

the holiday in the working days. But where is the necessity of requiring a certain number of lectures to be gone through or books to be read each session? Instead of fighting against time and quantity of work students should be allowed some leisure in which to cultivate their minds. Too much time is taken up with writing, re-writing and comparing lectures, too little with reading and reflection. There are, no doubt, a few students in every class who are able to get up the work and pass a very creditable examination, but the majority never get a thorough grasp of the subjects. Hence we find many degreemen even requiring to study anew some of the subjects in order to benefit thereby. We would suggest that the holiday be continued, and that the first Monday of each month be set apart for that purpose. The leisure will give those who wish an opportunity of revising their work for the monthly examinations, which might be held immediately thereafter. As at present students are forced to cram, since the amount of work is too much for average men.

THE German universities are more remarkable for the post-graduate students, tutors and *privat-docents* that gather round them than for the number of their professors. From the *privat-docent* class, books without number, books on every conceivable subject, books, the majority having only a local and ephemeral life, spring into being; and from the same class professors, as a rule, are selected. Even in Germany, where it is well understood that man needs but little here below, it takes a good many thousand thalers to endow a new chair, and no one expects that there can be as many chairs as there are learned men in the country. Still less has the possibility ever dawned on the German mind of what is a well understood practice in the States, that

a man can, by a regular course of study, fit himself for a professorship. In Germany it is believed that professors, like poets, are born, not made; and among the *privat-docents* and nascent authors there is ample opportunity given to all who may be heaven-born to prove their wind and limb, and show all their possibilities. Prove these they must before they can expect to hear the call, "Come up higher." It is with great pleasure that we note that for the last year or two Queen's has been developing after the manner of the German University. In connection with different departments our best students are taking post-graduate courses, and several of them are employed by the professors to do tutorial or other work in connection with the University. In this way, Robertson in German, Connell and McColl in mathematics, Scott and Nicol in chemistry and botany, Dyde and Shortt in philosophy, have given proof that they can teach as well as learn. Mr. Shortt's class is an illustration of how a university may expand in this way. Although attendance is optional and a special fee is charged, fully thirty students attend. No better proof could be desired that Mr. Shortt knows how to teach. The development of this department since Dr. Watson came to Queen's is very marked. In his first session his class numbered four. This year he has fifty in the junior philosophy; and that a taste outside for philosophical study is being cultivated is proved by the number taking Mr. Shortt's course, and by the success of Dr. Watson's evening class, which he has thrown open to the public as well as to students.

THERE are in the near future prospects of a general conflict betwixt capital and labour. Some men are over-rich, others are sunk in the deepest poverty. The Scriptural injunction with regard to masters and servants is in very few instances observed. The