

who served his day and generation with great zeal and efficiency, and who has bequeathed to posterity such monuments and memorials as are still found to be worthy of care and preservation. If we might hint at a fault in him, we might perhaps make bold to insinuate that the object which he would seem to have proposed to himself, mere personal success in life, was not the highest possible object, and that a more magnanimous regard to the public weal would have tended to elevate him in the estimation both of his contemporaries and of posterity. In short, we do not in the least admire his political facility, and we feel inclined to despise him, when we see him, the friend of Cromwell and of liberty, stooping to receive the degradation of knighthood at the un-knightly hands of Charles II. As might have been anticipated from the habits and methods of frugality which he so early adopted, and to which he so rigidly adhered, as well as the spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterized him throughout his entire career, he became an enormously rich man, one of the richest men in the three kingdoms, an English Rothschild or Vanderbilt of the seventeenth century. He died at Westminster, London, on the 16th December, 1687, at the not very advanced age of sixty-four, having been born at Rumsey, Hants, on the 16th May, 1623.

The family which he founded has risen to high rank, great wealth, and not a little political consequence. The present Governor-General of Canada is the fifth marquis. He is believed to possess a fair share of the talent which would appear to be hereditary in the race of Petty. He is a good speaker, and an amiable and courteous gentleman. He was a member of the present Gladstone Government, but, with his colleague, the Duke of Argyll, resigned office, having, like him, disapproved of the measures of the Government affecting the tenure and occupancy of land in Ireland. Being comparatively a young man, he will, if he be spared to attain to the allotted term of human life, see still more radical changes, and not more radical than necessary, in the agrarian laws; not only of Ireland, but also of England and Scotland. He is said to be a good, even an indulgent, landlord; and, upon the whole, we may feel safe in predicting for him a career in Canada which shall be alike acceptable to Canadians, satisfactory to his political friends, and profitable to himself.

Sir William Petty, on his death-bed, gave orders that his remains should be interred in Rumsey Parish Church, beside those of his humble parents, where his grave may still be identified by the legend carved on a flat stone, by an illiterate workman, of which the following is a copy:—

HERE LAYES
SIR WILLIAM PETTY.

T. TALLOCH, M.A.

CULTURE AND CROTCHETS.

CROTCHETS, we are gravely but vehemently told, must go. The reign of Crotchet is over, for it has had its death-blow given to it by "The Culture League of America," an organization of an amateurish type, recently founded in New York, one of whose cherished objects is the "Suppression of Crotchets," with other philanthropic designs of more or less quixotic character. The organization has issued a prospectus—or symposium, as it is called—setting forth, among other sweets, the rapturous felicity of affiliation with a Co-operative Literary Society in Manhattan, whose aim is "to extend the higher republic of taste," and to award distinction to those who will forward to the League a contribution of three half-dimes, and be enrolled in a galaxy of immortals, on the following graduated scale: "(1) The Forty, denoted thus—*; (2) The Hundred—*; (3) The Five Hundred—†; (4) The Two Thousand—‡;" and other ordinary, undistinguished, untitled, and unlettered members. To do justice to this great, and, we fear, likely-to-be-successful, rival of our own Royal Society—which, more sharply than ever, will have to look to its laurels—we quote an illustrative paragraph from its platform, and hasten to commend its aims to the raw levies in Canada, who, no doubt, are breathlessly waiting to be recruited into the ranks of this novel army, whose large and generous aim is the "intellectualization" of the masses on this continent, and upon whose banner is inscribed the exhilarating device, "Pure Politics, Social Melioration, and the suppression of Crotchets:"

"This is a spontaneous effort on the part of a body of persons to kindle into a volume which will spread over two continents an energy of intellectual life that will represent, in some fractional sort, the response of humanity in general to the appeal of the great minds of all ages."

Recovering our breath, which had gone from us as we read of this volume-kindled but fractional force, our eye lit on this other paragraph, and our mind swelled to bursting at thought of the onward march of this army, "terrible with banners," and drunk with the wine of suppressed crotchets.

"The Culture League is founded on the belief that a vast number of persons can attain to such clear views on questions of political principle and mental and moral culture, that their combined influence, when that of each has become a ponderable force, may prove an enormous factor for aiding progress."

Here you see the democratic state coach of progress in process of evolution, the seats all being on top, so that its exalted freight may imbibe "clear views on questions of political principle," and be able to do the clown feats, as the chariot rolls along, in the regions of lucidity and mental and moral gymnastics. Thimble-rigging, with the pea of the tariff, transformations in the seductive paths of political economy, together with other thrilling and exciting manifestations of party legerdemain, and political revivals attract crowds of spectators along the line of route, amid the delirious shoutings of the *claqueurs* and henchmen of the party of the Ins. Oh! shades of Socrates and Plato! look askance from the high-farce spectacle enacted in the sacred names of philosophy and political science; and thou, Burke, weep not tears over this jejune effort to divine what "appears to be the right application to literature of republican principles," impiously attempted by THE CULTURE LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Long live Culture and Crotchets! A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—With other advocates of the higher education of women, I have read with pleasure the account given by one of your contributors in THE WEEK of July 3rd of this well-known institution of learning—probably the only one in America that has any title to be ranked with Girton and Newnham in England. With the author of the article I would like to see such a college in Ontario in order that those women who desire a university training might be enabled to obtain it without being obliged to attend classes in company with male students. It is a mistake to suppose that the advocates of higher education for women all prefer co-education as a means of securing it. I doubt whether any of them do, and even "X. Y. Z." admits that co-education must be tolerated, "if women who covet higher education . . . have no other choice than to seek it in association with young men, in the colleges hitherto devoted to the rougher sex and adapted to their special aims in life as well as to the sports and relaxations suited to them." To admit so much is to give up the whole case, in so far at least as the female applicants to attend classes in University College are concerned. They are applicants not from choice but from necessity, and their friends and advocates are pressing their claims not because the privilege is all that can be desired but because it is all that there is just now any hope of securing.

In the discussion of a practical question there is nothing like being practical, and therefore I may be excused for stating once more the precise position of those female undergraduates of the Provincial University who are applying year after year for leave to attend lectures in the Provincial College. They have by the University Senate been welcomed to the university examinations. They have shown by their annually increasing numbers that they appreciate the privilege thus extended to them. The only college in the Province which adopts the university curriculum is University College, and therefore University College is the only institution in which they can receive instruction in the university course. Throughout the latter they are placed in sharp competition with male undergraduates and they are judged by the public on their relative standing in the class lists. To make matters worse for them it is a common practice for the senate to appoint as examiners in the university some of the lecturers in the college. Can a system so utterly unjust be allowed to go on? Either women should never have been allowed to come up to the university examinations or they should be allowed to attend the only lectures given on the lines of the university curriculum. The effort to accomplish the difficult task imposed on them causes an enormous strain on the faculties as well as the means of the candidates, and if "X. Y. Z." only knew the hardship inflicted by the refusal of the College Council to admit women to lecture he would probably regard the question more from a practical, and less from a theoretical, point of view.

From the opinion that admitting women to lectures in University College would tend to postpone the establishment of a real Woman's College, I utterly dissent. Those who hold this view and make it an excuse for closing the doors of University College are bound to show some ground for their belief. I point to the recent action of the Legislative Assembly in proof of the correctness of my own position. That body was asked last session by two eminent graduates of Toronto University and old students of University College, to express its wish in the matter, and by an overwhelming majority it expressly resolved that women should be admitted to University College. It was open to other members of the Assembly to move by way of amendment the expediency of establishing a separate college for women. No one did so, no one even asserted in the debate the desirability of such a solution of the difficulty. There is not, so far as I can see, any immediate chance of getting such an institution at the expense of the Province whether women are admitted to University College or not, and I firmly believe that the best way to secure its establishment is to allow women to prove by attendance at a college not specially adapted for them that there is a real need for one that is. You are well aware that one of the standing objections to the necessary expenditure is the alleged paucity of the women who desire a university training.

If "X. Y. Z." will initiate a movement for the erection, endowment, and equipment of a college for women equal in standard and teaching facilities to University College, he will meet with no opposition from those who are now pressing the claims of women to admission to the latter institution. Meanwhile he must permit others to work for the only scheme which at present appears to them practicable. The crying