical period, as subjects which would follow with profit on former studies. They wish also to express their great desire that it may be found possible to introduce an "Illustrative Art" Course into the Programme for another year.

The Association has to record with regret the resignation of their second President, Mrs. JOHN HENRY MOLSON. In tendering their thanks for her services, she was unanimously voted an Honorary Membership of the Committee. Mrs. REDPATH was elected President pro. tem. by the General Committee convened specially to receive the resignation of Mrs. MOLSON, and re-elect a President until the Annual Meeting.

The present arrangements as to number of Lectures, &c., having been approved of, will remain unaltered. The Synod Hall has again been secured, the Association having found its comfortable arrangements and central position advantageous.

It is desirable to call the attention of members to the fact that it is in their power to confer solid benefit in the bestowal of their students' tickets, when not required for their own families and friends. Spare tickets, if sent to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, can always be given to students, who appreciate the gift as a great boon.

To our gratification, we are enabled to close the year's report with the statement of an increased members' list, and by the assurance of the warm interest shown in and steady attendance at the Lectures. As during the previous year, from 150 to 200 have generally been present. The subjects have been full of interest and profit to auditors as well as students, and a keen appreciation of their merits has certainly been evinced. The examination questions have been appended to the report, and will give, with the letters of the Professors, ample proof of the educational and intellectual character the Association aims at. Their efforts have been ably seconded by the gentlemen attached to the Colleges, who have given their valuable time, already so heavily taxed, to further the interests of the Association. From their standing as specialists, the Association must deem itself highly favoured. Every pains has been taken to preserve the educational character of study, and to connect the subjects chosen with the work of former years. So few students attend for more than one or two years, that frequently those for whom a progressive course has been planned, do not avail themselves of it in full. We therefore must consider the interests of the auditors, and trust that in time such ground will have been gained that students will enter for a three years' course, that a greater number of subjects can be taken, and the Institution no longer depend only on the subscribers' list, but become self supporting, perhaps even the College so long hoped for. In the meanwhile the Association is endeavouring to raise the Standard of Education, and trusts that the work of the last five years is not without fruit.

JANE REDPATH,  
*Pres. pro tem.*

MARY A. N. MERCER,  
*Hon. Sec.*

The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association



# The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.—Financial Statement

## SESSION 1875-76.

	Dr.		Cr.	
1876.		1876.		
May 10th.	To payment for Lectures.....	\$1,200 00	By Balance from last year.....	\$73 52
"	To rent of Synod Hall, with attendance.....	200 00	By Members' Tickets—124 at \$12....	1,488 00
"	To Stationery, Printing, Advertising and Postage.....	122 31	By Students' Tickets and Exchanges.	171 00
"	To Salary of Assistant Secretary.....	225 00	By Discount and Interest received....	2 49
"	To Incidental expenses.....	7 10	By Interest to December 31st, 1875, on Cash in Bank.....	38 00
"	Balance—Cash in Molson's Bank....	18 60		
		\$1,773 01		\$1,773 01

The vouchers of disbursements have been checked, and the account has been found correct.  
10th May, 1876,

F. WOLFFERSTAN THOMAS,

## RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

*Certificates obtained during the Session of 1875-6.*

The Roman Figures show the Rank of Certificates.

Student's No.	Biology.	English Literature.	Architecture.	Applied Logic.
1.....				
2.....	II.	I.	I.	I.
3.....	I.	I.		
4.....				
5.....				
6.....				I.
7.....		II.		
8.....				II.
9.....	II.	I.		II.
10.....	I.	I.	I.	I.
11.....	II.	I.		I.
12.....				
13.....	III.	I.		
14.....	II.			
15.....				
16.....				
17.....	I.	I.	I.	I.
18.....	I.	I.	II.	I.
19.....				
20.....				
21.....				
22.....	II.			
23.....				III.
24.....				
25.....	III.			
26.....	II.			
27.....				I.
28.....				
29.....				II.
30.....				

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

## LOWER FORMS OF LIFE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1875:—2 TO 5 P. M.

*Examiner*..... Wm. OSLER, M.D.

## PROTOPHYTES.

I.—Describe the vegetable cell, its constituents and characteristics. How do cells multiply, and in what way are they nourished?

II.—State some facts relating to Bacteria?

III.—Indicate briefly the structural features in the following groups:—Desmidiaceæ, Confervaceæ, Oscillatoriaceæ and Nostochaceæ.

IV.—Give the structure and general characteristics of the Diatomaceæ.

V.—Sketch the life-history of the common mould—*Penicillium*. In what respects do the vital processes of the Fungi differ from those of other plants?

## PROTOZOA.

VI.—State the structural peculiarities of the *Amœba* and *Actinophrys*. How does the former differ from the *Arcella* and *Difflugia*, and these latter from each other?

VII.—Indicate the leading characteristics of the Foraminifera. In what respect do they differ from the *Polycystina*?

VIII.—Describe the structure of a Sponge. Give a classification of this group, based on the nature of the skeleton.

IX.—State some of the general characteristics of the Infusoria, and describe the structure of a typical member of the group, such as the *Vorticella* or *Paramecium*.

X.—Describe the process of multiplication and development in the Infusoria.

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1875-6.

APPLIED LOGIC.

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD :—2 TO 5 P. M.

Examiner.....REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR, LL.D.

I.—(a) Define Applied Logic.

(b) What is the general distribution of the subject proposed by Sir W. Hamilton?

II.—(a) Define Induction and Deduction. Give examples.

(b) What are the essentials of Induction?

III.—Indicate the method of reasoning by Analogy. Give an example.

IV.—(a) Show that the same cause always produces the same effect; but that the converse is not true.

(b) What is the popular belief in case of a plurality of causes; and what the scientific rule in this respect? Illustrate.

V.—(a) Mention the relation of Analysis to Observation; and show the superiority of Experiment over Observation.

(b) Name the methods pursued in the elimination of causes.

VI.—State and illustrate the canon of Concomitant Variations.

VII.—Define Chance; and give the rule for estimating the probability of the concurrence of two independent events.

VIII.—(a) What is meant by Natural Laws?

(b) Illustrate the subsumption of one law into another.

IX.—How may an approximate generalization be rendered certain?

X.—Give Aristotle's distribution of judgments as to their degrees of credibility. Explain.

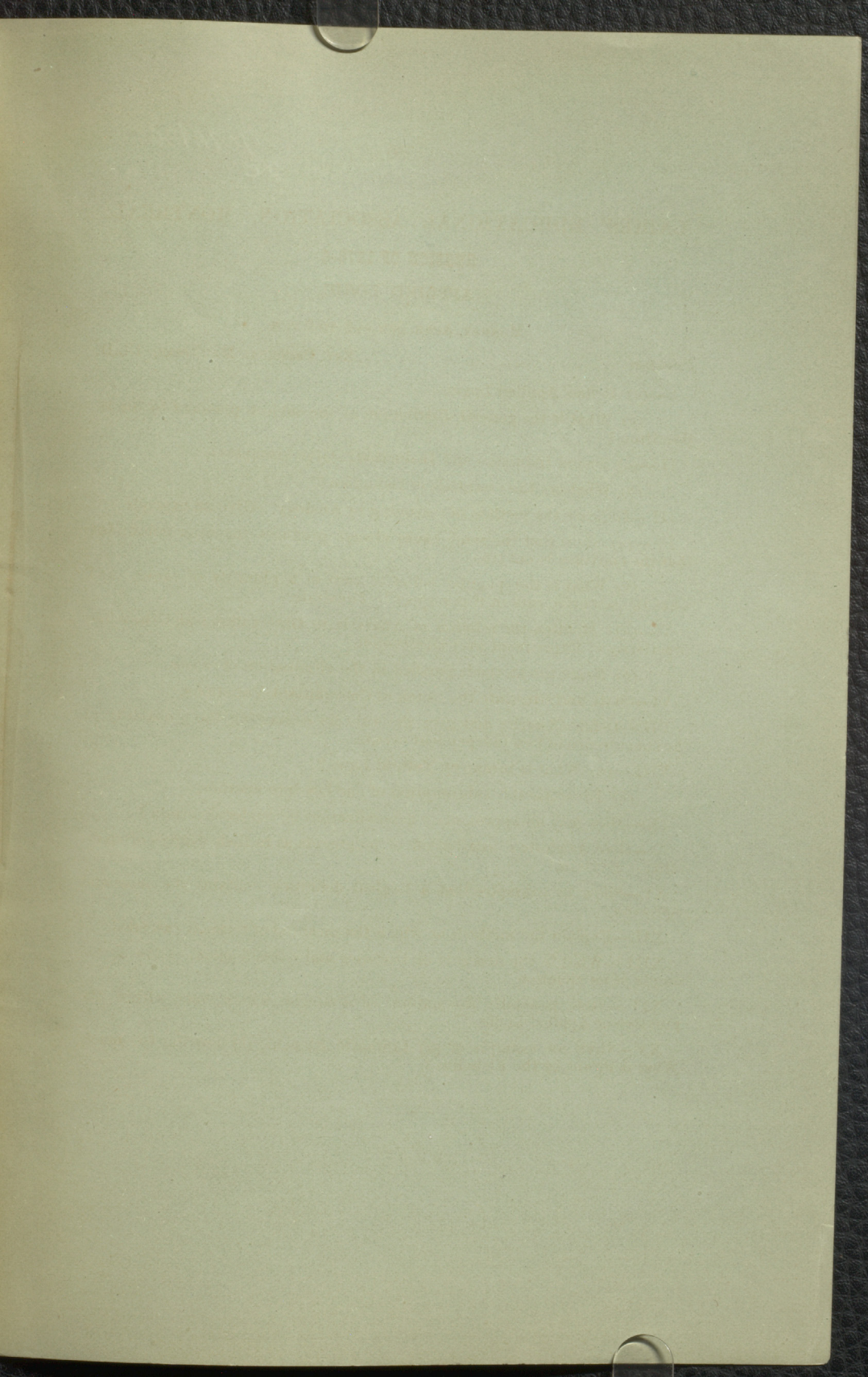
XI.—Show by examples that a Logical definition contains the *genus* and *differentia*.

XII.—Explain the methods by which the meaning of terms is extended.

XIII.—What is the first rule of Division and Classification. Give an example of its violation.

XIV.—State generally the nature of Fallacies which come within the province of Applied Logic.

XV.—Give an example of (a) Ignoratio Elenchi, (b) Proving too much. What is meant by the Elenchus?



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# REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Ladies' Educational Association,

SIXTH SESSION—1876-77.

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Montreal :

PRINTED AT THE "GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE

1877.

REPORT

1871

of the

Association

1871



REPORT

OF THE

MONTREAL

Ladies' Educational Association,

SIXTH SESSION—1876-77.

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Montreal :

PRINTED AT THE "GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE.

1877.

REPORT

OF THE

MONTHLY

Transactions of the National Association of

SIXTH SESSION—1876-77

Central

PRINTED AT THE NATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

1877

# LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS,

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

VICE-PATRONESS,  
MRS. MOLSON.

PRESIDENT,  
MRS. REDPATH,

VICE-PRESIDENTS,  
MRS. ANDERSON, MRS. DAWSON.

HONORARY SECRETARY,  
MRS. MERCER.

HONORARY TREASURER,  
JOHN MOLSON, Esq.

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MRS. M. McCULLOCH,		MRS. JOSEPH TIFFIN, JR.

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HON. CHAS. DEWEY DAY, D.C.L., LL.D.	G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.A., M.D.
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HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L., Q.C.	T. STERRY HUNT, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A.

Communications should be addressed to

MISS HELEN GAIRDNER,  
Assistant Secretary,  
15 St. Edward Street.

LADIES EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

LIST OF MEMBERS, SESSION 1876-77.

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" A. W. Atwater.	Miss Kerry.	Mrs. Raynes.
" Baldwin.	" Lane.	" Reddy.
Miss Benny.	Mrs. Gavin Lang.	" Redpath.
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" Ed. Bond.	Mrs. Lawford.	" E. Redpath.
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" Brydges.	" Leishman.	" And. Robertson.
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" Haldane.	" J. H. Molson.	Mrs. Thos. Workman.
" Hampson.	Miss Morgan.	
Miss Hill.	Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie.	

# REPORT

OF THE

## Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

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SIXTH SESSION—1876-77.

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It is a gratification to be enabled to submit the Report of a Sixth Session of the "Ladies' Educational Association," showing undiminished interest and steady advance in its educational character. As before, the best comment on its work and progress will be found in the very full and satisfactory letters of the professors.

The session opened with an Inaugural Lecture from the Rev. J. F. STEVENSON, to whom the ladies beg now to tender their thanks for his interesting address and views on the subject of Higher Education.

The first of a course of ten lectures on "The Elements of Structural and Systematic Botany" was given on Monday, October 2nd, by Principal DAWSON. The great interest in the subject and appreciation of the lecturer was shewn by a crowded room through the whole course, and, at the close, the largest number of students that has yet gone up for any examination. During the lectures there were microscopic demonstrations, and illustrations by the aid of beautifully executed models. As a further inducement to students, Dr. DAWSON promised those who took the examination one or two additional meetings with the

class, in aid of their forming collections for themselves in spring. The formal report is most gratifying, and in a previous letter Dr. DAWSON remarks:—"The papers are exceptionally good and I fancy much credit is due to the teachers who superintended the home studies of the Students, or of some of them, as I have scarcely ever seen such good work as the result of so few lectures."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,  
December 18th, 1876.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association:*

DEAR MADAM,—I beg to enclose herewith the Report of the Examination of the Class of Botany, held on the 11th instant.

I have much pleasure in expressing my gratification with the attendance of students, the interest manifested by them, and the results of the Examination.

The course of lectures was so short and the ground gone over so extensive, that I confess I had some apprehension as to the result, but was agreeably disappointed.

Of forty-seven students who presented themselves for examination, forty-five were entitled to certificates, and of these no less than eighteen passed in the First Class, while the papers of the greater part of the remainder were of a highly creditable character.

On the whole, I cannot too highly commend the diligence and intelligence of the class, and I trust that many of its members will turn to practical account the knowledge of the elements of Botany which they have acquired, in studying the flora of our country and forming collections for themselves.

I have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

J. W. DAWSON.

The twenty lecture course by the Rev. Prof. CAMPBELL was on "Ancient History and Literature." This opened a new field to many of the auditors and students, requiring much reading and study. The difficulty of obtaining the necessary books of reference was frequently felt, a difficulty which Professor CAMPBELL did all in his power to obviate, but which prevented many students from submitting to the test of an examination, although the interest in the lectures was sustained to the end. Professor CAMPBELL'S report makes further comment needless.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23rd, 1876.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association.*

MADAM,—I have the honour to send you the report of the recent examination in Ancient History and Literature, from which it will be found that of the sixteen ladies who sent in papers, seven have obtained First Class, two high Second Class, and seven very creditable Third Class standing.

The marked excellence of one of the answers of the lady who stands at the head of the First Class called for more than the maximum allotted to it, so superior was it to any answer that I had anticipated receiving. As the other answers were perfect, this will account for the papers of that student being marked a little above the maximum. The other papers which obtained First and Second Class standing are worthy of the highest commendation, and are fully equal in point of merit to those of any class of students examined by me. The Third Class papers give evidence of conscientious study and promise of future excellence.

Taking into consideration the magnitude of the field under review, the shortness of the time given to its study and the difficulty presented in the want of a suitable textbook, I cannot but congratulate the Ladies' Educational

Association upon the powers of serious application and the mental grasp of the students under its care.

The attendance and attention of students left nothing to be desired.

Permit me, in conclusion, Madam, to acknowledge the assistance kindly rendered by yourself and the Lady President in illustrating the history of Egypt and Assyria by your valuable collections of photographs and other objects of interest.

I have the honour to remain, Madam,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

The introductory lecture of Prof. JOHNSON'S course on "Electricity (Frictional and Voltaic) and Magnetism" was given on Thursday, January 11th, and continued on the Monday and Thursday of each week. These lectures were illustrated by experiments, for which the Association is indebted to the University of McGill for the use of its splendid apparatus. Dr. JOHNSON'S very flattering report embraces every detail so fully, that it is superfluous to enter further into the subject.

MONTREAL, April 9th, 1877.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association.*

MADAM,—I have just been looking over the reports which I had the honour to submit to the "Association" in previous years, and I find that if my present report on the twenty lectures in "Electricity and Magnetism" recently given, be compared with them, it can hardly escape the charge of monotony in the renewed expressions of satisfaction and pleasure which it must contain. These feelings will, moreover, be found constantly prominent in the reports of former Examiners, all of whom are unanimous in their testimony to the unbroken success



and continued progress, educationally, of the Association.

A little variation may be created, on the present occasion, by the account of a temporary perplexity in which I was involved at the end of the late examination.

I suffered, in fact, from an "embarrassment of riches," in the form of a superabundance of the best answering. To understand how I could have been surprised in this way after my previous experience, it must be explained that a new element was introduced in the late course of lectures which seriously disturbed my calculations, namely, the necessity for a minute inspection of the Apparatus employed in the experiments. On many lecture days a satisfactory inspection was impossible, and I had reason to believe that the absence of it was found to be a great source of difficulty in the study of the science.

Partly on this account, and partly because it is usual to make some allowance for mistakes due to the haste which is unavoidable on examination days, I announced, in the Synod Hall, that full marks (100) would be given for correct answers to any 13 out of the 15 questions set on the paper, candidates being, of course, at liberty to try all. I supposed, as will be seen from this, that the best answerer would miss at least two of the questions. I must acknowledge that it was with confusion as well as pleasure I discovered, on reading the papers sent in, that four of the candidates had answered every one of the 15 questions. There was a prize to be given. How was it to be awarded? A second reading, and a most careful comparison of the answers to each question were of no avail in making a distinction—one or two trifling blemishes noted in one set of papers being counterbalanced by equivalents in the others.

Another examination of these candidates seemed unavoidable. But I learned, on enquiry from the Secretary, that only two of the candidates in question could be considered, according to the rules, as competitors for the prizes, and that as there were two prizes there would probably be no difficulty.

It will be understood, then, that the maximum marks which each of these ladies attained are given according to

the rule announced in the Hall, and do not represent the extra answers.

Three other ladies gained over 90 per cent. of the maximum.

Out of 23 candidates in all who presented themselves for examination, *thirteen* are placed in the *First Class*, the standard for which is three-fourths of the maximum; *seven* in the *Second Class*, the standard being one-half; and *three* in the *Third Class*, the standard for which is usually one-fourth of the maximum,—but the lowest answering on the present occasion gained more than one-third.

These numbers speak for themselves, and I will make no comment. I ought to add that the questions were of the same kind as I usually give in the University on this subject, excepting, of course, those involving mathematical calculations and formulæ.

The general attendance on lectures, including that of auditors, was very satisfactory.

I have filled up the certificates in the form I have heretofore employed, using the terms "very creditably," "creditably," and "satisfactorily," according to the class. I do not know what terms other examiners have used, but I may be permitted to suggest that it would be convenient to have uniformity on this point, and that it would be well for the Association to select such terms as they may deem appropriate. A separate report contains the details of the examination.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

The Rev. Principal LOBLEY commenced on Monday, 15th January, a ten lecture course on "Grecian History and Literature," at the time of the Ascendency of Athens. The number of both auditors and students was most satisfactory, and again the report testifies that the work done met with the full approval of the lecturer.

MONTREAL, April 14th, 1877.

To the Committee of the  
Ladies' Educational Association :

LADIES—I have the honour to report to you the impressions that I have received from the attendance at the course of lectures that I have had the privilege to deliver before your Association during the past winter, and from the examination which followed.

The subject of the lectures was that portion of the History of Ancient Greece which belongs to the period usually known as the Period of Athenian Supremacy. The subject would, I suppose, be generally regarded as an uninteresting one, except to scholars; but the large number of those who attended the lectures, from beginning to end, seems to show that many of your members are fully alive to the claims of such studies upon their attention. I was very much pleased, both with this large attendance and with the steady attention which all present seemed to pay to the lectures.

This attention, and the care and pains which had been bestowed upon the subject outside the Lecture Room, were strikingly shown by the examination which took place on Monday, March 20th. I must candidly own that the results of that examination surprised me, that I was not prepared for the style, quality and quantity of work which the ladies sent up, and which would have done credit to a class of the best trained students in our English universities. I marked the papers as I should have marked in such a case; yet the average of the marks obtained was decidedly a high one. Out of thirty-three students who presented themselves for examination, one obtained 288 marks—the highest possible aggregate being 300—and eight obtained over 250. Of the rest the great majority passed a very satisfactory examination.

The chief—I might almost say the only—faults that I noticed in the examination were a tendency in some cases to be content with a mere vague indication of the facts asked for, instead of a distinct and circumstantial account of them, and the failure on the part of several to

apprehend the point of the question, and so to give the answer required without adding information upon other topics.

I feel satisfied that the attention which has been given to this subject must have been useful to the members of your Association, not only as adding to their knowledge, but as a means of mental training also.

I have the honour to be, Ladies,  
Your obedient servant,

J. A. LOBLEY.

The Association is enabled to offer, through the liberality of the McGill University, prizes for competition, under the following conditions:—

*Recommendation for the Disposal of the "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund."*

1. The income to be divided into two equal Prizes, to be given to the regular students who, having passed creditably in the subjects of Examination before Christmas, shall take the highest marks in the *First Class*, in the Written Examinations, in one of the subjects at the end of the Session.
2. The Lecturers to be Examiners, and the answers of the successful candidates to be transmitted to the Corporation of the University, with the Reports of the Examiners.
3. The Prizes to be given in books, properly inscribed.

In April, 1875, the Corporation of McGill University passed the further regulation:—

"Any student having taken one of the Prizes may compete in a subsequent Session, but not in the same subject in which the previous Prize was taken; and in no case shall more than two Prizes be awarded to the same student."

Owing to the number of lectures for the session of 1877-78 having been reduced to forty, the following amendment was passed at a meeting of the Committee, May 3rd, 1877:—

"Candidates will be required to have passed creditably in all the subjects of the Session."

The Association has this year the satisfaction of seeing enrolled the names of 87 students (against 30 in the last Report), 57 of whom passed one or more examinations. 116 certificates were given, viz.:—First Class, 47; Second Class, 47; and Third Class, 22. Of these ladies only four fulfilled the conditions necessary for the Prize Competition. To Miss Creighton the "History" Prize was at once awarded. In the examination in "Electricity," a difficulty arose which Dr. JOHNSON has explained in his report, and to obviate the necessity for dividing the prize, the University has consented to give, at the special request of the President and Ladies of the Committee, a Third Prize from the Reserve Fund of the Hannah Willard Lyman bequest, and Miss Creighton and Miss Julia Sanborn have had equal prizes awarded them. From the great merit of the papers, this has been a gratification to the Committee.

The Association has again to tender warm thanks to Principal DAWSON, not only for his ever ready counsel and assistance, but for his kindness and liberality. An extract from his own letter will best show the nature of their last obligation, which has tended to prevent a session, educationally a brilliant success, from being financially a failure: "Will you kindly say to the ladies that my lectures are a free contribution to the funds of the Association, and I trust they will take them in that way, without any feeling of obligation in the matter."

Many causes have contributed to make the subscription list unusually small: the state of business has been most unfavourable, several of our former members have been absent; visits to the Centennial proved a drawback in the early part of the session, and many returned too late to enter with interest in the lectures before Christmas, and only took tickets for those of the second part of the

session. Our receipts have been :—From members' subscriptions, \$1080.00; from students' tickets, interest, &c., \$349.22; the expenditure, \$1520.22, leaving a deficit which has been covered by a loan, by permission, from a reserve fund for experimental lectures. This loan it will be the object of the Committee to refund as soon as possible.

With a view to retrenchment, it has been decided to reduce the number of lectures for the Session 1877-78 to 40, to be given in four courses of ten lectures each, on the Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Synod Hall. The Committee in arranging for the programme of the session has been obliged to deviate from the suggestions embodied in the last year's report, as the reduced number of lectures has limited the choice of subject. Dr. JOHNSON has kindly consented to give a course of ten lectures on "Sound" in the first part of the session. The Rev. Principal LOBLEY will at the same time give a Period in Roman History, "The Civil Wars," with the Literature. In the second part of the session "Music," by Dr. DAVIES, will follow with advantage on Sound, and Dr. CLARK MURRAY will give a course on "Rhetoric," a subject which has frequently been suggested as desirable study. A special programme gives every detail with synopsis of each course, and the text-books, enabling those intending to take the lectures to read up and prepare for them. It is hoped that schools will continue to avail themselves of the great advantages offered to their senior pupils by these lectures.

The General Committee suggest, for the Session of 1878-79, several subjects for lectures; in the final decision the Executive must in some measure be guided by circumstances. Those proposed are: "History and Literature of some Special Period," "Astronomy," "Physical

“Geography,” “Moral Philosophy,” and “Political Economy.” An “Illustrative Art Course” has also been suggested as likely to be much appreciated.

It is desirable to call the attention of members to the fact that it is in their power to confer solid benefit in the bestowal of their students' tickets, when not required for their own families and friends. Spare tickets, if sent to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, can always be given to students, who appreciate the gift as a great boon.

A wish has been expressed that some special certificate should be granted to students who have for three years attended the lectures and passed all the examinations of the Association, and this has been carried into effect as the first step towards a regular course. The letters of the lecturers give so completely the history of the Association educationally during the past year, that closing comments are scarcely needed. Socially it has, however, exerted a wider influence than can be easily estimated, and which ought not to remain unnoticed. We have constant testimony borne to the taste for reading it has encouraged, the means it has been of drawing members of a family together, brothers and sisters on common ground, for research on, and discussion of, special subjects, and of this extending beyond the home circle and forming a bond of interest with many. During a season of the year formerly almost entirely devoted to amusement, time has been found by young ladies attending the lectures to meet for mutual help and encouragement, to compare notes of work done and plans for the future. This alone, if our Association bore no other fruit, would be important, as forming the best ground for more extended and systematic work; the influence on auditors, too, has also been weighty. It is with great regret that we are compelled to yield to the pressure of the times and reduce the num-

ber of the lectures, but as a greater interest has never been shown by auditors and students, and our members are now nearly all regular attendants at the lectures, we trust that brighter times will so increase our list as to enable us to resume the longer courses. We have endeavoured to keep up in every respect the educational standard of our programme and to connect the work with what has gone before. The fact of our being in a position to give certificates for three years is in itself most encouraging, and, as a step towards our aim, a regular course, is more than we ventured to hope for, and must prove an incentive to perseverance. Although beset with the difficulties and uncertainties of a precarious income, depending mainly on the number of our subscribers, we trust that we may in time gain sufficient ground to be considered an established and recognised educational institution, with a settled income and member list. Many of the points most strenuously urged in last year's report have been carried out with advantage, especially with regard to examinations, as the certificates given show 116 against 37 of last year; and with the subjects offered for next session, we do not fear any diminution in the interest. The names alone of the gentlemen whom the Committee has been fortunate in securing as lecturers, is sufficient guarantee of the intellectual and educational claims of the Association.

It may be added that the report of last year was most favourably noticed in the English "Journal of the Women's Education Union"—the system and working considered so good as to furnish valuable hints to other similar institutions, which is indeed an encouragement from such a source to our Association.

(Signed) JANE REDPATH,

President.

" MARY A. N. MERCER,

Honorary Secretary.



# The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.—Financial Statement

## SESSION, 1876-77.

	D.R.	1877.	C.R.	
May 10th.	To payment for Lectures.....	\$1,000 00		By Balance from last year.....
“	To Rent of Synod Hall, with attendance.....	200 00		By Members' Tickets—90 at \$12.....
“	To Stationery, Printing, Advertising, and Postage.....	112 26		By Students' Tickets and Exchanges.....
“	To Salary of Assistant Secretary....	200 00		By Interest to Dec. 31st, 1876, on Cash in Bank.....
“	To expenses for Examinations.....	3 50		By Borrowed from fund in trust for Experimental Lectures.....
“	To Incidental Expenses.....	4 46		
“	Balance,—Cash in Molson's Bank....	7 60		
		\$1,527 82		\$1,527 82

The vouchers for Disbursements have been examined, and found correct.  
 May 10th, 1877.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

## RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

*Certificates obtained during the Session of 1876-7.*

The Roman Figures show the Rank of Certificates.

Students' No.	Botany.	Ancient History and Literature.	Grecian History and Literature.	Electricity and Magnetism.
5	II			I
6	II			
7	III			III
8	I	I		
9	I			
12	I		II	
13				II
14	I	I	I	I
15	III	I	II	
16			II	
17	II	III	II	II
18	II	III	II	
19	I	I	I	I
20	II			I
24	II			
25	II			
26	III		III	
27	I		I	I
30		III	I	
31	I			
32			III	III
33	III	III	III	
34	II		II	I
36	II			
38	III		II	
39	I		II	II

Students No.	Botany.	Ancient History and Literature.	Grecian History and Literature.	Electricity and Magnetism.
40	I.			
42	III.	III.	II.	
45	II.		I.	I.
46	II. <sup>a</sup>			I.
47			II.	
48	I.		II.	II.
49		I.	II.	
50	II.			
51			III.	II.
52	II.		II.	
53	II.	III.	I.	
56	I.		II.	
57			III.	
58	II.			
59	I.	II.	I.	I.
61	II.	I.	I.	I.
63			II.	
64	II.			
65	II.			
66	I.			I.
68	I.		II.	II.
69				III.
70				I.
71	II.	III.	II.	
74	II.			
75	I.			
76	I.		I.	
77	I.	I.		
78	II.			I.
79	I.	II.		
80			III.	II.

№	История и география	История и география	История и география	История и география
40			I	
41	II		III	
42	I		II	
43	I		II	
44	II			
45	II		I	
46	II		I	
47	II		II	
48	II			
49	II		I	
50	II		II	
51	II			
52	II		II	
53	I		III	
54	II		I	
55	III			
56			II	
57	I		I	
58	I		II	
59	I		I	
60	II		II	
61	II			
62	II		I	
63	II		I	
64	II		II	
65	II			
66	II		I	
67	II		I	
68	III			
69	I			
70	II		III	
71			II	
72			II	
73			I	
74	I		I	
75	II		V	
76	II		II	
77	II		I	
78	II		II	
79	II		I	
80	II	III		

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

## EXAMINATION IN BOTANY.

MONDAY, DEC. 11TH, 1876 :—2 P.M. TO 5.

*Examiner*,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the vegetable cell, stating its parts and manner of multiplication.
2. Describe the various kinds of Vascular Tissue, with their mode of formation and uses.
3. Explain the character and arrangement of the tissues in Exogenous Stems, and the differences in Endogenous Stems.
4. Explain the normal structure and functions of the Leaf.
5. Describe minutely the Stamen, with reference to its parts, products, position and uses.
6. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.
7. Describe the organs of fructification in Mosses, and compare them with those in Phænogams.
8. Describe the structure of any Flower and the microscopic appearance of any of its parts.
9. Describe shortly the parts and structures denoted by the following terms:—Parenchyma, Root fibril, Phyllodium, Siliqua, Petiole, Receptacle, Ovule.
10. Give examples of Phænogams, Cryptogams, Exogens and Endogens, properly arranged.

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

## ANCIENT HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1876 :—2 TO 5 P.M.

*Examiner*,.....JOHN CAMPBELL, M.A.

- I.—Give an outline of the history of Egypt.
- II.—Define and illustrate the relations of the Assyrian and Babylonian monarchies with Egypt and Palestine.
- III.—State the sources of our information regarding the early history of Arabia, and characterize it.
- IV.—What do we know of the history of Palestine prior to Joshua's conquest?
- V.—Compare the Phoenicians with other peoples of antiquity.
- VI.—Mention some of the more important facts of early Chinese history and culture.
- VII.—What is the application of the terms Aryan and Turanian; and what relations subsisted between the races thus designated?
- VIII.—Give a brief account of ancient Indian and Persian literature.
- IX.—What is the historical value of recent Trojan and Etruscan researches?
- X.—Tell the story of hieroglyphic and cuneiform interpretation; at the same time stating and illustrating your views respecting the origin and development of the art of writing in general.
- XI.—Characterize the art and literature of the more important nations mentioned in the course, with other features of their civilization that may occur to you.
- XII.—Give a comparative sketch of ancient religions.

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 1877.

## GRECIAN HISTORY.

MONDAY, MARCH 26TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

1. Describe roughly the physical conformation of Greece, and the geographical situation of the various nationalities at the time of the Persian Invasion.
2. Relate the events following the Battle of Mycalé which led to the transference of the command of the allied fleets from Sparta to Athens.
3. Compare the characters of Themistocles and Aristides.
4. Describe the process by which the confederacy of Delos was changed into an Athenian Domination.
5. What was Ostracism? Mention the chief occasions on which it was used at Athens during the period of her supremacy.
6. Give a brief account of the chief sculptors and painters of the Age of Pericles.
7. Write an outline of the plot of the Trilogy of Æschylus known as the "Orestia"; or of the "Œdipus at Colonus" and the "Antigone" of Sophocles.
8. Describe the circumstances which embittered the Corinthians against Athens, and so led to the breaking out of the Peloponnesian War.
9. Give an account of the life of Thucydides, and state what were his merits as an historian.
10. Relate the story of the siege of Plataea, or of the Athenian occupation of Pylus.
11. Describe the character of Alcibiades, and mention some of the steps by which he contributed to the ruin of his country.
12. Give an account of the life and teaching of Socrates.
13. Write down, as nearly as you can, the dates of (i) the Battle of Plataea (ii) the capture of Scyros; (iii) the death of Pericles; (iv) the Battle of Delium; (v) the Battle of Arginusæ; (vi) the Capture of Athens.
14. Explain the following terms: (i) Ephor; (ii) the Pnyx; (iii) Dicaeria; (iv) Graphé Paranomon; (v) The Prytanes.

LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,  
MONTREAL.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

WEDNESDAY. MARCH 28TH, 1877 :—2 TO 5 P.M.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State the two-fluid theory of Electricity, and describe experiments indicating the distinction of the two kinds.
2. Describe the Electroscope chiefly used in the lectures. State the mode and rule by which the character of the electricity on a charged body was determined by means of it. If the body could not be moved to the electroscope, what method was employed?
3. Describe any experiment showing that electricity lies only on the surface of bodies.
4. An insulated metal ball is charged and afterwards touched against the *inside* of an insulated tin can; the ball is then tested for electricity; after all electricity has been removed in the usual way from the apparatus the ball is again charged, touched against the *outside* of the tin can, and again tested: state the results of the tests in both cases, and explain them according to the laws of electricity.
5. Arrange the following bodies in the order of their conducting power:—Feathers, paper, brass, wollen cloth, the human body, silk, glass, vegetables, water, smoke.
6. In the Plate machine, explain clearly the manner in which the prime conductor is charged by the action of the brass points or comb placed in front of the glass.
7. Describe the manner and explain the action by which in the Holtz machine, the first armature and the corresponding conductor are charged.
8. By what experiment may it be shown that the two magnetic fluids are present in every part of a magnetic needle, and not merely accumulated at the ends?
9. Describe any one method of magnetizing a needle by another magnet or magnets.
10. State any facts seeming to show a connection between the magnetism of the Earth and the condition of the Sun.
11. When a soft iron bar is magnetized by a current of electricity passing in a helix round it, a sound is heard, and the bar is lengthened. Explain this.
12. When a current of electricity passes on a wire, which is parallel to a magnetic needle, and the needle is deflected, by what rule can we tell beforehand the direction in which it will turn?
13. State Ampère's theory of magnetism.
14. A magnet is thrust into, and after some time pulled out of a helix, which is connected with a galvanometer; state the effects. Describe them considering the magnet as a solenoid in Ampère's theory.
15. Give Grotthuss' hypothesis of the action that takes place when water is decomposed by the current.



# Ladies' Educational Association.

LECTURE ROOM, SYNOD HALL, MONTREAL.

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## SEVENTH SESSION, 1877-78.

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THE arrangement of LECTURES for the Session 1877-78 differs in some respects from that of past years. It has been found necessary, from a diminished subscribers' list, to give only Ten Lectures in each Course. The interest in the Association has not lessened, as the Students far outnumber the usual average, 116 certificates having been granted, but depression in business has no doubt obliged many to withdraw their support, and the funds have suffered in consequence.

The Committee has endeavoured, as far as possible, to act on the suggestions embodied in last year's Report, modified by circumstances, the reduction in the number of lectures having limited the choice of subjects. For Science "SOUND" has been decided on, and will be followed by "MUSIC"; a special period in "ROMAN HISTORY," and a course on "RHETORIC," complete the programme for the Session. The interests of both Auditors and Students taking only a single course have been considered, as each subject stands alone, but the Association would again urge on actual students the desirability of availing themselves of the full course of Lectures. The experiments in connection with the lectures on "SOUND" promise to be of unusual interest, as several additions have been made recently to the valuable Apparatus at McGill College, which will be used for illustration.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Sound."

BY PROFESSOR JOHNSON, LL.D.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, the 8th October, at 4 p.m., and the Class will meet every Monday at the same hour.*

### OUTLINE OF THE COURSE:—

Connection between the sensation of sound and motion in external bodies—Character of this motion—Its production, propagation, reflection, &c.—Echoes—Physical distinction between a noise and a musical sound—Principles of various musical instruments. Experimental examination of the motion of tuning forks, vibrating strings, wires, rods, plates, bells, of the air in organ pipes, &c.,—Sound boards. Physical causes of the loudness, pitch and quality of a musical note. Physical cause of harmony. Analysis of a musical sound.—Sounds that diminish or destroy one another.—Beats.—Singing flames, &c.

Various methods of investigation, not requiring the aid of the ear will be experimentally exhibited, viz: the "optical" and "graphical" methods, and the method of manometric flames. Such principles of Mechanics as are necessary to the proper study of the subject will be explained and illustrated as fully as possible in the time.

Text Book:—Ganot's Elements of Physics, translated by Atkinson; or Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, translated by Everett, Part 4, which can be had separately.

Tyndall "On Sound" is recommended to students desiring to study the subject more fully.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Roman History." The Period of the Civil Wars. 133-30 B.C.

BY REV. PRINCIPAL LOBLEY, M.A.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Thursday, the 11th October, at 3.30 p.m., and the Class will meet every Thursday at the same hour.*

### OUTLINE OF THE COURSE:—

*First Period.*—Tib. Gracchus, Scipio the Younger, C. Gracchus.—Jugurtha and Metellus.—Marius and the Cimbrians.—Rise of Sylla.—The Social War.—The First Civil War.—The First Mithridatic War.—The Second Civil War.—Dictatorship and Death of Sylla.

Roman Oratory, Cicero.—The Drama.

*Second Period.*—Lepidus, Sertorius, Spartacus, Pompey and Crassus.—The Third Mithridatic War.—Cæsar, Cicero, Catiline.—The First Triumvirate.—The Second Civil War.—Cæsar, Ruler of Rome.—Brutus and Cassius, Octavius and Antony.—Cleopatra.—The Battle of Actium.

Latin Poetry; Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace.

Cæsar as an author.—Art.

Text Book:—Liddell's History of Rome (in Smith's Series), Books VI and VII.

For Reference:—Niebuhr's Lectures, 77 to 100; Arnold's History of the later Roman Commonwealth; Merivale's History of the Romans, vol. I. Cicero, Cæsar, Virgil and Horace, in Blackwood's Series.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Music."

By CHAS. F. DAVIES, Mus. Doc.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, the 14th January, at 4 p.m. and the Class will meet every Monday at the same hour.*

### SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE:—

Origin of Music in the voice of Nature.—The Music of the Bible.—The Ambrosian and Gregorian systems.—Invention of Harmony.—The gradual development of Music, both sacred and secular, down to the present day.—Biographical notes of the great Composers, and comments on their various styles.—Musical Theory relating to Melody and Harmony.—Thorough-bass, Counterpoint and Fugue.—Musical Form.—The Symphony, Concerto and Sonata.—A general review of musical studies, &c., &c.

Text Book recommended:—Sir John Hawkins' History of Music, 2 vols.—Bible Music by Francis Jacox, and Richter's Manual of Harmony.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Rhetoric."

By PROFESSOR J. CLARK MURRAY, LL.D.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Thursday, 17th Jan., at 4 p.m., and the Class will meet every Thursday at the same hour.*

### OUTLINE OF THE COURSE:—

The Course will be divided into four Parts, treating respectively of the Laws of Perspicuity, of Vigour, of Elegance, and of Simplicity in Style. Each of these Parts will be subdivided into three Sections, explanatory of the Rules for the observance of these Laws—(1) in the Choice of Words; (2) in the Construction of Sentences; (3) in the Arrangement of an entire Composition.

Text Books:—Any of the following works may with advantage be consulted:—Bain's *English Composition and Rhetoric*; Quackenbos' *Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric*; Blair's *Lectures on Rhetoric*.

The Introductory Lecture of each Course is free to Ladies.

The Students who have attended each Course will be afforded an opportunity of submitting themselves for examination on the subjects of the Lectures, and to those who pass such examination satisfactorily certificates to that effect will be given.

It is proposed to grant a special certificate to ladies who have attended a three years' course of the Lectures and passed all the examinations of the Association.

The "*Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund*" will provide two equal prizes in books, properly inscribed, to the regular students who shall take the highest marks in the first class in the written examinations in one of the subjects at the end of the Session, under the following conditions:

1. Competitors will be required to have passed creditably in all the subjects of the Session.
2. No Student can receive a prize more than once in any one subject.
3. In no case shall more than two prizes be awarded to the same Student.

*The Inaugural Lecture of the Session, free to Ladies and Gentlemen, will be delivered on Thursday, the 4th October, 1877 at 4 p. m.*

#### SCALE OF FEES.

MEMBER'S SUBSCRIPTION..... \$12

This entitles to one Member's Ticket, with one Student's Ticket, non-transferable, or

" " " " Visitor's Ticket, transferable.

A Member can exchange her own Ticket for a Student's Ticket, on the payment of three dollars additional.

A Member can exchange her Student's Ticket for Four Tickets, (each to admit to a single course) on the payment of three dollars additional.

STUDENT'S TICKET, to admit to Four Courses of Lectures.....\$8.00

" " " " One Course of 10 Lectures.....\$4.00

Special arrangements will be made with the heads of Schools who may wish to have the advantage of the Lectures for their Pupils.

Ladies engaged in, or preparing for, the profession of Teaching, or in any way connected with the work of Education, may obtain a reduction of the above fees upon application to the Secretaries.

The officers of the Association will be glad to give any information which may be desired by those who purpose entering the classes.

Communications should be addressed to

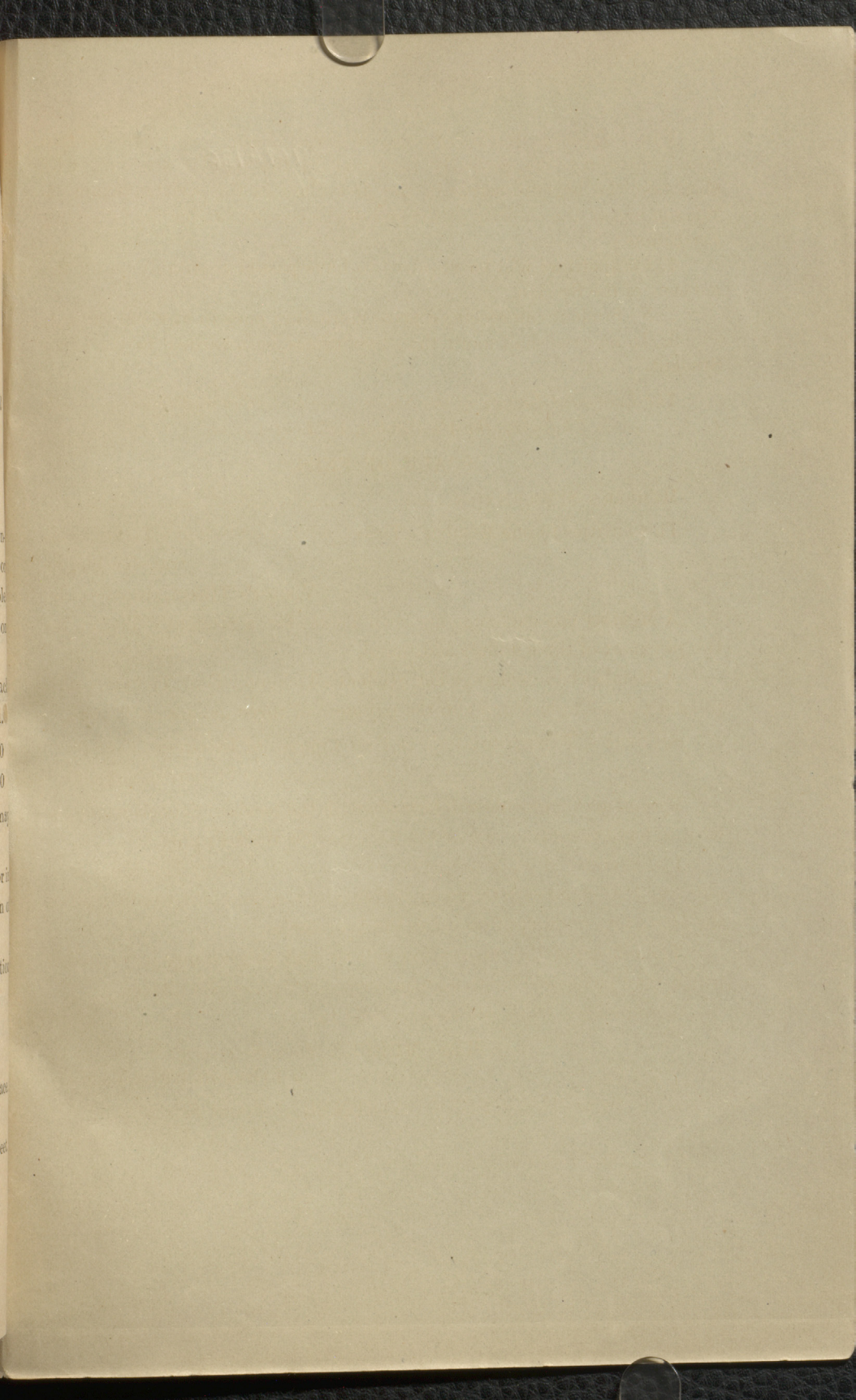
MRS. MERCER, *Hon. Secretary,*

9 Prince of Wales Terrace.



Or to MISS HELEN GAIRDNER, *Assistant Secretary,*

15 St. Edward Street.

Of whom Tickets may be had.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
ACC. NO.	909A/36
REF.	26



REPORT

OF THE

**MONTREAL**

Ladies' Educational Association,

EIGHTH SESSION—1878-79.

WITH PROSPECTUS FOR 1879-80.

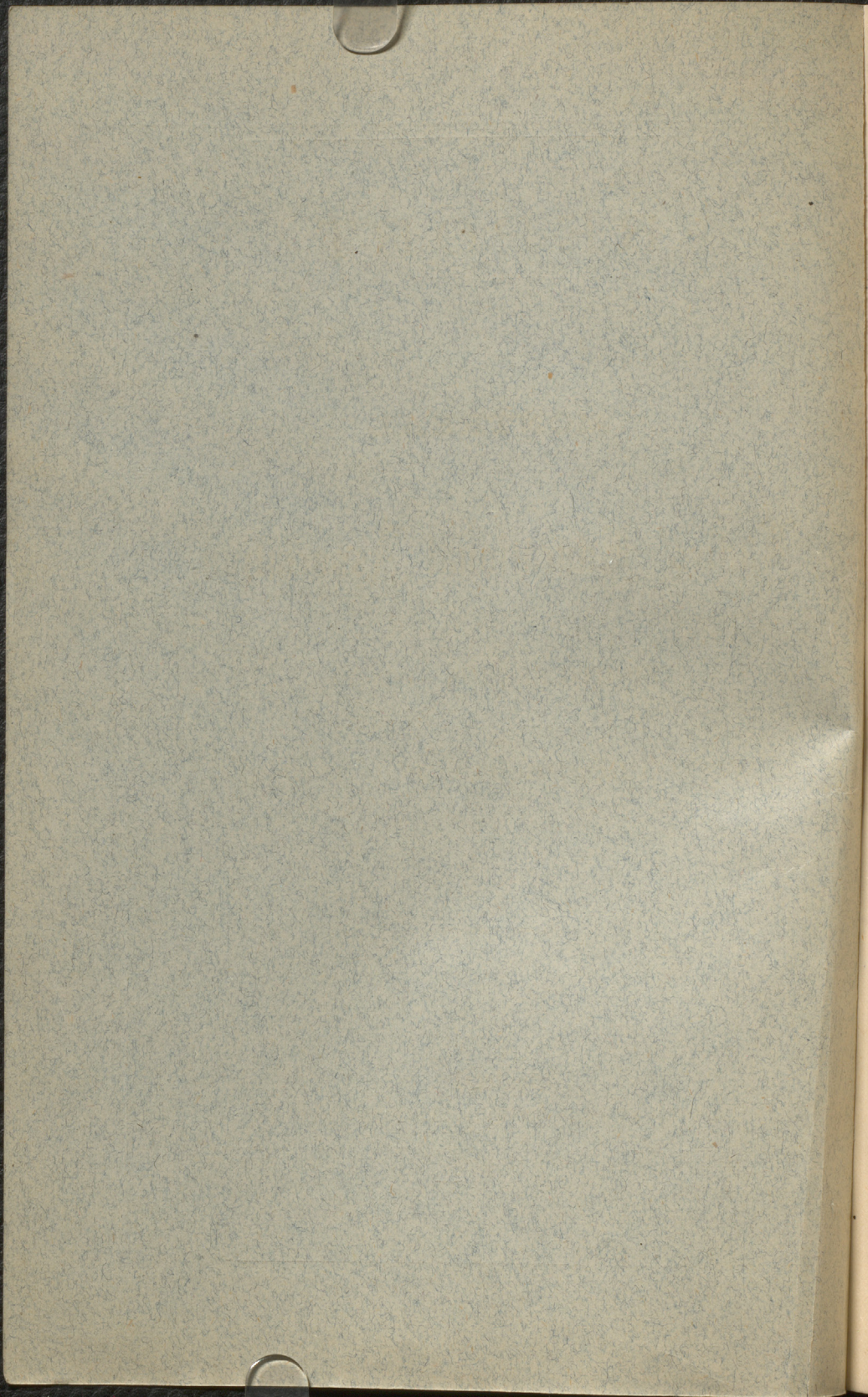
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Montreal :

PRINTED AT "THE GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE.

1879.







# REPORT

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REPORT

Abstract

1. Introduction

2. Methods

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusions

# LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

—:—

## *Patroness :*

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

## *Vice-Patroness :*

MRS. MOLSON.

## *President :*

MRS. REDPATH.

## *Vice-Presidents:*

MRS. ANDERSON, MRS. DAWSON.

## *Honorary Secretary :*

MRS. MERCER.

## *Honorary Treasurer :*

JOHN MOLSON, Esq.

## General Committee :

*Honorary Members :* { MRS. JOHN HENRY MOLSON.  
MRS. G. W. SIMPSON.

Mrs. A. W. Atwater,	Mrs. Howard,	Miss Morgan,
Mrs. Bancroft,	Mrs. Lawford,	Miss Redpath,
Miss Adelaide Campbell,	Mrs. Lewis,	Mrs. Skelton,
Miss Cordner,	Miss Lunn,	Miss Symmers,
Mrs. S. E. Dawson,	Mrs. Mackay,	Mrs. Thornton,
Mrs. John Fraser,	Miss Mackintosh,	Mrs. Joseph Tiffin, Jr.,
Lady Galt,	Mrs. M. McCulloch,	Miss Trotter,
Miss Gordon,	Miss McDonald,	Mrs. R. M. Watson,
Mrs. E. K. Greene,	Mrs. John McDougall,	Mrs. Thos. Workman.
Mrs. Greenshields,	Mrs. Hugh McLennan,	

## Executive Committee :

Mrs. Fraser,	Miss Lunn,	Mrs. Lewis,
Mrs. Greenshields,	Mrs. Joseph Tiffin, Jr.	

## Honorary Members :

Hon. Chas. Dewey Day, D.C.L., LL.D.	G. W. Campbell, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Principal Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.	Prof. P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.
Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.	Rev. Prof. Cornish, LL.D.
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, D.C.L., Q.C.	T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A.	

Communications should be addressed to

MISS HELEN GAIRDNER,  
*Assistant-Secretary,*  
15 St. Edward Street.

## LIST OF MEMBERS, SESSION 1878-79.

—:—

Mrs. Anderson	Mrs. Hampson	Mrs. Molson
“ A. W. Atwater	Miss E. Henderson	“ J. H. Molson
“ Bancroft	Mrs. R. P. Howard	“ Morden
“ Beers	Miss Howell	Miss Morgan
Miss Benny	Mrs. Sterry Hunt	Mrs. Notman
“ Campbell	“ Hutton	“ Alex. Ogilvie
Mrs. Carpenter	“ Alex. Johnson	Miss E. A. Ramsay
Miss Cordner	Miss Laing	Mrs. Reddy
“ C. Cordner	Mrs. Lane	“ Redpath
Mrs. Adam Darling	Miss Lawder	“ Redpath, 2nd Sub.
Miss Darling	Mrs. Lawford	Miss Redpath
Mrs. Dawson	“ Lewis	“ E. Redpath
“ S. E. Dawson	Miss Lunn	Mrs. M. H. Sanborn
Miss DeWitt	“ Macfarlan	“ David Shaw
“ Eastty.	Mrs. Mackay	“ G. W. Simpson
“ Fairbairn.	“ Robert Mackay	“ Skelton
Mrs. Jas. Ferrier, Jr.	Miss Mackintosh	“ Smith
“ John Fraser	Mrs. A. G. McBean	Miss Smith
Miss Frothingham	“ M. McCulloch	“ Stirling
“ H. Gairdner	Miss McDonald	“ Symmers
Lady Galt	Mrs. John McDougall	Mrs. Thornton
Miss Gibb	Miss McGarry	“ Jos. Tiffin, Jr.
“ Gordon	Mrs. Hugh McLennan	Miss Trotter
“ Gould	“ Mercer	Mrs. Robert M. Watson
Mrs. E. K. Greene	Miss Mercer	“ Wilkes
“ Greenshields	“ Mitchell	“ Thos. Workman.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

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EIGHTH SESSION, 1878-79.

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The Report of the Eighth Session, 1878-79, which is now submitted to the Ladies' Educational Association is of more than usual interest, as the year has been an important one.

The first event to be recorded is that Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has graciously consented to become the Patroness of the Association. The interest constantly evinced by Her Royal Highness in the progress of the Higher Education of Women, and the active part taken by her in forwarding this aim in England, encouraged the Association to request this honor.

A deputation consisting of the Vice-Patroness, Office-Bearers and members of the Executive Committee of the Association presented the address, which, with Her Royal Highness' very gracious reply is appended. The courteous manner in which the deputation was received, the questions asked regarding the object and working of the Association, together with the Princess having herself

read the answer to the address added to the obligation conferred.

*To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise  
Caroline Alberta, Marchioness of Lorne.*

May it please your Royal Highness,—The members of the Ladies Educational Association of Montreal beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of their cordial welcome, not only as the daughter of their most gracious Queen and the consort of her Representative in this Dominion, but as known throughout the Empire as extending a true and earnest patronage to every judicious effort for the educational elevation of women. They would therefore ask permission to present to your Royal Highness a copy of the published records of the Association, in the hope that its work during the eight years of its existence may meet with your approval.

They would further humbly request that your Royal Highness will graciously permit them to enrol your name as the Patroness of the Association, with the assurance on their part that should this privilege be granted, it will not only be valued as a high honor, but will be an additional incentive and encouragement to aim at greater usefulness in the important work in which the Association is engaged.

With the humble assurance of their earnest good wishes and prayers that all prosperity and blessing may attend the residence of your Royal Highness in this Dominion,

They have the honor to subscribe themselves,

Your Royal Highness' obedient servants,

JANE REDPATH,

*President,*

ANN ANDERSON,

MARGARET A. Y. DAWSON, }

*Vice-Presidents,*

MARY A. N. MERCER,

*Hon. Secretary.*

November 30th, 1878.

*The Ladies Educational Association of Montreal.*

I am much flattered by your kind expressions, and also by your wish to number me among your patronesses.

I have read your last report with much interest and satisfaction.

Education is one of the greatest objects of the age, and most important not only because it is the noblest in itself, but because it is the means of complete development of our common nature, and a due discharge of the duties of life in their bearing on the future destiny of the race.

The fruits of education are so attractive that we are often tempted to force them prematurely, without sufficient tillage, and thus lose sight of the true objects of Education, which consists much more in the development of the intellect, than in the mere putting in of superficial knowledge and of cramming.

Hence our necessity of grounding in the rudiments of knowledge and thoroughness in all that is done.

Knowledge thus got, never dies, knowledge got otherwise, never lives.

Again it has struck me whether there is not a fear of our making through our very facilities of teaching, the acquisition of knowledge too easy for the pupils. For it is from the meeting and mastering of difficulties that intellectual strength grows and increases, just as physical exercise develops physical strength.

May I venture to suggest the importance of giving special attention to the subject of Domestic Economy which properly lies at the root of the highest life of every true woman.

LOUISE.

30th November, 1878.

The Session opened on October 3rd without an inaugural lecture, owing to the unavoidable absence of the gentleman who had promised to deliver it. The first course of lectures, on the "Physiology of Nutrition," given twice a week by Dr. OSLER, was full of interest and well attended. His report will show the result.

MONTREAL, April 15th, 1879.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association:*

MADAM,—I have much pleasure in submitting my report on the Course of Lectures on the "Physiology of Nutrition," delivered in the early part of the Session to the Ladies' Educational Association.

The attendance throughout the course was good and the interest displayed in the subject very satisfactory to the Lecturer.

Twenty students presented themselves for examination and the results have already been communicated. I must express my gratification at the exceedingly high average marks obtained by the candidates—higher than I am accustomed to in other examinations on the same subject.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

WM. OSLER.

On November 11th Miss JULIET CORSON, of the New York Cooking School, commenced her "Lectures on Cookery," in the Hall of the Old High School, placed at the disposal of the Association by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. A good deal of anxiety had been felt as to the result of these lectures, quite a novelty in Canada. They were successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, and this success is mainly due to Miss CORSON'S perfect mastery of her subject, not only in theory but in every practical detail. She has, too, the art of imparting knowledge in the clearest and simplest manner. Every receipt was explained and prepared in the presence of the audience; some, more elaborate, extending in part over two days' lessons. The questions appended show the amount of ground gone over, and Miss CORSON'S report will testify how thoroughly the work was done by the students. The number present far



exceeded those who went up for examination; the interest taken in the subject was demonstrated by the attendance of 100 to 160 ladies three times a week, during most unfavourable weather, at lectures lasting nearly three hours. An evening class was organized under the auspices of the Association in the hope of benefitting the working classes. The object of these lectures seems not to have been fully understood, and as a large number of respectable servants availed themselves of the unusual opportunity for improvement afforded, Miss CORSON made such changes as were likely to prove to their interest, and in consequence many families have had proof of the advantages to be obtained from such a course of lectures. The Association has the gratification of feeling that the influence is not merely a passing one, as a lady, who was one of its earliest members and workers, Mrs. BROWN, has established a permanent school, on Miss CORSON'S plan. With a view to this she acted as Assistant during the lectures, and has since had a succession of small classes for ladies, and also for cooks, which have proved most useful and have given general satisfaction. It is hoped that Schools may avail themselves of the advantages thus offered to senior pupils and that the introduction of the study of this important branch of Domestic Economy may prove a lasting benefit to the city.

NEW YORK, April 5th, 1879.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.*

MADAM,—I submit herewith my report of the Course of Demonstration Lectures on Domestic Economy and Cookery, which I had the honor of delivering before your Association in November and December, 1878.

The public consideration of this subject was so novel in your city that the interest awakened by it was phe-

nomenal, and warranted my utmost efforts to make the lectures both instructive and popular.

In examining the papers prepared by the students I find evidence that their closest attention was given to my teachings; and I take great personal pleasure in saying that, of the twenty-one papers, while all are entitled to rank First Class, nine are most excellent in every point, and three are the best I have ever passed.

I cannot close my report without expressing the hope that this essential branch of female knowledge will be maintained as a permanent feature of your educational system.

I have the honor to remain, Madam,

Very respectfully yours,

JULIET CORSON.

The Lectures were resumed on Monday, January 13th by Rev. Principal MacVicar, who gave a course on "Ethics." This report is so full and satisfactory that no further comment is needed.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

April 8th, 1879.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association:*

MADAM,—Allow me to report that I had the pleasure of delivering a course of ten Lectures on Ethics before the Ladies' Educational Association during the past session. The attendance of members and students appeared to me satisfactory, and the attention was everything that could be desired.

Sixteen students presented themselves for examination at the end of the course. The paper set was as difficult as is usually given in this subject to University students, and I am happy to be able to speak of the results in terms of strongest commendation. The answers were all of a high order, and the greater number of them very decidedly superior, evincing an intelligent and full apprehension of all the subjects discussed. In the

appended report of details of examination you will observe how closely the students approach each other in the order of merit, and how very little many of them fall short of the maximum.

Taking three-fourths of the maximum number of marks as entitling to First Class, ten students have gained this rank. The remaining six are in the second class, having gained fifty per cent. or more of the maximum.

I have the honor to be, Madam,  
Very respectfully yours,

D. H. MACVICAR.

Rev. Dr. Clark Murray's course of Lectures on "Rhetoric" was continued, the interest being well sustained throughout. His report is very gratifying.

MONTREAL, 9th April, 1879.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the  
Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal.*

MY DEAR MADAM,—In presenting a report on the course of Lectures on Rhetoric recently closed, I can do little but repeat the expressions of gratification which I have used on former occasions, when I had the honor of lecturing to the Ladies' Educational Association. As far as I could judge, the average attendance at the lectures was equal to that of any previous year; and the interest manifested in the subjects of study, appeared to be undiminished. Twenty-seven students took part in the weekly essays, while at the final examination I was pleased to find the unusually large number of twenty-five. Of these eleven were ranked in the first class, one having reached the unwonted distinction of obtaining the maximum of marks, while three others obtained over 90 per cent. Among the remaining fourteen, who appeared at the examination, eight were ranked in the second, and six in the third class.

These results are all the more gratifying, as the course was so short, that some subjects could not be discussed

with the completeness necessary to make them intelligible, especially to the younger students.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Madam,

Yours very respectfully,

J. CLARK MURRAY.

The Association is enabled to offer, through the liberality of the McGill University, prizes for competition, under the following conditions:

*Recommendation for the Disposal of the "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund."*

1. The income to be divided into two equal Prizes, to be given to the regular students who, having passed creditably in the subjects of Examination before Christmas, shall take the highest marks in the *First Class*, in the Written Examinations, in one of the subjects at the end of the Session.

2. The Lecturers to be Examiners, and the answers of the successful candidates to be transmitted to the Corporation of the University, with the Reports of the Examiners.

3. The Prizes to be given in books, properly inscribed.

In April, 1875, the Corporation of McGill University passed the further regulation:—

"Any student having taken one of the Prizes may compete in a subsequent Session, but not in the same subject in which the previous Prize was taken; and in no case shall more than two Prizes be awarded to the same Student."

Owing to the number of lectures having been reduced to forty, the following amendment was passed at a meeting of the Committee, May 3rd, 1877:—

"Candidates will be required to have passed creditably in all the subjects of the Session."

For the Session 1878-9, the names of forty-seven students were enrolled. Of these thirty-nine obtained one or more certificates, viz:—First Class fifty-seven; Second Class eighteen; and Third Class six; eighty-one in all, a number which has only once been exceeded. Seven ladies fulfilled the conditions necessary for the prize competition. To Miss Eleanor Redpath the "Rhetoric"

prize was awarded; to Miss Eva Dawson that of "Ethics," both ladies having obtained high First Class certificates for all the other lectures. There are this year no ladies entitled to the certificate for a three years' consecutive course of the Association lectures.

In order to put clearly before the Association the work done during the past eight years, a table has been prepared giving the subjects of the lectures from its establishment, with the number of certificates granted, 557 in all. As a proof of the quality of the work, 278 are First Class, 169 Second Class, and 110 Third Class.

It is a subject for congratulation that the Association is still able to carry on its work free of financial difficulty. It is true that in the past session this has been owing to the success of the lectures on cookery, as the list of members has never been so small. The receipts have been, from members subscriptions \$776.00; students tickets and interest \$60.28; lectures on cookery \$669.60; the expenditure \$1,486.50; leaving a balance of \$23.99 only. The prospect of making up the reserve fund or increasing the number of lectures is still distant. The committee feel very sensibly the disadvantages of the shorter courses of lectures, but are compelled to submit to circumstances and trust that the work done is good.

The programme for 1879-80 has been arranged with the greatest care, and it is hoped will prove so attractive as to increase the number of members and students. We have followed the suggestions of our Royal Patroness by the choice of another strictly practical subject, one on which women need as much enlightening as on "Cookery," and the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. "Domestic Surgery and Nursing" will be given by Dr. Roddick, whose former lectures on Hygiene before the Association were most successful. This is the only entirely new feature of our programme. The synopsis shows the

practical manner in which the subject is to be treated. In order to meet the wishes of members and students in the choice of lectures, they were begged to send in suggestions for subjects. It is gratifying to be enabled to act on these suggestions and at the same time to repeat some of the subjects of the first lectures given. Dr. Johnson has kindly consented to give again ten lectures on "Astronomy." Professor Moyses will lecture on "English Literature," taking the noted Poets of the Nineteenth Century. Dr. George M. Dawson consents to undertake "Physical Geography." The synopsis given in the programme is very attractive.

The Executive Committee has been able in a great measure to arrange the programme in accordance with the last year's suggestions of the General Committee. For the session 1880-81 History, Chemistry, Heat, French or German Literature and an illustrative Art Course have been proposed; in the decision the Executive Committee being as heretofore guided by circumstances.

In closing, we can speak confidently of the usefulness of the work and with hope for the future. The attendance at the lectures continues large, and all those connected now with the Association are evidently actively interested in its work and welfare. With a member's list of only seventy-eight we have in the past Session granted eighty-one certificates; in our first year with 176 members, there were only fifty-four given. This, together with the fact that the prizes have never been competed for by so large a number as in the past Session or with more satisfactory results, shows a growing appreciation of the merits of the Association.

(Signed) JANE REDPATH,  
*President,*  
 " MARY A. N. MERCER,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

# The Montreal Ladies' Educational Association.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—SESSION 1878-79.

1879.	Dr.	Cr.
May 1st.—To payment for Lectures .....	\$800 00	By Balance from last year.....\$ 4 61
“ Rent of Halls, with attendance.....	150 00	“ 78 Members' Tickets .....
“ Stationery, Printing, Advertising and Postage .....	143 03	“ Students' Tickets .....
“ Salary of Assistant Secretary .....	200 00	“ Tickets with other receipts for Cookery .....
“ Extra Expenses connected with lectures on Cookery .....	178 12	“ Interest to Dec. 31st, 1878, on Cash in Bank .....
“ Incidental Expenses .....	15 35	
“ Balance—Cash in Molsons Bank.....	23 99	
	\$1510 49	\$1510 49

The Vouchers for disbursements have been examined and found correct.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

## Report of Certificates given during Sessions 1871-9.

SUBJECT.		CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	TOTAL.
1871-2.	Mineralogy .....	12	8	7	27
	French Literature .....	7	—	—	7
	English Language .....	4	2	2	8
	Chemical and Physical Geology.....	6	2	4	12
Total during Session .....					54
1872-3	Early English History .....	4	5	6 { Class IV	21
	Astronomy and Magnetism .....	7	1	6 { 6	9
	Early English Literature .....	5	5	1	10
	Logic .....	14	7	3	24
	Chemistry .....	4	5	2	11
	Physiology .....	3	1	—	4
Total during Session .....					79
1873-4	English History .....	4	5	7 { Class IV	23
	Mental Philosophy—1st Course .....	7	9	7	18
	Physiology .....	3	2	2	7
	Mental Philosophy—2nd Course .....	5	4	2	11
	Chronological Geology.....	8	1	2	11
Total during Session .....					70
1874-5	Light .....	8	4	10	22
	French Literature .....	4	4	5	13
	Hygiene .....	8	3	—	11
	English Literature .....	10	6	—	16
Total during Session .....					62
1875-6	Biology .....	4	6	2	12
	English Literature .....	8	1	—	9
	Architecture.....	3	1	—	4
	Applied Logic .....	7	2	1	10
Total during Session.....					35
1876-7	Botany .....	18	21	6	45
	Ancient History and Literature.....	7	2	7	16
	Grecian History and Literature.....	9	17	6	32
	Electricity and Magnetism .....	13	7	3	23
Total during Session.....					116
1877-8	Roman History .....	3	7	4	14
	Sound .....	8	5	3	16
	Rhetoric .....	15	6	2	23
	Music .....	3	2	2	7
Total during Session.....					60
1878-9	Physiology .....	15	4	—	19
	Cookery .....	21	—	—	21
	Ethics .....	10	6	—	16
	Rhetoric .....	11	8	6	25
Total during Session.....					81
		278	169	110	
Total During eight Sessions.....					557



## RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

*Certificates obtained during the Session 1878-79.*

THE ROMAN FIGURES SHOW THE RANK OF CERTIFICATES.

Student's No.	Physiology.	Cookery.	Ethics.	Rhetoric.
1	I	I		
2	I	I	I	I
3	I	I	I	I
5	I	I		
6	I			
7	II			
8	I	I	I	I
9	I	I	I	I
10	I	I	II	II
11	II	I		II
12	I		II	I
13	II			
14	I	I	I	I
15	II	I		
16	I		II	II
17	I	I	I	I
18	I		I	I
19	I	I		
20	I			
21		I		
23		I		
24		I		
25		I		
27		I	II	II
28		I		
29		I		II
30		I		III
31			I	I
32				III
35				III
36				II
37				III
38				III
40				I
41				II
44			I	II
45			II	
46			II	III
47			I	I

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SESSION 1878-79.

## PHYSIOLOGY OF NUTRITION.

:o:

*Examiner*..... WILLIAM OSLER, M.D.

1. State briefly the chief differences between Animals and Plants.
2. State the anatomical arrangement of the Organs of Nutrition.
3. Give a classification of Food.
4. What is the composition of Milk? arrange its components under their proper classes.
5. Name the different digestive fluids, and give the important constituents of each.
6. Sketch the progress of digestion in the stomach.
7. What are the functions of the bile and pancreatic fluids?
8. How is absorption effected by the blood-vessels?
9. What do the lacteal vessels absorb, and where do they discharge their contents?
10. Describe the circulation of the blood.
11. How is the act of inspiration effected?
12. What changes does the blood undergo in passing through the lungs?
13. What is the normal temperature of the body? how is it maintained?
14. In the nutrition of the tissues what waste products arise, and how are they got rid of?—

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

## EXAMINATION IN COOKERY.

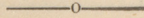
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1878: 2 TO 5 P.M.

1. How is soup stock made?
2. How is white soup made, and name some of the various soups of which it is the basis?
3. What are *consommée* and gravy soups?
4. How is caramel made, and what is its use?
5. How is a bouquet of herbs made, and how used?
6. How is meat jelly made and colored?
7. How is fish boiled, and how is purée of fish made?
8. How is meat boiled, roasted and broiled?
9. Give some recipes for using meat the second time, the making and cooking of fricadels and croquettes.
10. How are game and poultry roasted and sauté?
11. How are potatoes baked and fried?
12. How are vegetables boiled, and how can their color be preserved?
13. How can dried leguminous vegetables be cooked quickly?
14. Give one method of cooking macaroni, and also how to boil rice dry.
15. How are white and brown sauces made? Give some of the names by which different preparations are distinguished and their uses.
16. How should salads be treated? Give plain salad dressing and also a mayonnaise.
17. How are beef tea and chicken broth made?
18. How can the white of eggs be beaten to a stiff froth? Give reasons for method.
19. Give recipes for plain omelette and omelette soufflée.
20. How are bread, biscuit and rolls made?
21. How is puff-paste made, and also ordinary pie-crust?
22. Give some details as to the use of cooking utensils. Which are the best kinds?

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL

## ETHICS

MONDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1879 : 2 TO 5 P.M.

*Examiner*,..... REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR, LL.D.

1. State the precise force of the terms Ethics and Morals, and indicate the province of the Science which they designate.
2. Explain the nature and basis of Right. Illustrate briefly.
3. Discuss Right and Wrong as manifested qualities of actions ; and criticise Dr. Wayland's view in this respect.
4. Define voluntary action, and show that all such actions possess a moral character. What is the ethical relation between an action and the actor ?
5. What is the precise function of conscience, and in what sense may it be said to be a principle of action ?
6. Show that conscience is an original faculty of the mind ; and state and criticize the views of Bishop Paley and Dr. Wardlaw on this subject.
7. Mention and explain the distinguishing mark of conscience. By whom was it first indicated ? On what does the validity of its *dicta* depend ?
8. How do you reconcile the apparent inaccuracy and want of uniformity which characterize the deliverances of conscience with the doctrine that it is an original faculty ?
9. Wherein does our freedom consist ? Why are we *free in acting*, but not *free to act* ? Criticize Locke's view in this connection.
10. What is a motive ? Criticize the statement that the strongest motive determines the Will ; and indicate generally how Will-power may be perverted and impaired.
11. State the fundamental principles of the Selfish System ; and show briefly their application to social and national life.
12. How would Hobbes, Bentham and Adam Smith, respectively, determine the moral character of the same action ? What are your main objections to the three systems which they represent ?

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL, 1879.

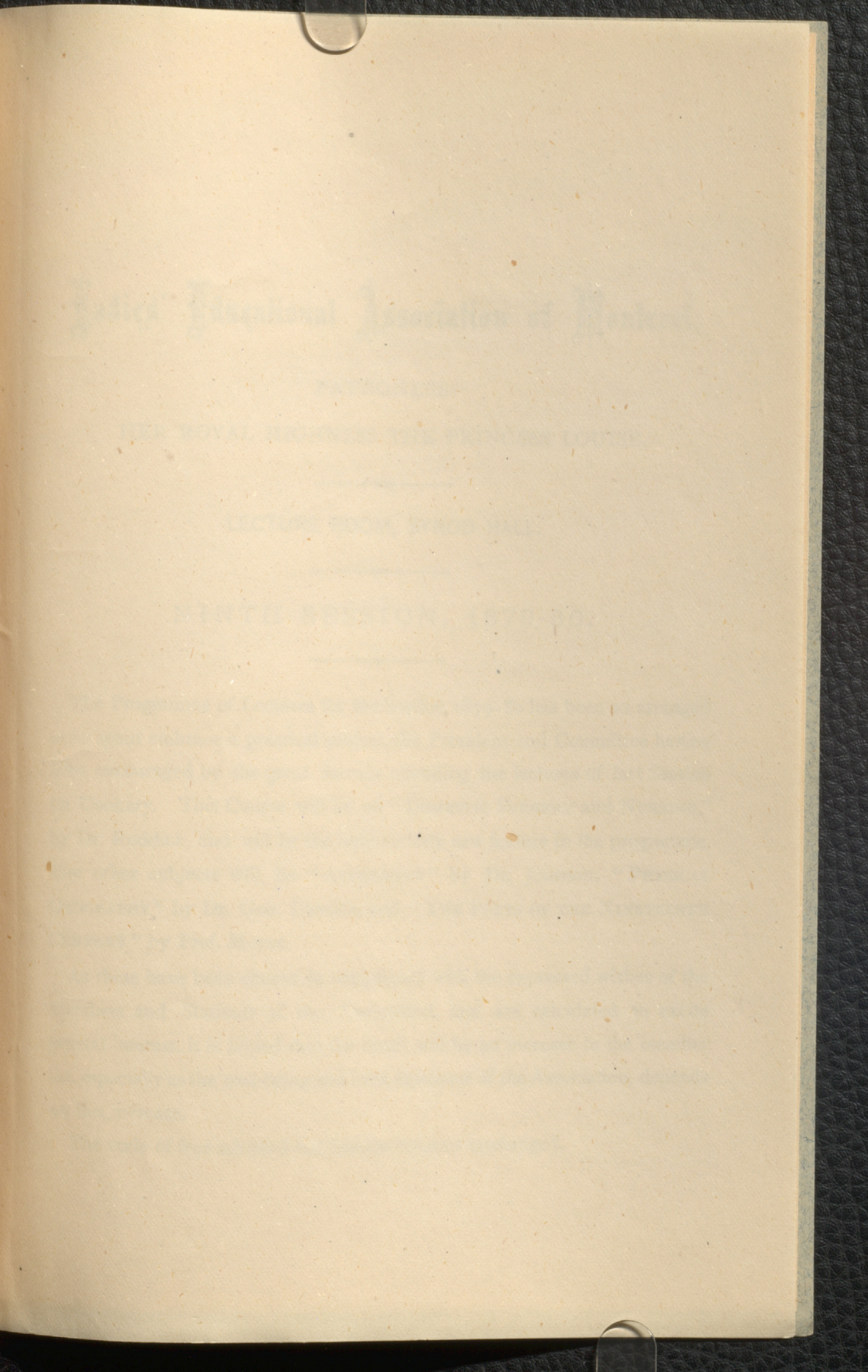
## EXAMINATION IN RHETORIC.

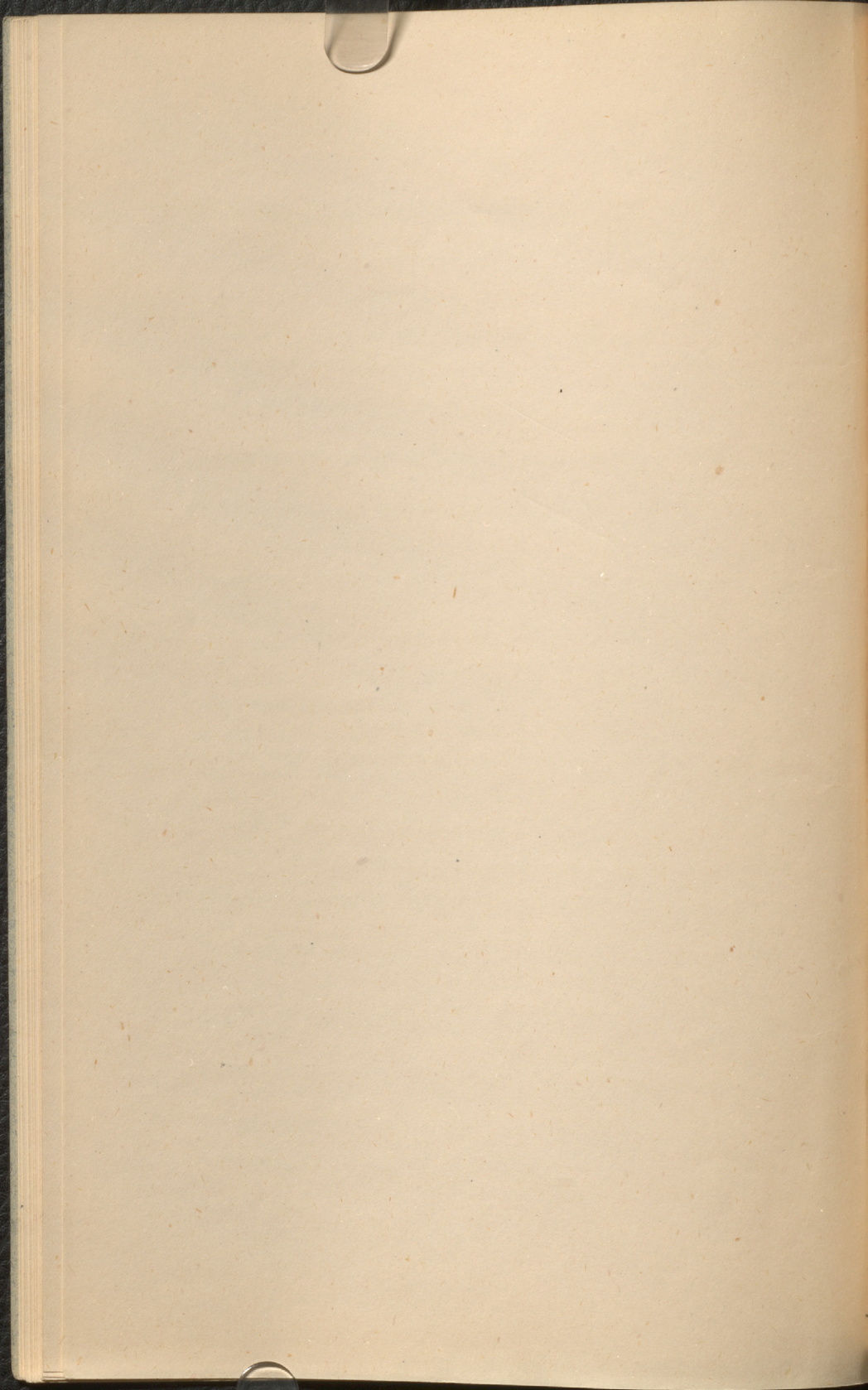
THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....J. CLARK MURRAY, LL.D.

1. State the general division of Compositions, explaining the principle on which the division is founded.
2. (a) Explain the nature of Historical Compositions in general, and (b) distinguish their two kinds.
3. (a) Why must History relate, not merely isolated events, but also their causal connections? (b) Specify the main causes, external and internal, by which the events in the History of a Nation are determined.
4. (a) For what purpose are Definition and Division employed in Composition? (b) Give the Rules for each.
5. State the Rule violated in each of the following Definitions:—
  - (a) Life is the sum of the vital functions;
  - (b) Poetry is the flower of human thought;
  - (c) Network is anything reticulated, or decussated, at equal intervals, with interstices between the intersections (*Johnson*).
6. (a) Why does skill in Argument find scope properly in the less exact sciences? (b) What are the two parts of which an Argumentative Composition consists?
7. What are the three propositions implied in all strictly Logical Proof?
8. In what class of Composition is Eloquence properly employed?
9. Describe the circumstances of a speaker, by which the feelings of an audience may be influenced.
10. (a) How should a speaker *not* attempt to excite the feelings of his audience? (b) Explain the means by which the feelings of an audience may be most effectively roused.
11. In what respects is Poetry identical with, in what does it differ from, the other Fine Arts?
12. How far is Idealization in Poetry limited by the necessity of imitating Nature?
13. What are the sources from which the pleasure of Tragedy is derived?
14. Explain the rank which Aesthetic Pleasure holds among the pleasures of human nature.









# Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal.

PATRONESS:

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

---

LECTURE ROOM, SYNOD HALL.

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NINTH SESSION, 1879-80.

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The Programme of Lectures for the Session 1879-80 has been so arranged as to again embrace a practical subject, the President and Committee having been encouraged by the great success attending the lectures of last Session on Cookery. This Course will be on "DOMESTIC SURGERY and NURSING," by Dr. Roddick, and will be the only entirely new feature in the programme. The other subjects will be "ASTRONOMY" by Dr. Johnson, "PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY" by Dr. Geo. Dawson, and "THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY" by Prof. Moyse.

As these have been chosen in compliance with the expressed wishes of the Members and Students of the Association, and are calculated to excite general interest, it is hoped that the result will be an increase in the member list, especially as the well-being and even existence of the Association, depends on this increase.

The scale of fees adopted last Session remains unchanged.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Astronomy."

BY PROFESSOR JOHNSON, LL.D.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, October 6th, at 3 p.m., and the Class will meet every Monday at the same hour.*

### SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE :—

To induce an intelligent study of the Heavens, and to convey a general knowledge of the Physical Constitution of the Universe, as far as can be done within the limits of ten Lectures, will be the objects aimed at. The celestial phenomena visible to the naked eye will be more fully discussed than those discoverable only by the Telescope and Spectroscope. The bearing of the former on common life will be considered. Some leading principles of Physics connected with the subject will be explained; but no previous acquaintance with Mathematics, beyond Arithmetic, will be expected from the Students.

Text Book :—Lockyer's *Elementary Lessons in Astronomy*.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "The Great Poets of The Nineteenth Century."

BY PROFESSOR CHAS. E. MOYSE, M.A.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Thursday, October 9th, at 4 p.m., and the Class will meet every Thursday at the same hour.*

### OUTLINE OF THE COURSE :—

Lect. I. The Influence of the French Revolution on Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey, as seen in their early poetry.	Lect. IV. Scott.
" II. The later poetry of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey.	" V. Byron.
" III. Campbell.	" VI. Shelley.
	" VII. Keats.
	" VIII. Tennyson.
	" IX. Longfellow.
	" X. Robert Browning.

Text Book :—None specially recommended, but Morley's Charts of English Literature, 8 and 8a (which may be had separately) will be used as a guide, and a direct acquaintance with the poets themselves is desirable.

The following works may be consulted :— Mr. Green's *Shorter History of the English People*, for a knowledge of the chief events during the first quarter of the nineteenth century; Prof. Henry Morley's *English Writers*, Vol. I, cap. I, (the latter part) or the *Outlines of English Literature* by the same author; Taine's *English Literature*; Macaulay's Essay on *Moore's Life of Byron*; Thos. Carlyle's Essay on *Sir W. Scott*; Rev. Stopford H. Brooke's *Theology in the English Poets*; J. G. Nettlehip's *Essays on Robert Browning's Poetry*.

Also, Wm. and Mary Howitt's *Homes and Haunts of the British Poets*; S. T. Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*; Thos. de Quincey's *Essays on the Poets*; Henry Crabbe Robinson's *Diary*; Allan Cunningham's *Biographical and Critical History of the Literature of the Last Fifty Years*; Wm. Hazlitt's *Lectures on English Poetry*; R. W. Emerson's *English Traits*; H. Buxton Forman's *Our Living Poets*.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Domestic Surgery and Nursing."

BY PROFESSOR T. G. RODDICK, M.D.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, January 12th, at 4 p.m., and the Class will meet every Monday at the same hour.*

### SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE:—

- I. Surgical Anatomy—Outline sketch.
- II. Bandaging.
- III. Emergencies—Injuries, Poisoning, &c.
- IV. How to nurse the sick, including the subjects of Diet, Clothing, &c.

## A Course of Ten Lectures on "Physical Geography."

BY DR. GEO. M. DAWSON, F.G.S.

*The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Thursday, January 15th, at 4 p.m., and the Class will meet every Thursday at the same hour.*

### OUTLINE OF THE COURSE:—

The Atmosphere, its extent and character. Temperature and moisture of the Air. Its circulation, permanent and variable winds. The Ocean, its configuration and circulation. Currents and tides. The depths of the Sea. The Land. General configuration of the Continents. Causes of the present condition of the Earth's surface. The Rocky Crust, its constitution and formation. Movements of the Land. Springs, Streams, Rivers and Lakes. Glaciers. The waste and renewal of Land. Sculpture of the Land. Plants and Animals as affected by geographical circumstances, their distribution and function.

Text Book:—Page's *Advanced Physical Geography*; or, Geikie's *Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography*.

The Introductory Lecture of each Course is free to Ladies.

The Students who have attended each Course will be afforded an opportunity of submitting themselves for examination on the subjects of the Lectures, and to those who pass such examination satisfactorily certificates to that effect will be given.

A special certificate will be granted to ladies who have attended a three years' Course of the Lectures and passed all the examinations of the Association.

The "*Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund*" will provide two equal prizes in books, properly inscribed, to the regular Students who shall take the highest marks in the first class in the written examinations in one of the subjects at the end of the Session, under the following conditions:

1. Competitors will be required to have passed creditably in all the subjects of the Session.
2. No Student can receive a prize more than once in any one subject.
3. In no case shall more than two prizes be awarded to the same Student.

*The Inaugural Lecture of the Session, free to Ladies and Gentlemen, will be delivered on Thursday, the 2nd October, 1879, at 4 p.m.*

SCALE OF FEES.

Every Subscriber for the whole Session is a Member of the Association, and has a right to vote in the election of Officers and Committee at the Annual Meeting.

One ticket for the whole Session.....	\$8
Two tickets " " " .....	12

*(One of these may be a Visitor's Ticket.)*

One ticket for one Course of Ten Lectures.....	4
Two tickets " " " " " .....	6

A ticket for the whole Session may be exchanged for four tickets, (each to admit to any single course, on the payment of three dollars additional.

Every ticket (with the exception of the Visitor's) shall bear the name of the lady who is admitted by it, and shall not be used by any other.

Every ticket (with the exception of the Visitor's) shall entitle the lady who is admitted by it to enter for Examination.

Ladies engaged in, or preparing for, the profession of Teaching, or in any way connected with the work of Education, may obtain a reduction of the above fees upon application to the Secretaries.

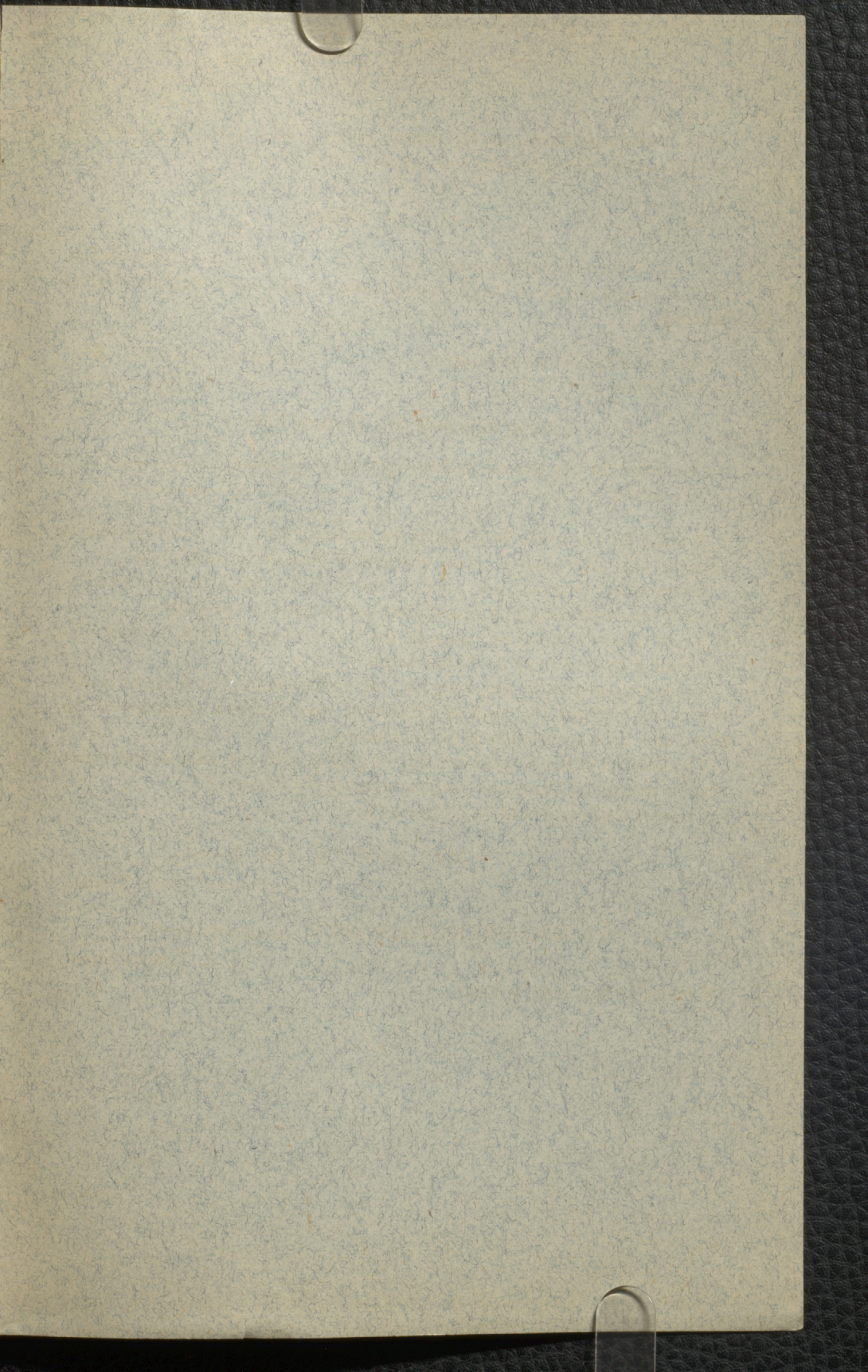
The Officers of the Association will be glad to give any information which may be desired by those who purpose entering the Classes.

Communications should be addressed to :

MRS. MERCER, *Hon. Secretary,*  
9 Prince of Wales Terrace.

Or to MISS HELEN GAIRDNER, *Assistant Secretary,*  
15 St. Edward Street,

Of whom Tickets may be had.



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