

cant. He is a University man to the finger tips, and is animated with that intense loyalty to his own Alma Mater, which the ancestors of all Glengarry men felt for their chiefs. We cannot forbear adding a word of congratulation on the increasingly Canadian aspect that Queen's is assuming. Nothing shows more clearly that the country is passing out of the merely colonial condition. While recognizing to the full the wisdom that brought our philosophy from Glasgow, our classics from Oxford, and our science from Edinburgh, it is not unpleasant to students to know that a majority of the Arts Faculty, and all the Professors and lecturers in theology are Canadians, and most of them Queen's men. The Senate at present consists of those two Faculties and the Registrar, and the Registrar is not the least honored of our graduates. The Trustees of the University are giving ample proof that, other things being equal, no son of Queen's need fancy that he will be overlooked. Only, other things must be equal. We believe that in the case of Professor Ross they are a little more so.

→ CONTRIBUTED. ←

JOURNAL NO. 10.

WRITTEN FOR NO. 11.

I HAVE this session read the Journal with considerable interest, and perhaps with greater interest than in former years because I have been more closely connected with it. For this reason I am always glad when the students agree in pronouncing any issue a good number; and am also pleased to notice in the exchanges favorable comments upon a particular article or upon the Journal as a whole. But notwithstanding the deservedly high place which the consensus of opinion has accorded us, we can scarcely yet lay claim to perfection. Even the partial eye of one who as a rule reads our paper with rose-colored spectacles, has detected a flaw or two, and thinks that, if possible, they should be removed. In thus assuming the role critic I do not pretend to any unusual capacity for the position. I only regret that, as I consider sympathetic criticism a matter not only of importance but of absolute necessity if any progress is to be made in the art of composition, no one more worthy has been induced to undertake the task.

Since most of the students have the last Journal still in their possession we will confine our remarks to No. 10. There are, in the first place, a few typographical errors the results of which in one or two cases are rather amusing. Only the initiated will ever understand why the letters "bedrete" occur on page 120. It would require some

thought even for a student in Senior Latin to discover what was meant by "Demigne" on page 122; and in the same article one might try in vain to make out what were the "cannie feelings" of a dog. In fairness also we should no doubt ascribe the confusion in the first sentence of the editorial on the Study of Philosophy, as well as in the first sentence of Undergrad's letter, to the same source.

But in the second place we have errors which are in all probability the work of the writers themselves. These are in order:

- 'attitude against the christian world,' p. 118.
- 'millenium,' p. 119.
- 'loveable,' p. 120.
- 'to receive than to bestow deference upon,' . . . p. 121.
- 'exhibition are,' and conduct to,' p. 122.
- 'course of lectures are,' p. 123.
- 'to either you or etc' for either to you etc,' p. 126.

There is also on p. 123 the word 'final' used first as an adjective and immediately afterwards as a noun. Most of these mistakes are no doubt due to oversight, but we should make a point of being exceedingly careful, for very few errors of this nature are sufficient to mar a production which but for them would have been in all respects creditable.

In the third place we have a large number of constructions which, though not grammatically incorrect, are far from being elegant. To these I wish to make special reference, as with a hasty perusal they might easily escape our observation.

(a) It is not usual amongst good writers to close a sentence with a preposition. Bunyan makes use of this construction, but he, although noted for his vigorous Anglo-Saxon, cannot in a case of this kind be considered a safe authority.

(b) 'Not so much . . . but' would be better 'not so much . . . as' p. 124.

(c) In prose undue prominence should seldom be given to any particular sound. Alliteration and rhyming syllables, inasmuch as they draw our attention away from the subject matter, should be studiously avoided. We have the following:—

- 'seeing—hearing—pleasing,' p. 116
- 'average percentage,' p. 116
- 'lovable—honorable,' p. 120
- 'feet—seat,' p. 121
- 'amiable—estimable,' p. 121
- 'civilized citizens of a city,' p. 121
- 'citizens of any city,' p. 121
- 'sad exhibition of bad feelings,' p. 122
- 'raging anger rampant,' p. 122
- 'all care—open air,' p. 122
- 'why it should be I cannot see,' p. 123
- 'seeing their work receive,' p. 123
- 'classes causes,' p. 123
- 'tended—attention,' p. 123
- 'direction, attention, communication,' p. 123

Some of the above are more reprehensible than others, but every one might be altered with advantage.

It may not be out of place under this head to note that what is a defect in prose may be a beauty in verse. We have consequently nothing to say against Mr. Cameron's lines—

"We who have wrought and thought together;"
and "The sad, mad world with its hate and sin."

Perhaps Tennyson has used this construction with effect more frequently than any other poet. Examples can be found on almost every page, or at least in every one of his larger works:—*e.g.*

- "To break my chain, to shake my mane;"
- "shattering in black blocks
- A breadth of thunder;"
- "Hungry for honour, angry for his king,"
- " . . . and takes and breaks,"