

boys attended. They returned home with a good report. No desire was expressed to give Mr. Holt discredit marks or to agitate for the Drill Book. The happy couple had 'leave' to go on a Wedding tour.

Several complaints have been made that the Latin authors do not write in any understandable order, and that sometimes they do not follow their dictionaries in the use of words. A member of the —form wants to know why they didn't stick to the rules of English syntax. For example Vergil is found to write:

Vere novo gelidus canis cum montibus umor  
Liquitur.

Novo, strange; vere, but true; cum, when; canis, a dog; liquitur, is left; gelidus, out in the cold; montibus, on the mountains; umor, by way of a joke. "Strange but true, when a dog is left out in the cold on the mountains, by way of a joke." And yet it does not mean that!

The Chiel occupies an enviable position. If by chance, he omits to mention some inmate of the House, who has distinguished himself, he is set down as—the same as Dogberry was. If he talks about himself, he is set down as—the same Narcessus was. If he tries to please everybody he is set down as—the same as the Old Man with the Donkey was. All this offends his amour-propre. I give you my word for it, that the Chiel, take him for all in all, is 'pretty decent'—just that, no more and no less. He was once a poet; he is now a philosopher, and bids fair one day to qualify for membership of the Stock Exchange. *Facilis descensus.*

### Poem.

But that I might in bliss ineffable,  
Hang on his words of love, his sweetest kiss,  
The handclasp binding more than hand and hand,  
Yea, more (for soul meets soul in such a grip.  
That mocking death himself must yield perforce,  
And bow before the sceptred rule of love,  
E'en tho' I knew he lied, and that his amorous folds  
Were snaky coils wound fast around my heart,  
And that his kiss was like the adder's fangs  
Steeped deep in poison for a hellish work,  
Yet could I love him—and delude myself  
That he in turn loved me. That all  
His forced loving ways—his deeds, his heart  
Were true. And his honeyed words  
Bedewed with false intensity  
Sank softly in my hushed and bleeding heart,  
Repairing, healing, soothing with their balm  
The gaping wounds that their true underflow

Must needs inflict. All this and more  
Would be as water to the thirsty ground,  
Which drinks—and softened, and grows moist and cool,  
While fevered mists rise up and float above.  
That dare not stay lock't deep within its breast.  
As some swift runner runs and gasps and dies,  
But 'ere his spirit leaves its petted shrine  
Finds rest but for a moment, and can grasp  
The fullness of that calm, can die in peace.  
So one whose bosom has borne many a shock  
Of wreckage on the beating swell of time  
Can 'ere th' eternal solitude begin.  
Find rest and peace, yea, paradise in love.

ANON.

Though the MITRE, in this issue, presents itself to its readers in a more bulky form than usual, we have found ourselves unable to find space for several very interesting articles, the publication of which will be deferred to help us with our December number. Among the contributions whose appearance will thus be unavoidably postponed is a very readable letter from Oxford sent to us by one of our former students. It is a most encouraging sign of vigor to have an abundance of matter on hand, and it is our hope that all graduates, Old Boys and others connected with the Institution, will send contributions to us without requiring personal solicitation on the part of the hard-driven editors.

Address all communications to

THE MITRE.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

### Business Note.

We earnestly draw the attention of all those interested in the welfare of the MITRE—more particularly that of the members of the College and School—to our advertising columns. Advertisers have paid for space in our pages with the reasonable expectation that they will receive an increase of custom by so doing, but it is a subject of question among some of them whether they have gained very much by the outlay. Now it is our opinion that with very little inconvenience and small expenditure of public spirit many of our boys and students might find themselves able to make purchases with those tradesmen who have advertised with us. Our advertisements are those of men of good standing in their various trades and they well deserve to be given the support they expect. We hope this will receive some attention from those for whom it is written.

Without wishing to be impertinent, may we ask how it is that charming Willie gets so many tips? It is perfectly obvious that he has a great head, and it was plainly demonstrated a few Sundays ago that he has a great hat also, with which he can protect his massive brain from the weather. Doubtless he has, or the hat has, touched the hearts of the fair ladies of the circular cloak and bonnet with the flowing ribbon. Oh, Osborne Street, see that thy son remains constant.

A great discovery has recently been made which will tend to save the medical fraternity considerable time and annoyance. Tongue depressors are very often needed, but if you happen by any chance to mislay or lose it, why, simply use your Sim's speculum. If the patient's mouth is too small to admit it, force it in, don't stop at such a trifle, stick your finger down the patient's throat, don't mind that, you must diagnose the case even if the throat comes inside out. These few notes were gleaned by a junior who visited one of our favorite hospitals last week. Can anybody give us the name of this economical inventor?

The Undergraduates Medical Society commenced work on the first of this month. The newly elected officers are:—Hon. Pres., Dean Campbell, Hon. Vices, Drs. Bruere and McPhail; President, Geo. Hall '96; Vice-President, C. A. Fortin '97; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Opzoomer '97; Pathologist, Walter Webb '96; Committee, E. J. Adams '96, Wm. Cass '97, Mac. D. Ford '98, J. Edgar Tanguay '99.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers who did so much for the organization of the society. It was decided to hold another meeting next Saturday, at which Dr. Campbell will deliver an address.

Wm. Opzoomer '97 has again taken up his post in the class room. His hair follicles will have full sway this winter, but a contribution will be again looked for in the spring. "A la French" style doesn't suit Billie, he wants something original.

Mr. Horace Duval, after an absence of two years in Montana, has returned and joined the class of '96. We are glad to have him with us again. Some of the old stock is very welcome.

The Freshman class is very strong again this year. From current reports we have gained a class of workers which is a very pleasing bit of information. They are all jolly boys and are specially talented.

Among the foremost we have Messrs. Tanguay, Perras, Sutherland, Turcott, Stimpson, Robinson, Hamilton, Sullivan and Mackenzie. The second year have acquired an admirable addition in Mr. Barsaleon, whilst Messrs. Wray, Meikel and Roy, help to swell the final classes.

We are pleased to welcome Mr. Walter Webb back again. After an absence of one year he has returned to join the class of '96. His familiar face was

sadly missed last year, still more his excellent voice in our college glees.

A few weeks ago a few of our students had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Nicholson, of Guy's Hospital, London, Eng. A very pleasant evening was spent with him, and very valuable information gained in regard to post-graduate courses in the London Universities. Mr. Nicholson was visiting Dr. Wm. Mason '95.

The M. E. is sorry he has no report to file this month from the College Anatomist. The fact is our respected C. A. is becoming decidedly pugilistic in words, if not in actions, which are more harmful by far. Taking these few matters into consideration and wishing to be in good will with his fellow students, the M. E. will allow the C. A. to rest in peace. Doubtless this will disappoint some of our readers, but we will endeavor to find some equally studious individual who will not be so exacting.

Considering the fact that there was so much musical talent lying dormant in our midst, a few of our most energetic workers have originated a glee club. Officers have been elected and an instructor engaged, and things are progressing very favorably. It is expected that the Glee Club will make a tour in the latter part of November. There is certainly enough volume, and we are sure that after a few practices the harmony will be perfect. The boys are working hard and should be encouraged.

Dr. R. A. Walker has resigned from the Western Hospital and contemplates leaving shortly for Chicago, where he intends to locate. We are all sorry to lose him, and wish him every success. It is rumoured that Dr. Mason will succeed him, which will be a very popular appointment with the students.

We were pleased to hear lately that Drs. Curin and Lewis of the class '95 have successfully passed the triple qualification examination in Edinburgh.

Two more names added to the unbroken record of Bishop's men in this Scottish University. Never has one of our graduates been known to fail, which is more than can be said of other Canadian Medical Schools. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," which is thoroughly exemplified in this one incident.

The boys intend to give "Geo." an enthusiastic reception on his return.

The annual initiation of freshmen took place on Friday evening, Oct. 19. Quite a large number of the Meds. were assembled to assist in the time honoured ordeal, and to do to others that which had in previous years been done to them.

Mr. J. J. Benney presided, and among the invited guests were Doctors William Mason and R. A. Walker. Numerous toasts were proposed, enthusiastically drunk and appropriately responded to. During the evening a most enjoyable programme was gone through contributed chiefly by Drs. Mason and

Walker, Messrs. C. A. Fortin, Nicholson and MacD. Ford.

To those who have never witnessed an initiation we may say that it is a performance unshrouded in mystery, and revealed only unto those who seek. It does not consist, as many imagine, in gauntlet running nor do they descend to the "barbarous" practice of removing the embryonic covering from the upper lip of the individual. If such outrages were attempted, juniors would be loathe to attend and risk their charms; but we may say that the whole affair is of a pleasing and interesting nature. In order to keep the inquisitive outside world in ignorance of the proceedings within, the "Sanctum" is invariably draped with heavy curtains; and amid a dim religious light the aspiring student is transformed from an ordinary individual into a full fledged Freshman.

(II Year Man)—"Have you seen any change in Bob since he signed the pledge?"

III Year Man—"Oh, yes, he has stopped inviting me to his room to study with him."

(Doctor)—Is that patient in ward 9 dead yet?

(Nurse)—He says he isn't, but he is so addicted to lying, that I really believe he is.

### School Notes.

"A CHIEL'S AMANG YE TAKIN' NOTES."

The Greeks, Homer tells us were accustomed to have a 'grave dame' among those who waited at table, and possibly the Greeks were wise. One of the Sixth form thinks that his elderly attendant was a 'Reverend Stewardess.' Another renders La Fontaine *Le roi des animaux s'avisait un jour de giboyer. The king of animals sat on the head of a fowl. Imagine a lion calmly settled so, with an urbane expression of vindicated authority. What a subject for a thumb-nail sketch!* These are not all the humors of the month. Hallowe'en provoked the usual tin-panning and darkness, occasioned by invisible agents; not one of our boys knew anything about either. Little fairy-men come out to sport that night and steal away the repose of those who are rash enough to think of living in peace. These fairy men do not work in the usual way of fairy-men, but with noise and turbulence. The Chiel thinks they must be bad fairies, or, if not, temporarily unbalanced.

All Saints' Day was a holiday, but no Hare and Hounds was ventured on. Rain, sleet and snow made the hearts of the runners like water. The Chiel regrets this, because he might have written a neat paragraph, showing how they started, how some were daunted by the rough bush and brier, how the agile C..... eluded the hounds, how the general

appetite for tea was beyond precedent. This, and much else like Grumio's tale, must now remain for ever in oblivion. Some, however, made use of the snow to find hare tracks and then went about to lay a cunning snare or two. 'How cruel' say the ladies. When the 'beastie' is jugged and served, "How nice" say the ladies.

We were beaten at Montreal by both McGill III and Montreal III. When things happen so, it is as well to say nothing, and not even to believe our friends, when they tell us that we played better Football. That we played as well as we could, goes without saying; that we stubbornly contested our opponents' points goes without saying; that McGill and Montreal teams were heavier than ours goes without saying. McGill at half time were 9-5; at No Side 31-6. Montreal to within a few minutes of time were 12, and so were we, but they afterwards put on six points. These things speak for themselves. The following were B. C. S. representatives, including reserves; Burdick, Hutchison, B. Auden, Esq., Winder, Holloway, Shepherd, Hayward, LaFrenaye, Sise (Capt.) Porteous I, Cowan, Pattee, Gilmour, Webster, Cummins, McKinnon, Cameron, Laing I. Unfortunately McGill and Montreal cannot come to Lennoxville and afford us an opportunity of turning the tables. Nor can the Britannia manage to bring a team to meet us on Thanksgiving Day, as the Secretary confidently expected. Well, we must wait patiently till next season.

Many old boys were seen in Montreal, and greetings of the pleasantest kind passed. Poston, Thomas, Campbell, MacDougall, I, II, Baker, Kane, Burke I, II Balfour, Ross, Atkinson, McLea, Cunningham and Sise may be mentioned. The spirit of the Lennoxville Old Boys is the surest proof of the value of this institution. It is a pity that distances and other considerations prevent the formation of a real working Old Boys' Association, holding regular and frequent meetings. The Chiel would suggest that the number of Old Boys in and about Montreal warrants such an association there. Similar societies might also be formed in Quebec and Ottawa, to say nothing of the Lower Provinces.

We were sorry to hear that one of the victims of Football was McLea. McLea is a first-rate athlete and better still, a very good fellow, with a high notion of what true Sport means. We hope that the first reports of his injury were exaggerated.

Mr. Holt, an Old Boy of Lennoxville, was married on November 6th, to Miss Cochrane of Compton. The occasion was marked by a School holiday. The complaining School-master of last issue was somewhat appeased. He thinks of joining the Society of the Amalgamated Sons of Rest, with conscientious objections to work between meals. Mr. Petry conducted the service at Compton and several of the

Hall, the School occupying the rest. This change seems to be in favour with all. The hall we have left has been divided into two rooms, the one next to the present Dining Hall is now the Reading Room. The other is the common room of the Art's men. It is at present remarkable for its lack of furniture. A committee has been elected to see what can be done towards furnishing it, which process seems at present to be rather in the dim future. We have however a piano, which is distinctly an acquisition, although a certain person who sleeps or tries to sleep below the Common Room apparently does not think so. One great advantage of the Reading Room's present position is its proximity to the Dining Hall, affording a very convenient resting place for the hungry man who invariably turns up in such good time for meals. The mail is now distributed in the Common Room. The old Reading Room is to be the senior man's room.

The Debating Society held its first debate for the Michaelmas Term on October 7th at 7 p. m., Subject "Resolved that an elective Upper House is more conducive to good government than an hereditary one." Messrs Almond B. A. Bates, and Alexander were for the affirmative, and Messrs Barton B. A., Gustin, B. A., and Caffin for the negative. The debate went off very well. Mr. Callis made the only notable side speech of the evening, on behalf of the negative. The judges unanimously decided in favor of the affirmative. Mr. Vial B. A. made an excellent critic. The Second debate of this term was held on Oct. 21st at 7 p. m. Subject "Resolved that the thirteen American States were justifiable in withdrawing their allegiance to the British Empire." Messrs Dowdell B. A. and Patterson upheld the affirmative, and Messrs. Vial B. A. and Mitchell, the Negative. This debate was an unusually bright one, and besides the regular speakers, several gentlemen made side speeches, namely Messrs. Alexander, Bates, Balfour, Barton B. A., Callis and Wurtele. The judges decided in favour of the affirmative. Mr. Almond acted as critic in a very able manner. We hope that all successive debates will be attended as well as these two have been.

The Racquet Court is now being restored. The roof has been reshingled, the windows glazed, and a new floor is in course of being laid down. Messrs Boyle and Callis deserve great credit for the able way in which they have performed the arduous task of laying down stone piers for the corners of the building to rest upon. We are very grateful to the College authorities for the kindly interest they have shown in the matter. This court will be a great boon to us in bad weather, when outdoor games exercise are not possible. Racquets is a game that requires great activity, and much exercise may be obtained by an hour's play.

The Chess Club has come into existence again this term, under the auspices of Mr. Barton, B. A., as

President, and Mr. Mundy B. A., as Secretary. There is to be a tournament, and a prize is offered by the Club for the winner. At present the entries are few.

The following gentlemen have been elected as a Committee to forward the furnishing of the Art's Common Room; Messrs. Boyle, Caffin and Johnson.

We are very pleased to welcome another old B.C.S. boy into our ranks in the person of Mr Rothera. He will be a great acquisition to us on account of his well known athletic capabilities. Counting Mr. Rothera we have four old B. C. S. boys among this year's batch of freshmen. The School can also hold its own in work as well as play as the fact that Mr. Richmond is taking up honour work in the Second Year, testifies. Let us hope that their good example will be quickly followed by others of their late school fellows.

Several Art's men had the good fortune to be invited to Mr. Dowcell's "Whist" on November 5th. All who have ever been to one of Mr. Dowcell's social evenings will understand when we say that each part of the evenings programme was carried out thoroughly in accordance with Mr. Dowdell's usual style.

There has been a dearth of Social events for sometime among Art's men. Wake up! Wake up! Ye convivial birds, and let your inborn geniality show itself once more; there is plenty of time before "Exams" Come on.

Apart from the Debating Society certain gentlemen seem to have established a sort of impromptu debating society, but on the one everlasting theme, viz Quebec's superiority to the world in general and to a certain island in particular. We wish the members of this Society would come into action at some of our regular debates, and show themselves in their true light. We have no doubt they must be very expert debaters by now, owing to the frequency of their meetings, and might show us how to do the thing properly.

Rat hunting is now in season!!

There seems to be a want on the lower flat, now that the Reading Room is downstairs. This want is in some measure removed by "Johnnies room," where students most do congregate.

In the case of a fire at night at this College, no glory can now be earned, parallel to that of the boy who "stood on the burning deck" by the students, as though there is a rule to the effect that students are not allowed egress from the building after 10 p. m., nevertheless, we have lately learnt that in a case of fire egress after that hour is allowable.

On the morning after Hallowe'en, we woke up to find out that daring deeds had been perpetrated during the darkness of the night. Even the bust of one of our defunct benefactors seemed to have passed

an uneasy night; for he was discovered in the morning far from home, feigning to be a student. Were the spirits more active this year than in former years? At anyrate a certain body thinks so.

The Second Year had their photograph taken the other day, but the result was not altogether successful. How fond the Second Year seem of having their photograph taken! We hear rumours of another band that have had their photograph taken also, but in a most mysterious fashion; in fact we might safely assert that no similar photograph has ever been taken before within these walls.

We feel confident that our readers will be interested to know the movements of the late Graduating Class. Mr. Lyster is at present in Richmond engaged in tutorial work. Mr. Hibbard we occasionally hear of from Montreal, where he has taken up a similar line of work to Mr. Lyster. Mr. Turner is not quite so much within our reach for he is now reading Theology at the San Mateo Seminary. The present Third Year suffer a serious loss owing to the absence of Mr. MacClintock, who has also taken up his quarters in the far west. We are sorry to hear that weakness of health necessitated this change, and trust that restored to health he may soon be with us again.

We have some of us had the pleasure lately of meeting a gentleman from Selwyn College Cambridge. Mr. Lake by name, He is we believe about to take the Mission of Megantic for the winter.

The feeling of loss which was experienced at the Rev. Professor Watkins' departure from us is only equalled by the sense of pleasurable satisfaction called forth by the manner in which the vacant chair has been filled. We speak not only of the good judgement of the University authorities but of the manner in which the new Professor of Classics has borne himself since coming amongst us. Mr. Parrock was only a few days in residence before he called the occupants of the Art Building into his room to explain the duties of his position. He spoke so sympathetically and to the point, as, at once, to attach the students to him. He has on two subsequent occasions in the Chapel addressed words to the Students and School boys, which show a thorough appreciation of religious, mental and physical training—and of the opportunities presented in these spheres by Lennoxville, for which he sees a great future. Prof. Parrock's lectures are appreciated by all who have the privilege of attending them. His presence amongst the Students and at Hall must be a substantial factor in keeping up in the College that element in men's character, without which their education as gentlemen is not complete—"tone"

This journal, speaking on behalf of Bishop's University extends a hearty welcome to the Reverend Professor Parrock and ventures to predict that

his career, here, will be one of profit to the Students in particular, and to the University at large.

### Medical Notes.

The annual meeting for the election of College officers for the session 1895-96 was held last week. Mr. Chas. A. Fortin was elected chairman and Mr. C. E. Nichol, Secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. J. J. Benny '96 was unanimously elected President and C. A. Fortin '97 Vice-President. The balloting for the various committees resulted as follows: College Committee, 4th year, E. J. Addison; 3rd year, Wm. Opzoomer; 2nd year, J. McIntyre; 1st year, J. A. Sutherland; Sec.-Treas., W. M. Cass. Reading Room Committee—Pres., M. T. Grace '96; Vice-Pres., Mr. D. Ford '98; Sec.-Treas., C. A. Fortin '97; 4th year, E. J. Addison; 3rd year, W. M. Cass; 4th year, J. MacIntyre; 1st year, Perras.

The balloting was very close, which showed that the popularity of the different candidates was evenly divided. After a speech from the newly elected President the meeting dispersed.

"Bikes" are much in fashion amongst some of our boys. Frequent breaks are much in vogue, so much so that most of our enthusiasts spend most of their money in repairs and their time in walking. Still the craze goes on.

Friday night, Oct. 25th, was a jolly night with the Medical Faculty. Having received an invitation to join McGill in her University theater night, we accepted, and had a most enjoyable time. Bishop's was most courteously received, being given second place in the procession and front seats in the theater. Our flag showed up to advantage, and the boys were not behind hand in noise making. Bishops Medical Yell was given in perfect harmony several times during the evening and was loudly applauded by our confreres of McGill. The stentorian voices of some of our Freshmen and Sophomores were heard to good advantage in—

We are Medicoes, ha! ha! ha!  
Bishops College, rah! rah! rah!  
B-I-S-H-O-P-S—Bishops.

After a long parade from the theatre, we marched in a body to the College, and depositing the flag safely, departed to our respective homes—at least so everybody says.

The Cricket Team had a magnificent photo taken at Moulton's last week; every student should purchase one in memento of the first Medical Faculty C. C. The grouping is elegant and does great credit to the artist. It could not fail to look well considering the excellent material he had to work on. This last conceited assertion is another of charming Willie's "Witty" sayings.

to his ordination the better. Of late, while occasional emergencies are still supplied from the College, it has become a much less frequent event for men to be given this opportunity. While allowing, as beyond question, the advantage to a parish, other things being equal, of the presence of a resident man, we feel that the loss of this experience to those who are soon to undertake the care of souls is one which is much to be lamented.

We have read with much interest the Alumni Letter from the Rev. A. H. Moore which appeared in the October MITRE. Mr. Moore makes a suggestion with regard to the advisability of a course of study in Comparative Theology, in which we feel sure he voices the opinion of many who are now experiencing the practical difficulties connected with Dissent. Perhaps Mr. Moore may in his turn be interested to hear that this subject has been adopted as the topic of discussion at the Brotherhood meetings for the year. Already two papers have been prepared on this subject from Curteis' Bampton Lectures, both of which seemed to be listened to with great interest. Mr. Watson began the series with a paper on "General Considerations on the Subject of Dissent," and Mr. S. B. Dickson followed, covering the earlier history of the Independents. These meetings promise to be both popular and profitable, and altogether the Brotherhood seems to be in a vigorous condition.

### Athletic Notes.

#### BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on the 22nd June, 1895, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, The Rev. the Principal (re-elected by acclamation); Vice-Pres., Mr. B. Watson, B. A.; Hon'y Vice-Presidents, the Rev. B. Watkins, M. A., the Rev. A. H. Moore, B. A., the Rev. C. E. Bishop, B. A., Messrs. N. C. Lyster, B. A., W. R. Hibbard, B. A., J. P. Turner, B. A.; Auditor, Mr. F. G. Vial, B. A.; Sec.-Treas., Mr. W. Barton, B. A.

Mr. N. C. Lyster, B. A., the retiring Sec.-Treas., was given a hearty vote of thanks for his services in the promotion of athletic interest in the college. The Rev. Professor Watkins retirement from the scene of College athletics was the subject of remarks of sincere regret, which the Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Watkins.

At a general meeting of the Association held on the 23rd Sept., the Rev. Professor Parrock and sixteen new students were enrolled as members. An important meeting of the directors, composed of two representatives from each of the six clubs, was held on Oct. 17th to adjust the percentage of grants to the various clubs for the com-

ing twelve months. The following are the directors:—Messrs. Johnson and Robertson, football; Donnelly and Mundy, Boat Club; Almond and Watson, Cricket; Dowdell and Vial, Hockey; Callis and Boyle, Racquet court; Burns and Caffin, Tennis.

Mr. Watson was in the chair, Mr. Barton reported the funds to be in a satisfactory condition, the year being begun with a balance on hand of some \$20.00, and the revenue is expected to meet the needs of all the clubs for the coming seasons. After the regular business was disposed of Mr. Barton was selected to consult with the School Athletic Ass'n Committee as to the repair of the cricket and football grounds.

#### FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting was held on June 24, '95, with Mr. Watson B. A., in the chair. The following officers were elected:—President, R. W. Heneker, Esq., D. C. L., L. L. D.; Vice-Pres., Mr. B. Watson, B. A.; Secretary, Mr. George Pye, B. A.; Captain, Mr. W. Barton, B. A.; Committee, Messrs. Robertson, Boyle and Johnson. It was decided to continue the Rugby Union, intermediate series.

At a special meeting on Sept. 23rd, Mr. Barton tendered his resignation as captain, owing to his injured knee. It was received with regret. Subsequently Mr. Johnson was elected to the vacancy. Mr. Johnson was obliged, within a week or so, to follow Mr. Barton's course. Mr. Donnelly now captains the team.

The College team has played two matches with Quebec. The first was on Wednesday, Oct. 9, when the College 15 went to Quebec, and suffered defeat. The score of 38 to 1 against us, is not, however, a fair indication of the merits of the two clubs when their regular teams are in the field. We were unable to send down our usual back division. In fact, some members of the team were not in "form," having only recently returned to residence and others had not even yet returned. Several forwards had to be placed back with the natural result that both departments were weak. The second match was played on our own grounds on the 19th with a result somewhat more satisfactory for collegians. A feature of this game was the repeated unsatisfactory decisions of the referee, which at one time threatened to put an end to the game. The score was 15 to 5 in favor of the College, which was represented as follows:—Back, Abbott; half-backs, Rothera, Burdick, Mr. Auden; quarter-backs, Riopel; Scrimmage, Donnelly (Capt.) Hayward, Dowdell; wings, Robertson, Boyle, Mathewson, Sise, Almond, Moor, Johnson; umpire, Mr. Acklom; Referee, Mr. Louson. Quebec's play, it must be said, was fair and sportsmanlike throughout.

In the evening about fifty, including both teams, sat down to supper in the Dining Hall. Mr. Donnelly occupied the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, that to the visiting players was given and ably

replied to by Mr. Tofield. Messrs. Acklom, Ogilvie and others contributed excellent songs. Speeches and choruses, continued until 11 o'clock, when the visitors reluctantly left to catch their train. The relations between these two clubs are always harmonious, and we look forward to meeting our rivals again in the series of '96. Although our place in the series of '95 is lost, interest in the game continues unabated. Several scratch matches have been played lately, and even "association" has been indulged in once or twice.

#### FOOTBALL NOTES.

Owing to the unexpected kindness of the Referee, we are enabled to print below a key to the somewhat mysterious proceedings which rendered one of our matches so interesting the other day:—

If A and B be the contending teams, the following are the relative values of points scored:—

15 men.....	1 team
2 teams.....	15 scraps
3 scraps.....	1 scrum
2 scrums.....	1 foul (by B)
3 fouls (by A).....	1 free kick (for A)
10 freekicks (by A).....	1 protest (by B)
2 protests (by B) 1 man ordered off (for B)	
1 man off (for B).....	1 try (for A)
4 tries (by B).....	1 rouge (by A)
1 rouge (by B).....	2 touchdowns (by A)
1 goal—any number of points from 0 to 20 that the referee may allow, (according as it be gained by B or A.)	

#### RACQUETS.

We welcome the revival of this exhilarating sport. The Court has been lying forgotten for some years back, and the game has been unplayed. The building had fallen into a sad state of repair. Last spring the resumption of the game and the repair of the Court was mooted—but only this fall have active steps been taken. A racquet club was contemplated and provided for in the constitution of the Athletic Association when organized, so that all that remained to be done was to place the fortunes of the re-organized club in the hands of those who showed most interest in its promotion, and to repair the Court. At a recent meeting the following were chosen to manage the affairs for the year:—Honorary President, the Rev. the Principal; President, Mr. Watson, B. A.; Vice President, Mr. Vial, B. A.; Sec'y-Treas., Mr. G. F. Crawford Caffin; Committee, Messrs. Barton, Boyle and Burns; Collector of Repair Fund, Mr. Callis.

So well has Mr. Callis done his work, that together with the grant from the Association, the committee has secured enough funds to enable them to let the contract for the repairs which are now being proceeded with. It is confidently hoped that before the winter sets in the Court will be again the scene of

active recreation. The Lord Bishop of Quebec, Mr. Chancellor Heneker, the Principal, Mr. John Hamilton and other members of the Corporation have been most generous in their assistance and practical in their advice as to the thoroughness of the restoration of the building.

Since the above was written the Court has been finished, and is now the daily scene of hot contests. Much credit is due to those who proposed and carried through so successfully the plan of rebuilding—their fellow-students owe them a debt of gratitude. Who-soever would play must first obtain the key from Mr. Callis, for he is the proper custodian thereof, to wit: the Steward.

#### HOCKEY CLUB.

The meeting of this club took place on Oct. 16th, 1895, at which Mr. Donnelly was chairman. The following gentlemen will guide the affairs of this club for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Donnelly, B. A.; Vice-President, Mr. Vial, B. A.; Secretary, Mr. Bates; Captain, Mr. Almond, B. A.; Captain 2nd team, Mr. Dowdell, B. A.; Committee, Messrs. Robertson, Boyle and Moor. It was decided that the club should join in the organization of an Eastern Townships' League. A skating rink in the Quad is seriously contemplated. This will be acceptable to those who do not care for covered rinks, and who must refrain from skating when the rivers are covered with snow. It will be also a useful practice ground for the hockey team.

Snowshoe parties are already being spoken of, and we hear that some toboggans will probably be seen on the Pottery Hill during this winter.

Two of the Reverend Dons find relief from the Lecture Room in following the active golf ball over the Pottery Hill. We learn that the only detriment to their unbounded enjoyment is the dearth of caddies.

We cannot conclude our record of sporting events without mentioning that a gun is occasionally borne off from the College precincts by an enthusiastic student who heads for the partridge swamp; but whether that sportsman's paradise has ever been reached or not is open to doubt. The winter has not yet had the refusal of any game in the Hall. Owls are not usually considered delicate eating.

We hope to give some accounts of Boating, Tennis and Cricket affairs in a later issue.

### Art's Notes.

Some changes have been lately made, which it is thought will be greatly advantageous to us. We have moved from our small Dining Hall into the large Dining Hall, where we used to dine of old. We now occupy the two cross tables at the top of the

Mr. Miles in the school building during our residence in the old house. (4) I served nearly 42 years and still take part in the services every Sunday. I think your account of the early days admirable." J. K.

### Library Notes.

The Library has lately been enriched by several valuable presents of books. The Very Reverend the Dean of Kingston who had conferred upon him the Degree of D. D. (*Fure Dignitate*) at the Convocation in June last, has given to it Spurgeon's "Treasury of David," a valuable homiletical commentary on the Psalms; a life of "John Wesley" by Julia Wedgwood; "Elements of Moral Theology," by Elmendorf; Beets' "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians;" the "Lost Gospel and its Contents" by the late Prebendary Sadler, and Dr. Geikie's "Hours with the Bible." These are all valuable works and very useful additions to the Library. As they are books which will at once appeal to the Theological Student, it is unnecessary to say more about most of them. Special attention, however, may be drawn to the "Hours with the Bible," which Dr. Geikie says in his preface, was written to be "A people's hand-book to the Bible." As such it suitable for everyone's reading. It is greatly to be desired that such books should be read by everyone, and the more so in the present day when there is such widespread ignorance of the simplest facts of the Old Testament.

The Library Committee of the Educational Department at Ottawa, through Mr. Griffin, has presented the 'Life of Sir John Macdonald,' by Joseph Pope; the 'History of Canada,' by Kingsford; and 'Acadia,' by Edouard Richard. This last takes a rather one-sided view of the Acadian troubles, as is only natural, and even almost to be desired; for what the book loses in cold and scientific accuracy it gains in brilliancy of colour, vividness of description and depth of feeling. Nothing is rarer than to find history at once absolutely impartial and true to life and nature. Mr. Richard depicts from the French point of view the lamentable events surrounding, and centring on the memorable 5th of September 1755, when Governor Lawrence's Proclamation of banishment was read to the unhappy colonists at Grand Pré.

Until recently very little has been known of the history of this sad period. Indeed to most people it would be entirely unknown were it not immortalized in the noble lines of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, "that saddest, sweetest song" the great American Poet ever wrote. It may well be read as a prelude to Mr. Richard's *Acadia*.

It is interesting to turn from this book to Kingsford's *History*. Embracing as it does the le *History of Canada* from the sixteenth century

to the beginning of the nineteenth, it would be unreasonable to expect from him such minuteness of detail in the narration of the misfortunes of the Acadians as from Mr. Richard. On the whole Mr. Kingsford supports the position taken by Mr. Richard, although he is unable to agree with him as to the harmlessness and inoffensiveness of the Acadian settlers.

The "Life of Sir John Macdonald," which has been wisely coupled with these *Histories of Canada*, is of perhaps more immediate interest. As a record of highest import in the history of our country during the last fifty years this 'Life' will be invaluable. The students of our University cannot be too strongly urged to read such 'Lives' of our greatest men. It is of the utmost importance that Canadians should know, and know thoroughly the history, both past and present, of their great country. They are too apt to forget that they have such a history, and to pay more attention to that of the Mother country, or to that of the great Republic which lies so near, than to their own. Canada has a History, and it is written in such books as these. No greater boon can be bestowed upon us, than the ready access to good books; and we cannot express too gratefully our thanks to those who by their generous gifts place such opportunities within our reach.

CECIL T. MUNDY.

### Journalism As An Educator.

One of the offices and objects of every University should undoubtedly be to instruct its students in their mother tongue—And most assuredly this must hold good of all seats of learning established in England or in her important and fast developing colonies. Thus, Bishop's College should hold before its Alumni as an aim important and very desirable, the attainment of a thorough knowledge of our grand and rich English language. And here the *MITRE* comes in as a powerful factor in the question. It is well known of course that the knowledge of Latin materially helps to the knowledge of English, and that a proficient in Latin composition must perforce, to some extent be a master of English. But, at the same time his English may be Latinized, like that of Dr. Johnson, and he must never forget that Saxon is the backbone of our language, and that, as a rule, if a choice lies between a Saxon and a Latin word, he should generally prefer the former. Journalism without doubt may aid in the formation of a good style of composition, one that is clear, vigorous, one that tells its tale simply, directly, and if possible persuasively. The English *Spectator* some years ago was conspicuous for the excellence of its short articles. They could not be improved, as far as style and manner went. The words were short and

familiar, and were mostly Saxon, but they conveyed the intended meaning most felicitously, and were, as words always ought to be, the vehicle for setting forth, not for concealing thought. The English *Guardian* in its resumé of news also furnished an admirable epitome of news clad in pure and refined English. I have no doubt that both these papers still display their former wonted ability, but as I have not perused them for many years, I refer at present to their former character. The London *Times* still wields its old supremacy among the many excellent daily journals in that vast centre of population. Its calm majestic tone, its apparently restrained strength, the power and authority that appear to animate its utterances, must be apparent to everyone. Contrast its style with that of some portions of the American Press. Amidst much intelligence and smart writing, you will detect a certain familiarity and slanginess that are unworthy of a leading organ of public opinion in a great country.

Young men of promise are apt to err on the side of indulgence in fine writing. Turgidity, the use of long and out of the way words, seem to them proper, if they seek to produce an effective piece of English composition. They might, perchance, admire the expression of a special correspondent during the Crimean war, who, when he saw a dead dog by the way side, spoke of "a defunct specimen of canine mortality." But they soon appreciate the need of of the ("labor limae,") and apply the pruning knife to some of their more ambitious passages.

Shakespeare himself at times inclines to turgidity. But his flights of genius are never so lofty, his power is never so manifest, as when he is most simple. Look at the marvellous ability of the sleep-walking scene in *Macbeth*. Yet the words are common and of almost daily use. But who could embellish a scene, which even when read curdles the blood? The same may be said of many of the most admired passages of the great Bard. At times, without gainsaying, an unfamiliar and poetical expression may be introduced with effect, because it is the fitting garment for the thought which it enwraps. Some of us may remember Mr. Pycroft's amusing book "Twenty years in the Church," where he denounces what he terms "Pulpit English," into which style young clergymen are apt to fall but which all should avoid. Similarly, the humorous element should be introduced sparingly and with discrimination. The funny column in a provincial newspaper is generally the most dismally dreary and vapid of the whole journal. Good taste and refinement are perhaps necessary in this connexion. The issue of the *MITRE* is an experiment with which all must sympathise. If successful, it will prove an interesting record for the future, and it may serve as a valuable school of training in English composition. Experience and patient practice are

however essential to success in this important literary field.

All the friends of the Institution will wish the experiment, if it may still be called an experiment, every success.

What has been written above may savour of criticism, but it is prompted by thorough friendliness and therefore, it is hoped, will not be misunderstood.

ANON.

### Western University.

The many friends of the Rev. B. Watkins, M.A. late Professor of Classics in this College, must have read with pleasure of his appointment to the positions of Provost of the Western University, London, Ont., and Dean of its Faculty of Theology.

Huron College, out of which the larger growth of the Western University and College has sprung, is a younger institution than our own, having been opened in 1864 by Bishop Hellmuth, one of the earliest of Lennoxville students. Some years ago the University found it necessary to discontinue the work of its Faculty of Arts, but the latter opened on the 15th Oct. with an enrollment of fifty students. There can be no doubt that under the guidance of so able a teacher and successful a leader of young men as Provost Watkins, the Western University ought to attain a high rank as an educational centre. The good wishes of all who knew and respected our late Professor, follow him to his new field of work.

### Divinity Notes.

Since our last report many of our number have had their first exercise in sermon composition. As the present scribe is not of the number he is in a position to congratulate the new comers on the merits of their first attempt.

Up to the present we understand that only one of the four men who will in all probability be candidates for ordination in June, has received intimation of the probable scene of his labours. We hope that work may be found in the Diocese for all who may be fit and ready for it. It cannot be doubted that there is work to be done, and it would be a matter for deep regret if, such being the case, our men should be driven to seeking elsewhere for it.

There is one portion of the Training of the Divinity students which we cannot help thinking is rather going to the wall. We speak of the taking of Sunday work. Under the present system, whereby a deacon is given sole charge of a parish immediately upon his ordination, it seems to us that the more experience he is enabled to gain of parish work previous

Philosophorum magistro  
Regum amico, paroulorum delicus. propter  
Ampliatof fines Scienial, impevatorium veri  
affectum, illustrem morum simplicitatem immotam in  
fide constantiam.  
Canonico Decanus MDCCLXXIII.

## Reminiscences of the Earliest Lennoxville Days.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON ROE.

It must have been on the last day of September, 1845, that I saw Lennoxville for the first time, as the date of my matriculation is the 1st October of that year. I had then been for two years an undergraduate of McGill College, and was affectionately attached to my Alma Mater. On the opening of Bishop's College, however, loyalty to Bishop Mountain prevailed with my friends (for I was but a boy of sixteen and had no say in the matter) to remove me to Lennoxville.

Travelling was a very different thing in those days to what it is now. We left Montreal for Sherbrooke in an old lumbering stage-coach on a Monday morning via Longueuil and Chambly, and late that evening reached Granby, where we slept, I, failing a bed, on the floor of the little stuffy parlour of the inn with the back of a chair for my pillow. Our rest was short, for we were off again next morning long before the break of day. I remember well all the beauties and glories of that morning, and the curious sweet, low twittering of the birds, awaking from their night's sleep, which literally filled the air as the day began to dawn. It was sunset when we arrived at Sherbrooke, after sixteen hours of jolting over the most execrable roads. One young man on his way to the College, the late Rev. F. Robinson of Abbotsford, joined us at Waterloo, and on reaching Sherbrooke declared his intention of walking to Lennoxville. I joined him, and spent my first night in Lennoxville in Warren's hotel, which then stood where Abbott's store now stands. Immediately across the road, on the site of the present College House, was pointed out to me the building in which the new College, the child of so many hopes and prayers, had taken up its temporary abode.

It was a curious rambling old place, covering, I think, most of the ground the College House covers now. The College, however, had not the use of the whole, a large slice being taken out of the house by Mr. Cushing's country store which occupied the ground floor of the corner. Immediately to the right of the shop portion, facing the road to Sherbrooke, a door admitted you to the College apartments, opening into a room (whether with or without a hall, I cannot remember) which served as our Common Room where we usually sat

and studied together. Behind this room, and looking out on what is now Mr. McDougall's garden, was our Dining Hall, sufficiently large, which served also as our Chapel. Out of this room, at the south end, you passed by a step or two—whether up or down I cannot recall—into Mr. Nicolls's room,—bed-room, sitting room and study all in one,—a room looked upon by us as sacred, into which no one of us, I think, was ever admitted. Out of the north end of the Dining Hall you passed into the kitchen. The bed-rooms of the students were up-stairs, all of them small, the two or three which were larger being cut into two cubicles each by a temporary board partition running up some six or seven feet, with a piece of hanging drugget for a door. One such cubicle was, I remember, assigned to me, reasonably enough as I was a mere boy in age, size and appearance, and all the rest of the students were grown men. This was our home for the first year of our College life.

On the morning after my arrival, I presented myself to Mr. Nicolls, the Principal, with my letters of introduction, and after some slight examination was duly matriculated.

The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Jasper Hume Nicolls M. A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, for that first year comprised the entire College staff in his own person. Mr. (afterward Dr.) Miles was nominally Professor of Mathematics; I do not think however that we received any lectures from him during that first year, his whole time being given to the School. Later on in the year we received some lectures in Hebrew from Mr. Hellmuth, then one of the students, a converted Jew who afterwards became the second Bishop of Huron. These lectures however were a very slight matter.

I must now try to reproduce for the readers of the MITRE, our Principal, Mr. Nicolls, as we students saw him that first year.

What struck me first with some surprise was his fresh complexion, rosy cheeks, and general youthful appearance. Added to this was an air of shyness, almost amounting to bashfulness, contrasting strangely with the cold overbearing manner of my McGill Professors. There was also a certain air of dignified reserve about him. This air of reserve, which we soon discovered had its foundation in a very deep spirit of religion reverence, formed a sort of fence round our young Principal, which no one of us ever ventured or indeed desired to break through. With this air of quiet reserve was combined an unspeakable gentleness and sweet considerateness towards each one of us, and also a brightness and playfulness of manner which was of the greatest value in maintaining an unbroken spirit of cheerfulness and good nature throughout our family life. Indeed, there never was I think a happier family than we were during that first year of one College life, and never a year in the life of the College in which better work was done.

We soon found out two things about our Princi-

pal; one was, that as as a teacher he was a man of uncommon ability and entirely devoted to his work; and that the one thing he lived for was to help us forward in everything. The other discovery was, that with all his reserve about personal religious experience he was a deeply religious man. We learned, some of us at least, what real religion was from seeing it in him. The result of our living in these close and intimate relations with him for that year was, that we came to love and revere him very deeply; but whether we loved or revered him most, I do not know.

The first party of Students arrived in Lennoxville a few days before I did. They were Charles Middleton, Charles Forest, Thomas Ainslie Young James Fulton, John Kemp and Henry George Burrage. Who were they, and what has become of them?

1. CHARLES MIDDLETON, was a young English gentleman who had come out with Mr. Nicolls to cast in his lot with the Canadian Church. He was lying ill when I arrived. His sickness proved to be a very malignant case of typhoid fever to which he succumbed in a few days. This inauspicious beginning was a great grief of heart to our young Principal. A window erected to the memory of Charles Middleton by his brokenhearted parents may still be seen in the village church.

2. CHARLES FOREST, a man of considerable ability and attainments, had studied under Archdeacon Bethune (afterwards Bishop of Toronto) in Coburg and also under the Rev. S. S. Wood in Three Rivers, and only came to Lennoxville to complete his course. He was ordained at the close of our first year; and after filling the incumbency of Bury for a few months, he removed to Ontario where he served a long and valued ministry. He died at Morrisburgh, Ont., in 1883.

3 and 4 THOMAS, AINSLIE YOUNG AND JAMES FULTON, both Quebec men, were ordained together after a three years course and both served in the Diocese of Montreal the latter 45 years. Mr. Fulton was made Canon of Christ's church Cathedral, Montreal, in 1886. Mr. Young deceased in 1891; Canon Fulton was called away very suddenly a few months back. Mr. Fulton was following the profession of a chemist and druggist in Quebec when he felt called to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. He was gifted with a magnificent voice and was one of the members of the Quebec Cathedral Surpliced choir at the time it was broken up, in, I think, the year the College opened. Bishop's College will always retain in affectionate and grateful remembrance the name of Thomas Ainslie Young—good faithful, guileless soul! He was the father of a large family of sons, all of whom, I think, but one, passed through Bishops College School, and two of them entered the College. His eldest son, who bears his name, has been for many years Head Master of the Quebec High school.

5 and 6. Of the first six, JOHN KEMP and HENRY

G. BURRAGE still survive. Mr. Kemp, after a service of 40 years in this Diocese was pensioned in 1888. He was one of the most famous and most valued by his confreres of the first men, for his sterling qualities of head and heart,—an untiring student an omnivorous reader and a very able speaker. He was one of the founders of the QUINTILIAN and the best debater to it in his day. He was also the first to take the degree of B. D. together with the late Dr. Carry, in the year 1855, the very first year after the organization of the University. These were the original six of whom Principal Nicolls makes mention in his admirable Historical Sketch of 1860.

Later on in that first year, I think after Christmas, we were joined by FRANK COTRELL,—a bright clever, warm-hearted young fellow who would have made a name for himself if he had lived. He was drowned in 1847 together with another one of our brightest and best men, HERBERT SCHAW of Quebec, at the very door of the college and in sight of at least one of the students, from a raft on which they were crossing over to the College Island. The loss of these two men was a great blow to the College, and a great grief to all their fellows. Frank Cottrell's grave, sadly neglected, I fear, may still be seen in the old Lennoxville burial ground.

The 7 students mentioned above, 8 with myself, were all residents in the College House. Three others who shared more or less with us in the lectures, boarded outside in the village. These were Frederick Robinson, Thomas Shaw Chapman and Isaac Hellmuth. The Rev. F. Robinson, Canon of the Cathedral of Montreal, was for many years a valued and devoted member of the governing body of Bishop's College. The Rev. T. S. Chapman of Dudswell, still survives, pensioned after 40 years service in one mission. Isaac Hellmuth, afterwards the second bishop of Huron, for a portion of his first year attended some of the College lectures and as I said above initiated some of us into the elements of Hebrew. I remember very well in the early summer of 1846, committing the Hebrew verb to memory walking up and down on Towle's hill—a mound of gravel overlooking the St. Francis of which scarcely anything remains.

In June 1846 we bade farewell to our temporary home in the village, not sorry to leave it, though we had been very happy there, and in October of that year we took joyful possession of the new building.  
H. R.

St. George's Parsonage, Windsor Mills.

26th October, 1895

P. S.—I submitted the above notes to the Rev John Kemp, B. D. and he makes the following corrections:—(1) "There was a very small hall, as you entered by the front door, with a stairway to the sleeping quarters, and a door into the Common Room. (2) Two steps up to Dr. Nicoll's private sanctum. (3) I think you and Cotrell did attend lectures with

thumberland, entitled "The Dangers of Peripatetic Philosophy." At the meeting of 1844 Dean Cockburn presented a paper to Section C entitled "Critical Remarks on certain passages in Doctor Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise." The scene has been graphically described by a writer in Chambers' Journal; but the description is too long to quote. The Dean ignored all the patient work of the stratigraphical geologists during the forty or fifty years before the date of this second York meeting. Taking the Mosaic Cosmogony literally the Dean thought that marine volcanoes together with the supernatural rain of the flood had deposited all the strata, as we see them now, in the course of a few days and the embedded fossils represent the remains of animals that were all alive when the convulsion began and were so obliging as to die in the definite and regular order in which their shells and bones are now deposited.

Sedgwick was chosen to reply to this extraordinary production and following the Dean through his "irrational guesses and absurd hypotheses" for an hour and a half charmed the audience by his vast learning and amused them by his grotesque illustrations. Sedgwick said that "truth could not be opposed to itself, and that the highest discoveries of science would ever be found in perfect harmony and accordance with the language and meaning of revelation." He also said that it was the business of the Association to collect facts not to propound theories.

This Dean Cockburn is one of whom many stories are told in York where the encounter with Sedgwick was a tradition: for the following I will not vouch though it was told the writer as a fact; it may be interesting if true as shewing the progress of the standard required in clerical examinations since those days. Dean Cockburn, the story goes had a son who had not done well but whom his father wished to get into the church. The Archbishop consented to see the youth and to ask him a few questions, one was "Who was David's father?" Young Cockburn did not know. The Dean, who had been present during the Viva Voce said: You young idiot didn't you hear me telling you who David's father was? the young man said 'no': Said the Dean 'why I was whistling "Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane."' The young man did not take the hint. Perhaps his knowledge of music was as meagre as his scriptural acquirements. We could give many particulars concerning Sedgwick's connexion with the Geological Society, of which he had been President as early as 1829. Many of his papers appeared in the journals of this energetic society which used to hold its meetings at Somerset House in those days. The writer in Nov. 1867 had the privilege of attending meetings of the Society though he declined to become an F.G.S., perhaps wisely, as the title would be a standing challenge to his friends to ask him questions upon geology and it might be that a little rust

had accumulated upon his geological hammer. Modesty as well as honesty is a good policy. Sedgwick was not there in 1867, though living at the age of 82, in 1853 he and the Society had quarrelled as to the nomenclature of certain rocks, which Sedgwick refused to modify at the recommendation of the Referee to which the Council, according to their custom had given the paper for their examination. Then Sedgwick published his paper in the Philosophical Magazine, and the Society resented this. The same year, 1853, Sedgwick read an exhaustive paper 'On the Classification and Nomenclature of the older Palæozoic Rocks of Britain,' at the Hull Meeting of the British Association. This paper he regarded as 'out of comparison the most important communication he had ever made to that body.' This paper contained his mature views and appealed from the Geological Society which was greatly under the influence of Murchison and the Survey men to the wider and general scientific public. If Sedgwick was missed at the 'Geological' many others were found there. Sir Roderick Murchison, now (in 1867) Director General of the Geological Survey, looking dignified and venerable, looking like a retired general. Sir Charles Lyell, who had a very old-looking umbrella, a rather short man who looked somewhat weatherbeaten, and was a difficult man to cope with in argument; Professor Ramsay, Director of the English survey, a genial man, apt sometimes to be dogmatic in argument. He was the author of a theory of Lake Basins as formed by glaciers; his theory on this subject was combated because it made it necessary for the glaciers to move up-hill. Ramsay once told the writer that he found great benefit from going to church, because "during the sermon he could think out his theories without any interruption whatever." From December, 1867, till May, 1869 he was my Chief on the survey, and his visits of inspection were looked forward to with pleasure not unmixed with trepidation. In 1879, ten years later, the writer stayed at the same house in Sheffield with Professor Ramsay and joining him one day in a carriage after a business meeting of the Association said, "Well Professor Ramsay, and who is elected President for 1880?" "I am," was his brief reply. Identified as he had been with the Welsh rocks, nearly as much as Sedgwick himself, it gave him peculiar pleasure to preside at the Swansea meeting. At York in 1881 he appeared as ex-President, giving the seals of office into the hands of Sir John Lubbock. Ramsay was very popular as a Lecturer to Working Men in the Theatre of the School of Mines, Jermyn St; he ended one of his most successful lectures with these words. "We live in faith, we live also in hope." This very able and useful geologist had his critics; and I have heard another geologist say of him: "He is not a physical geologist, he is not a mineralogist, he is certainly not a Palæontologist; I tell you what he is: He is a 'Man with a Hammer.'" He was

certainly one of the best field geologists of his age; and he did much to disseminate sound geological ideas. Besides these there were Huxley, with his shaggy eyebrows and clean cut side whiskers, looking grave and wise; Etheridge, the kindly and genial Palæontologist of the survey, Ansted, Prestwich, who reminded me of the pictures of Cobden, and who was afterwards Professor of Geology at Oxford; quiet, dignified, accurate, and always listened to with respect; Warrington Smyth the mineralogist, Boyd Dawkins of Cavebone fame, incisive and trenchant. William Whitaker, President of Section C in 1895 at Ipswich, my old instructor on the chalk in 1868. J. W. Judd, whom an accident drove on to the survey for health, then beginning to win his spurs by his papers on the Speeton clay on the Yorkshire Coast. Godwin Austen who always brought the discussions round to the concealed coal-bed under the Wealden area; since discovered by actual boring, a triumph of geological prophecy. Such were some of Sedgwick's colleagues in the Geological Society. It was unfortunate that there was a quarrel between such noble-hearted men. The catalogue of Sedgwick's published papers to the number of one hundred and fifty occupies about fifteen pages. Some of them are very valuable, others brief, though none without value. Sedgwick left no *magnum opus* comparable to Murchison's *Siluria*, Lyell's *Principles* and other monumental works. His monument is rather the Woodwardian Museum and its splendid collection of Fossils. Sedgwick was offered Church Preferment more than once. The Whig Lord Chancellor Brougham offered him a comfortable living in 1832 but it was declined. In 1834 one of the last official acts of the same chancellor was to appoint Thirlwall, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, the Historian of Greece, to a Yorkshire Rectory while Sedgwick received a Canonry at Norwich which he could hold with his Professorship, which would not have been the case with the Rectory of East Farleigh declined by him in 1832. He soon became as well known in Norwich as he was in Cambridge.

Sedgwick had to reside in Norwich two months in the year. The period he chose included the Christmas vacation. Bishop Bathurst of Norwich was fond of a game of whist, and on the evening when Sedgwick first dined with the Bishop he expressed his inability to take a hand with his Lordship, a very unusual defect we imagine in a College Don. This gave rise to the well known story which relates that Bishop Bathurst complained that he had supported the Whigs all his life, being almost the only Liberal Bishop, and now in his old age they had sent him a Canon who did not know spades from clubs. Bishop Bathurst died when over ninety a few years later and was succeeded by Edward Stanley father of the late Dean of Westminster. There was a life-long friendship between Sedgwick and the Stanleys. Sedgwick writes sympathetically

and admiringly to Mrs. Stanley after reading Arthur Stanley's life of his father. Arthur had earlier made his name by writing the immortal life of Arnold. Much more might be said of Sedgwick, not only as a geologist, but also as a member of the University of which he was a leading member, of his friendship with the Prince Consort, of his loving domestic nature-confirmed old bachelor as he was; the volumes abound with kindly and bright letters to his nieces and to other young ladies, daughters of his friends, with whom he was on the most friendly terms. Sedgwick was above all a great personality, a character, a humorist, a bright and piquant figure. Some call him plain in appearance, but in my opinion he was striking and massive looking; he looked distinguished. He called himself ugly, saying that Whewell and Peacock and himself were the three ugliest men in England. It would be interesting to dwell further on this noble hearted, impulsive, affectionate nature, but we shall bring this desultory paper to a conclusion by quoting the words of Dean Stanley with respect to him on the Sunday after his death uttered in the Cambridge University pulpit. Professor Selwyn had called him a 'primitive' man, a great boulder stone of granite, rugged but kindly. Stanley preached on Feb. 2nd, 1873, the Feast of the Purification, his subject being Purity and Light and spoke of Sedgwick in words which his biographer considers the noblest tribute to him. He describes him as a granite rock with a crystal spring in him of affection' simple, tender and true as ever burst from the depths of human heart. He describes his scorn of baseness, his detestation of self indulgence. His life was like 'salt' preventing corruption. He was also 'light,' a seeker or light, a fearless but reverent seeker after the secrets of nature. As he never lost the conviction that in the boldest research he was fulfilling his Creator's will, so he never ceased to see in the marvels of nature signs of the Creator's goodness. Under the magic touch of his reverential ardour the very stones seemed to cry out, the flinty rocks seemed to have found a voice and the sons of God seemed again to shout for joy as he described the fastening of the foundations of the world and the laying of the corner stone thereof.

He united courtesy and independence, he was equally at home in cottage or palace, with the most learned don and with the roughest quarryman. Truly as Stanley says:

"In that grand and gifted soul, Purity and Light had indeed met together, Faith and Knowledge were indeed reconciled."

One of the monuments to his memory is a plain pyramidal block of Shap granite inscribed "Adam Sedgwick." Archbishop Benson wrote the following epitaph to him inscribed now on a brass tablet in Norwich Cathedral erected by Dean Goulburn

In Christo  
Adamo Sedgwick

anything outside of athletics except his everyday work. But now, during a period of repose, he may often wonder how he is to occupy his leisure time. For a month or two the Reading Room will be in unusual demand. "The Idler" will be read, discussed and quarrelled over, and "Munsey" will probably come in for a good deal of attention. But this is not all; many men will in all likelihood read, to some extent, the higher class of magazines, from which they will get a great deal of matter for thought and future use; they will recognize the necessity of 'keeping up with the times,' and will endeavor to have some little knowledge of everything worth knowing. But is this all we are going to do as far as general reading is concerned? It is to be hoped not. It is worth while considering that, though most of the magazine articles are instructive, many of them are certain to be short-lived, from the fact that they occupy themselves with mere passing events. However incomplete our Library may be, it contains many valuable and interesting works—writings which have stood, and will continue to stand, the test of time and criticism. Our collection is imperfect where we might expect it to be most perfect, and then perhaps when we meet with some volume we have been yearning vaguely after for years we receive a delightful shock of surprise.

It has been a matter of complaint that there are no novels in our Library. This is true in a sense. There are no modern novels. Indeed, we have to lament the absence of such romances as those of George Eliot and most of those of Charles Kingsley. Yet, the "Waverly Novels" are there, Dickens is there, Thackeray is there. Many younger men will assert that they "have read all these things long ago." Very well, read them again. They require a second reading.

Of the charge of pedantry a healthy young man has a mortal dread. Now pedantry is the assumption of a certain amount of culture and knowledge which is expected to bring its possessor notice and admiration. No true scholar, no cultured gentleman is ever a pedant. The former forgets himself in his subject; the latter forgets his subject in himself.

As far as reading is concerned let us try humbly and modestly to improve our taste. We shall soon learn to love the best for its own sake, and shall unconsciously lose any pedantry which formerly attached itself to us.

### Adam Sedgwick.

(Concluded.)

We resume this month our somewhat disjointed note on Sedgwick, our remarks being meant as a more or less desultory review of the two volumes of the

Life and Letters of Sedgwick. One interesting group of reminiscences is connected with the annual meeting known as the British Association for the advancement of Science. The irreverent are very fond of a not known abbreviation in this form the British Ass. This British Association is one with which the writer is tolerably familiar, he will not say from patriotic motives in the abbreviated form. At the Cambridge meeting of 1862 Professor J. C. Adams was a Vice-President of the Association, Sedgwick himself being another of the Vice-Presidents. Professor Adams afterwards declined the honour of the Presidency for the Exeter meeting of 1869. Professor W. G. Adams was president of the Mathematical Section at Swansea in 1880, and delivered on one of the evening lectures in 1885 at the Aberdeen meeting, on the subject of the Electric Light and Atmospheric Absorption. The writer was one of the two Local Secretaries at the Jubilee Meeting in York in 1881; the other being his friend Dr. Tempest Anderson, who had matriculated in the same Honours Division at the University of London in 1864. The work connected with the preparation for such a meeting as the British Association is more than one would readily conceive. The meeting itself lasts for eight days. Large halls have to be provided, besides a number of smaller halls for section rooms, hospitality has to be offered and organised, excursions for two of the days have to be organized, local committees of various kinds formed, correspondence with the central office to be kept up, a large local guarantee fund to be subscribed. When the meeting comes the pressure on the local secretaries is enormous; they are the chief executive officers and to them every one of the two thousand odd visitors will look for attentions of various kinds; the only persons who can enter the various rooms without shewing their tickets they would not have time to attend any section or lecture whatever. To be Local Secretary is an ordeal one should go through only once in a life time; it is an experience which brings one into friendly contact with many leading scientific men and with those who frequent the meetings. The British Association held its first meeting in York in 1831. York also welcomed in 1844 the 14th meeting and in 1881 the 51st meeting, celebrating the close of the first half century of its existence. It is of interest to us to note that the 54th meeting, that of 1884, was held in Montreal, and that the meeting of 1897 is arranged to be held in Toronto. The Association grew out of the active life of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, which was in those days under the influence of the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt, son of Archbishop Harcourt. The son was Canon of York and was the father of Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. The celebrated geologist John Phillips, afterwards Professor of geology at Oxford, was then Curator of the York museum and was one of the two first Local Secreta-

ries. Sedgwick was asked to be one of the original members but was so busy "cracking the rocks of Carnarvonshire" that the York meeting was for him out of the question." He writes to Murchison to this effect begging him to tell Mr. Vernon, that keeping away is "an act of self denial." On this very tour of 1831 traversing Snowdonia for two or three weeks, Sedgwick is accompanied by a young Cambridge man, whose name was afterwards to become very famous in the world of Science, Charles Darwin. In 1835 Sedgwick writes of him, while he is still absent on the cruise of the Beagle, "Darwin is doing admirable work in South America, and has already sent home a collection above all price. It was the best thing in the world for him that he went out on the voyage of discovery. There was some risk of his turning out an idle man, but his character will now be fixed, and if God spares his life he will have a great name among the Naturalists of Europe." When the "Origin of Species," came out in 1859, and startled England and the scientific world, Sedgwick receives a copy from his former companion and while praising the author for the "great knowledge, store of facts, capital views of the correlation of the various parts of organic nature, admirable hints about the diffusion through wide regions of nearly related organic beings," he yet goes on to say that in his view Darwin has "deserted the true method of induction and that many of his conclusions are based upon assumptions which can neither be proved nor disproved." Darwin writes back in no wise disconcerted or perturbed by the severe scoring Sedgwick had given him. But we must hasten on to our story of the connexion of Sedgwick with the British Association, stating in passing that Darwin himself is the only other person besides Professor C. J. Adams, who is known to have declined the presidency of the British Association. At the second meeting in Oxford, we find Sedgwick, though at first he had declared that nothing would induce him to leave Wales; he had started for his favorite Snowdonia at the end of May, but on the 5th June, writes to Murchison from Carnarvon, saying he will be in Oxford on the 19th. His letter is very characteristic. "I shall be glad to make myself of use at Oxford, but in the bustle of the meeting, and among friends, philosophical reporters, blue stockings, and big-wigs I shall not find much time. If I say anything it must be "extrumpery," and I suppose about Snowdonia, which I now know something about. It is, however, a terrible hard crust for sucking geologists to mumble, and as for the ladies ("God bless 'em) it will I fear turn their stomachs. I am in short, willing to be of use, but I have not good cards in my hand; and if other people are there who are better prepared (and I defy them to be worse) I shall be very glad to have an excuse for sparing my breath. Yours to the top end of the hammer, A. Sedgwick." One result of the Oxford meeting which was under the presidency

of Professor Buckland, (afterwards Dean of Westminster) was that Cambridge was selected for the meeting of 1833 and Sedgwick was nominated as President. This was rapid promotion for one who had not begun geology till 1818. Doubtless amongst Cambridge men of the day there would be a more limited choice than at present, still such men as Airy, Whewell and Challis were resident in those days and Sedgwick's election must be looked upon as a great honour and as a tribute to his public spirit as well as to his well-earned distinction in science. For many years Sedgwick attended meetings of the British Association. In 1833 as President he was the leading figure and the animating spirit. Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated Presbyterian Divine who attended the meetings spoke of the 'power and beauty' of part of Sedgwick's farewell address and said in conversation that he had never met with natural eloquence so great as that of Sedgwick. We who came after wish this eloquence had lent itself to reporting more readily. It was not easily reported and Sedgwick himself seems to have greatly disliked taking the trouble to go over the reporter's notes and reducing them to shape. Hence we have but little left to us even of his inaugural address. This address is always given on the first evening of the meeting, and is generally preserved verbatim in the Association's annual volume. It appears that of Sedgwick's address only fragments remain and these not too well authenticated. One authentic passage referred to the pension conferred so deservedly on the great chemist who first formulated the Atomic Theory;—John Dalton, whom he represents as ordained from his birth for the ministration of high philosophy. John Dalton was Vice-President of the Association in 1833, Professor Airy afterwards Astronomer Royal being second Vice-President, the two Local Secretaries being Professor Henslow, the distinguished Botanist, and Dr. Whewell the "omniscient," and afterwards Master of Trinity. In later years Sedgwick was not unfrequently President of Section C. (geology), for instance at Liverpool in 1837, at Cambridge in 1845, at Hull in 1853 at Oxford in 1860; he was also a Vice-President of the Association on several occasions. The episode of 1844 deserves a record, Sedgwick's opinions on geology as we have seen from his attitude towards Darwin were what we should now consider conservative, but fifty years ago his views might be considered rather broad and caused anxiety to many. In 1832 Sedgwick's celebrated discourse on the studies of the University of Cambridge had caused alarm to the Rev. Henry Cole, late of Clare Hall, who had written a letter to Sedgwick as a tract entitled "Popular Geology Subversive of Divine Revelation." In 1838 the Dean of York, Dr. William Cockburn, a late fellow of St. John's and a former Christian Advocate had written a pamphlet addressed to the President of the British Association, the Duke of Nor-

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## Editorial Notes.

Among the many articles which serve to make the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* a remarkably interesting one, that entitled "The Religion of the Undergraduates" especially appeals to us. Of course the writer confines himself to English University conditions, but we may, perhaps with profit, apply some of his remarks to our own situation, since the arrangement of our curriculum and regulations are based upon lines somewhat analogous to those which exist in similar institutions of the Mother Country.

Upon the question of compulsory attendance at chapel the writer holds very strong views. The dreadful sketch he gives us of the ordinary Chapel Service at Cambridge, we hope, somewhat overdrawn. Whether he attributes this state of things to the right cause—compulsory attendance—we are not in a position to judge. Many of our students in Arts hold opinions as strong as those of the denouncer of this University regulation. They may be wrong, yet there is some strength in the argument that the idea of keeping a certain number of 'chapels' and so living within the pale of the law is apt to detract from truly spiritual worship. On the other hand it may reasonably be asserted that the mechanical attendance at Chapel will in time produce such spiritual perception in the formerly indifferent undergraduate as to enable him to see the value and beauty of the regular observation of daily prayer.

In the second place, the reviewer finds fault with

the text-book laid down in the University curriculum which is to serve as a book of instruction in Christian doctrine for the secular student, and also as a defence of that system against the attacks of a certain school of skeptics. He claims that Paley's "Evidences" are both obsolete and inadequate, and he advocates that Butler's "Analogy," or some more modern work be substituted for them. We are not able to judge of the respective merits of the two works, but we are inclined to believe that the average undergraduate would acquire as much benefit from a perusal of Dr. Paley's work within a stated time as he would from reading the Bishop of Durham's little book within the same period. What the student might acquire from the "Analogy" on account of the depth and originality of the writer's mind, he might equally acquire from the "Evidences" owing to the author's lucidity of expression. Paley's treatment of the subject enables the reader to gain a certain amount of Christian truth with comparative ease, and the student does not consider his time as wasted or time which might be put to better use. An intelligent reader is likely to make every allowance for the period at which it was written, and will be able to perceive what arguments will be likely to hold water to-day, and what are not.

Among the many theories rampant in this age of ours perhaps the most mischievous is the one that maintains that general education should be purely secular. Surely the time the average undergraduate in our institution devotes to theological subjects is very small and would be of but slight importance if given up to any other branch of learning. On the contrary the time spent in gaining the small amount of knowledge required in Divinity is never lost, for at any rate it rouses the interest of the student and makes him reflect upon lines, we are afraid, he but too seldom takes much thought. One of the worst features of this age is the eagerness which the public displays in its wish to secularize everything.

While a system which would circumscribe and place bounds to a desire for general learning, or crush the independence and originality of the mind ought to be bitterly opposed, that system must be avoided which would make a mountain of material and intellectual and a mole-hill of spiritual matters.

When the Football season has passed away there is a period of physical rest, we might say, in the active life of the able-bodied student. While great exertions are required of him in the College grounds it is very hard for him (the student) to find time for