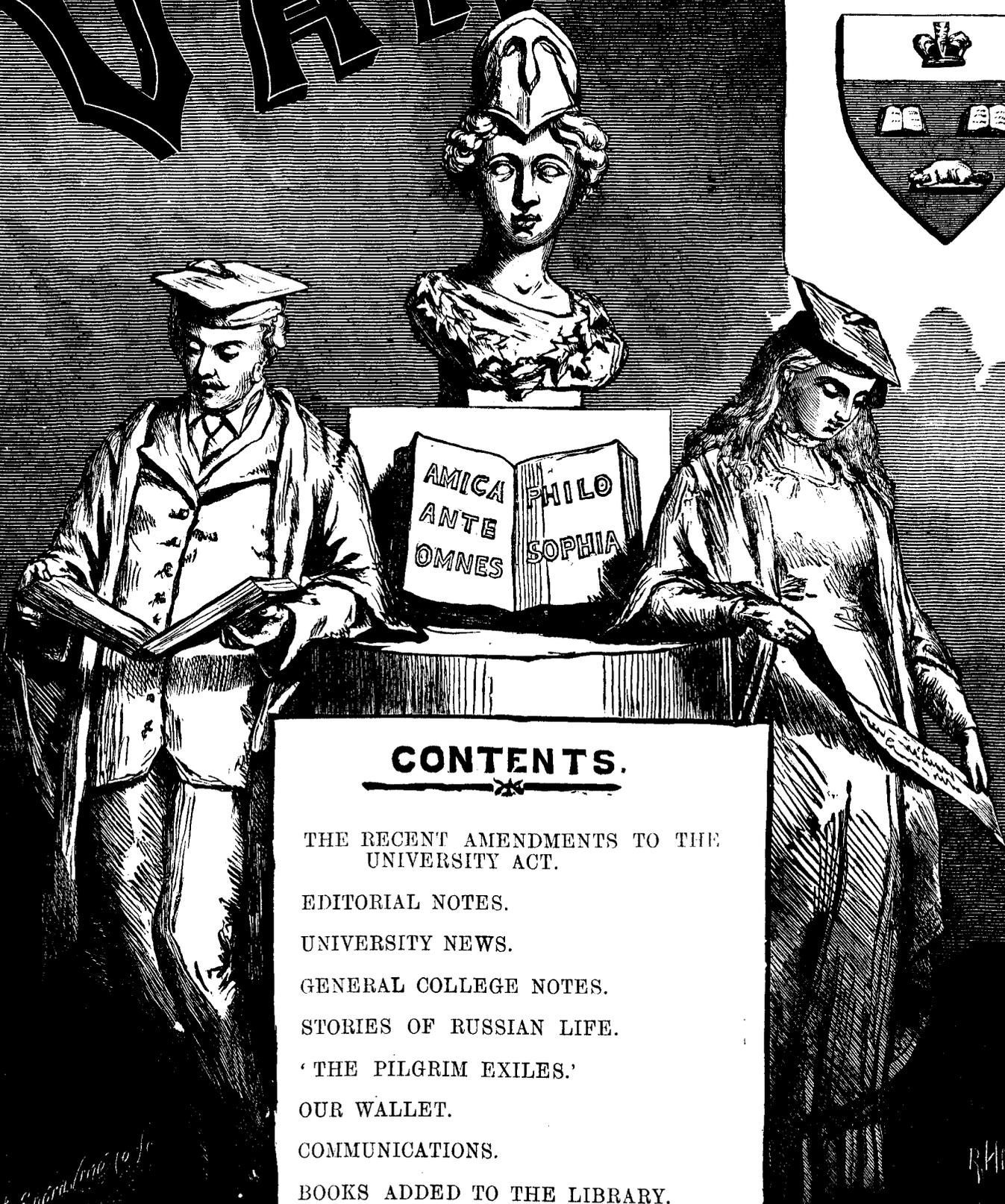


# THE UNIVERSITY



## CONTENTS.

- THE RECENT AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY ACT.
- EDITORIAL NOTES.
- UNIVERSITY NEWS.
- GENERAL COLLEGE NOTES.
- STORIES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.
- 'THE PILGRIM EXILES.'
- OUR WALLET.
- COMMUNICATIONS.
- BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

University of Toronto, April 5, 1884.

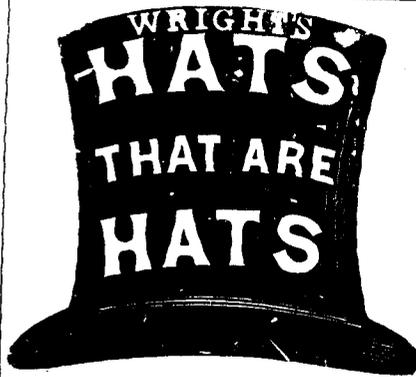
**GEO. ROGERS,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
 Fine Gents' Furnishing Goods.  
 SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.  
**DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.**  
 346 Yonge Street, Cor. Elm St.

**G. & J. MURRAY,**  
 224 YONGE STREET,  
**Importers of Study Lamps**  
 AMERICAN OILS.

**College Books! College Books!**  
 The well known College Book Store, established by Mr. James Vannevar, in 1867.  
 Especial attention given to  
*Toronto University Books,*  
*Toronto School of Science Books,*  
*Toronto School of Medicine Books,*  
*Books both New and Second Hand.*  
 Students will make a great mistake who fail to give us a call.  
**VANNEVAR & CO.,** Booksellers and Stationers,  
 440 Yonge St., Opp. Carlton St., a few doors below College Ave., Toronto.

**W M. GRAHAM,**  
**LEADING BARBER OF YONGE ST.**  
 Strict attendance to Students especially.  
 Opposite Yonge Street Fire Hall, - **485 YONGE ST.**

**ELDRIDGE STANTON,**  
 PHOTOGRAPHER,  
**134 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**  
 CABINETS, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.  
 OLD PICTURES Copied, Enlarged and Finished in Colors, Ink or Crayon.  
 Orders Filled from any Negatives made by the Firm of STANTON & VICARS.



**COLEMAN & CO.,**  
 Hatters & Furriers  
 REMOVED TO  
**71 KING ST. EAST**  
 Four doors east of  
 Leader Lane.

**J. BRUCE,**  
 ART PHOTOGRAPHER,  
 118 KING STREET WEST.  
 Guarantees the finest and most artistic work that can be produced, and allows a liberal discount to Professors and Students connected with Toronto University and other Colleges

**THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY,**  
 695 YONGE STREET.  
*All kinds of Laundry Work well and Promptly Executed.*  
**H. D. PALSER,** - - - Proprietor.  
 Parcels sent for and delivered to any part of the City.

ESTABLISHED IN TORONTO FIFTY YEARS.  
**E. DACK & SON,**  
 Manufacturers and Importers of Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes.  
**73 KING STREET WEST (South Side.)**  
 As our business extends all over Canada, we would kindly ask customers to order in advance.

**THE DOMINION BOOK STORE**  
 SUTHERLAND'S,  
**286 and 288 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**  
 Is the place to buy, sell, or exchange your books of all kinds.  
*The Great Second Hand Book Depot,*  
 286 and 288 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**JOHN BRIMER,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 210 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**I. J. COOPER,**  
 IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF  
 SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SPECIAL MAKES.  
 COLLARS AND CUFFS, GLOVES, ALL SIZES  
 SCARFS AND TIES, HALF HOSE. Latest Styles.  
 FOOT BALL, BYCICLE, TENNIS, LACROSSE, BOATING AND CAMPING JERSEY AND HOSE.  
*Special College Discounts.* 109 YONGE STREET,  
 TORONTO

# THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. IV. No. 24.

Apr. 3, 1884.

Price 10 cents.

## THE RECENT AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

The amendments which have been made during the last session of the Provincial Legislature to the Act respecting the University of Toronto, have, in some points, an importance liable to be lost sight of by all except those instrumental in their introduction and approval. We think it will not be out of place to publish in full the amending Bill as passed; it is not long, and when all the clauses are seen and read together, each can separately be considered with greater ease and intelligence. It is as follows:—

### BILL.

'AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

'Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

'1. Section 11 of the *Act respecting the University of Toronto*, chapter 210 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the words "a representative" in the seventh line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "two representatives."

'2. Section 26 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "head master," in the third line thereof, the words "and of each legally qualified assistant teacher," and after the words "high school masters," in the sixth line, the words "and to each legally qualified assistant teacher."

'3. Section 38 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided always that it shall be competent for the Senate to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, under such regulations as may be by statute in that behalf provided."

'4. The following sub-section is hereby added to section 65 of the said Act:

'(2) Convocation may meet at such times and places as may from time to time be ordered by the Executive Committee thereof, and notice of such meeting shall be given in such manner as said Executive Committee shall from time to time determine.

'5. Section 67 of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words thereof from the beginning of the section down to and inclusive of the words "meetings and" in the fourth line of the said section.

'6. Section 72 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "members present" in the second line and substituting the words "votes of members present or represented thereat in such manner as may be provided by any resolution or by-law of Convocation."

Sections 1 and 2 give high-school masters two representatives on the Senate of the University, and extend the franchise to all legally qualified assistant teachers. This clause is calculated to increase the interest of the high-school teachers of the Province in the government of the University; and it is further of importance as showing a more-general and definite recognition of the true relations existing between the schools of the Province and the Provincial University.

Section 3 is somewhat vague, but is in the main a carrying-out of the views we have ventured to express with regard to the status of our degree of LL.D. We cannot but maintain, how-

ever, that a reasonable protest can be entered against the unnecessarily hurried adoption of this most important clause, without a consultation with, or any request for the opinion of, the body most interested in its consideration. Convocation, at its last meeting, asked that the final settlement of this question should be postponed until it could be fully discussed by all concerned, and protested against the desire for hasty legislation. That protest has been quietly ignored, and the opinion of our graduates, on a matter which ought to concern them alone, is thought not worth the asking. There is little consolation to be derived from the thought that deprivation of consultation involves freedom from responsibility.

The object of the remaining sections of this amending Bill is, to give Convocation greater flexibility in its meetings and actions. Sec. 4 gives the Executive Committee (whose existence is thus recognized by Statute,) power to call meetings of Convocation. This is only a natural right claimed by the only body in a position to know of the workings of Convocation and the opinions of its members. By Sec. 5 the lapse of three months between extraordinary meetings of Convocation is rendered unnecessary. This was an absurd restriction, which could never be of any force except for the purpose of officious interference with usefulness. The amendment involved in Sec. 6 will be of interest to country members. It points to a difficulty that will not be easy of adjustment. It seems to be equally recognized that proxy-voting, pure and simple, must be carefully avoided, and that at the same time, the Country Associations must have some mode of expressing their opinions on important topics without the expense and loss of time involved in coming from a distance to meetings in Toronto. This will be one of the most serious problems to be studied and settled at the next meeting of Convocation.

On the whole, it may be safely said that the amendments of this Session have been beneficial. With a settlement of the 'fees' question, which, we are assured, will be come to next year, Convocation will be given a new lease of life and opportunities for the demonstration of an increase in vitality and usefulness.

## Editorial Notes.

The latest athletic agitation is for a Tennis club. There has been plenty of talk heretofore, but very little Tennis. Let an endeavour be made to reverse this state of things.

Amongst the numerous letters we publish this week is one on the recent Literary Society elections, signed 'Outsider.' We glad to give Messrs. Brown and Little all credit for the way in which they performed their muscular task on that evening, and believe that they filled their posts as the society's policemen without party fear or favor.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the nominations of Messrs. Coyne and Kingsford for the present vacancies in the Senate of the University. Both are men who have done much

for Convocation, and the graduates could have no more active or enthusiastic representatives in the body where their voices should be heard. We think the time has come when the elective members of the Senate should be only such men as have shown that their interests and wishes are identical with those of the graduates as a whole, whose representatives they are supposed to be.

We have two further communications from Messrs. Houston and Stevenson on the subject of co-education, not unreasonable in tone or intention. They are an attack, not so much upon us as upon one of our correspondents. For this reason, and from the fact that our views on those points that touch upon the controversial, have been already given, we do not feel so directly called upon for a lengthy reply. These two letters, though milder in tone than some former ones we have received, occasionally show the cloven hoof. Thus, we believe the position of Mr. Houston, 'that University College is the property of the State, and that if a parent wishes his daughter to enjoy in it educational opportunities which are open to his neighbor's son, his request cannot long be gainsaid,' rests upon a quibble whose fallacy we have before attempted to expose. And we cannot allow Mr. Stevenson's utterance to the effect that 'the experience of Drs. White and Fairchild and others is worth everything; the opinion of Drs. Eliot and Wilson is worth nothing,' to pass, without remarking that our opinion with regard to the value of the experience of the presidents and faculties of Colleges and Universities in this matter, is well known, and is not refuted by any gratuitous assertion to the contrary.

We have heard very little of late about the University club. It was understood some months ago that the committee was to canvass graduates with the idea of finding out to what extent the scheme would be supported. The result of their enquiry (if even made) we are unable to state. The committee may have lost heart, or the support may not have been what was expected. Either alternative reflects discreditably on the graduates of Toronto University. If two fatal mistakes had not been made at the initial meeting it is our belief that the club would now be a *fait accompli*. These mistakes were: First, too lofty an idea was entertained of what the commencement of the club should be; second, an unfortunate attempt was made to exclude the graduates of other Universities. If the energy of the committee is not entirely dissipated, let it be directed, as our correspondent B. A. suggests, to a *small beginning*. Let us have a starting-odint in a reading and smoking room in a convenient situation. The expense will be trifling, the support surely forthcoming and the wedge can then be inserted in the only proper way—thin end foremost.

We cannot help regarding the theological reference of our correspondent on the subject of Moral Evil as most unfortunate. That it is equally unnecessary will be obvious to anyone who has made a study of the questions of 'Necessity' and 'Freewill' with their cognate problems. Who have 'no native energy of the mind for doing actions independent of their desirability.' On this sentence by 'Free-lance' turns the whole discussion. Let it be debated as it stands, if debated at all; it is quite capable of being argued from a secular standpoint, and the argument of 'Two-edged Lance' simply solves the question by begging it. The *truth* of the statements contained in the letter are not for a moment called in question, we only desire to insist that if the writer wishes to enter into a purely metaphysical controversy he must avoid introducing anything in the nature of a *deus ex machina* to extricate him from his difficulties. While writing of this subject we would desire to correct what Free-lance what would probably himself regard as an error of expression. The first article on the subject has these sentences, 'Motives come into consciousness independent of will. . . . Hence our cause of action is determined by forces acting independent of our will.' This use of the word motive

is apt to give a false idea. Motive and volition are so nearly allied that they cannot be thus dissevered. They are simply different sides of the same fact. Motive, in the strict scientific use of the word, is the whole of the antecedent state of mind from which an action flows. 'Free-lance' applies the word as it is popularly used, to express the factors which produce this state. With this exception—a merely technical one—we thoroughly agree both with his argument and conclusions.

## University News.

### THE SENATE ELECTIONS.

The following are the signatures to the nomination papers of Messrs. J. H. COYNE, B.A., and R. E. KINGSFORD, M.A., LL.B. :—

MR. COYNE :—John Millar, B.A., A. F. Ames, B.A., N. Quance, B.A., W. G. Shepherd, B.A., Jas. M. Glenn, LL.B., W. B. Moberly, LL.B., Jas. Stanton, B.A., J. H. Long, M.A., LL.B., St. Thomas. W. P. R. Street, LL.B., Albert O. Jeffery, LL.B., Jno. Taylor, M.A., Richard Bayley, B.A., W. R. Meredith, LL.B., T. Macbeth, B.A., Chas. T. Glass, B.A., A. Greenlees, B.A., V. Cronyn, LL.B., F. Betts, B.A., E. R. Cameron, M.A., E. T. Essery, LL.B., London.

MR. KINGSFORD :—Jno. A. Patterson, M.A., H. T. Beck, M.A., W. Macdonald, M.A., Wm. Davidson, B.A., D. A. O'Sullivan, M.A., C. R. W. Biggar, M.A., Edmund Bristol, B.A., W. H. Blake, B.A., William F. W. Creelman, B.A., W. F. Maclean, B.A., Toronto.

### MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Mathematical and Physical Society of Toronto University held their last meeting of this academic year on Tuesday evening. It was decided that in the future the Society would meet once in two weeks, instead of once in three weeks.

The following officers were elected for next year: Pres., Prof. G. Galbraith, M.A.; Vice.-Pres., Mr. A. C. MacKay; Sec.-Treas., Mr. I. E. Martin; Cor. Sec., Mr. Alliston; Councillors, Mr. J. H. McGeary (Registrar), Mr. L. H. Bowerman, Mr. O. McKay, Mr. J. C. Stewart, Mr. Gordon.

### UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the University Cricket Club was held on Tuesday in Moss Hall, a large number of undergraduates being present. The meeting was held earlier than usual this year in order to choose a committee to put the ground in order as soon as possible, and give the team an opportunity of practising together before any matches are played. The following officers were proposed and elected: President, Dr. Wilson; 1st Vice-Pres., Prof. Hutton; 2nd Vice-Pres., Prof. Pike; Captain, W. W. Vickers; Sec.-Treas., G. Mickle; Committee, W. F. W. Creelman, B.A., E. S. Wible, F. H. Sykes, J. Edgar, F. B. Hodgins, J. Hughes. Matches with the following Clubs were proposed: Trinity University, East Torontos, T. C. S., Port Hope, U.C.C., Torontos.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The annual business meeting of the above, was held in Moss Hall, on Monday, 17th inst, the president in the chair. The large attendance present showed the interest taken in the movement by the students. On a ballot being taken the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, Mr. H. J. Hamilton; Vice-President, A. D. Crooks; Sec.-Treas., Mr. A. H. O'Brien; Committee, 4th year, Mr. R. J. Duff; 3rd year, Mr. C. R. Owen; 2nd year, Mr. F. B. Hodgins. Dr. Wilson was unanimously elected honorary President.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Although the weather was most unfavorable there was a good attendance at the Wednesday afternoon meeting this week, and those present found it very enjoyable. A special feature was the shortness of the addresses, and more praying and singing. The meeting opened with the 53rd hymn, which was followed by the reading of the cvii. Psalm, then prayer, then another hymn, the 95th. Mr. Metcalf then gave a short address on the subject of

'Faith,' basing his remarks on Romans i. 16: Paul was not ashamed of the Gospel, therefore he preached it, and that was the secret of his wonderful power. The Gospel is the 'power of God unto salvation,' but only in a certain way, 'by faith unto faith;' faith in the speaker, faith in the hearer, the great obstacle to the power of the Gospel was not sin but lack of faith.

The meeting now being open, the 37th hymn was sung, and after prayer by the members, Mr. W. P. McKenzie spoke briefly on the faults and shortcomings of the Association, the opportunities neglected, and insisted on the need of more faithful work in the future.

Mr. Owen followed. He spoke of one lesson to be learned from the Salvation Army, their intense faith. They always expect an answer to their prayers, and if our work is to be successful among our fellow students we must have the same.

Mr. G. Sale made a few remarks on the words 'not ashamed;' the effect of the number of Christ's followers there on the rest of the College would be very great if we were really 'not ashamed,' and said so. The meeting closed with a hymn and prayer by the leader.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The following is the report of the Secretary of Committee:—

*To the President and Members of University College Literary and Scientific Society.*

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee have much pleasure in presenting their annual report for this the 29th year of the Society's existence, a year which they think on the whole you are to be congratulated upon, as being the most successful in the history of the Society. There have been 21 meetings held; of these 10 were open, and 6 were ordinary, the remainder being made up by 4 public debates and the Conversazione. Early in the year a warm, though rather one-sided discussion arose as to the abatement of the interest taken in the Society's proceedings; whether, as the majority of the writers and speakers affirmed, the Society was declining or no does not at present affect you; but there is no doubt that shortly after this fresh vigor was infused into the members, the practical result of which was that change made in the constitution declaring that the remainder of the Society's meetings should be of the style termed "open": a change which in the opinion of your Committee has been most beneficial to the welfare of the Society; for all the meetings held this term have been well attended, and the debates have never failed to be spirited and interesting. If you compare the following figures on the average attendance, you will easily see that the Society, in this particular at least, has not lost ground: The average attendance for 1879-1880 was 57, for '80-'81 it was 50, for '81-'82 66, for '82-'83 54, and for the present year '83-'84 it is 60.

The number of readings delivered during the year was 26, a lamentable falling off when compared with 53 in '81-'82, and in '82-'83. Your Committee think that it would be advisable to warmly encourage both this branch of literary training as well as that of essay writing, these subjects undoubtedly having been of late neglected.

The Public Debates and annual Conversazione were without exception highly successful; in the case of the last-named entertainment, owing to the kind generosity on the part of the the College professors, the finance committee were enabled to report a surplus without encroaching on the Society's funds. Proposed changes to the constitution have been many and varied, and some of the most vigorous speeches have been made on those occasions when they have been brought up for consideration; the more important of the amendments which were passed are as follows: that one already referred to, changing the character of the ordinary meetings of the Society; that of Mr. McKenzie, which is at present under the charge of a special committee, to be brought up for discussion in a more settled and tangible form next fall; and finally the one whose usefulness you are about to test at this evening's elections.

The Society has lost through death two of its members, J. W. Rattray, B. A., and Mr. E. N. Hughes, the former a University gold-medallist, and one who, when pursuing his course here, always took the greatest interest in the Society's proceedings; the latter, personally known to nearly all present, was still an undergraduate at the University; the memory of his life and friendship will dwell in the hearts of his fellow-students as a far more fitting testimonial to his worth than anything further that could be said here.

Your committee, in concluding, express their heartiest wishes for the continued welfare of this your Society, and hope that it will be in the future, as it has been in the past, an institution of which both the graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University may be justly proud.

#### REPORT OF THE ESSAY COMMITTEE.

The Committee are of opinion that the best essay is that entitled 'Morning' by 'Nemo.' The writer has chosen a subject at once more hackneyed (and therefore, when successfully treated, admitting of more originality) and also more perennial in its charm. He has written not of books or anything to be learnt from books, not yet even of men, but Nature, older than either, yet ever younger and stronger in the appeal of her beauty: and he has so handled his theme as to stir echoes of the spirit of America's most graceful and poetic nature, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Of the other essays they are of opinion that 'Shelley,' by 'Free Lance,' and 'Heinrich Heine,' by 'Loyal,' stand as nearly as possible on an equality, the first maintaining a more even level of excellence throughout, though isolated passages in the 'Heine' will compare favorably. They recognize in the essay on Shelley a careful and judicial study of the subject, combined with a delicate literary taste, which is apparent everywhere, but especially in the choice of passages for quotation. The author of 'Heine' shows more philosophical power and deeper sense of the mystery and the contradictions of the human soul, but his power of expression is less developed and his quotations by no means as happy.

The essay on 'Democracy' has the merit of a good style, and thoughtful and temperate statement: but the problems with which it deals are handled in a manner too abstract and with inadequate illustrations, especially in relation to contemporary history. The complexity of things—above all of things political—and inevitable balance of loss and gain in all human institutions, is not sufficiently worked out.

#### QUICQUID AGUNT.

The House Committee of the Literary Society have arranged for the sale of the Reading Room Periodicals, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10.30 a.m.

The following privates of 'K' Company, having passed the necessary examination, are granted sergeants' certificates: J. A. Creasor, H. J. Hamilton, E. Johnston, M. S. Mercer, B. B. Thompson. Privates Crooks and Stern were granted corporals' certificates. Battalion drill commences again next Wednesday. Let there be a good turn-out.

#### General College Notes.

Amherst College Gymnasium cost \$65,000.

Lectures on cooking are given at the University of Minnesota.

Princeton has a machine in their gymnasium for practising the 'drop kick.'

We congratulate McGill on her gift of \$50,000 from the Hon. Donald Smith.

The 'Adelphi' of Terence is to be performed in Latin this spring by the students of Princeton.—*Ex.*

Rutger's College is to have a trainer in athletics, who will oversee the physical exercises of the students in the gymnasium.

Oliver Dyer, Jr., of Yale College, died from the effects of a blow received by a fall, while sparring in a recent exhibition.

The College of the city of New York has a Glee Club in active operation, and is talking of organizing a tug-of-war team.

At Amherst a student's excellence in the gymnasium counts just as much for him in his record as excellence in any study.

Of 303 colleges in the United States, 155 use the Roman, 114 the English, and 34 the Continental pronunciation of Latin.—*Ex.*

The first tragedy ever written in America was from the pen of a Harvard student, and was first played by the students of that University.—*Ex.*

Dr. Haanel, of Victoria University, has made a wonderful discovery in blow-pipe analysis. Instead of dirty charcoal, plaster of Paris tablets are used in the work of assaying.

Prof. R. C. Jebb, the distinguished Oxford scholar, will deliver the oration before the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, next commencement.—*Herald-Crimson.*

During the seven years that the Rugby game has been played, Harvard has never put the ball over Yale's cross-bar, and Princeton has only touched the ball behind Yale's goal once and secured one goal from the field.—*College Journal*.

Of eight of the principal colleges, the only one advocating a protective tariff is University of Pennsylvania. At Williams the free trade theory is taught, likewise at Yale, Harvard and Amherst. Princeton is in an undecided state as to which side to uphold. At Columbia, in the school of political science, all instruction has a leaning to free trade.—*Ex.*

### STORIES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

We have read with great interest and no little sadness two sketches by the great Russian novelist, Tourgenév, entitled 'Mumn' and 'The Diary of a Superfluous Man.' The translator, himself a Russian, tells us in his preface that he regards these two stories as 'representing the essential thoughts of the great author,' in fact as embodying the lessons which the greatest of Russian novelists has to teach the world of to-day.

The first of the above stories sets forth the author's sentiments with regard to serfdom in Russia. Tourgenév's object has long since been attained in the abolition of slavery by the Czar, and with that single act our author seems to have considered his mission on behalf of the serf class as accomplished, for after the emancipation he entirely abandoned the province of low life in his writings and confined himself to the higher social grades. The motive of 'Mumn' is very simple; it merely represents the unconditional obedience of the serfs to the capricious and sometimes inhuman commands of the serf-owner. Garassun, the hero, is a huge semi-savage deaf mute, a sort of watchman in the household of his mistress in Moscow, who had for some time been regarding one of the maid-servants with the eyes of affection, and is preparing to ask permission to marry her, when the mandate of the mistress of the house goes forth that the girl is to be married to a contemptible drundard of a fellow-servant, and this because in a quasi-benevolent mood my lady hopes that the drunkard may be reclaimed by the match. The wretched girl, dreading the fury of her almost barbarian lover on learning of the betrothal, contrives before news reaches him to disgust him by feigning drunkenness, a vice for which he had a rooted abhorrence. He sees her marriage and subsequent removal into the country with bitter resignation, and has almost succeeded in filling again the blank in his life by an intelligent and affectionate dog, when his mistress, having one night in a wakeful moment heard the barking of the dog, orders the object of his new devotion to be made away with. On hearing of the order he promises to carry it out himself, and after all imaginable pangs of separation, he drowns his pet. The story concludes with the statement, that henceforward, 'he never paid any attention to women, and kept no dog.' The whole pathos of the tale lies in the unquestioning submission of the gigantic serf to the caprice of his weak and querulous mistress. The character of Garassun is powerfully drawn; with the very rudimentary intelligence which would be appropriate to a deaf-mute of his low social standing, he possesses almost brutal ferociousness, strong instincts of affection and a high-minded contempt for drunkenness. These are his sole mental or moral qualities, for his obedience to his mistress's behests is a purely unreasoning and mechanical habit. For such a character we can feel no love, no admiration, only a kind of pity; even our sympathy for his hard lot is strictly speaking indignation against the system which could inflict such tyrannies upon a man and keep him sunk in such debased animalism. The other characters are more or less shadowy and all alike base and contemptible.

The tale is admirably told and the chief person admirably portrayed, but apart from its æsthetic merits, the story can have no moral influence upon us; even the contempt of Garassun for drunkenness, the only moral quality he possesses, is too much akin to the feeling of superiority which a mastiff may be supposed to feel for an over-fed pug.

'The Diary of a Superfluous Man' gives the obverse of Tourgenév's teaching, the worthlessness of the nobility. This is a wonderful psychological study of a weak, selfish and querulous scion of the nobility, an eminently 'superfluous man.' At the age of 30, the hero, in a dying condition, with no more than a fortnight of life before him, determines to write a diary of his life, merely to amuse himself and divert his life-wearied mind from the monotony of a sick-room. He has time only to relate an episode in his life, the history of a vain love, the strongest emotion he ever experienced; and even this love was a selfish and

ignoble passion, which only led to mortification and self-reproach. No summary of the narrative can be satisfactory; the details of exaggerated self-importance and arrogance, and no less selfish timidity, must be all taken in for a complete appreciation of the sketch. As a study of character it is almost perfect, and petty as the whole affair is, it nevertheless compels interest from the perfect art of its narrative and the vivid impersonation of the hero. And yet when we have laid it down, are we sorry for the unhappy denouement? We may indeed pity the poor weak egotist, but it is with a pity that is akin to scorn, and not to love. He deserved all his sufferings; in his own words, 'Am I not a superfluous man? What a miserable role of a fifth wheel to the wagon have I not played here!' And again, 'Oh, if I could only pass my mind on all my memories, as I pass my eye on all objects around me! I know that all those memories are cheerless and insignificant, but I have no others. It is all blank. "A gaping hollow," as Liza said.'

In this character, again, Tourgenév is striking at a social curse, the pride of the Russian nobility. The less wealthy of them, while debarred from rising to usefulness in diplomatic or military careers, consider themselves far too superior to engage in the bourgeois trades and professions, and thus fill no place in the national life. They are a superfluous class, a fungus upon the tree of society, not only a useless burden and disfigurement, but an indication also of the internal rottenness and corruption.

This is certainly a melancholy burden to deliver to the world, a society whose leading principles are false, composed of individuals whose distinguishing characteristics are selfishness and incapacity. No wonder that the book left upon us an impression of sadness. If Russia, to whom some people have pointed as a new centre of moral and intellectual health, is to be judged by these pictures of Russian life drawn by a Russian, what can be her future? The nobility, who are Russian no less than the peasants, are represented as false and luxuriously selfish, two vices symptomatic of decadence; the peasants, as far as we can judge of them from 'Mumn,' are slothful and cunning. Never yet have the Slavonic race done anything for the cause of civilization, nor does there seem to be any prospect of great advance on their part in the future.

Another question arises, the question as to Tourgenév's merits as a novelist. No one can deny him merits of style; nor is any writer superior to him at the present day in the power of psychological analysis. In short, in all technical, æsthetic, and intellectual qualifications he excels; but a great novelist must be more than this. No author can be 'an idle singer of an empty day,' he is a teacher of some lessons, and the more important the lesson, the greater will be the teacher. Now Tourgenév's teaching is in no way commensurate with his great technical gifts; he is not a great teacher. And he is not a great teacher because his teaching is negative; he holds up vice and weakness to scorn, he has nothing to do with goodness and virtue. It is a platitude to say that examples of good are more powerful as incentives than examples of evil as deterrents. No doubt the Satirist is a moralist, but besides his necessary inferiority to the creator of bright and shining examples, his range also is limited by the very infinite variety of vice. For the faults of one age are impossible and incomprehensible to the next, but virtue is always the same for all ages and places. Hence Juvenal owes the attention paid to him in modern times, not to his lottly morality and virtuous rage, but merely, to the fact that he presents us with a singularly complete picture of the domestic and social life of the Romans at the period of their highest civilization. On the other hand the Socrates of the Symposium and Apology is a moral force in the world to-day, and exerts an influence over students of Plato, which Plato himself often fails to exert. Tried then, by this standard, Tourgenév is found wanting. Like Dickens, he attacked the oppression and social tyranny which weighed on the lower classes; like Thackeray, he unsparingly lashed the pettinesses and vices of the upper classes. But, both Dickens and Thackeray knew how to depict worth and moral stability wherever they found them, in upper, lower, or middle class; and herein lies the Russian's inferiority to them as a historian of life: he has examples of evil, but no examples of good.

### 'THE PILGRIM EXILES.'

The story of the Puritan Pilgrims, that little self-exiled band who came over the sea in the *Mayflower* to worship God and found a nation, cannot but be one of intense interest to all thoughtful readers. This event, fraught as it is with so great consequences

in the world's future history, has often been made the subject of picture and of poem. There is not probably a better representation of any circumstance in connection with the memorable exiles than the beautiful picture now on exhibition in the window of the art store of Messrs. Laird and Roberts, on King-street West, in this city. It is a large engraving on steel from a painting by Mr. G. H. Broughton, a somewhat celebrated English artist.

This much-enduring but resolute little company of colonists, it will be remembered, suffered many hardships during the first few years of their settlement. Their crops failed, several of their number died, and the remainder, suffering from the cold of a New England winter and threatened with disease and famine, began to look with longing eyes for spring and the provision ship which their friends in their old home across the sea had promised to send them. Here it is where our artist finds the pilgrims. The foreground of his work presents a gloomy sky and dreary sail-less expanse of ocean, and so powerfully has this been drawn that the absorbed beholder can almost hear the low and mournful murmur of the sea as slowly, wave after wave, it breaks upon the desolate and melancholy shore. At some short distance from the water, upon a slight elevation, are three of the exiles, two of them standing, one sitting, and all three gazing out eastward over the dreary waste, beyond which lies all that is dear to them except conscience and liberty. One of the figures is that of a young man, tall, well-formed, erect and strong in the strength of early manhood. His young wife stands beside him, leaning her head trustfully upon his shoulder. The other woman is sitting on a bank a few steps distant. The graceful and tender beauty of the two women transcends mere verbal description. The expression of all three faces is perfect. We can only wonder that anything so purely spiritual, so subtly ideal, could be caught and to some extent realized for us by the artist. High intellectuality and intense moral earnestness speak to us in every feature. Here also appears in full measure the sincerity and courage which led them to leave the green fields and happy homes of old England and 'come into the wilderness for the sake of an idea,' as one of their descendants has so aptly expressed it. All honor to them! The inspiration of their deed shall go down through all the ages. They are the heralds to the world of a new era—the glorious era of freedom of thought and equal liberties for all men. Well does old Master Cotton Mather say of them, 'God hath sifted three kingdoms to find the seed for this planting.' Nor do they falter in their noble purpose now in the days of distress and misfortune. Their heroic fortitude sustains them till—that fortitude which made the barren rock of Plymouth 'the corner stone of a nation.' The slight despondency which appears in their faces betokens not the weakness of a coward yielding to adversity but the strength of a hero struggling against it. Every feature shows that they can endure starvation but not dishonor. They may yield to death, but to human tyranny,—never! It was fitting that they, and such as they, should be the ancestors of that race of heroes who signed the Declaration of Independence, and drove the tyrant and his mercenary ally from a free America.

Such are some of the thoughts which Mr. Broughton's picture suggests, but it must be seen to be appreciated; and once rightly seen it cannot soon be forgotten.

A. STEVENSON.

## Our Wallet.

A large audience assembled at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a few days ago to hear Mr. Oscar Wilde's lecture on his impressions of America. Mr. Wilde (who has discarded knee breeches and resumed the prosaic trowsers) said that the Americans are the noisiest people in the world, whose national occupation is catching trains. Pennsylvania, with its rocky gorges and woodland scenery, reminded him of Switzerland; the prairie of a piece of brown blotting paper. Everything is twice as large as it should be; everywhere is twice as far as it should be. He visited Leadville, the chief characteristic of whose inhabitants is the constant use of the revolver. He lectured to them upon "Benvenuto Cellini, his Life and Works," and was reproved by his hearers for not having brought that artist with him. The explanation that he had been dead for some little time elicited the inquiry, "Who shot him?" Among the more elderly

inhabitants of the South he found a melancholy tendency to date every event of importance by the late war. "How beautiful the moon is to-night!" he once remarked to a gentleman who was standing next to him. "Yes," was the reply, "but you should have seen it before the war." So infinitesimal did he find the knowledge and appreciation of art west of the Rocky Mountains that an art patron—one who in his day had been a miner—actually sued the railroad company for damages because the plaster cast of Venus of Milo, which he had imported from Paris, had been delivered minus the arms! And, what was more surprising still, he gained his case and the damages.

\* \*

### IT WAS THE SPELLING.

*From the Detroit Free Press.*

Not long ago a citizen of Michigan avenue had a small house to rent, and he got a paint brush and shingle and hung out a sign reading, "To Wrent." Everybody who passed by had a smile at the orthography, but it was three or four days before the owner ventured to ask of a butcher:

"Say, what on earth makes everybody grin at the sign?"

"Why, it's the spelling that gets 'em."

It was explained that the word "wrent" was not exactly in accordance with Webster's latest and the speller went away mumbling, "Well, if they are so very particular about it, I can change it."

And he did. Within two hours there was a new sign reading "Two Let."

\* \*

A maiden lady of Kentucky has just completed a quilt containing thirty pieces, upon which she had been working for 15,480 years. That looks wrong, but it corresponds with our memorandum.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

\* \*

### PRESENCE OF MIND

A lady stepped into the sanctum this morning and said sweetly;

"Will you be kind enough to let me look at the *Christian at Work?*"

The horse editor blushed a little, but had the presence of mind to say:

"Certainly, madam; what can I do for you?"—*Philadelphia Call.*

## Communications.

### THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

*To the Editor of the 'Varsity.*

SIR,—The proposal to found a University Club is not the least pleasing among the many evidences of increased interest in the College and the University on the part of their children. If such an institution can be successfully maintained, it will be a source of continual enjoyment to our graduates, and a centre whence may proceed organization calculated materially to benefit their common mother.

Those acquainted with the workings of clubs are well aware of the serious financial difficulties with which they are so frequently beset. The financial question is the principal one that we shall have to contend with; and with a view to overcome it I suggest that the club be made a nucleus around which may cluster various other University organizations, the scheme that I have in mind being somewhat as follows:

The beginning of the enterprise to be modest, that if failure occur much money will not be lost; and in this connection the establishment of a steward's, department or at all events a dining room, to be delayed until we are sure of our ground. The rooms to be three or four in number, and situate not far from the corner of King and Yonge streets, though not necessarily on either of those streets. The 'Varsity and Clerk of Convocation to have

offices in the suite of rooms, and to contribute something to the rent. The Executive Committee of Convocation, and Convocation itself also, to have their places of meeting in the Club, and to contribute to the rent. Such other University organizations as may find it convenient to assemble 'down town' to meet there, and contribute to the general expense.

My notion of the Club at its inception is thus merely a set of reading, smoking and assembly rooms, and I believe it would be safe thus to try the experiment.

Nov. 19th, 1883.

Yours truly,

B. A.

### CO-EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the VARSITY.

In Mr. McGillivray's answer to my letter of last week he assumes that the advocates of the admission of women to University College are pursuing a course calculated to lessen the chances of getting a separate institution for the instruction of female undergraduates in the subjects of the University curriculum, and asks why they do not petition the Legislature for such an institution. Speaking for myself I reply:

1. That there is not the slightest ground for hoping that the Legislature of this Province will ever vote the money necessary to provide a college which will afford the same means of training for women as University College does for men. While I agree with the member of the Government who said this question should not be settled on the ground of economy alone, I am quite confident that this view of the matter will never weigh very strongly with members of the Legislative Assembly in general.

2. If a separate college were provided for women, its students would be taught either by the professors of University College, or by professors appointed specially for the purpose. If the latter, where are the funds to come from? If the former, how are the already overworked members of University College staff to duplicate all the tuition they now give? Dr. Wilson is now bearing a burden which ought to be shared with at least two other professors, and it would be utterly unreasonable to ask him to double his work for any purpose whatever.

3. If women were provided with a University College annexe what would be the result? There is such an annexe at Harvard, and while it is not perfectly satisfactory to the students, some of the teachers are said to regard the arrangement as a needless waste of professorial power. In University College, London, women were at first admitted to lectures delivered for their especial benefit, but the professors of their own accord concluded to do away with so burdensome an arrangement, and now all the classes may be—most of them are—attended by men and women at the same time. What reason is there for supposing that the result would be different here?

4. I regret to learn that there are so many as four undergraduates of the University who would not attend the College lectures. But even if it could be shown—and that is impossible—that the opening of University College doors to women will be the means of delaying the establishment of an institution of similar character for their special benefit, the claims of those who wish to attend lectures at once can be no longer ignored. This is the deliberate opinion of the Legislature, and any other would be manifestly unjust to those on whom the law imposes no disability. It must be borne in mind that University College is the property of the State, and that if a parent wishes his daughter to enjoy in it educational opportunities which are open to his neighbor's son, his request cannot be long gainsaid.

5. We all want more money for the University and College. Suppose our income doubled by the munificence of the Legislature; to what use should we put it? In other words, what is just now the most pressing want of University College? I believe it to be a large increase in the teaching staff, better equipped laboratories, and a more complete library, rather than a separate institution for women. I do not expect to see our endowment increased to such an extent that we will ever have a dollar to spare for any such purpose, and if Mr. McGillivray has any well-founded hopes in that direction he must have access to sources of information that are not open to the general public.

On the question of testimony I would like to say a few words. Mr. McGillivray is not treating us fairly in referring to Dr. Grant's action in connection with the Kingston Women's Medical College. Many persons are quite tolerant of co-education in literary, scientific, and philosophical subjects, who would not approve of co-education in medicine, and nothing is to be gained, in

the interests of truth, by ignoring this fact. I may point out, however, that in Michigan University, where co-education has been practised in Arts, Law, Medicine and Dentistry for many years, the staff are unanimous in their emphatic declaration that it has worked well. I have before me at this writing the following testimonial dated 4th February, 1882, and signed by Acting President Frieze and 26 professors, including the heads of all the faculties:

'By an act of the Honorable the Board of Regents of the University, adopted at the session of January, 1870, all departments of the institution were thrown open to women on the same terms as to students of the other sex. Since this resolution of the Board was adopted there has been an annual average attendance of about a hundred women, chiefly in the literary and medical departments; though a small number have been matriculated from year to year in the schools of Law, of Pharmacy, and of Dentistry. Although there had been much and strenuous opposition to the admission of women, both in the University and among friends outside, chiefly on the ground that it was a new thing, and that the results could not be clearly foreseen, the effect of the experiment has been to remove all doubt and prejudice previously existing in these faculties as to the wisdom, feasibility, and justice of the measure; and no one here, so far as the facts have come to the knowledge of the undersigned, would desire to see any steps taken towards undoing what has been done. The lady students have proved themselves thoroughly competent to maintain a standing fully equal to that of all other students in every department and in every branch of study. Any misgiving which may have existed as to the moral influence of the presence of women mingling in halls and lecture rooms with men, has been entirely removed by the actual result. If, indeed, any influence at all has been exerted, it must be regarded rather as salutary than otherwise. As to the effect of the movement on the educational advancement of women, and the greater social good which it has enabled them to accomplish, we think there can be no difference of opinion. It will be admitted without contradiction that the lady graduates of this University are at this moment unsurpassed as teachers and professors in the High schools, female academies, and colleges east and west.'

Amongst the names to this document I find that of Chief Justice Cooley, of the State of Michigan, a jurist of continental reputation and the author of a work on constitutional law which is frequently referred to in our own Superior Courts. I must be permitted to attach far greater importance to such a testimonial as this than to mere expressions of opinion from gentlemen, however eminent, who do not speak from actual experience. Mr. McGillivray is welcome to include the subscribers to it amongst the 'few others' of whom he speaks, but he cannot class amongst 'minor institutions' a university better equipped, more amply endowed, and more largely attended than our own.

Toronto, March 31.

WM. HOUSTON.

### CO-EDUCATION ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of the VARSITY.

It is unfortunately a fact that as soon as any great social or moral reform has been accomplished, there is never wanting a class of persons—who were never heard from before on the matter—to rise up and say that what has been done might have been better done, if only in some other way. They eagerly profess to agree with the main principle involved in the reform, and declare that they themselves also are reformers. Perhaps they are, but who would have thought it? Now, those advocates of the higher education of women who succeeded in obtaining the passage of the recent resolution, have shown the sincerity of their professions by the efforts which they made to have the reform accomplished. But this has no sooner been done than Mr. John McGillivray asks them why they did not "petition the Legislature for a separate institution, instead of clamoring, etc." I shall be most happy to answer Mr. McGillivray's question. They had the assurance of the Minister of Education, and of several prominent members of the Ministerialists and of the Opposition, that in the present circumstances any such petition would receive very little support. And this for two reasons: 1st. Because it is well known that application is soon to be made for a large additional endowment for the University; 2nd. Because the Government that does not feel strong enough to risk erecting Parliament Buildings, which every one feels to be necessary, would be very unlikely to undertake the erection of a University annex of which many doubt the necessity.

Now, let me in my turn ask Mr. McGillivray, if he is in sincerity an advocate of the higher education of women, why did not he, and those who think like him, make some little effort to secure the means for its attainment, rather than content himself with the easier task of finding fault with those who, after careful deliberation, adopted the only plan which seemed practicable, and carried it through to a successful completion? Professor Young, in that famous letter of his which was read before the Legislature, administered an indirect

but severe rebuke to those who opposed co-education "without moving a finger in the direction of obtaining separate college instruction for young ladies."

Mere talk is cheap; the world will never be reformed by talking about it. If the opponents of co-education would have us believe in their sincerity, let them leave off talking and go to doing. If they do not like the present state of affairs they have the same liberty to petition the Legislature to change it that others had to petition them to produce it. Meantime a measure of justice has been secured to those who had thus far been deprived of it, and who would probably be deprived of it for a long time to come, if their dependence had been on their professed friends of the objecting persuasion.

It is in vain for Mr. McGillivray to attempt to make out that injustice has been done by this step to young women who do not wish to attend University College. For they need not attend if they do not wish to do so; there is no compulsion in the matter. Let them ask their friends to obtain an annex for them if they can. They cannot expect the Legislature to act on the question until it is brought before them. The recent action of our legislators was in response to an appeal for relief from what was then an undoubted present injustice. This does not preclude them from considering any other case of injustice, real or imaginary, that may be brought before them. As for the four ladies whom Mr. McGillivray speaks of, I do not doubt their sincerity. Yet, I know women, and men, too, who would be University graduates if it were not for some reason or other. In general their reasons are similar to those which prevented a certain gentleman from entering the army, 'an it were not for these vile guns I myself would be a soldier.'

With a placidity which breathes of innocence and delightful simplicity, Mr. McGillivray proceeds to 'cut away' as worthless the evidence of 'Drs. White and Fairchild, and a few others.' At the same time with a dutiful submissiveness worthy of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages, he accepts without questioning the unsupported assertions of Drs. Elliott and Wilson. Mr. McGillivray tells us that Dr. Wilson says that President White has been absent for long periods from his College. Very well, what of that? One would think he would still know much more of what is going on in Cornell than Drs. Elliott and Wilson can tell him.

Mr. McGillivray says that 'the Sage endowment necessitated the establishment of co-education.' This is not a fair statement of the case; it is a distortion of the facts. I quote directly from official papers of Cornell University:

'The founder of Sage College attached but one condition to his gift: that "INSTRUCTION SHALL BE AFFORDED TO YOUNG WOMEN BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY, AS BROAD AND AS THOROUGH AS THAT AFFORDED TO YOUNG MEN."'

The capitals are the University's. The endowment did not 'necessitate' anything; it was conditional on something; a different matter entirely. A committee was appointed, and after exhaustive enquiries reported in favour of accepting the endowment and the condition. They then adopted co-education, 1st, because it is unobjectionable; 2nd, because it is much more economical than separate education.

Mr. McGillivray in his last paragraph asks why, in comparing the two systems, I do not give weight to the opinions of Drs. Wilson and Eliot, who have tried separate education, equally to that I attach to the opinions of Drs. White and Fairchild, who have tried co-education. I answer: I was not comparing the two systems. The point I set out to prove, and which I did prove, was the baselessness of the assertion that 'due order and discipline' would be endangered by the admission of women to University College. As evidence on this point the *experience* of Drs. White and Fairchild and others is worth everything; the *opinion* of Drs. Eliot and Wilson is worth nothing.

Mr. McGillivray speaks in a contemptuous tone of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other State Universities as 'small, minor institutions.' He compared them the other night at the debate to 'our second rate High Schools.' How great a man then must he be who is an undergraduate of TORONTO UNIVERSITY! How much greater he who is a graduate! Ye gods and little fishes! probably University College, London, is also a second-rate high school! A German proverb says; 'There are people on the other side of the mountain.' I commend this proverb to the notice of Mr. McGillivray, and to that of any other Toronto graduate or undergraduate who may chance to be afflicted with a too exalted estimate of the greatness of his own University. But the fact is all such objections are irrelevant in this discussion. The question is not at all as to the mental attainments, but as to the age of the students who will meet in our College halls. There is no evidence that the average age of the poor unfortunate students of Michigan University differs from that of those in our own institution. And so collapses the mighty argu-

ment which Dr. Wilson and Mr. McGillivray have with great labour worked up out of this material for lack of better.

Very truly yours,

A. STEVENSON.

Toronto, April 1, 1884.

### ELECTION NIGHT.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

In the admirable report of the proceedings on election night given in your last issue, there appeared one short sentence, the insertion of which is to be regretted, inasmuch as it placed the gentlemen therein mentioned in a rather unfair and discreditable light when we consider the very important duties which they were called upon to fulfil on that night. The general committee, if I am rightly informed, appointed Messrs. J. F. Brown and D. C. Little to guard the passage through the door to the voting-room, that the voters might pass through no faster than they could be disposed of; and to style them captains of Rugby teams and to represent Mr. Brown as manfully leading up the heavy brigade, brings them into positions which they could not in all fairness hold. However we are glad to be able to state that these gentlemen discharged their duties fairly and faithfully, and that Mr. Brown when off duty, in no way identified himself with inside chargers, but when the spirit moved him put forth his strong arm without reference to party, and showed himself directly opposed to obstruction and rowdyism of every description. Moreover, we can scarcely believe that the insiders who were trotted all over the room at the will of their opponents, formed a representative team composed of chosen men, who were expected to make general opposition to all outsiders; who had undoubtedly a thoroughly organized company, with definite plans of defence, but firmly resolved, in accordance with the old and ever to be observed principles of the party, not to take the initiative in any act that had the semblance of unfair play, and it is not too much to add that they proved themselves loyal standard-bearers of order and fair play. The attacks made were on individuals who started crowding, and were not directed indiscriminately against all party opponents, but all who wished to await their turn and pass through quietly were unmolested; while at the same time a great number of the inside party deserve credit for discountenancing the general disorder and rowdyism which prevailed at the preceding election. Again, we believe the corner was occupied not by men who proposed merely to take up space, but by gentlemen who wished to pass through at the earliest opportunity, with the exception of a few who volunteered to stand the heat and endeavor to stem the crush from without, thereby assisting others to pass through without being injured. The charge of unfairness cannot be brought against the outside party, and if in a few instances they proceeded to excess they may be readily excused when we consider the complete flooring they received last year at the hands of their opponents, and the feeling of resentment was undoubtedly the reason why one and all of them engaged in the struggle this year with all their strength and vigor, though still some were evidently disappointed at the absence of some of the most prominent partisans in the struggle last year, and the 'Argonauts' were contented with taking a bird's-eye view of the situation without sharing the glory of passing through the same ordeal as their friends.

It would be unfair to pay no tribute of praise to the extraordinary good nature and amusing complacency of those who received such rough handling in skirmishes in which they evidently engaged with no other object than that of having what they considered genuine sport, and we are most happy to state that they got entertained to their heart's content. We are sure that all have reason to feel satisfied with the general order on that night, when we take into consideration the fact that the patience and temper of an intending voter are tried to the extent of straining every muscle for at least a couple of hours to place himself in front of a passage only wide enough to squeeze through, and often, when he has almost reached the desired spot to find himself thrust back by the eager and excited throng pressed together on every side. Yet great in proportion must be his pleasure and pride when the wonderful feat has been accomplished.

'OUTSIDE.'

### "THE ORIGIN OF MORAL EVIL."

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of March 29th, I notice an article entitled "The Origin of Moral Evil." In a note appended to that article you

explain the object of the writer, viz.:—"to elicit some discussion on a troublesome question."

Now, I admit that the question is a perfectly legitimate one to inquire into; but let us be careful, that at the outset we do not commit the blunder of throwing overboard our only source of information on the subject—a source of information which has been placed within our reach through the kind Providence of Him who said of old to the sons of men, "Oh, do not this abominable thing which I hate."

"Free Lance" has a little sentence in his article, which appears to indicate that he is in danger of committing this blunder. He says "The biblical account is a contradiction." It would at least have shown more modesty, if he had said "The biblical account appears to be a contradiction;" for he should remember that "the biblical account" to which he takes exception was given by a man that also gave laws to the nation through whose Son "all nations of the earth are to be blessed;" and moreover, that the account which he declares to be "a contradiction," has served as a guide to such a man as Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles; and to many others who through his preaching and writings have been guided into the truth.

Let me now endeavour to examine a few of the statements of "Free Lance" in the hope of, if not fully clearing up the matter, at least giving such hints upon it, as may help him and others who are troubled about it to first give attention to those means whereby men are enabled to "cease to do evil and learn to do well."

But let me say at the outset, that I perfectly agree with "Free Lance," when he declares that "it is vain to seek the answer by dealing alone with some first progenitors of man." Why then, since this was so plain to him, did he not give the author of "the biblical account" credit for as much insight as himself? And why did he insinuate that Moses when telling the story of Eden thought he was giving an account of the *origin* of moral evil?

"Free Lance" seems to imagine that this is what Moses was trying to do; but it was reserved for a greater than Moses to put us on the right track towards the solution of the awful mystery.

"A knowledge of good and evil," says "Free Lance," is presupposed on behalf of the agent in order to regard an action as morally good or bad." Certainly. Hence the tree is called "The tree of knowledge of good and evil;" and hence the serpent said by way of temptation to an *inexperienced* and guileless mother, "Ye shall be as gods knowing good and evil." God had said, "Ye shall surely die." The serpent said, "Ye shall *not* surely die;" but alas! Eve forgot the consequence, and sought only the supposed advantage. Then were their eyes opened: then they *knew*. Please read again the whole account.

"Free Lance" goes on, "That we are endowed with such power (viz. to govern evil passions) is an assertion for which neither consciousness nor experience gives any warrant." Well, "Free Lance," you have evidently been looking in; and your confession is one well worth your own attention and that of every other son of Adam; because that to which you have just borne testimony is an awful fact. Therefore Jesus said, "Ye *must* be born again;" but yet see Gal. v. 16; and Rom. vi. 14.

Again "Free Lance" says, "The fact is that our capability for doing right is by no means sufficiently developed." How can that be developed that is *already dead*? See what Paul says on the subject in Rom. viii. 6-8; but see Eph. ii. 1-5.

"There is" says "Free Lance" further, "no native energy of the mind for doing actions independent of their desirability." Hence the word of Jesus to those Jews that sought to kill him. "Ye are of your father the devil and the *lusts* of your father ye *will* (to) do." John viii. 44.

"We act according to the influence of our hereditary endowment, developed or modified by the circumstances in which we have been placed." This is the last quotation I make from "Free Lance." Like many of his other statements it is quite correct; and, so far as the first part of it is concerned, it is fully borne out by that word of Jesus to a certain earnest seeker after truth. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh," Jno. iii. 6. But I would ask "Free Lance" one question, whether he thinks that it would be possible to "develop or modify" a *thorn* so that it would produce *grapes* or a *thistle* so that *figs* would grow upon its branches! Even so must every child of Adam continue to bear "evil fruit" unless he be changed into "a good tree." Is such a change possible? Let the godly fathers and praying mothers testify! Let the Christians testify!

Will "Free Lance" bear with me a moment, if I ask him to take up again the Book whose account he thought was a contradiction? Please turn to John viii. 30-44. Listen now, I pray you, whilst a greater than Moses speaks, and let us consider whether His word does not give the clue to this dark labyrinth so full of horrors. Let us ask ourselves, "Ought not Jesus to know?" Notice especially

verse forty-four. I quote a part of it. "He was a murderer from the beginning and *abode not in the truth*"; because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the *father of it*." Observe particularly the words in italics; for they, I believe, furnish the clue to the mystery. What is hated but the perversion of the good faculty love? What is a lie, but the wilful perversion of the truth?

Jesus who is the Truth came "that he might destroy the works of the devil," 1 Jno. iii. 8. Please read Deut. xviii. 18, 19; Matt. xvii. 5; and Heb. ii. 1-4.

Because I have in this article made such frequent use of the *Word of God*, I subscribe,  
TWO-EDGED LANCE.

#### LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE 1ST OCTOBER, 1883.

CANADIAN HISTORY, &c.—Louis Hennepin, Description de la Louisiane; Sieur de Ramezay, Reddition de Quebec; Quebec Literary and Historical Society, MSS. relating to early history of Canada, 2nd series; Life of Hon. George Brown, by Alex MacKenzie; Nova Scotia Historical Society's Report, etc., vol. 3; R. B. Anderson, America not discovered by Columbus; Parliamentary Journals and Papers, etc., 1883; Ryerson, Story of my Life.

LAW, POLITICAL ECONOMY, &c.—Best on Evidence (Amer. edition); Underwood, Law of Torts; Lorimer, Institutes of the Laws of Nations, vol. 1; Jevons, Methods of Social Reform; Bagshot, Lombard Street, and the English Constitution, 2 vols.; Bonamy Price, Chapters on Practical Political Economy; Walker, Political Economy; Sidgwick, Principles of Political Economy.

CLASSICS, &c.—Goodwin, Elementary Greek Grammar; Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, d. umbrischen Sprachdenkmäer; Manso, Sparta, 3 vols.; Vergili Opera, ed. Ribbeck, 6 vols.; Limburg-Brouwer, Histoire de la Civilisation des Grecs, 8 vols.; Forbiger, Hellas und Rom, 5 vols.; Hartung, Religion und Mythologie d. Griechen, 2 vols.; Klausen, Aeneas u. die Penaten, 2 vols.; Casauboni Epistolae; Lucili Saturarum Reliquiae, &c., ed. Mueller; Nægelsbach, Nachhomerische Theologie; Mueller, de Re Metrica Pætarum Latinorum; Plass, die Tyrannis; Retscher, Aristophanes u. s. Zeitalter; Brueckner, Cicero's Leben, vol. I.; Luebker, Theologie d. Euripides; Homer, Odyssey, ed. Hayman, vol. 3 (Bk. 13-24); Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, vol. IX.; *Antiquitates Germanicae* and Grotius, Batavische Republyk (presented); Cicero's Academics, ed. Recid, pro Plancio, ed. Holden, and de Natura Deorum, vol. I. ed. Mayor, 3 vols.; Chandler, Greek Accentuation; Horace, Works, ed. Wickham, vol. I.; Mahaffy, Old Greek Education, and Greek Antiquities, 2 vols.; Mayor Guide to Choice of Classical Books, and Sketch of Ancient Philosophy, 2 vols.; Myers, Classical Essays; Euripides, the Crowned Hippolytus, trans. Robinson; J. Moyr Smith, Ancient Greek Costume; Aristotle's Psychology, ed. Wallace, and Outlines of Philosophy of Aristotle; Benn, Greek Philosophers, 2 vols.; Cesnola, Salamina; Herodotos, 1-3, ed. Sayce.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lynch, Scientific Butter Making (presented); Whitaker's Almanac, 1884; 57 volumes of periodicals, bound; Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XVI; Lubbock, Origin of Civilization; Dowden, Studies in Literature; Acland, Groundwork of Culture (presented); Myers, Modern Essays; Scadding, A Boy's Books Now and Then (presented); Calendars of Mason Science College, Canterbury College, New Zealand, Cambridge University and Harwood College: Examination Papers, University of Toronto, 1883, (6 copies).

ENGLISH AND HISTORY, &c.—Grein, Bibliothek d. Angelsächsischen Poesie, Bd. I.; Clark, Land of Morgan; Fifty Earliest English Wills; Green, Making of England; Early English Charlemagne Romances, Part 6; Chronicles of Edward I. and II.; Cieza de Leon, Chronicle of Peru; Calendar of State Papers, Henry VIII., Vol. VII., and Treasury, 1714-19; Browning, Jocoseria; Leofric Missal, ed. Warren; Swinburne, Century of Roundels; Lamb, Essays of Elia, ed. Ainger; Forster, Life of Swift, Eng. and Am. eds.; Craik, do.; Lewis Morris's Poetical Works, 3 vols.; Scoones, Four Centuries of English Letters; Gairdner, Richard III.; Gairdner & Spedding, Studies in English History; Gardiner, Hist. of England, Vols. I-IV.; Claude Nau, Mary Stewart; Ranke, History of England in 17th century, 6 vols.; Seebohm, English Village Community; Wilson, Duke of Berwick; Lorimer, John Knox and the Church of England; Hennessy, Raleigh in Ireland; Ducde Broglie, Frederic the Great and Maria Theresa, 2 vols.; Chronicle of James I. of Aragon, 2 vols., trans. Forster; Busbecq, Life and Letters, 2 vols.; Mad. Junot, Memoirs, 3 vols.; Kitchin, History of France, 3 vols.; Ruskin, Sesame and Lilies; Caine, D. G. Rossetti.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Geological Survey of Canada, Report, 1880-82 and Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Pt. T. by J. Macown; (presented) Foster and Balfour, Elements of Embryology, 2nd ed.; Cherriman, Valuation Tables for Life Insurance, vol. II.; and Report on Insurance (Canada) for 1883; (presented), U. S. Coast Survey Report 1881; (presented), Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 22-27, and Report, 1881, 7 vols., (presented); Archiv f. Physiologie, Suppl. Bd., 1883; Heinzerling, Fabrikation d. Kautschuk u. Guttaperchowaaren; Buckton, British Aphides, vol. 4; Saurient, Chemical Method, trans. Adling; Jamin, Cours de Physique, 3rd ed., Vol. IV., fasc. 2 and 3; Hasse, Anatomische Studien; Stas, Chemische Proportionen, &c.; Geikie, Great Ice Age; Kent, Manual of Infusoria, 3 vols.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE, THEOLOGY, &c.—Tholuck, Psalmen; Welte, Nachmosaisches im Pentateuch, and das Buch Job, 2 vol.; Ewald, Jahrbuecher d. biblischen Wissenschaft, 1 and 2; Kurzgefasstes exegetisches

Handbuch z. Alten Testament, 17 vols.; Bramicelli, Inni Sacri, (presented); Johnson, Dies Irae, trans. (presented).

ITALIAN.—Dante's Inferno, trans. by Pike; Translations from Dante, Petrarch, &c., by the same; Rossetti, Dante and his Circle.

LINGUISTICS, &c.—Brinton, Gueguence; Diez, Etymologisches Worterbuch d. romanischen Sprachen; Ivanoff, Russian Grammar; Abel, Slavic and Latin; Parker, Malogogy Grammar; Jasckke, Tibetan do.; Van Eys, Basque, do.; Osthoff and Brugmann, Morphologische Untersuchungen, &c.; Zeuss, Grammatica Celtica.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.—Lotze H. Logik, Grundzuge d. praktischen Philosophie, 2 vols.; Green T. H., Prolegomena to Ethics; Bradley T. H., The Principle of Logic; Rosmini-Serbati Life, Philosophical System, and Origin of Ideas, 3 vols.; Mueller F. Max, Introduction to the Science of Religion and Lectures on Origin and Growth of Religion; Courtney W. L., Studies in Philosophy; Spinoza B de. Ethics.

GERMAN.—Goethe's Faust Fragment, ed. Holland; the same, ed. Seuffert; Goethe, Briefe an Sophie von La Roche and Bettina Brentano, and Briefwechsel mit Karl August, 3 vols.; Bernays, der junge Goethe, 3 vols.; Minor's Hamann; Rieger's Klinger; Haym, die Romantische Schule; Haym's Herder, Bd. I.; Lessing's Leben &c. von Danzel und Guhrauer.

W. H. VANDERSMISSEN,  
Librarian.

University of Toronto Library, 29th February, 1884.

NOTICES.

Subscribers are reminded that their subscriptions are now due. They will please remit the amount \$2.00, to the Treasurer, J. F. EDGAR, as soon as possible.

The 'VARSITY is published in the University of Toronto every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May, inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$2.00, payable before the end of January, and may be forwarded to THE TREASURER, J. F. EDGAR, University College, to whom applications respecting advertisements should likewise be made.

Subscribers are requested to immediately notify the Treasurer, in writing, of any irregularity in delivery.

Copies of the 'VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday of J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Thursday of each Week.

Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.  
Booksellers and Stationers,  
TORONTO, ONT.

The Post Office Book Store. Cor. Toronto and Adelaide Sts.

Students who desire first-class Natural History Specimens should call on

MELVILLE, THE NATURALIST,  
: 319 YONGE STREET.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS STUFFED TO ORDER. Price Lists sent on application. New and second-hand Books always on hand.

—: THE : STUDENTS' : CORNER :—

SHAPTER & JEFFREY,  
Dispensing Chemists, - Cor. Yonge and Carlton.

A full assortment of TOILET REQUISITES, SPONGES, SOAPS, COMBS, HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, etc.

A liberal discount to Students.

FISHER'S 25 C<sup>t</sup>. EXPRESS LINE  
539 YONGE STREET,

(Just below St. Alban's Street, east side of Yonge.)

Baggage Collected and Delivered at Colleges, Railway Stations

AND IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Checks given for Baggage to Stations.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the **Richmond Straight Cut No. 1** SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED AND HIGHEST COST GOLD LEAF grown in Virginia, and are absolutely WITHOUT ADULTERATION or drugs.

**Richmond Gem Curly Cut.**

The brightest and most delicately flavored Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This tobacco is delightfully mild and fragrant, absolutely without adulteration or drugs, and can be smoked or inhaled with entire satisfaction, without irritating the lungs, throat or mouth.

**Caution.**  
Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Gigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the Old Original brand, and to observe that each package or box of RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES bears the signature of

**ALLEN & GINTER.**

Manufacturers,

Richmond, Va.

ALSO MANUFACTURER OF

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT, TURKISH & PERIQUE MIXTURE, OLD RIP LONG CUT, &c., &c., &c.—TOBACCOS. OPERA PUFFS, LITTLE BEAUTIES, RICHMOND GEM, &c.—CIGARETTES



STUDENTS!

For good Boots and Shoes go to

**S. R. HANNA,**

428 & 430 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Where you will get Special Reductions, just south of Carlton Street.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

**CAER HOWELL HOTEL**

COLLEGE AVENUE, TORONTO.

HENRY ANETT LAYTON,

Proprietor.

FINE TAILORING EMPORIUM.

**SAMUEL CORRIGAN**

Merchant Tailor and Importer of Select Woollens,

122 YONGE STREET, Second door North of Adelaide Street, TORONTO. Fit, Workmanship and Style assured. Prices very moderate. A trial Solicited.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,  
IMPORTERS,

21, 23, 25, 27 Front Street.  
28, 30, 32, 34 Wellington St.

TORONTO.

—:AND:—

21 MAJOR STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

The best place to get **LABATT'S ALE** is at

❖ **LEA'S** ❖

WHERE IS KEPT ALL KINDS OF

WINES, LIQUORS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

382 Yonge Street, - - - TORONTO.

Corner of Gerrard Street

**ROLPH SMITH & CO.**  
mechanical  
**WOOD**  
ENGRAVING A Specialty  
36 WELLINGTON STREET EAST TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1833.

# ROWSELL & HUTCHISON,

## Importers of Books and Stationery,

—PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—

Have constantly in Stock the Books required for the Universities, Public and Private Schools.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ROWSELL &amp; HUTCHISON, . . . . . 76 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

### Professional Cards.

**M**CCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Temple Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman, T. S. Plumb, F. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement, Wallace Nesbitt.

**B**LAKE, KERR, LASH & CASSELS, Barristers, &c., Millicamp's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, opposite Victoria Street. Edward Blake, Q.C., S. H. Blake, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Z. A. Lash, Q.C., Walter Cassels, C. A. Brough, C. J. Holman, H. Cassels, E. Maclean.

**K**INGSFORD, B. E., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, &c. Office—Freehold Buildings, corner Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

**M**OSS, FALCONBRIDGE & BARWICK, Barristers, &c. MOSS, HOYLES & AYLES-WORTH, Barristers, &c. North of Scotland Chambers, 18 and 20 King Street west, Toronto. Charles Moss, Q. C., W. G. Falconbridge, N. W. Hoyles, Walter Barwick, A. B. Aylesworth, W. J. Franks.

**M**OWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR. MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & LANGTON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto. Oliver Mowat, Q. C., James Macleennan, Q. C., John Downey, C. R. W. Biggar, Thomas Langton, C. W. Thompson.

**M**ULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER, Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, Proctors in the Maritime Court, Conveyancers, &c. Office—South-west corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, Ontario. W. Mulock, J. Tilt, N. Miller, J. Crowther, Jr.

## THOMAS CREAN,

### Merchant and Military Tailor,

MASTER TAILOR TO THE Q. O. R.

89 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Price List Sent on Application.

### Special Notice to Students.

#### OUR ❖ ASSORTMENT ❖ OF ❖ GENTS' ❖ FURNISHINGS

IS NOW COMPLETE COMPRISING ALL THE CHEAP, MEDIUM AND BEST MAKES IN

GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FINE FLANNEL SHIRTS,

FINE HOSIERY,

GLOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OUR ASSORTMENT IN

❖ Silk Scarfs, Fine Collars and Cuffs ❖

**Has no Rival.**

ALL SOLICITED.

DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

**WILLIAM EAST,**

Corner Yonge and Walton Streets.

## JOHN MELLON.

Ten per cent. Discount to Students in

### BOOTS & SHOES

Gents' Boots made in latest styles and at lowest prices.

**Repairing neatly and promptly done.**

JOHN MELLON . . . . . 308 SPADINA AVENUE.

Only ten minutes' walk from University.

## A. C. M'KINLAY, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

121 Church Street, . . . . . Toronto.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

Demonstrator, and Teacher of Practical Dentistry in Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

## HARRY A. COLLINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

### General House Furnishings

PEN, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, LAMPS, &amp;c.

90 YONGE STREET.

AVENUE HOUSE,

Billiard Parlor in Connection.

448 Yonge street, . . . . . TORONTO.

WM. J. HOWELL, PROPRIETOR.

## STUDENTS' GOWNS

Chemical Apparatus,

Mineralogical Cases,

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

BRUSHES, COMBS, AND TOILET REQUISITES,

## STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

274 YONGE STREET.

J. A. SMITH, . . . . . Proprietor.

## Reliable Watches, First Class Jewellery, and Electro Plate.

PURCHASERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON

# S. B. WINDRUM,

London and Paris House, 31 King Street East (Up stairs).

Watch and Jewellery Repairing a Specialty.

Foot Balls and Boxing Gloves, Cricketing Outfit, and Tennis Goods.