

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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## Queen's College Journal,

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

IN a late number of the JOURNAL we published an editorial relative to the weekly holiday. This has elicited at least one communication on the subject which will be found in another column. While we ourselves are strongly in favour of Monday being the holiday, we consider that this subject, like almost every other, has its *pros* and *cons*, and we would invite opinions from graduates and alumni, as well as from undergrads of Queen's on the subject.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Senate of this University and the Education Department on the subject of certain regulations adopted by the department by which university graduates are excluded from being appointed assistant teachers in High Schools, until they have added a professional course at one of the

Normal Schools. The Senate of Queen's vigorously oppose such a requirement. The correspondence involves questions of public interest, and we have, on this account, obtained a copy and inserted it. A copy of the Senate's memorial was sent to each of the other Universities, and in reporting the receipt of it by the University of Toronto, the error was fallen into of representing our Senate as asking for the very thing which they were opposing. As this appeared in several papers, the publication of the documents will be an effectual correction.

CONSIDERABLE opposition has been offered by some of the citizens, and especially by some of the ministers of the city churches, through the columns of the papers to the Sunday night services which have been carried on for the past six or eight weeks under the auspices of our College Y.M.C.A. in the Opera House. The students, however, were not to be discouraged in their undertaking by any unfavourable comments as to the propriety of such a venture. The fallacy of the objections adduced have been proved beyond question by the marked success which has attended all these services since their commencement. We are glad to know that our Association is in such a healthy state, and hope that it may still further extend its sphere of usefulness.

WE have been frequently interrogated as to whether our present Chancellor of the University will be eligible for reelection at the expiration of his present term of office. This is a question which the By-law respecting the election of Chancellor do

not answer, and the question remains unanswered, at least so far as we are concerned. The fact of the enquiry being repeatedly made by the students, though they are powerless to move in this matter, would seem to indicate a desire on their part that the gentleman who has filled the office of highest honor in our University so efficiently during the past three years should be rewarded by re-election.

We do not hesitate to venture the opinion that in the estimation of the undergraduates no more popular appointment could be made. The sympathy and many kindnesses which the present Chancellor, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., has extended to the students of Queen's since his appointment three years ago have endeared him to all.

[Since the above was written we are pleased to learn that Mr. Fleming has been unanimously re-elected.]

A NEW spirit is being infused into college life at Queen's, or perhaps we should rather say an old one is being revived. We seemed of late to be almost unconsciously drifting into a state of semi-sentimentalism in our daily routine of class work, without ever thinking to season the otherwise somewhat monotonous drudgery, by howling with all the gusto that should pre-eminently characterize the singing of college songs by students.

We hoped that the publishing of a college song book would have the effect of resuscitating this old-timed practice, and to a certain extent our hopes have been realized, but the Saturday morning practice of college songs, which have been recently commenced in Convocation Hall, bids fair to revolutionize this important feature in college pastime.

THE suggestion of some correspondents in our last and in the present number, that more time should be allowed at the examinations, and the reasons adduced in its support

deserve at least the consideration of the proper authorities.

It has been the almost universal excuse of those who have failed in their exams., that their failure was due to want of time, either to write all they might have written on the subject, or to review and correct what they had written. If, as we are sometimes told, a college's standing is to be judged by the number of unfortunates which its Senate succeeds in plucking, we urge that this number be made a just criterion of its standing.

As a means to this end we heartily endorse and recommend the suggestion of our correspondents already referred to. If any good reason exists why such a change would be unadvisable we would like to hear it, if not we trust to see it introduced at the next finals.

WE had hoped that we were going to get through this session without being obliged to remind our subscribers of their pecuniary liability to us, but it seems that the fates have been adverse. We are well aware that among our subscribers there are few, if any, who purposely let this matter escape their memory, but we regret that our occasional "gentle reminders" do not have as good effect as we would wish. A great many, perhaps, are not aware that the JOURNAL subscription, like that of almost any other periodical, is supposed to be paid in advance. Our class of subscribers is such that the matter of a dollar can seriously affect none, while we, on the other hand, are anything but wealthy, and again we would ask our friends, for such we hope we can call all our subscribers, to pay up and very much oblige.

IT is a matter of surprise to students who come to Queen's from other cities as well as from towns and smaller villages throughout the country, that there is no such a thing as a skating rink in Kingston. Why don't some of our wealthy citizens invest some capital in such a project?

IN this number we publish an article on "Woman's Place in Society," which opposes an opinion expressed in a recent number of the JOURNAL, and which well represents and upholds the opposite side of the question.

We have hitherto deferred any reference to the subject editorially, and it is not our intention here and now to dictate even an opinion. On the one hand there are those who would assign to woman a sphere in society coterminous with that which, up to a late period, nature as well as custom seems to have unanimously accorded her. On the other hand there are those who claim for her the right and privilege of roaming wherever her individual fancy leads her, or it may be her special endowments seem to invite her, be that in any of the learned professions, or in any of the humbler walks of life. The question, though already somewhat hackneyed, is at present exciting considerable interest in the college world, and our allusion to it a short time ago has occasioned comment from some of our contemporaries. One of them, while not committing itself to any definite opinion, offers the following as an explanation why women of the nineteenth century manifest such a desire to enter upon a professional career. "...We cannot help thinking that were the barriers freely put aside, the restrictions that debar women from entering professions once and forever removed, the demand to obtain admission to these ranks would very quickly subside. No one likes an obstacle—least of all will woman submit to opposition—by hook or crook she will gain her end, and she would be no woman did she not."

The subject is intimately connected with the question of co-education, and while present indications seem to oppose co-education in the medical profession, at least in Canada, we are happy to be able to say that it has proved such a success at Queen's that it would be folly to question the propriety of continuing it.

ANOTHER excitement has broken out in University circles, this time at Toronto. At a late meeting of Senate Mr. Houston gave notice of motion to abolish the Residence in connection with University College; the alleged reason being that the funds of the college are not sufficient to properly undertake the other and more legitimate work of the college.

To the knowing ones there is, of course, something behind this, and it is probable that the whole question of whether college residences are productive of good will thus be opened up.

They have always been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion, and the troubles of last session have doubtless brought this dissatisfaction to a head. Anxious parents throughout the Province, and indeed some members of Senate look upon the Residence as a hot-bed of iniquity, in which every form of evil is fostered. On the other hand those who have been connected with the institution consider it a perfect moral gymnasium, from which a man will graduate with a preparation to take his place in life such as no other training can give him.

Upon this slight difference of opinion a lively war has resulted. A special number of the "Varsity" is on our table. Its articles are instinct with rage that any attempt should be made to abolish the much loved Residence. Although too much sentiment has appeared in the discussion, we can heartily sympathize with those whose affections have been twined by association round their old home. Much can, of course, be said on both sides of this question, but we will note only one objection which has been greatly over-estimated. It is urged that this move will kill out every vestige of college spirit. In answer to this we have only to say that Queen's has long been without a residence, and yet we believe there is no other college in this country so much beloved by its students, or so readily assisted by them when occasion requires.

IN a former issue of the JOURNAL we referred to the necessity which exists for a change in the lecture system employed in this and other Universities. Our attention has again been directed to the subject by the quotation of our remarks in the Oxford and Cambridge *Undergraduate's Journal* with favourable comment.

It must be acknowledged by every one acquainted with the different systems of teaching in Universities, that in new and struggling institutions such as America possesses, the lecture system is the only one at present available. We are yet in the pioneer stage, and a few generations will probably pass away before American undergraduates are able to enjoy the advantages of individual tuition, as practiced in the English Universities. Until the increasing wealth and prosperity of this country permits the introduction of a similar custom here, the majority of students must tread the wine-press alone, with the assistance afforded by their lecture-notes. Text-books are unquestionably inferior to the latter, for the reason that a good lecturer condenses the researches of a whole mob of text-book writers into the lectures of a single college session. The lucidity of the latter, of course, depends entirely on the ability of the lecturer.

Excepting the case of the study of languages, and some of the sciences, the subjects taught in our Universities are mere outlines of vast systems, and the professor in each department has the privilege of stamping his individuality of thought on the mass of reading which forms the basis of the lectures delivered to students. And just here we must distinguish between the mere lecturer and the genuine teacher. The former writes his lectures and delivers them without explanation or any attempt to make them clear to the mind of the student,—the latter moulds the thought of the student by a painstaking exposé of the difficult passages, and tests the

learner's progress by frequent oral examinations. The former method may—and undoubtedly does, as in the case of the German Universities, where undergraduates have already been taught in the gymnasia to do their own thinking—produce excellent results, but it seems to us that the requirements of New World Universities at present point to a necessity for *teachers* in the truest application of the term.

Granting, therefore, that in the hands of a competent Professor the lecture system is peculiarly adapted to our Canadian Universities, we conceive it to be the duty of those entrusted with its working—viz, the college professors—to so regulate their special methods of teaching as to produce the most beneficial results in the case of the students. It cannot be denied that a large proportion of the time of undergraduates is unnecessarily wasted by professors, either in needless repetitions, or in the assumption of prior knowledge. Another,—and we regret to consider it the most systematic of any—method of wasting the time of students is the engrossing manual task of writing voluminous notes when following a lecturer on an abstruse subject. Except in a few rare cases the mind is not actively employed on the subject in hand during the lecture hour, and the task is reduced to one of mere copying. Probably another hour or two is spent in re-writing or deciphering notes, and altogether as much time is spent in this manner as would have enabled the student to acquire a pretty thorough knowledge of the subject had—for instance—his notes been printed. There can surely be no good reason why lectures should not be given daily in printed form to the students to be followed on the succeeding day by a searching oral examination, and any explanations by the professor a discussion of the subject has rendered necessary. Some such method as this would, we think, not only relieve the student of a large amount of

drudgery, but would encourage constant effort at a mastery of the subject, and as a consequence be more gratifying to the teacher. An occasional move in this direction has been productive of the happiest results—is it not worth trying further?

**THE PLACE OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY.**

THE fact that the women of the present day are aspiring to a higher education than it has been customary to allow them has caused considerable comment, and recently a fear has been expressed that the result of this progressive movement will be to drive the men from those professions which they have hitherto regarded as their exclusive right.

Though it is clear that there are no grounds for such an apprehension, and though it seems ridiculous even to entertain the idea of the possibility of such a result, yet, since there appeared in a recent issue of our JOURNAL an article on the subject which put the course of woman in rather an unfavourable light, it is perhaps advisable that something should be said on the other side of the question. The question is argued upon a very narrow, though practical basis. It is proper, no doubt, for economists to reduce everything to a "bread and butter" basis, still we must recognise that to make a living, is not the highest end of man, but only one of the means, leading to a higher and grander result. We shall, however, regard the question first in this light, but we must in the beginning rectify a mistake which the writer seems to have made concerning woman's work. The other side of the question has been fully considered. Man in all grades of society, from the miner to the minister, has been placed before us, and his hardships and cares commented upon. Woman has been represented as a veritable "Jersey Lily," a creature of fair face and fragile form, weak hands and tender feet. This is not a true picture of the buxom matron of the farm, whose hands are hardened by the performance of her multifarious household duties and, who if need be, can handle the pitchfork and the shovel almost as well as the farmer himself, and much better than most of the young men who sit in academic shades. If women may not be found in coal pits and engine rooms, they are found in factories and sewing establishments where, shut out from pure air and sunlight, they lead a life far more taxing to the nervous system, and exhaustive of the energies than a man leads who is occupied in the open air, and in many cases the paltry pittance which these poor operatives receive is by no means proportionate to the expenditure of energy.

The world, looked at from a business standpoint, is one of demand and supply. In the lower grades of labor physical strength and manual skill are demanded, and those who possess these qualities in a high degree have the advantage of the weaker and less skilful. The recom-

pense which men employed in these lower walks of life receive, is generally proportionate to the waste of the vital forces.

If woman were more capable than man of performing those tasks which require such extraordinary strength of muscle the world would recognize her superior ability, and she would, no doubt, gladly avail herself of the opportunity of obtaining more pay than she now receives for the time she spends in lighter tasks. That she does not attempt to oust man from his position seems to prove conclusively that she is not able. In the case of the higher positions which have been accorded to man, not in compensation for the more arduous tasks which he performs, but because the general impression was that his superior mental powers fitted him better to supply the demand, if it can be shown that the world has been mistaken in its estimate, and that women are more fitted for these positions, it is time her true worth and ability were recognised. If she can give proof that her "slender form" is worthy of the lawyer's gown; if in spite of her "shrill voice" she gives evidence of being more familiar with the precepts of Blackstone than the generality of the stronger sex; if her "compassionate hands" can administer the healing potion with more efficacy, and handle the surgical knife with more skill than the male disciples of Hippocrates evince, if we forget the frailty of her fists, and look merely to her earnestness and eloquence as an expounder of the Truth; if in all these instances woman is superior to man her ability must assert itself, and she will oust the usurper from those positions for which nature has fitted her. That she has not done so seems to show that she has not the necessary ability. That nature has fitted woman, generally speaking, for a different sphere, is an undoubted fact. The most intellectual women, when compared with the most intellectual men, are very much inferior, but at the same time very much superior to thousands of the common herd of mankind. Woman possesses the same mental faculties as man, and it is just as important that she should be left as free as man to employ her powers in the way best adapted to her abilities. There are scores of incompetent men in the professions: there is no law to prevent them from entering, but the world which does not tolerate incapacity soon sets their value upon them, and they are forced to rank below their abler brothers. If a woman is a bad lawyer, an unskilful physician, or a poor preacher, she will soon find her level. If she is inferior to the best men, but superior to the less talented, the world receives the benefit of her talents, and no body has a right to complain if she sees fit to devote her life to a profession. No hard and fast lines should be drawn to prevent any woman who is capable and desirous of entering a profession from doing as she desires. A very slight knowledge of the facts of the case would show that such is not the desire of woman as a class, and never will be. At one of the London Universities there are nine hundred young men and three hundred young women attending, the aim of the ladies al-

most without exception being merely to obtain a liberal education. In the United States where the ties of convention are less binding upon women than in any other portion of the globe, and where women have been members of the bar and have occupied the pulpit, we see how few comparatively have entered these professions. A larger number have entered the medical profession, in some departments of which, it must be acknowledged, they have a better right to be, than the members of the "runder sex."

If we take the trouble to analyse this new ambition on the part of the ladies which has struck such terror to the hearts of some of the stronger sex, we shall find that their object in coming to the fountain head to drink of the pure Castalian streams, and sit beneath the palm tree's shade, was not, that they might become pettifoggers at the bar, or that they might as second or third rate divines wring a few paltry dollars from a suffering congregation, but that they might, add to their moral powers a well trained intellect and fulfil as far as may be, the highest end of their being. It is not to the interest of mankind that any class should remain in ignorance. It is folly then to suppose that a liberal education would not be a great benefit, if it could be obtained by a class which exercises such a mighty influence over our race as women, for education, in the highest sense of that term, has been one of the greatest motive powers in the elevation of our race from the depths of barbarism to the sun-lit eminence upon which it now stands, or rather upon which it advances.

Man is not so perfect as he might be, and as, we may with confidence anticipate, he will yet be, and that he may attain to his full possibilities the power which has to a large extent lain dormant in one whole section of the body politic must be brought to its fullest actuality.

#### FREE-WILL OFFERINGS.

LAST May or June, the Principal, at the request of the Trustees, issued to some of the benefactors and to all the Graduates of Queen's a circular stating, that additional revenue to the amount of \$7,500 a year was needed to make necessary additions to the staff, and to provide for anticipated withdrawal of grants from the Temporalities Fund and other losses. The University Council first moved in the matter. Both the Council and the Trustees felt that as the payments to the subscription of 1878 were not yet completed, it could hardly be expected that another \$150,000 would be raised; but they felt that it would be suicidal to draw upon capital, and they rejected the idea of leaving Queen's, even for a time in a state of partial equipment. They resolved, therefore, to ask for subscriptions for five years, beginning May 1883; all subscriptions over the \$7,500 to be funded, or used for new requirements that might emerge; and, knowing the constituency of Queen's, they resolved to appeal by circular instead of by the usual method of personal solicitation. The general success of the new movement has been already announced; but no list of the responses

has been yet given. We have obtained a copy, and publish it, with the hope that many who allowed the matter at the time to drop out of their thoughts will now swell the noble army of volunteers.

The list consists of two divisions;—first, of those who promise for only one year, though they may, and doubtless will, if circumstances permit, continue for the whole period desired; secondly, of those who promise so much a year for five years:

I. George Stephen, and D. A. Smith, Montreal, \$1,000 each; Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Friend, and J. Jaques, Toronto, \$100 each; J. Redden, Kingston, \$80; E. Chown, Kingston, \$50; Rev. H. Cameron, Kippen, \$10.

To know the actual amount promised by each donor in the next list, multiply the sum stated by five.

II. Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; James Michie, Toronto; the Principal, and John Carruthers, Kingston; \$500 each.

A. Gunn, M. P., and G. M. Macdonnell, B. A., Kingston; Hon. A. Morris, M. P. P., P. C. and R. Hay, Toronto; Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., Chancellor; \$250 each.

Mrs. Macnee, Kingston, \$150.

N. F. Dupuis, M. A., J. Fletcher, M. A., R. V. Rogers, B. A., Friend, J. McMillan, Kingston; A. T. Drummond, LL. B., James Johnston, Andrew Allan, Jonathan Hodgson, George Hague, Montreal; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M. A., James Maclellan, Q. C., A. T. Fulton, J. Kay, Toronto; J. A. Grant, B. A., M. D., J. K. Booth, A. Gilmour, Jr., J. Gilmour, E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; John Charlton, M. P., W. C. Caldwell, B. A., M. P. P., Lanark; D. B. Maclellan, Q. C., Cornwall; M. Leggat, Hamilton; Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D., Winnipeg, \$100 each.

Rev. Geo. D. Ferguson, B. A., Kingston; James Robertson, Montreal, \$80 each.

R. Carr Harris, C. E., Kingston, \$60.

John Watson, LL.D., Folger Bros., W. Nickle, Harper & Craig, J. Swift, William Harty, George A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Kingston; Hon. O. Mowat, LL. D., Toronto; R. Gill, Brockville; P. A. Macdonald, B. A., Winnipeg, \$50 each.

L. Clements, McKelvey & Birch, Kingston; W. B. Smellie, C. E., Montreal; Rev. James Ross, B. D., Perth, \$40 each.

Rev. James McCaul, B. A., Montreal; Rev. J. Carmichael, King; F. McHardy, Toronto, \$30 each.

R. W. Shannon, M. A., H. A. Bayne, D. Sc. John Robertson, John Duff, and Geo. Robertson & Son, Kingston; Andrew H. Malloch and Alex. Jardine, Toronto; J. M. Kinghorn, Montreal; R. Ferguson, B. A., Owen Sound; \$25 each.

H. Mooers, R. J. Carson, A. Macalister, G. Hague, T. G. Smith, D. D., Kingston; G. L. B. Fraser, B. A., H. G. Hopkirk, J. Gordon, Ottawa; D. Walker, John Lauder, W. Gooderham, Wm. J. Henderson, D. Coulson, Dr. D. Clark, Rev. H. M. Parsons, Toronto; M. C. Dawes, J. C. Watson, Rev. J. S. Black, Rev. R. Campbell, M. A., Montreal; Rev. D. Mitchell, Rev. M. W. McLean, B. A.,

Belleville; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, James Walker, A. E. Malloch, B. A., M. D., Hamilton; John Armour, E. G. Malloch, B. A., Perth; Geo. E. Ireland, Chatham; Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D., Guelph; T. D. Cumberland, B. A., Winnipeg; And. Bell, B. A., Carillon; Rev. D. P. Niven, B. A., Mount Forest; J. C. C. Cleaver, M. D., Trinidad; A. McKillop, B. A., Pembroke; Rev. Jas. Cumberland, M. A., Stella; J. H. Meikle, Morrisburg; J. R. Lavell, B. A., Smith's Falls; R. J. Darragh, M. D., Battersea; Rev. John Chisholm, B. A., Maxwell, \$20 each.

W. Baillie, Kingston; Rev. John Ferguson, B. D., Chesley, \$15 each.

Chas. D. Chown, Neil McNeil, Thos. Mills, G. S. Hobart, J. Richmond, J. McArthur, F. C. Ireland, Rev. R. McKay, J. Agnew, M. D., F. C. Heath, B. A., T. H. Maguire, B. A., Rev. W. Bain, D. D., Kingston; B. N. Davis, B. A., Rev. J. R. Battisby, Chatham; A. C. Dunlop, Rev. Thos. Wardrope, D. D., Guelph; W. Ewing, Montreal; Geo. Ritchie, B. Sc., Toronto; Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa; Rev. K. McLennan, M. A., Charlottetown; P. C. McGregor, B. A., Almonte; R. J. Craig, M. A., Deseronto; W. G. Brown, B. A., Galt; Rev. H. Cameron, M. A., Glencoe; W. Briden, B. A., Ingersoll; Rev. J. Carmichael, M. A., Norwood; Rev. D. Fraser, M. A., Mount Forest; Rev. Jos. Andrews, Middleville; Rev. J. Gallagher, B. A., Pittsburg; Rev. D. Strachan, Rockwood; Rev. G. McArthur, B. A., Finch; Rev. Jos. Evans, B. A., St. Paul's, N. Carolina; Friend, G. R., \$10 each.

A. McCulloch, B. A., Thorold; Rev. J. J. Cameron, M. A., Pickering, \$6 each.

Rev. F. W. Dobbs, Portsmouth; P. M. Pollock, B. A., J. L. Whiting, B. A., Kingston; Rev. John May, M. A., Ottawa; D. McIntyre, Lindsay; A. Dingwall Fordyce, Fergus; Rev. J. R. Thompson, B. A., Olympia, Washington Ter.; W. F. Coleman, M. D., St. John, N. B.; Rev. G. Mordy, M. A., Walkerton; J. B. Dow, B. A., Whitby; Rev. J. Gandier, Fort Coulonge, \$5 each.

This is a goodly list, but it irresistibly suggests the question, "Where are the nine?" There are on the list between sixty and seventy graduates and alumni, but ten times that number are enrolled in the University's Calendar. We hope to be able to publish an additional list before the end of the session, and thus prove that the *JOURNAL* does not appeal to its readers altogether in vain. Responses should be sent in to the Principal or the Treasurer.

ONE of the seniors sends us the following: I went over intending to spend a long evening with Alice some time since. As we Sarturn her Mars porch in close conjunction I had just touched my lips to her fair cheek when the old lady, who had had Orion us, came out, her brow blacker than I've ever Zenith under a cloud. "Jupiter?" she said. "No, I hadn't Earth ought to," said I. "You're a Lyra Beta quarter," she said; "and I don't want you coming round to Borealis any more." "If Uranus off—" I dodged and went home, thinking, "a man can planet but he can't always comet,"—*Ex.*

**THE SENATE CORRESPONDENCE WITH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**

TO THE HON. THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO, TORONTO:

THE Senate of the University of Queen's College would respectfully represent to the Minister of Education and the Governor-in-Council, with reference to the Order-in-Council of July 31st, 1882, approving "Amended Regulations as to training of Teachers in the Normal Schools," that section III makes changes inadvisable in themselves, and the inevitable tendency of which is to discriminate against the graduates and under-graduates of all colleges and universities outside of Toronto.

The holder of a first-class Public School teacher's Provincial certificate is, but a university graduate hereafter is not, to rank as a legally qualified assistant High School master. The Senate considers that when a man has been taught for four years by men whose position is a guarantee that they are the highest kind of educators of youth attainable, he himself has been trained to teach according to the only method that, in the judgment of the best authorities in the teaching profession is worth anything as a preparation for the actual work of teaching. To oblige such a man to go to a Normal School before he can be allowed to teach, is an additional bar to those already existing, the effect of which is to exclude the highest class of men from the teaching profession. While to prevent trustees from appointing such graduates as assistants is to narrow their choice and to restrict them to men who, in the judgment of the world, have had an inferior training.

The change proposed affects not only the character of future High School assistants, but also for head masters. Hitherto a graduate could be appointed an assistant, and if he gave practical proof, for a sufficient time, of knowing how to teach and how to rule, he was eligible for a head mastership. To subject him, in addition, to what is called a "professional training" or a text book examination is something worse than a superfluity.

The change proposed with regard to undergraduates of the fourth year is still more objectionable. An undergraduate, within one year of his degree is to be induced to withdraw from that training of the whole man which is acknowledged to be the highest, to the comparatively unimportant routine of a Normal School, or that what is called "a professional training" in Toronto, from September till the Christmas holidays. He is to lose a year for this three months' "training." Another year, which, if it is to be made compulsory, would be much better spent in post-graduate university work, is added to his college course. And it must be pointed out that something like a bribe is indirectly offered to all undergraduates outside Toronto to leave their own Universities, and attend when they can take simultaneously their collegiate year and their "professional" three months. Doubtless the Minister intended no such consequence; but it is the duty of the Senate to point out the inevitable results of the changes proposed. The higher class of minds will be more and more repelled from a profession which even at present is not attracting them to the extent we would all like to see, and to the lower class of minds powerful inducements are presented to induce them to shorten their course, by transferring themselves to Toronto, from the seats of learning they themselves had previously chosen.

The Senate trust that changes that seem to them to be unnecessary, and in the interest of an attempted over centralization, and the effects of which they believe will be injurious to the cause of true education, will not be pressed. They would be much gratified if the Govern-

ment would cancel the Order-in-Council so far as it has been referred to in this petition.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
 GEORGE BELL, LL.D.,  
 Registrar.

TORONTO, December 13th, 1882.

SIR:—I am directed by the Hon. the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing a communication from the Senate of the University of Queen's College respecting the regulations of the 31st July, 1882, on the subject of the qualifications and training of teachers for the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

The communication will receive the Minister's careful consideration. In the mean time I am to inform you that the operation of the regulations in question has been deferred till 1st January, 1884.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
 ALEX. MARLING,  
 Secretary.

GEORGE BELL, Esq., LL.D.,  
 Registrar University of Queen's College, Kingston.

### COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

#### THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

A REGULAR meeting of the Association was held in the Principal's class room on 9th Dec. The President occupied the chair, and conducted the opening exercises. It was agreed to pay any students sent out by the Association to do service during the Xmas holidays, the same remuneration as those employed in the summer season. It was also agreed to change the hour of meeting from 10 a. m., to 11 a. m., in order to allow several arts students who have classes then, to attend the meetings. Interesting reports were read by Messrs. Grant, Campbell and Steele. Mr. Grant's station last summer was Eden's Mills, a little settlement near Guelph. From his report the work seems to have flourished under his care, and from outside sources we learn, that the people were much attached to him, and properly appreciate his services. Mr. Smith of Guelph, dispensed the communion, when 11 new members were added to the church. Mr. Campbell met with much success at Bentwick and Crawford, the two preaching stations to which he ministered, in the Owen Sound Presbytery. There were three different denominations existing in the district, but our student reports the greatest harmony as prevailing among the people, a somewhat unusual state of affairs in the country, and no doubt attributable to the good offices of Mr. Campbell himself, and those with whom he laboured in the work. Mr. Scott, of Owen Sound, an old graduate of Queen's, dispensed the sacrament, and congratulated the congregations on their very satisfactory condition. There is one feature, in the reports of men from the West, to the Society which of late years has been painfully apparent, and that is the antagonistic feeling displayed to our college by the eldership and laity in many places. We have, during the past five or six years, continually heard such accounts as these:—"The people looked with sus-

picion on us when they heard that we came from "Queen's." Another tells us, "that the Session threatened to lock the door on our student when they heard "from whence he came." Another! "Can any good "thing come out of Queen's." Another: "They moderate fræe Queen's."

Now, Mr. Editor, the question naturally arises, from what influence springs these mutterings? Can you or any of your readers inform us? It was always the opinion of the Society, that we were a united church in feeling, as well as work; have we been mistaken? That it does not arise from any action of the students, is manifest from the fact that wherever we have sent a man there is always a request for another from the same source, and very often a petition for the same individual, and in nine cases out of ten a frank confession of the change of opinion of the people, and regret at the expressions regarding Queen's, to which they formerly gave vent. Again we ask, whence this undercurrent of feeling? and what is it? Is it jealousy? groundless prejudice? or what? We ought to know, so that whatever is wrong should be rectified. There is no doubt that such a feeling exists; that it is widespread and carefully fostered, and we should like to know who does it.

[We are sorry that want of space prevents us from giving the report in full in this number.—ED.]

#### APOLLONIAN SCHOOL.

THE present session has so far been marked by the organization of many clubs and societies for the prosecution of particular studies, or the accomplishment of peculiar aims. One of the foremost in origin and design is that organized by the "theologs" with the above name—Apollonian School. Many graduates in theology on leaving college—though they have gone through a careful and thorough course of training—feel incapable, for instance, of speaking freely and readily upon a passage of scripture, if called upon to do so, without previous preparation. In this way many have become such slaves to M.S.S. Notes, Briefs, &c., that when without these they are—like young Walter Scott without the famous button—completely "at sea." How can this evil—for it evidently is an evil—be remedied? This is one of the questions which the above named school sets before itself to solve. At its regular weekly meeting the chairman gives to some member present a text of Scripture, and without any time for preparation, that member is required to speak (as to a popular audience) upon that text for at least ten or fifteen minutes. When this is done the other members of the school are allowed from two to five minutes each for criticizing the speakers's remarks, elocution, attitude, and in fact everything that a popular audience might find fault with, as well as suggesting additional thoughts on the passage to those brought forward by the speaker. The members [already say that this is the severest training to which they have ever been subjected. Dr. Cuyler of New York, one of America's leading pulpit



orators, feeling the need of such a course of training as this school has taken up, and there being none such in his days, went through a somewhat similar course of training for months—an hour each day in his own study—to perfect himself in the art of extempore speaking. The school also purposes having regular exercise in Scripture elocution, the cultivation of the human voice, readiness to answer cavillers and infidels, and everything, in short, that will fit them for becoming "workmen that need not be ashamed." But why call it the *Apollonian School*? It is called school to distinguish it from clubs, associations and societies, as these names have become too intensely common. Then it was deemed wise to christen it with the name of some refined and polished Christian orator. The name of Apollos, the contemporary of Paul, at once suggested itself, as it is said of him (Acts 18.24) that he was "an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures." Thus the Apollonian School has been fairly launched upon the restless sea of college life with the fairest prospects of a long and useful existence. Surely the noble aim it has set before it should meet with the approval of every intelligent man. Be that as it may, the present members have already begun to experience its invaluable aid, and are determined to stick to it, come what will. More particulars regarding the Apollonian School will be given in some future number of the JOURNAL.

→ CONTRIBUTED. ←

"VOX ET PRAETEREA NIHIL."

THE human voice, apart from any of its articulations is a wonderful curiosity. As far as the human intellect is superior to the brute, so far is man's voice superior to that of all other animals. It is wonderful in compass. Sometimes it gives forth tones of thunder as in D, below the first ledger line in the base cleff. At other times it ascends into the aerial regions of the feathered songsters or of the shrill cicadal, as in C in the second ledger line above in the terror cleff. Between these two extremes there is an ascending and descending scale that reminds us of a great master painting of Jacob's ladder. One end stands upon *terra firma* and the other leans upon a silver cloud, where, by the well-known laws of perspective, it was represented by almost a single line; upon the steps of this ladder of sound what angelic whispers can be lisped above, and what hoarse thunders and demon like shrieks may be groaned below. More than angel cadences are heard in the scale. It is wonderful in expression. By means of the use of articulate language it assumes infinite importance. If, then, we consider the innumerable inflections, the pleasing or displeasing intonations, and the entrancing harmonies of which it is capable, we need not be astonished at its effect as displayed wherever human language is found. It is wonderful in power, as a useful instrument in giving utterance to the thoughts of the mind it stands alone in the universe, unrivaled and un-

paralleled. It is this that gives oratory such prominence in the world. By it we possess that wonderful faculty of swaying men's minds either singly or in crowds, that furnishes the most irrefragable proofs of man's transcendent superiority over the brute creation. Amongst civilized nations we find that eloquence is considered one of the most important elements of success in commanding the esteem and confidence of men. If Whitefield could pronounce the word "Mesopotamia" so pathetically as to draw tears from the eyes of strong men, we need not wonder at the effect of his full flowing torrent of words which irresistably bore down all before it. Men who are candidates for the legal or clerical professions cannot give too much attention to this useful art. It is the high road to eminent usefulness as well as to distinguished success. But we must stop, as we are wandering very naturally enough from the "Vox et Praeterea Nihil," which characterizes so many thick headed public speakers.

ALMA MATER.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

\* \* \* We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

MORE TIME AT EXAMS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

WILL you kindly allow me space for a few lines on the subject broached by "Tempus," in the last issue of the JOURNAL? The suggestion that more time be given at the final examinations is one which will commend itself to most students, and which, I think, ought to commend itself to the Senate as well. As "Tempus" very truly states there are many who, though fairly well acquainted with their subjects, are, from various causes, unable to produce such a good paper in the short time allotted as they could were the time lengthened. Indeed there are not a few who, being slow writers as well as, perhaps, slow thinkers, are unable, in an hour, to give in writing anything like a fair statement of what they know regarding the subject on which they may be examined. Now since the object of an examination is more to ascertain what a student knows, than in how short a time he can commit his knowledge to paper, there does not seem to be any insuperable difficulty in the way of lengthening the time. One Professor, at least, has already adopted this principal in his monthly Exams; why not extend it, in connection with all subjects, to the finals? If the suggestion of Father Time were given effect to, a great boon would thereby be conferred on myself and on many another.

SLOW COACH.

P.S.—Another thing which might be remarked in connection with Examinations is that if a period is allotted, it should be strictly adhered to, and there should be a distinct understanding that every Student, on an intimation being given by the examiner that the time has expired, must at once hand in his papers. As matters at

present stand those who, from fear of transgressing the existing rules, leave off writing at the hour's close, are placed at a manifest disadvantage to those others who continue to write for, perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes longer.

*To the Editor of the Journal :*

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see another cry out against the absurdity of sixty-minute examinations. It is one of the evils which ought to be remedied, with the vaunted march of improvement. There are wondrous changes in the new regulations, and many very good moves in the right direction, no doubt, but the reform will not be complete until a man gets all the time he wants to write down what he knows about a subject, at an examination. As long as the test of ability is "what is his knowledge of the subject on hand," and not "how much in an hour can he condense, of so many lectures," the student should have free scope. The two things are quite distinct. We have many men in college, solid, deep, well read, and having a thorough grasp of the matter in hand, but slow to think, and indifferent penmen, who are pitted against sharp, flippant, shallow superficialists, who can cram the lectures like a turkey preparing for a Xmas market, and, having a good memory and nimble digits, rattle off the gist of the month's work before his less showy comrade has well begun. It often happens that a man is so constituted that, as the moment's fly, and his thoughts will not take the shape he would have them do, that he gets so nervous, as to lose his head altogether, and for the last fifteen minutes of the hour he is perfectly useless. Now, is this a fair test of ability? I say no! and Tempus seems to agree with me, and no doubt he is the mouthpiece of a score of students who have suffered from the present method. If the man who writes fast can condense so as to put as much in small compass as his slow or verbose competitor spins out in a long paper, well and good, he will not lose by it. The Professor who examines may be trusted, surely, to judge of a man's knowledge, whether lost in a maze of words or put in a short, pithy way. Of course, the latter method is the best, we all know that, but the examinations are not as a rule to test concise composition, but whether the student does or does not know the branch of study upon which he offers himself to be examined. I hope to see the student of Queen's allowed all the time he wishes for both monthlies and finals.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

#### WEEKLY HOLIDAY.

*To the Editor of the Journal :*

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest your editorial notes on the subject of the weekly holiday, and I hope that the change you advocate may soon be brought about. One of the chief reasons why the holiday which now falls on Saturday should be kept on

Monday is that at present a large number of students are obliged to remain at home studying on Saturday evening, instead of attending the meetings of the Alma Mater Society, and thereby detract considerably from the life of the meetings and their own pleasure. I need not speak to the habit of studying on Sunday, which is, as every one knows, very prevalent at college. In fact it is always a bad sign when a man comes to classes on Monday morning with his recitations perfectly prepared, while on the other hand, any man who habitually comes unprepared is without doubt studying for the church. Now, if the unscrupulous man could enjoy his day of rest on Sunday, as he ought, and both he and his more conscientious rival could work on Monday, it is evident that a much more satisfactory state of affairs would be brought about than now exists. The only argument that I have heard advanced on behalf of the Saturday holiday is that it is a general holiday, and there is always more fun on it than on any other day of the week. This may be true; but there is no reason why Queen's should not be able to bring about a change, at least as far as the schools in the city are concerned, and at any rate the principal classes in the college are over in time every day to give a large number of the students ample time for an afternoon's enjoyment. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will not allow this important subject to drop, and that we may see the question thoroughly discussed in the JOURNAL.

Yours, &c.,

MONDAY.

#### PERSONAL.

ALLEN McROSSIE, ex-'84, has given the good people of Riverside, N.Y., a rest from his Sabbath orations for a short time in order to wish his Kingston friends the compliments of the season.

THE many friends of Matt. W. McKay, B.A., '79, are glad to see his genial face once more among us. He has commenced the study of Medicine at the Royal.

ISAAC NEWLANDS, who belonged to the class of '82, is among the wanderers who have returned. He hopes to graduate in the spring.

THE freshman class has received a new instalment in the persons of J. C. McLeod, of Kincardine, who matriculated last session; W. Kelly, of Dundas, and Allen, of Kingston. The class has received them with open arms, but we wonder at it, after their having borne the heat and burden of the Concurus.

WE hear that Rev. Geo. McArthur, B.A., '81, is shortly to go into partnership with another Manu. Well done, your reverence.

A. W. THOMPSON, ex-'83, who left us for Manitoba College, is showing the boys there the worth of Queen's by topping the list in several of the exams. Walter Hobart, of the same class, appeared unto a few of his friends during the Christmas holidays. He is at Montreal at present.

W. E. D'ARGENT has again returned to the fold, but the fold intends to turn him out shortly as a full-fledged Rev. B.A. The Snow-shoe Club will be livelier than ever now.

WE are glad to be able to enlighten our readers somewhat as to the condition of our maimed and halt, and those suffering from divers other diseases. Of those fierce enthusiasts of football, Jas. A. Brown and Charlie Herald, Jim returns with a knee nearly as good as one of ours, and Charlie makes things lively on a crutch. Douglass feels the better of his slope home before Xmas. John Hay, B.A. '82, and Charlie Cameron are feeling the results of too hard work. John mournfully spent his vacation on anything but flowery beds of ease, but, as we are glad to report, he has revived and hopes soon to be again in the bosom of his fellow-Theologs. Charlie, poor boy, underwent the painful operation of losing his head, and although he pluckily turned right side up again a few days after College re-opened, he doesn't look well, and we would advise him to give himself a rest. In Monroe we have a clear case of parental indiscretion; he is down with the measles. If they do not want the crime of infanticide laid at their door we hope they will keep him from all cold draughts. Do this, and Donald's jovial countenance will be seen again as he kicks and grows fat on the campus.

JOHN BENNETT, B.A., and James Somerville, B.A. '81, believe in commencing study at the beginning of a new year, hence their tardy appearance in Divinity Hall.

JAMES A. GRANT, B.A. '78, who left us and took a course in Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, has lately passed his examination in England for the degree of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

ANOTHER old and tried friend of Queen's has gone. We refer to the late James Michie, Esq., of Toronto, a Trustee of our College. In him Queen's loses a generous supporter. A more extended notice is deferred until next issue.

It is seldom any of our married students smile, but on Monday morning, Jany. 15, D. J. Hyland, of the class of '85, appeared at College looking as happy as the proverbial clam. It is a son.

DR. OLDHAM, '81, was in the city a few days ago.

DR. HARRY H. CHOWN, '80, has returned in good health and spirits from England, where he has been studying in the London hospitals, finishing up with a tour on the continent. We understand he intends shortly to locate in Hamilton.

WE have heard from our old friend Rufus Ovens of the class of '83. Though prohibited by ill-health from attending college this year, he very sensibly keeps up his college associations by seeing that he gets the JOURNAL regularly.

W. B. KENNEDY, M. D., '78, who located not long ago at Brainard, Minn., has, as his many friends will be glad to hear, already worked himself up a lucrative practice at that place.

LOGIC.—"The proper study of mankind is man," and the term man includes woman. But every study should be ardently embraced.—Therefore, all students should ardently embrace,, etc.—Q. E. D.—*Ex.*

A GIRL worked the motto: "I need thee every hour," and presented it to him. He says he can't help it; it takes him two hours to milk the cows and feed the pigs, and business has to be attended to.—*Ex.*

➤ DE & NOBIS & NOBILIBUS.◀

THE following lines were written by a lady who was stopping at a certain hotel in the city recently, on the evening of a class reunion. A student who was present on the occasion referred to suggests that she must be an old maid troubled with indigestion:

We have listened to the noises,  
To the shouting, to the cheering;  
We have listened to the cat-calls,  
To the stamping, to the jeering,  
And have come to the conclusion  
That of all fatiguing pups,  
The most loonish,  
The most baboonish,  
Most buffoonish—  
Is a student in his cups.

AT a meeting of the members of the senior year, held on Monday afternoon, Mr. James V. Anglin was unanimously chosen to represent the class as Valedictorian at the closing Convocation in April. The names of one or two other gentlemen were mentioned, but they declined to become candidates for the honour. We congratulate Mr. Anglin.

THE services in Convocation Hall on Sunday, January 14th, were conducted by Rev. Prof. Nicholson, who preached a powerful and effective discourse from the text Luke 12; 51). "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you nay; but rather division."

AN enquirer wants to know if the Senate purpose offering a prize for the best poem this year. We cannot answer the question, but would suggest that if such is their intention, they should let it be known as soon as possible.

THERE is a young freshman at Queen's,  
Who frequents *tonorial* scenes,  
But the *down* is so thin  
That's removed from his chin,  
'Tis a veritable waste of his means.

A MEMBER of the English Literature Class was recently injured, and has since been confined to his room, by an accidental discharge of duty.

A CERTAIN Prof. says that his whole army consists of cavalrymen from the staid senior to the verdent fresh. He supplies the *spurs*, the Bohu library—the *ponies*, and, he further adds, that unless the future behaviour improves, he'll also add the *boots*.

COLLEGE SONG BOOK.—The thanks of the students are due to Mr. W. J. Shanks, '83, for our new book of College songs which he has specially arranged and adapted for the students of Queen's College. The book is published at cost price (25 cents), and is on sale at the city bookstores. Every student should have a copy of the book, and those who have not already purchased one should see to it at once. Practices are held every Saturday morning at ten o'clock in Convocation Hall, which are conducted by Mr. F. C. Heath, B.A., Musical Conducto for Queen's College Glee Club. Come one, come all!

A SOPHOMORE claims that a young lady friend of his told him that she began to read 'Hamlet,' but soon gave it up, disgusted with Shakespeares' spelling.

PROF. in chemistry class—"Will any gentleman in the class give me some properties of Marsh gas?" No reply.

Prof.—"Well, gentlemen, either you are very stupid, or careless, or perhaps I am lecturing too fast, and not quite clear enough."

A Junior—"Marsh gas' is not very luminous." Loud applause.

SENIOR LATIN.—A student is asked to translate, but responds with the universal negation.

Prof.—"But you have not been able to translate for several days, Mr. M. How is it?"

Student—"I haven't got a translation of this Horace yet, Professor."

It may not be generally known that we have a fighting editor on our staff. We have one, however, although he has had nothing to do, professionally speaking, this session until a few days since. While the staff was assembled in solemn conclave in the temporary sanctum, the door opened and a certain Sophomore entered, flashing as to his eyes with extreme rage, and declared his intention of converting the scribes into so many grease spots, he having been insulted by some references in this column. He was politely listened to and introduced to the fighting editor, and the chief scribe having kindly consented to act as referee, and two others as seconds, the war commenced. The first round was highly exciting, both parties striving to make as much row and do as little fighting as possible, until, urged by the melodious encouragement of his confreres, the JOURNAL man went in and cleared out his opponent in fine style, finishing off by depositing one of his pedal extremities in the enemy's left optic. Time 1 min., 36 sec. The second round did not last long, as the men at once clasped and the scribe was thrown. The referee, however, disallowed the fall as the clasp was not exactly *comme il faut*. Time 39 sec. In the third round, our man began to get serious, and made things lively around the room. He had one decided advantage, in that his fist was so large that every time he delivered a blow, it caused a draught of wind so great that it quite took away his opponent's breath. Finally the enemy was obliged to retreat in disorder leaving behind as trophies a quarter section of his mortar-board and a portion of his toga. Time 1 min., 59 sec. The scribe having been congratulated on his success, and his wounds having been treated with Burdock Blood Bitters, the business of the meeting was proceeded with. The fighting editor has now fully recovered from his injuries, and is ready to attend to any business of his office. We may mention that his fighting weight is 175 lbs..

### →ITEMS←

A CHICAGO young man, in a rash moment, told his girl that if she would hang up her stocking on Christmas eve he would fill it to the brim with something nice. He has since seen her stocking, and is undecided whether to get into it himself or buy her a sewing machine.—*Ex.*

WHEN Oscar Wilde saw Niagara Falls he exclaimed 'Bulk, but no beauty.' When a little Detroit boy first saw the sublime cataract he solemnly whispered: 'Mamma, I feel like taking my hat off to God.' That is the difference between embryo idiocy and embryo manhood.—*Ex.*

WHEN a handsome girl drops her handkerchief for a gentleman to pick up, it may be that she wants to flirt with him, and it may be she wants to splinter the legs of his tight trowsers all to pieces.—*Ex.*

A PRETTY young girl full of pique,  
Got down in the mouth so to spique,  
And when people laughed  
She thought she was chagued,  
And stayed in the house for a wique.—*Ex.*

"A kiss, dear," he said,  
"Is a noun, we allow,  
But is it proper or common,  
Canst thou tell me now?"

"Why, I think," she replied,  
To speak nothing loath,  
While her visage grew red,  
"Why, I think it is both."

[N.B.—He thinks so, too, and they at once proceed to put the theory into practice.]—*Ex.*

MISS SOCIETY (idly turning her music)—"Do you know 'When the Leaves begin to Fall?'" Fresh. (thoughtfully)—"Why, yes, generally along in the first two weeks of October. It depends somewhat on the weather."—*Ex.*

"AN anxious enquirer" wishes to know why a stupid, awkward fellow is called a "muff." We are not very sure but we think it's because nothing but a muff will hold a lady's hand without squeezing it.—*Ex.*

BUTLER'S ANALOGY. Prof: "Mr. T., you may pass on to the 'Future life.'" Mr. T.: "Not prepared."

A SOPHOMORE, a village girl,  
A swinging gate, a bright full moon,  
He whispers softly, "Little Pearl,  
I'll come back again, yes, very soon."

A tear bedims a bright blue eye,  
Two rosy lips begin to pout;  
A short, sweet kiss, a long, sad sigh,  
He goes. She puts the hall lamp out.

"He's surely caught, the silly lad,"  
She says; "he has an awful mash."  
"Poor thing;" he says, "she has it bad,"  
He calmly coaxes his moustache.

—Hamilton Monthly.

EXTRACTS from the Westminster play:  
Charrinus Tu pal non sobrius es.  
Byrrhia—Quid ais? Non ego sobrius? At me tutotalicus ordo inter discipulos gaudet habere suos. Lac et aquam poto, non vini turpe venenum.

Char—Tu nunquam Bacchi pocula grata bibis?

Byr.—Nunquam.

Linnaeus—Quid? Nunquam.

Byr.—Vix Nunquam.

*Ex.*

JONES—"What did you think of my argument, Fogg?"  
Fogg—"It was sound, very sound (Jones delighted), nothing but sound, in fact." Jones reaches for a brick.—*Ex.*

A CORNELL man was lately injured by the accidental discharge of his duties.