

these by constant neglect and want of cultivation have become so feeble as not to act, of what use is the intellect?

IN view of the sisterly professions of the *Dalhousie Gazette*, from time to time, we are surprised at a recent editorial in that paper. The writer manifests an impatience and a desire to find fault which comports ill with former dignity. If Dalhousie is not realizing her expectations it is indeed a cause for deep regret, but it is unfair to charge the failure upon other colleges. Dalhousie, having no *exclusive* right of existence, must be prepared to fulfil her purposes under a form of things which permits the existence of like institutions. If her efforts to alter this form prove unavailing, or if in working under it she feels restraint, it will perhaps be as well to possess her soul in due patience. If all students do not yet choose Dalhousie in preference to other colleges, it may be consoling to imagine that it is because she has been scandalized; but the public will hardly be deceived by this fiction of the imagination. Remembering the rich endowment and professed superiority of Dalhousie, we fear such fancied grievances, and exhibitions of temper will be taken as a confession of weakness. All friends of education of whatever class or creed can heartily hope that she may prove worthy of her special privileges; but they don't expect her to get angry because she cannot immediately gobble up all other benevolent enterprises in the educational line.

The *Gazette* editor complains because his college authorities do not refute the scandalous libels of the denominational colleges. What would he do if he were only president and senate?

STILL the battle over co-education goes on. In general the champions of *female rights* carry the day, but their opponents do not yield without manly resistance. The University of Toronto is a case in point. The president, Dr. Wilson, has resisted the proposal to

admit lady pupils, with zeal, courage, and common sense, but his wisdom is likely to be superseded by that of the Legislature.

As colleges one after another are throwing open their doors to female aspirants and woman suffrage engaging the attention of the political world, one might judge from the effusions of some writers, that we are on the verge of revolution. On the one hand extremists tell us, that making the sphere of woman identical and co-extensive with that of man will be the crowning glory of civilization, and that woman thus exalted will transmute the baseness of society into the pink of perfect morality. On the other hand we are warned, that if woman is withdrawn from her true place, the whole social fabric will fall to peices. It is not likely that either of these changes will startle us very soon; still more improbable either will follow as a result of admitting ladies to colleges. Nevertheless it is doubtless wise to discuss the particular in reference to the general—to judge the part in relation to the whole. The determining whole in this case seems to be the necessary and natural relation which men and women hold to society in all its complicated life. Herein must be found the principle to which particular cases of education, and of political and social privilege must be referred. It is probable, however, that the final results will be determined not so much by abstract reasoning as by the tendency of things in society to right themselves. The present ambition of ladies to be *all* things doubtless precedes the higher and nobler desire, to be the *right* thing. The tendency to an extreme will be followed by reaction. A little experience, in colleges, professional life and politics will result in a clearer apprehension of natural relations and a gradual and satisfied acquiescence in the true order of things. Then it will be perceived that the occasions of a young lady needing a collegiate training along with young men are extremely rare, and that the attempt to supersede nature is, take it all in all, a somewhat expensive game to play.