

The Progressive Student

Semper Paratus---Always Ready

Wallace College, Quebec, Canada.

SURSUM CORDA

Barbers of the Province! Raise up your hearts. Be of good cheer. Yours is not the first profession that has sought to elevate its standing and succeeded, yours is a noble ambition. All humanity can be raised up morally intellectually and socially only in groups or installments. Today it is your turn. All veritable educationalists, wise legislators, philanthropists and friends of humanity approve of your efforts and will not fail to extend to you the hand of welcome and express a word of encouragement.

Everything in nature is perfect and what man does is perfect only in the measure that it imitates nature.

In nature everything is well organized and perfectly systematized. You are seeking a systematic and perfect organization.

Perfection in man consists in the development of three elements: the spiritual or moral, the intellectual and the physical. You are contributing your share towards improving the morals of that group of humanity which compose your profession by the provisions touching the Sabbath and intemperance in your ranks. You contribute towards the raising of the members of your profession intellectually by obliging the study of certain subjects necessary to the correct

performance of the duties of the profession. Finally you are contributing in an effectual manner the raising of the standard of health throughout the entire community. A big responsibility rests upon your shoulders for the carrying out of those hygienic regulations lately promulgated by the Provincial Board of Health. No other group of persons in the Province is so well adapted for this mission. We wish you success.

TELEGRAPHIC TYPEWRITER

An invention recently exhibited at a conversazione of the Royal Society seems likely, so far as private house-to-house calls are concerned, to supersede the telephone. This contrivance is a telegraphic recorder without a battery, invented by a Mr. Stelges. It requires no skill and typewrites the message on the desk of the receiver, while retaining an additional copy in the hands of the sender.

It is such a revolution in telegraphy that the Post Office, on the advice of Mr. W. H. Preece, has adopted it, and will install it where required by the public at a small cost. The Home Secretary has just sanctioned its introduction to Scotland Yard, where forty instruments have already been ordered.

THE DECIMAL AND DENARY SYSTEMS

If there is any branch of education that needs a pruning, that one, most assuredly, is Arithmetic. There would be less useless plodding on the part of the student, and much more useful time would be spared on the part of the statistician, were some slight changes made in the mode of calculating and reckoning pursued in our Arithmetics. More over, if the several nations could be persuaded to enact laws tending to uniformity in this respect, very much mental drudgery could be dispensed with. I have reference to the arithmetical tables of time, money, weights and measures.

As the denary system of numeration and notation is the one generally (I may say universally) followed, there is no scale of tables better adapted to procure facility as well as accuracy in calculation than the decimal system. These two systems go hand in hand, and they are tolerably good companions, but they are not allowed to be often enough in each others company to make them fast friends. The United States is fortunate in possessing its decimal currency. There is also a very favorable tendency on the part of the scientists to adopt the metric system of weights and measures. This latter has prevailed in France for many years and has a decimal basis.

The Progressive Student

Published quarterly in the interest of Education

PRINTED BY BEGIN & PROULX,
J. W. M. WALLACE, C. E., M. C. S.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Subscription 25 cents per annum

For information respecting subscriptions and advertising address.

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Business Manager,
42 Mount St. Hill.

FACTS ABOUT QUEBEC

Quebec is situated about 300 miles from the gulf of St-Lawrence and 180 miles from Montreal, in 46° 48' 30" North. Latitude and 71° 12' 19.5" of Longitude West.

Quebec is the second city in point of population in the Province and the third in the Dominion.

It is the most picturesque and most strongly fortified city on the continent.

It was the ancient capital of Canada and is the present capital of the Province.

It is known as the walled city of the north.

It will be 300 years old in 1908. Quebec was besieged five times, In 1629, by Sir David Kirke; in 1690, by Sir William Phipps; in 1711, by Sir Hoveden Walker; in 1769, by Admiral Saunders; and in 1775, by General Arnold.

For municipal purposes the City of Quebec is divided into ten wards. Each of which is represented in the City Council by three Aldermen.

The following are the present incumbents with their respective districts.

- St Louis Ward { A. Cook
 { J. I. Lavery
 { E. Turcot
- Palace Ward { G. Tanguay
 { J. Tessier
 { T. Norris

- St Peter Ward { G. Madden
 { L. A. Boisvert
 { N. Rioux
- Champlain Ward { E. Foley
 { E. Reynolds
 { P. Dinan
- St John Ward { J. P. Coté
 { E. Vincent
 { J. Boulanger
- Montcalm Ward { F. Poitras
 { N. Rancour
 { T. Gilchen
- St Roch Ward { J. A. Belanger
 { T. Duchaine
 { N. Dronin
- Jacques Car Ward { N. Dussault
 { C. Roy
 { P. E. Falardeau
- St Valier Ward { J. Drolet
 { U. Cantin
 { L. Marois
- St Sauveur Ward { J. B. Côté
 { N. Blonin
 { A. Cantin

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The English, Russian German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Scandinavian are the most powerful languages within the bounds of Christian civilization, because they are the tongues of vigorous people. With the exception of the English these are all indigenous and die if transplanted. The United States is the youngest of powerful countries, yet it is a cemetery of many languages; for instance French, one of the sweetest of tongues, threatened to become the national language. Louisiana was settled by people of the French nation, who brought their language with them and landed it upon that soil in anticipation of its growth. Instead, however, of its growing and spreading over the country, it began to weaken and will soon disappear from the memories of the inhabitants of that state.

It is only necessary to note the population, according to the several languages, to realize the unchangeable future of the English, now striding

on and on over the face of the earth with wonderful impetuosity and a vigor that will not be restrained.

English is spoken by 90,000,000 of people, Russian 75,000,000, German 56,000,000, French 40,000,000, Spanish 38,000,000, Italian 29,000,000, Portuguese 14,000,000, and Scandinavian 9,000,000. Within the control of the government of these several languages, England rules over 255,000,000 of people who do not as yet speak the English language, and the other seven nations have only 75,000,000 outside of themselves—an astonishing difference.

Considering them by territorial limits, leaving out Russia, we find the English language to own 13,382,666 miles German 449,684, French 571,578, Spanish 4,694,811, Italian 114,466, Portuguese 4,028,311, and Scandinavian 1,308,830. The aggregate number of square miles, possessed by these six languages is 11,167,620, which altogether own 2,215,066 miles square less than the English. The balance itself is more than Germany. France and Spain put together.—New-York Commercial-Advertiser.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of The World and The Commercial of Chatham, N. B. La Defense. L'Oiseau Mouche and Le Naturaliste Canadien of Chicoutimi, P. Q.; The Eastman Journal, The Penman's Art Journal, Comers College Bulletin, The Actna, New Education, Success, The Budget, Dixon College Educator, College Journal, and The Western Penman from different parts of the United States and The Napanec Star from Ontario.

We owe thanks to The World. La Defense, Le Naturaliste Canadien and especially to L'Oiseau Mouche for remarks in their column touching our educational institution and its organ

NEW WIRELES TELEGRAPHY

Wireless telegraphy in a novel form is the newest idea in message-flashing. Rays of light are the means employed. The idea is based on the discovery made by Prof. H. Hertz that light rays of smaller wave-length, particularly ultra-violet rays, are able to start an electrical discharge. Working on this idea with a view to inventing a system of telegraphy that would make communication possible between two points without the aid of wires, a prominent electrical scientist of London began experimenting, and soon found that by drawing out the spherical electrodes of an induction coil until a spark no longer appeared between them, and then throwing the rays of ultra-violet light on the space where the spark appears, a discharge of sparks immediately resulted. The cause of this, as of many more light effects that have been produced of recent years, has yet to be discovered. The practical use to which the discoverer proposes to apply this means of starting a spark discharge is to telegraph to lighthouses, ships, or under any circumstances where wireless telegraphy is needed or where system cannot be used.

THE FIRST TYPEWRITER

The first typewriter ever invented was made in Norwich Conn., being invented by a machinist of the name of Thurber. The raised letters and engraving was done by George H. Martin, an expert penman and engraver, is still living. The machine was constructed over thirty years ago and met with little encouragement from the scientists of those days. The idea was laughed at.

The machine did its work well, although in a slow way, as compared with improved modern machines. The Thurber writer was set in a small

melodeon case in New London. The type worked with keyboard. The machine was taken to various States and exhibited, when inventors, seeing the idea, set themselves to work, and the result is the modern typewriting machine, with all its multitudinous variations.

NOTATION

Notation is the process of expressing numbers by letters or figures. The two principal forms of notation are the Roman consisting of seven letters and the Arabian containing ten figures. The latter now prevail throughout the civilized world. On account of its containing ten figures it is sometimes known as the denary system of notation. Were our system to contain 11 or 12 figures, it would be known as Undenary or Duodenary respectively. In the same way we could have had systems containing any number of figures whether under or over ten; but, as at present constituted, the system is found in every way satisfactory. All the figures used have a *simple* and a *local* value with the exception of zero, which has no value whatever of itself. It is used only to indicate the absence of value as the position it occupies. The zero in arithmetic holds a position somewhat analagous to that of the mathematical point, which latter has position but no magnitude. When a figure stands alone or occupies the *first* or *unit* position, it indicates its simple value. In the second or *tens* position it is tenfold what it was in the first position, and so on. Each step to the left its value is increased ten times.

BRIEFLETS

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Incorporate the Barbers of the Province and they will carry out in a systematic and effective

manner the Hygienic regulations promulgated by the Provincial Board of Health.

Some of the Liberal professions are being overcrowded. Why not create others? We have Dentists, Oculists, Aurists and Chiropodists. Why not have Hirsutists and Pellists?

Educating one another is only another way of helping one another; and helping, one another, is the most eloquent way in which to "Love one another."

NOTES

Wireless telegraphy is the latest desideratum.

The first newspaper ever published was founded in 911. It was a Chinese publication and known as King-Pan.

The Telegraphic Typewriter recently invented by a M. Stelges is a telegraphic recorder. It is expected to supersede the telephone as far as private house to house calls are concerned.

Seventy percent of Quebec children go to school. Ontario cannot secure an attendance of 57 per cent.

The length of the world's telegraph system in 1897 was 4, 908, 823 miles, of which more than half was in America.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is *estimate* at about 50,000, distributed as follows: United-States and Canada, 21,500; European Countries 24,300; Asia, 3000; Australia, 800, and all other countries about 1000.

There are about 150 Land surveyors in the Province of Quebec.

Wallace College and Business University

OBJECT.—The object of this institution is to prepare young ladies and gentlemen for a business, professional or industrial position at a minimum of cost and within the least possible delay.

SCORE.—For the present it will be confined to commercial, technical, industrial and mathematical studies.

CURRICULUM.—The following courses will be given: Preparatory, Commercial, Stenographic, Drawing, Music, Mathematic, Civil Service, Navigation, Telegraph, English and French.

SPECIAL COURSES.—Special courses will be given to those intending to enter the Royal Military College or the Science Courses of Laval and McGill Universities.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—Among the Commercial, Technical and Industrial subjects may be mentioned: Book-keeping, Brevigraphy, Chirography, Clavigraphy, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Drawing, English, French, Geography, History, Music (Piano, Organ, and Band Instruments) Stenography and Telegraphy. The Mathematical subjects include Algebra, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Geometry, Levelling, Logarithms, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying and Trigonometry.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.—All the studies are optional. Each student chooses such study or studies as seem best suited to the object he wishes to attain.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.—Pupils are taught individually. No one is kept back by his slower neighbour. Each one receives the instruction, emulation and encouragement suited to him in particular, and all are urged to strive for a creditable graduation.

SHORTHAND.—We use the Pitman's system on account of its adaptability to all modern languages.

DIPLOMAS.—Diplomas will be issued at the end of the present term to deserving pupils on passing satisfactory examinations in certain prescribed subjects. They are not sold nor given away as gifts and are indicative of merit on the part of the recipient.

EXAMINATIONS.—There is no set time for holding examinations. They are held at any time at the request of a pupil when the latter considers himself competent in any one or more subjects.

They are known as primal, medial and final; and indicate three successive degrees of progress acquired by the pupil.

Examinations Passed

The following examinations were passed since May 1898.

TYPEWRITING.—The following pupils have acquired efficiency in the use of the Jewett typewriter: A. Auger, W. Cantin, Edw. Matte, A. Paquet, P. Cantin, J. E. Bouchard, Geo. Cantin, J. P. Coveny, O. Morin, F. Hill, Thos. Powers, Ls. Bolduc, Lily Shed, J. E. Bergeron, P. J. Ruel, and O. Gagnon.

TELEGRAPHY.—The following have passed primal examinations in Telegraphy: J. P. Coveny, L. Bolduc, Lily Shed, W. Lambert, P. J. Ruel, Lydia Lemieux, and Hortense Roitaille.

ARITHMETIC.—Primal examinations were passed by J. P. Coveny, Edw. Matte, A. S. Anderson, Johanna Landers and J. E. Bouchard. Medial examination was passed by J. P. Coveny.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Primal Examinations were passed by A. Auger, J. P. Coveny and E. E. Piché.

SHORTHAND

Primal Examinations were passed by Thos Powers and J. E. Bouchard. Medial Examination was passed by J. P. Coveny.

Commercial Correspondence Primal examinations were passed by L. Bolduc, J. P. Coveny and O. Morin.

TERMS:

All payments for board or tuition must be made strictly in advance.

BOARD AND TUITION

Table with 2 columns: Term (One month, Three months, Five months) and Amount (\$16 00, 46 50, 75 00)

DAY TUITION

Table with 2 columns: Term (One month, Three months, Five months) and Amount (6 00, 16 50, 25 00)

NIGHT CLASSES

Table with 2 columns: Term (One month, Three months, Five months) and Amount (3 00, 7 50, 12 00)

MUSIC

Table with 2 columns: Term (One month) and Amount (2 00)

DRAWING

Table with 2 columns: Term (One month) and Amount (2 00)

For further information apply to

J. W. M. WALLACE, C. E.,

Principal.

orto Minnie Earley, M. S. S. Secretary

42 MOUNTAIN HILL, QUEB. C.

Business Cards

P. J. EVOY, Bookseller and Stationer 107, ST PETER ST.

A. LAVIGNE, Music Store 68, ST JOHN ST

J. E. BOUCHARD, Hair Dresser and Perfumer 32, SOUS-LE-FORT ST

J. W. M. WALLACE, Architect and Civil Engineer 42, MOUNTAIN HILL

C. TURCOT, Ladies and Gents' Tailor 56, MOUNTAIN HILL

WILFRID CANTIN, Watchmaker and Jeweller 1140, ST VALIER ST