

# Ontario Normal College Monthly.

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## Ontario Normal College Monthly

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IT was with surprise and deep regret that the students heard last week of the serious illness of our Principal, coming, as it did, after nearly six months of an uninterrupted course of lectures. We are gratified to learn, however, of his gradual improvement and hope that he will be able to resume his duties at no distant date.

The executive of the Literary Society showed their thoughtfulness in making immediate arrangements for sending flowers to the sick room, and their action has met with the commendation of all.

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NOW that we are fast approaching the end of the Normal College year, it may be of interest to collate from assertions made by different members of our own class a few of the advantages incident upon our last five or six months' life and work.

Of course it goes without saying that the primary object of our coming to the College is being fulfilled—we are learning to teach. The days of our childhood never seemed so far away as in our first weeks at the College, when we were once more brought face to face with the prob-

lem: c-a-t, cat. Now that the months have rolled on from October to March, the problem is working itself out, child nature has become a little more comprehensible to us, and the teacher's true goal has outlined itself more distinctly.

Experience has been gained in another direction. Many of those now in attendance at the Normal College were never before called upon to take active participation in the joys and sorrows of boarding-house life and school life, bereft of the home friends and home associations. Upon reflection most of our thoughtful students grant that this new aspect of life has been of considerable value to them. Thrown to a greater or less degree upon their own resources, they have been obliged to make new friends, sometimes of strangers, sometimes of those who previously ranked in the list of mere acquaintances.

Take, for example, the graduates of our universities. A year or so ago they found it quite possible to devote their interests wholly to their special departments, and sometimes, indeed, to the students in those departments. Very often, according to their own account, they specialized to their personal detriment, and upon graduating from their Alma Mater, were led to express regret at the fact that they knew so little of the work covered by their fellow students.

The graduates of the Ontario Normal College will scarcely be able to

echo this regret. They are compelled to cover a certain amount of general work, and, as a consequence of the stimulus resulting from the lectures, the honor mathematician may be seen pouring over a volume of Ruskin, the classical man solving problems in Euclid, and the moderns specialist hugging a text book on physics.

Besides this benefit arising from the intermingling of studies and students but little known to each other before, there is another Normal College combination that has a further invigorating effect. The university man, who, but a year ago, felt that life was too seriously crowded to leave much time for play, and likewise the teacher of long experience, found themselves last October turned loose amongst members of a younger element, those who had just left the Collegiate Institute halls. A delightful spirit of *camaraderie* soon sprang up between the younger and the older students, with the result that no harder task could be set a man than to tell whether the University or the Collegiate Institute graduate has derived most benefit from Normal College friendship.

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CHIEFLY through the kindness of our Vice-Principal we are able this month to give our readers the following information regarding the members of the last two graduating classes. While all must feel a certain anxiety about securing a field of operations after graduation, yet this uneasiness of mind should be naturally lessened when we see the degree of success which members of preceding classes have attained.

Last year's class consisted of about 180 members. Of those who succeeded in obtaining certificates about 90 are teaching in Public Schools, 75 with Senior Leaving certificates, the remainder as University graduates. As to the salaries received by these we are wholly in the dark, but we may be sure that some of the best schools in Ontario are under their care. In Collegiate Institutes 5 are teaching, while 14 are employed in High Schools. Of these 14 are specialists in some department. Of this same graduating class about 10 are teaching outside of Ontario.

Of the class of '97-'98 information is attainable only regarding those teaching in Collegiate Institutes or High Schools. These number 26 in all, 3 having Senior Leaving certificates. Situations in Collegiate Institutes have been secured by 3.

Another point of interest is the salary received. According to the report of the Minister of Education for 1899 these teachers receive salaries varying from a maximum of \$1000 per annum to the unsatisfactory minimum of \$375, with the average slightly above \$600. But when we contrast this with the average salary received by teachers in Collegiate Institutes or High Schools throughout Ontario, which is \$914, we see that a status, financially more satisfactory, is in store for the faithful ones of the profession.

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THE most notable feature of the past month was undoubtedly the relief of the garrison at Ladysmith, not so much, perhaps, for its intrinsic relation to the South African conflict

as for the rushing wave of patriotism that followed in its wake and burst over the Empire to its farthest bounds. And in our own College halls was ample proof that love of country was no mere name, but a deep abiding passion, that found a fitting instrument of expression in the patriotic outburst of our Principal upon the day following that glorious event.

But amid the joy of victory and proud confidence in the nation's power there lingered a note of sadness. From this land had gone forth at their country's call two thousand of our young men, who had gallantly done their part, unscathed, till that memorable Sunday morning brought to them their first baptism of blood. Our deep sympathy goes forth now to the homes with the vacant chair and hearts that ache for son or brother who gave his life for Queen, for country, and for God.

To the Empire at large but one result can follow—the closer union of colonies and mother country. Now, as never before, they understand each other, and the shout of joy and triumph that echoed round the world proclaimed to mankind that all were one, bound by an indissoluble tie.

Surely at such a time it were right to look for a united Canada, with the mantle of peace and good will thrown over the religious, the political and the race bitterness that has been our heritage for more than a century. But has this been done? In public gatherings, in the press, on the very floor of Parliament, charges of disloyalty have been hurled against a sister Province. That the French-Canadians should share all the feel-

ings and actions of *Englishmen* we cannot expect; that in the main their conduct is consistent as *Britons* there is strong proof. If it is the seeming demands of party warfare that has called forth the fierce crusade against them, there can scarcely be too strong condemnation of such a course.

But at this time of doubt, the figure of the Premier of this country stands forth in strong relief, as calmly he rose in the House to defend the despatch of the two contingents, and in an oration whose eloquence won unstinted applause from friend and foe, re-affirmed his own loyalty. Noble are the words with which he ended a stirring plea for peace between the two races:

"If there is one thing to which I have given my political life it is to try to promote the unity and harmony and amity between the diverse elements of this country. My friends can desert me, they can withdraw their confidence from me, they can withdraw the trust which they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of policy. Whatever may be the consequences, whether loss of prestige, loss of popularity or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man will render me full justice in that respect."

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It is unfortunate that no action was taken by the Literary Society early this term, towards arranging for a competition in oratory and essay writing, as was done by our predecessors with marked success. Such a contest could not have failed to exercise in the highest degree, faculties that count for much in successful teaching, and likewise would have been of no small value to all of us, who would share in the results of these efforts.



**CONTRIBUTED.**

**Whereas.**

Hamilton Anvers was a very ordinary man of the period, neither better nor worse, neither more nor less selfish than the rest of his sex. Tendencies inherited from his male ancestors from Adam downward, made it as natural for him to regard Hamilton Anvers as the hub of creation, as it is for a dog to perform those peculiar rotary movements before lying down for a nap in the sunshine. The dog, too, inherits these habits from his wild and undomesticated ancestors. I might carry the metaphor further and say that Anvers' general habit of mind was not less serene and sweetly self-complacent than that of the dog when enjoying the specified relaxation. In just such a contented frame of mind he returned one evening from his office, mounted the stairs, two steps at a time, and began to whistle a lively air. This was his usual method of warning his landlady that he felt an aching void which nothing but the most satisfactory of dinners could ever fill. The sign was evidently well understood, for very soon a maid-of-all-work appeared and proceeded to set forth a satisfying repast.

This was rapidly converted into a vanishing, or rather, vanished quantity, and Anvers threw himself into a wonderful "sleepy hollow" chair, stretched forth his slippered feet to the coquettish blaze, and began to soliloquize—"I always enjoy this half hour or so of meditation. It sets a fellow straight with the world. Now if more fellows would spend every day a half hour or so in thinking things over, how much—."

Here a sound of peaceful regular breathing announced that for the present Hamilton's meditation had

passed from his own personal supervision. Into whose hands he fell next we shall see.

He found himself in a vast hall, lofty but very plain, reminding him strangely of a kitchen except for its unusual size, and the fact that it seemed more lavishly furnished with utensils than any kitchen he had ever seen. Kitchen ranges, bespattered with grease, and with the black lead worn off every inch of their surfaces, were arranged at intervals close to the walls. In the spaces unoccupied by stoves were placed kitchen tables, covered with bake-boards and pile after pile of dishes, all in the last stages of dirt and disorder. From every corner frying pans, pots and kettles all very dirty, grinned at him like little black fiends. A horrid lurid glare diffused itself over all. Written above the door in letters of flame were the words, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." This lugubrious sentence was all the more terrible, because it was only after entrance had been made that the flame resolved itself into significant letters—outside it looked like a beacon of hope and safety. A slight rustle at the other end of the hall startled Anvers into attention. He stood lost in amazement and fear. Stranger sight, I venture to say, has never yet greeted mortal eyes.

There flashed into bright relief at the end of the room, a group of five figures, all women. Their colossal forms bent and swayed and grew distorted in the fantastic and horrible glow of the fateful letters of flame. Ordinarily twice five women would have had no terrors for Anvers, but this was quite beyond the range of his experience. One of the group was seated upon a lofty throne. He knew instinctively that this was Helen of Troy. How he knew it, he could not tell—not by her attire, certainly, and not by her occupation. For she was dressed much as he remembered to have seen his grandmother, in a

plain black dress with a white cap upon her head. She was knitting away for dear life, counting the stitches meanwhile. "A shawl for Paris," she remarked to the woman beside her. "Sheep-tending is cold work at night." Beside her was a tall, dark, queenly woman in a cambric morning gown. She was rapidly turning a hem on a sheet. "Cleopatra," thought Anvers, "how came she here?" On Cleopatra's left stood one whom he recognized as Dido. She held in her hand a stick of cordwood which she said she had snatched from her funeral pyre at the last moment. On the other side of Helen stood a timid maiden, robed in white and holding in her hand a snow-white dove. The others called her Iphigenia. The last figure was that of a comely matron of forty, who was industriously turning a spinning wheel. "Penelope," thought Anvers with a tremor of fear. "What can they be doing in this horrible place, and why do they give me such menacing glances? I never did anything to offend them. I always treated them courteously wherever I met them, though there have been queer stories told about them."

At this point Helen arose and holding up a knitting-needle in one hand, said in tones whose sweetness were in contrast with the severity of their import: "You don't need to think, Mr. Anvers, that we don't know what we are doing. We know that a jury should properly consist of twelve while we have only four. But four women are as good as any twelve men, and moreover out of all the shades at present in the lower regions, there are only five of us whose natural vitality has been able to survive the treatment we have seen subjected to at the hands of your miserable sex. Know therefore, O man, that you are arraigned before this judge and jury, not because of your own sins alone, although they are grievous and manifold. We have merely selected you as a type and we

mean to make an example of you, and give you a foretaste of what will be the order of things when we are the ruling power.

"Whereas for many thousand years your sex has oppressed and misused us, forcing us to perform disagreeable tasks, and leaving us no leisure for mental development, because you insisted on having your dinners each day at a specified hour and were not content to go out into the highways and the byways and forage for yourselves: and whereas you also insisted on being provided with other raiment than the skin of the beasts of the field and were too indolent to make such provision for yourselves: and whereas you have never in this world from the beginning of time kept a watchful eye on the buttons with which our beneficence has provided your clothes, but are continually losing and mislaying them: and whereas when you no longer desire food and clothes, you are clamoring for other services which it is just as much trouble to render you: and whereas by these your misdeeds, we have been given no opportunity for the triune development which is necessary for self-realization: and whereas it is obvious that while we, the women, are realizing ourselves, these labors which we are accustomed to perform must not be abated; hence if women refuse to labor then the men must:—we, appointed by the shades of the women below, do here assert that the time has come for a change, and for the introduction of a new order of things. And the means we shall take for giving women their longed-for freedom is this. We shall hand over *in toto* the department of domestic science to you and your fellow-men, trusting that a wise Providence will in a large degree avert the many deaths from such causes as indigestion and poisoning, which may be expected to occur as the result of such a course.

"Therefore upon you, and, through you, upon mankind in general, we do

pronounce sentence. Henceforward you shall labor from sunrise even unto sunset. Cook shall you, sew and scrub, yea and wash dishes; and in the sweat of your brow shall your wives and families eat bread, yea and pie and cake, from now till the end of time. We have spoken it. In order that no moment of precious time be lost, upon these stoves shall you at once begin your labors. Them shall you black-lead, and these dishes, pots and pans even to the last one, shall you cleanse. In our clemency we have not given you the full penalty of the law.—Lead him away.”

A chorus of approval came from the other four, and the hall suddenly filled with female forms who joined hands and circled round in fiendish dance, shouting “Begin, begin at once.” Some tried to drag him to the piles of dishes; others thought the stoves should first benefit by his labors. They gave him no chance to remonstrate or defend himself. He cried, “I have no wife.” They answered, “But your mother and your sister, how you tortured them! Away with him!” A cry of despair burst from his lips; he tried to wrench himself free.

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“Why Mr. Anvers, what’s the matter? You’re shouting terribly in your sleep. Are you ill?”

“Oh no,” groaned Anvers, “but I’ve had a narrow escape. Never mind the table now. You look tired. Sit down and take a rest.”

IMPERATRIX.

### Reserve.

No mental quality, probably, can be exactly defined to the satisfaction of all, and our admiration or dislike for any man’s peculiarities must to a great extent bias our judgment in the proper definition of those peculiarities.

No quality of mind is more differ-

ently estimated than that of reserve. Some praise it and others condemn it. Those who admire it would paraphrase it as modesty and decent caution; its disparagers use it as a synonym of closeness, and oppose it to favor-winning frankness. Like all other qualities it is good in moderation but an evil in excess.

It leads a man to think before he speaks, and to reflect before he acts, and is thus, generally speaking, a sign of strength of character. No man can be great who has not a great amount of reserve. He who can not keep his own counsel can be neither great king, nor general, nor statesman. The air of mystery which surrounds the reserved man prevents the many from penetrating to his utmost purposes and ultimate resolve: otherwise must he fail in his intent.

Nothing has greater influence in the lowering of our estimation of a man than to be unduly intimate with him. “Familiarity breeds contempt.” Nothing human is perfect, and the illusion we have indulged in towards the object of our far-off worship is soon dispelled by a nearer sight. The beautiful stage scenery we so admired in the distance loses its color and proportions as we approach it. It is not well to know our friends too well. Reserve, which is caution and prudence and depth, is necessary to insure success, and the man who would shine as diplomatist or lawyer or politician must practise the quality in all his dealings with the world. He will never be great without it.

But what is worth more than fame? The friendship of a true man is worth it all, and he who always takes and never gives must grow poor in friends, for so friendship runs by contraries. And we see those who attain the highest hope of early ambition, live, and often die without friends.

How often do we see that hateful reserve that blocks the way to making friends, that keeps a man within him-

self. He may have admirers of his genius, and parasitic toadies to his power, but if he cannot for a time turn his back upon himself, and lose his hopes and fears and joys and sorrows in his friend's, he is but a pitiable creature after all.

Reserve, no doubt, is natural to some, and it may be harsh therefore to condemn it, but nature has endowed us with many peculiarities which are not desirable, and which it is the business of life to counteract and destroy. The ford of friendship is sympathy. We must weep with those that weep and laugh with those who rejoice if we would brighten the world and the lives of those who are with us.

Not every man who has the credit of being reserved is really so. Reserve is no kin to shallowness and superficiality. It may often happen that we can never get beyond the surface with some people for the reason that there is nothing below the surface.

W. M. LOGAN.

### The Storming of Hamilton Kopje.

*(Delayed by the Censor.)*

Hamilton, Mar. 18.—The O. N. C. Monthly has the following from its special correspondent, dated Jan. 26, 10.30 a. m.

"On the night of Thursday, Jan. 25, Gen. Coon's division moved to the attack of Hamilton Kopje, as it was believed to form the key for the relief of the beleaguered garrison. Under cover of darkness, the troops moved from Normal Laager, the infantry being borne in waggons drawn by mules, and carrying mostly two arms, to say nothing of other impedimenta. Our forces gained the eminence without difficulty, and at once stormed the entrenchments. The enemy, taken by surprise, fled precipitately, leaving the fort in our hands. We then held a celebration,

but at the dead hour of midnight a scout informed us that the enemy were gathering without the fort in overwhelming numbers, whereupon we decided to hastily retreat. This was done most orderly until half the descent was made, when a Boer shell burst among the infantry, causing the mules to stampede. In the confusion one of the infantry and three of the cavalry were captured, while the rest of the army fled two by two by various routes, arriving at Normal Laager this morning about 10 o'clock. It was learned later that the casualties were heavy. Capt. Munro received a bullet wound in the forehead, and Pte. Wren a flesh wound above the eye. Pte. McTaggart was unfortunate in losing both eyes, while Sergt. Cook looked as though he had had a narrow escape. Major Carter deserves mention for presence of mind and bravery in aiding the wounded and suffering, and will probably receive the Victoria Cross. The enemy's provisions were raided and caused untold disaster. Gen. Coon's farcial reconnaissance has had a marked moral effect upon the enemy."

REPORTER.

### Varieties of Association.

Aristotle says that an association is formed by resemblance and contrast, or by contiguity. Omitting for the present association by contrast let us consider the two remaining principles, resemblance and contiguity.

Professor Baldwin in "Elements of Psychology," makes the following statement:—"Further, while we hold that, from an empirical standpoint, resemblance is an evident and real reason for the connection between ideas, and must be recognized as such, still on reflection, we find it possible to reduce all cases of resemblance, in their ultimate nature, to contiguity. In every case of resemblance between

a presentation and the image it suggests, there may be said to be elements common to the two—elements in the present presentation which affect us in an identical way with elements which it resembles. In a strange portrait, which we say resembles a friend, there are certain points of feature or expression, few or many, which are identical with our friend's: these points co-exist with others in the image of our friend, and the whole image is brought up by this co-existence or contiguity. In the presentation there are, say, elements a, b, c, etc., and in the image, elements A, b, C, the common element b makes the presence of both necessary. Taine formulates a law to express this process of association: when part of an idea appears in consciousness the whole appears."

Now I do not think we can permit Mr. Baldwin to apply the term empirical to either our psychology or to Aristotle's. The error in his reasoning is in his statement that, in a strange portrait, which resembles a friend, there are certain points of feature which are identical with our friend's. The truth is that the feature seen in the portrait, the eyes for instance, is similar to, but not identical with the friend's. A picture of a pair of eyes cannot be identical with a real pair of eyes, nor can the sight of the picture affect us in a way identical with the sight of real eyes, while further, the principle of contiguity affords us no means of bringing our friend's eyes into consciousness by the aid of a portrait of similar eyes. The law of similarity is still necessary to account for the association. No matter how elementary are the features found common to the portrait and the friend's face, an absolute identity cannot be established, but only a similarity. Mr. Baldwin is right, however, when he states that it is by the principle of contiguity that part of an idea brings into consciousness the whole idea, *e. g.* the image of the friend's eyes

recalls the image of his face, and this again, the image of his person.

I hope I have not committed an unpardonable sin in writing to the MONTHLY on a psychological topic, but to ward off the avenging Furies, I have sworn the editor to silence, and sign myself  
NIL.

### Some Coming Educational Reforms.

BY NORMAN FERGUS BLACK, THAMESFORD.

It is undeniably unwise to express oneself with too great assurance as to future events. Yet it surely does not argue presumption or folly for the recruit in the great educational army to study earnestly the developments of the campaign, the direction in which the host is marching, the difficulties to be overcome and the goals, mediate and immediate, that are to be attained. Indeed, not to do at least so much is to confess an apathy and impotence that must prove fatal to real success.

An intelligent enquiry into the trend of educational progress involves a review of advances already made, especially during the last generation. However, it is not the purpose of this article to treat even briefly of the magnificent strides made along educational lines since times within our fathers' memory. It must suffice merely to refer to the contrast between the average teacher of to-day and the average teacher of a generation ago; to the development of the school curricula and the increasing efficiency of the work done, and to the difference between the old days when popular interest in educational affairs was yet in embryo, and the present when the interest and criticism centering about the Department of Education is probably keener than that about any other department of the Provincial Government. Consideration of such striking progress within so brief a period justifies our hoping for still greater things to be



accomplished during our own generation.

Of course everybody many a time has heard what a wonderful educational system is ours in Ontario, and it may reasonably be admitted that, as compared with other systems of the present as well as the past, ours has its advantages. But we must not let this blind us to the fact that folly and inefficiency yet prevail to a deplorable extent in our management of educational interests. The prevalence of fossilized school inspectors, of teachers with but one idea or none at all, of trustees caring little and knowing less about the interests under their charge, of barbarians, little and big, in attendance at our public schools, high schools and colleges: these are some of the many infallible signs that the educational reformers are far from having completed their tasks.

It cannot be doubted that in the reforms of the next half century the sons and daughters of the Ontario Normal College are to play a most important part. Our Alma Mater stands for the scientific and practical training of teachers and for the maintenance in their ranks of a true professional spirit and high scholarship. Already the Ontario Normal College is recognized, beyond as well as within the bounds of this province, as a pedagogical institution of the first importance, a monument (upon which he may well look with affection and pride) to the perseverance and scholarship of its distinguished president, Dr. McLellan. But the greatest importance of the institution lies in the promise it involves of wide-spread reforms to be consummated in the near future.

One of the first of these the writer believes will be in the direction of giving to the members of the teaching profession a greater degree of control over educational affairs. To a large extent the members of the Bar control the affairs of the legal profession,

and no layman would interfere; the Medical Council performs a similar duty in matters relating to the medical profession and the resulting public advantages are unquestioned; but any noisy politician and partizan believes himself competent to handle educational matters at least as well as and probably better than those whose lives are devoted to the study of such things. Even our Educational Council and Provincial Educational Association are little more than empty names. What influence do they have in connection with the continual changes in curricula, the framing and authorization of text books, and similar matters of vital importance, regarding all of which the opinion of the profession should certainly be of some value? And teachers are at the mercy not only of politicians in our provincial legislature, but of ill-informed and apathetic county councils as well. While it is true that many of our foremost pedagogical scholars are school inspectors, yet it is notorious that many others of these practically irresponsible County Council appointees are at best mere "cumberers of the ground," but the profession is powerless to get rid of them, and the individual teacher who reveals his dissatisfaction with the services of his own inspector is taking his professional life in his hands. Here is a field for reform that should not much longer be suffered to lie fallow.

Another great reform which the writer believes that this generation will see accomplished is the establishment of a Dominion Educational Council analogous to the Dominion Medical Council already in practical operation. When such a body assumes its duties many anomalies and extravagances of our present system will disappear. Surely the task of soul-training and character-building is one so serious and important as to forbid the consideration of any aim other than the employment of the best qualified teachers available, no matter what be

their Province. The difficulties involved in the organization of such a council and its management so as to remedy present evils while avoiding new ones, are very great, but still more portentous difficulties have been overcome by educationists of the past—and what are obstacles but invitations to valiant endeavor?

The writer's brightest hopes for the last great reform to which he shall here refer, centre about the Ontario Normal College, and what it may some day be. No one realizes more than do the best trained members of our profession the fact that their training has scarcely been commenced when they are turned loose to get the rest of it, if at all, at the expense of hundreds of pupils who are to suffer for their ignorance of the teacher's art and inadequate grasp of the science underlying it.

Signs are not wanting that local model schools will soon be a thing of the past and no educationist of repute will any longer defend the half year term in either Model or Normal Schools. But the fact should be self-evident that even a college year is entirely too short a time to develop an average student into an intelligent teacher armed with a scientific and practical grasp of his profession.

The writer hopes to see the day when the training of teachers in this province shall be conducted by a single great college or affiliation of colleges. The non-professional standing for admission will probably be the same as that at the Hamilton institution at present. In the Normal College in the writer's mind students fulfilling the necessary conditions and getting first year standing would be granted a temporary or III. Class teaching certificate, qualifying them to take an assistantship in a public or high school. Students in the second year might specialize their course if they wished, receiving at the end of the year, if successful, II. Class professional qualifications. Students

successfully completing the third year would, upon graduation, be awarded I. Class certificates. Like the O.N.C. of to-day, this Utopian college would be in the closest affiliation with an extensive system of city schools of all grades and kinds. With the assistance of the Government such salaries would be paid as would enable the lecturers to devote their whole time to the special department under their control, and adequate facilities would be afforded for educational experiments. A pedagogical institution such as that would be one worthy of an enlightened nation and capable of fulfilling in a reasonable degree the object of its existence.

Of course, projects like this are as yet mere dreams. Shakespeare has said, however, that we ourselves are such stuff as dreams are made of, and not less true is it that dreams are the stuff that life is made of. Let us dream to such purpose that all that is good in our visions may one day become accomplished fact.

No other profession offers for solution more important and absorbing problems than does that upon which the graduates of the Ontario Normal College enter and no other life-work opens the way to more magnificent fields for noble ambitions.

### **In Legislative Halls.**

The first session of the fourteenth parliament of the O. N. C. opened on the 9th inst. The Commons chose as Speaker the Hon. E. J. Reid, member for Dundas, a man of fine abilities and wide experience, and his election does credit to the House. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Minister of Marine for the establishment of a fast Trans-Atlantic service, Her Majesty, who met with such an enthusiastic reception in London yesterday, attended the opening of Parliament here to-day. Escorted by Sergeant-at-Arms H. F. Cook and attended by her ladies-in-waiting, the

Misses Shawcross, Sealey, Taylor and Tennant, and her dainty little pages, Masters Richardson and McTaggart, she advanced to the throne. Having approved the Speaker's election, Her Imperial Majesty, Victoria de Morrison read the Speech from the Throne and retired as the national anthem burst from every throat, sung as never before. Government and Opposition, old men and maidens, members from teeming cities and from vast wilds vied with each other in exhibiting the spirit of true brethren of the heroes of Paardeberg. Mr. Speaker then took the chair.

The chapel service conducted by the Rt. Rev. S. J. Richardson, Lord Bishop of Niagara, was a unique one. The scripture lesson was read from the 20th chap. of Paul Kruger's epistle to the Boers, and as the chaplain's deep voice pronounced the fateful words, "the boldest held his breath for a time." The chapel service was concluded by a hymn, "Because I Love You," by J. N. Robertson, member for Toronto Centre.

The religious services over, business was begun. The reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by E. Coons (Morrisburg) and seconded by Hon. E. W. Gould, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. These ably commended the Government's policy on the ground that it would place the O. N. C. in the forefront of the defenders of justice, freedom and truth, and fulfill our great mission—the civilization of the world.

The debate on the speech was opened by Sir Samuel Courtice, leader of the Opposition, who charged the Government with confining its attention to such trifling affairs as household matters (groans from lady members). He thought, too, that the Government was unjust in limiting the soldiers to one laager per day, while the members of the House were limited only by time and capacity (Opposition cheers).

Hon. James A. Ramsay, leader of

the Government, upheld his policy in a few well-chosen but scathing words and struck terror into the hearts of the quaking Opposition. Following him two of the lady members waxed eloquent on patriotism. Hon. Grace Watterworth, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, rehearsed the glorious deeds of our forefathers, and Baroness Bulmer for the Opposition heralded Imperial Federation.

The debate now turned upon special measures. That looking towards the prevention of cruelty to the mountain evoked considerable discussion. The Opposition twin orators, D. McDougall and W. Taylor, charged the Government with attempting to take away personal liberties, but Hon. Maud Briggs, Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. W. Stickle, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Sir Wm. Smeaton, Minister of Finance, in a flood of eloquence clearly proved the measure beneficial mentally, morally and psychologically. If the discussion on this question was warm, that on the repeal of Sec. 76, Dep. Reg. was, to say the least, hot. Lady Alexander contended for its retention chiefly on the ground that it would reassure parents and prevent broken limbs in collisions. Madam Hindson, however, completely outflanked the enemy in her contention that it was much better to be free and have broken limbs than be restricted and risk broken hearts.

The Opposition trio, Messrs. Dunkley, Kennedy and Powell, very cleverly rendered the old song of Extravagance, with variations, amidst wild applause. Dunkley's tenor showed to good advantage as he sang of curfew bells to be rung at 12 p. m. to relieve landladies; Kennedy, too, splendidly executed some very difficult trills on the difficult combination of "Many minor matters muchly mixed," while Powell's runs on rubbers and the conversat brought down the House.

Messrs. McDougall and Taylor brought every gun to bear on the Government against the appointment of a corps for rescue service on the bay but by a few discharges of musical shrapnel Hon. Josephine Dowler, Minister of Public Works, completely won the day.

The Minister of Finance gave a forecast of the budget, several timely items being: Tax on ice-cream soda, Tax on Bachelors, Stamp Tax on Exam. papers. A clear and concise report of his department, Education, was then given by Hon. John Wren, after which a division was taken.

Thanks to a patriotic solo by Miss A. Lick and the clever work of the clerks of the House, Miss Smith and Col. Carter, the Government was sustained. TRUTH.

[On reading the above the Opposition could well exclaim: "'Truth' is stranger than fiction."—ED.]

## COLLEGE NOTES.

LITERARY SOCIETY, MARCH 16th.

As the opening number of the program a "mouth-organ instrumental" was rendered by Messrs. S. Richardson, Ramsay and Simpson, with Mr. D. McDougall as accompanist.

The *piece de resistance* of the afternoon was a debate: "Resolved that machinery has been a benefit." The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Scott and F. T. Richardson, while Messrs. Williams and Irwin essayed to prevent the aggressors from establishing their arguments. Messrs. D. McDougall, Courtice and Loucks were appointed judges.

After the third speaker had uttered his convictions, the president called upon Mr. Logan, whose time was limited, for an address. By way of preface to his few remarks,

Mr. Logan informed the Society that although this was the first meeting at which he had been bodily present, yet often had his spirit been within our midst when in his realm beneath he heard the applause which greeted the utterances of those who from time to time swayed the minds of their hearers. The speaker said that, while he was not a man going through the world with a message, yet he was pleased at having an opportunity to address *all* the members of the student body. The attention of the class was then drawn to some of the benefits which must accrue from experience in a training school, although some of these advantages could not be fully appreciated until we became actively engaged in the management of our own classes.

The debate was then concluded. While the judges were weighing the arguments advanced, a song was rendered by Messrs. Reid, Robertson, W. R. Saunders and Stickle. After response was made to an encore, Mr. Cook, who had been appointed impromptu critic, gave his report. The judges were unable to reach a unanimous verdict, but the majority considered that the affirmative had made good their contention. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

### THE CONVERSAT.

Arrangements for the annual *conversazione* or "At Home," are well under way. An improvement will be made over last year's in having it more of a College and Collegiate affair. There will be a good programme until ten o'clock, and dancing and promenading for the rest of the evening. The prices of tickets are as follows: Students, 50 cents; outsiders—gentlemen \$1.50, ladies \$1.00 each. Students may send in the names of five persons outside the College to whom invitations will be sent. Messrs. Carter, McKenzie, White, and Misses Briggs and Dixon are mem-

bers of the Invitation Committee, and the names may be handed to any one of these.

#### GOOD NEWS.

Messrs. Courtice and Smeaton, the deputation that was sent to Toronto on Wednesday last to interview the Minister of Education and present the petition asking that the results of the final examinations be published, if possible, before the first of July, returned Thursday morning with a most encouraging report. After they had laid their argument before the Minister, he replied that it was certainly an injury to the students to delay the reports so long, and he thought there was no reason why the Normal College lists should not be published before those of the Normal Schools. He promised to do all he could to remedy the present state of affairs, even to the appointment of extra examiners, if necessary. When a decision was reached it would be communicated to the College at once. The petition bore 153 names, all the students, so far as is known, signing it. The deputation is to be congratulated on their success.

#### THE TRIP TO DUNDAS.

To many of the students of the Normal College, one of the most pleasant events of the term was the visit to Dundas on Friday evening, March 16th, when the Histrionic Society and the Glee Club were given an opportunity to show their loyalty, by assisting at a "Patriotic Concert," held under the auspices of the Dundas High School.

All were on hand at the H. and D. station punctually at seven o'clock to take the special car kindly provided for the performers.

There were some of the students one would have wished to see, who were conspicuous only by their absence. Was it because of that *déte noir*, the coming exam., or had they vivid recollections of a previous experience, when an attempt was

made, contrary to regulations, to run(?) down the Hamilton mountain.

Arriving at Dundas, the students were welcomed at the door of the Town Hall by Mr. Reid, and in a short time the concert commenced. The programme was quite lengthy, several of the numbers being contributed by Dundas talent. The Histrionic Society excelled themselves in their representation of the comedy "Tom Cobb," and were vigorously applauded. The hall was well filled with a kind and appreciative audience.

Refreshments were provided by the pupils of the High School and their friends, and after the performance a pleasant time was spent in making acquaintances.

"The scene was changed." As if by magic, tables, benches and chairs piled themselves against the wall, and every available part of the hall was called into requisition, that all might "chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

But although the fairy god-mother delayed her coach for an hour, at one o'clock Cinderella was still unwilling to leave. However, as time, tide and street cars—the latter especially—wait for neither man nor woman, the students yielded to the inevitable. A vote of thanks was tendered to the people of Dundas for their hospitality, and after several rousing cheers for entertainers and entertained, the assembly broke up.

All too soon, the car reached Hamilton, and the Collegians were recalled to this world and its stern realities by having to face a bitterly cold wind on their walk home.

Y. W. C. A.

During the past month the regular meetings of this association were held as usual. Interesting papers were contributed by Miss Reynar, Miss M. Reynolds and Miss Allan and a stirring address was delivered by Rev. Mr. James at the missionary meeting.

## THE DRAMATIC CONCERT.

The dramatic Concert under the auspices of the O. N. C. Histrionic Club, which had been looked forward to with pleasure for some time, was held Friday evening, March 2, in the Assembly Hall, and proved an unqualified success, both financially and in the excellent character of the entertainment provided.

The programme consisted of two dramatic representations, "The Trial Scene" from the Merchant of Venice and a comedy in three acts, entitled "Tom Cobb, or Fortune's Toy." At intervals during the progress of presentation, a number of vocal and instrumental solos were rendered.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the high degree of merit exhibited in each of the dramatic performances which repeatedly evoked the strongest demonstrations of approval from the audience and in every way reflected most creditably on the histrionic ability of the amateur participants. Much is due too to the careful supervision of the instructors, Mr. Cleworth in the case of Tom Cobb, and Mr. Coons in that of the Trial Scene; also to the untiring energy of Mr. McKenzie.

In spite of the lack of convenient stage facilities, the attractive costuming and judicious scenic arrangements served materially to heighten the general effect.

In the representation of the "Trial Scene," it fell to Miss Kyle's lot to sustain the difficult role of Portia. Her dignified bearing and clear, well-modulated enunciation of the various speeches, rendered her admirably fitted for the effective interpretation of Portia's noble and impressive character. E. Coons, in the personation of the vindictive and inexorable Shylock, evinced a strong mastery of that exacting role, and a keen insight into the true interpretation of the old Jew's subtle nature. His clever and graphic acting added fresh lustre to his former reputation, and aroused

hearty applause. Miss W. Evans made a very pretty and graceful Nerissa, while J. S. Wren in his impersonation of Gratiano was irresistibly captivating and quite took the audience by storm. The acting of Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Eagle was markedly effective in their impersonation of the characters of Antonio and Bassanio. Mr. H. F. Cook acted in the august capacity of Duke of Venice.

On the conclusion of the "Trial Scene," the stage was quickly transformed for the farce "Tom Cobb," which received a peculiarly hearty reception.

E. H. Young's inherent geniality served him well in the personation of the unfortunate Tom, the victim of the cheating Colonel O'Fipp and the toy of embarrassing vicissitudes. The part of Matilda, the much-wooed daughter of the Colonel was cleverly sustained by Miss Amy Morrison. Miss McLellan's vigorous and masterly personation of the unhappy but romantic Caroline formed a decidedly conspicuous feature of the play. Miss Taylor and Mr. Carter represented the ecstatic and picturesque heads of the Effingham family, while Mr. MacTaggart played the sombre role of their son, Bulstrode. Mr. Munro and Mr. Huyck showed a thorough mastery and appreciation of the ludicrous situations in the characters of Col. O'Fipp and Dr. Whipple.

The humorous element was everywhere wholesome and refreshing. The acting was excellent throughout, and the numerous startling and ludicrous situations kept the audience in a continuous ebullition of merriment.

The attendance was nearly 800, and the Club will have a small balance in the treasury.

Don't forget to read all four covers of the MONTHLY. If you look closely enough we think you will find something to interest you.

## ATHLETICS.

### Basket-Ball.

#### COLLEGE vs. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

The College team has played two matches this month with a picked Collegiate aggregation. On each occasion we were represented as follows: Saunders, Reid, defence; Smith, centre; Jolly, Kennedy, forwards. The first game took place on March 12, when our boys displayed splendid form. The game was very close, ending 22-20 in favor of the Collegiate. On Wednesday, March 21, a second game was played. At first College dropped behind, the score at one time being 14-4 against them, but by half time they had pulled up to 14-11. Early in the second half they were again distanced, but towards the end they picked up, too late, however, to win the game. The score at the call of time was 27-21 against them. This was without doubt the fastest game in the gymnasium this year.

#### THE TOURNAMENT.

The basketball tournament carried on during the past month by the Men's Athletic Association proved interesting from start to finish. Some promising material was brought out for the first time, and the play throughout has been good while the games, with one exception, have been closely contested. The following players represented the four competing sections in the various games:

Section 1.—Black, Donnelly, Halnan, Saunders, Stickle, Wyatt.

Section 2.—Brady, Cunningham, Dunkley, Huyck, Irwin, Simpson.

Section 3.—Jolly, Ramsay, Smith, White, Wren.

Section 4.—Courtice, Jermyn, Kennedy, D. McDougall, Reid, F. Richardson.

The first game was played on Wednesday, Feb. 21, between sections 1 and 3, and resulted in a tie, 4-4. On Feb 23, sections 2 and 4 came together, and the former won out by 8-6. On Friday, March 2, sections 1 and 2 played off before a large number of spectators. Again a tie resulted, 6-6, section 2 getting a basket just before the whistle blew.

The fourth game was played on Friday, the 9th, between sections 3 and 4. In many ways this proved a big surprise. On the "face off" Reid struck the ball to Kennedy who shot and scored. He repeated this four times during the first half. The other side seemed to be played off their feet, and were not able to secure a single point. With the game 10-0 in their favor at half time, it seemed an easy win for section 4, but there was a complete turn over in the last half. Now it was section 3 who "played rings" around 4, and mainly through Jolly's good shots and several fouls, the game ended 11-10 in favor of section 3.

The situation now became exciting. Sections 2 and 3 had each three points to their credit, Section 1, two points, and Section 4 had not yet won a game. The next contest was between Sections 2 and 3. A win for either meant the championship—a tie would probably bring 1, 2 and 3 together. Captains Brady and Jolly braced themselves for the final effort. It was made on March 9, when the teams lined up as follows:

Section 2—Dunkley, Simpson, defence; Huyck, centre; Black, Brady, forwards.

Section 4—White, Wren, defence; Smith, centre; Jolly, Ramsay, forwards.

Contrary to expectations, Section 2 set the pace from the start, and had scored 6 points before they decided to allow the others a basket. The first half ended 8-2 in their favor. In the second half, Section 2 again easily outplayed Section 3, and at the end

had 16 points to 3 against them. This gave them the title of champions of the O. N. C. for 1900.

A match between the College and the Y.M.C.A. II. team took place in the city gymnasium on the evening of March 1. The College boys were placed at a disadvantage in the gym. being much wider than their own, so that although defeated by 24-11, they have hopes of changing the score when the return match is played on this (Friday) evening.

#### THE LADIES PLAY.

Last Tuesday afternoon an exciting game took place between the College and Collegiate girls. The College team was: Misses Procnier, McDermott, McLennan, forwards; Misses Blake, Tasker, Henders and Mitchell, (Capt.) defence.

In the first half each side scored 2 points, and this result was unchanged at the end of the second half. To decide the tie an extra five minutes' play was ordered. During this time the College scored one point on a foul and the Collegiate made two, winning the game by one point.

Miss Morgan refereed the game with satisfaction to both sides.

The rule excluding the gentlemen from witnessing the games was ruthlessly adhered to, much to their disappointment.

The Women's Athletic Association has received a cheque for \$24 from the Minister of Education, and that anxious look has disappeared from the face of the President and Treasurer. There is also reason to believe that the Treasurer of the Men's A. A. feels easier.

We take this occasion to thank one of the gentlemen of the class for his "heroic" endeavors (at great personal inconvenience) to prevent the spread of that very contagious disease which at the present time is making such ravages in our midst. The gentleman in question was too modest to allow his name to be mentioned, else we should gladly give it to our readers.

The "Eclipse" seems to be quite the popular bicycle in Hamilton. Around College it is much in evidence as several of the teachers and students are the proud possessors of one of these excellent wheels. Call at 29 King St. West and see 1900 Model.

## *Agricultural College*

The Ontario Agricultural College will re-open  
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Full Courses of Lectures, with practical instruction in Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology, English, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, and Political Economy.

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