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That \$200 Cash.

It seems hardly possible that our subscribers realize that we are going to give two hundred dollars to the one sending us the largest amount of subscription money before May 31, 1905. And when it is remembered that this valuable prize is over and above the large commissions that we offer at the same time it is still harder to understand why so few are working for the prize at all, and why those few are doing so little to earn it. See the announcement on another page, and write us if you wish to work in your locality.

College Life in India.

(Written for the 'Messenger' by an Indian College Student.)

Being an Indian college student myself, I do not understand anything about college life in America, and so I am unable to draw a comparison between the natures and methods of instruction imparted in these universities. After all, there is not much to give in a detailed account, as the methods of instruction in colleges are based on the same lines as those pursued in the lower classes.

The age at which an Indian lad is put in school is five, and in some cases less than that. Certain sacred rites are performed, and praises offered to 'Saraswati,' the goddess of learning. The lad is first taught his vernacular language for about two or three years, and at the expiry of that period, he begins to learn English, on the knowledge of which his future prospects depend. When about nine or ten years old he appears for the government primary examination, taking geography, hygiene or history, dictation (all these in his vernacular language) as compulsory subjects, and English as an optional subject.

Now begins his real English study. After a continuous study of six years he appears for the entrance examination of the university. The examination consists of five subjects, viz., mathematics, science, history and geography (all in English), English language and a second language, the whole of those subjects being compulsory. After passing the entrance examination, some give up study and enter into government service, and some who want to pursue their course of study, are admitted to the college. Unlike the British and some other universities, the student is not allowed to enter the college unless he passes the entrance examinations.

Now begins his college career. He has to study the English text-books which are prescribed by the university every year, of which, in the Madras University, one of Shakespeare's dramas forms one. The great dramatist is much favored by the Indian student. Next to him come Milton, Goldsmith, Scott and Tennyson. These texts the college student masters for the most part with the aid of annotations. The students depend more upon the notes than upon their teacher, except in some well-equipped colleges where the professor, generally a European, teaches his pupils without the students being obliged to seek the help of commentaries. Then comes his second language, a vernacular or classical language like Sanskrit. These the student has comparatively little difficulty in mastering. Then there is a third sub-

Long Lost.

It is very interesting to mark the gradual opening of the mind of one long sunk in ignorance. Sometimes months pass away after someone has begun to attend the Sunday-school, and no impression is made; and then there comes a little softening, a little turning of the deaf ear to listen to the message of peace—a little desire to follow counsel. Then the verse is learned more eagerly, and then

learned it, though she had not appeared to do so. The next Sunday she brought with her a poor woman, and she said to the teacher, 'Miss, I was thinking over what you said last Sunday, and I thought since I'd be a missionary myself; and I just thought over who I could bring to learn with me, and I brought this woman.' The new-comer was gladly welcomed; but, just as she was sitting down, her eye fell upon one of the Scripture readers. She rushed to him, seized both his hands, and burst



When she nursed her husband through a long illness, that Scripture reader had visited him.

ject, mathematics, viz., algebra, geometry and trigonometry, the last of which the student has hitherto not been acquainted with; then the histories of Rome and Greece; and the fifth subject is physiography or physiology. It must not be supposed that the examination curricula apply to all the Indian universities; they differ in many respects. The above is written about the University of Madras. After a two years' hard study the student is admitted to the B.A., provided he obtains a certificate in the first arts for the university.

Now, to return to the inner life of the stu-

dent. After the school work is over in the evening he goes home, in the generality of cases, instead of taking some physical exercise, he takes a book and studies it. The Indian is, as a rule, very fond of literary pursuits, and loathes physical exercise. This is one of the causes of his weak constitution, which tells very much upon him in after life. When his examination approaches he rises up early in the morning, generally at four o'clock, and without interruption studies till eight. He lives in an atmosphere of books, and is very seldom found without a book in his hand, pouring forth

into tears. When she nursed her husband all through a long illness, that Scripture reader had visited him. He had died rejoicing in Christ. She had lost sight of him, but often she longed to hear the words of the Book which had so comforted her husband, and now, through the zeal of one only a little enlightened, she was brought to the place she had longed for.—From 'Story of the Dublin Mission.'

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