boys attended. They returned home with a good report. No desire was expressed to give Mr. H. it 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 Narcissus 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 ineliable,
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'd 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 thy 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 importunate, may I ask how it is that 
chance ride of any tips? It was perfectly obvious that he has a 
head, and it was plainly demonstrated a few Sundays ago that sh 
has a great hat also, with which he can protect his massive 
brain. Doubtless he has, touched the hearts of the fair 
ladies of the clover clock 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 have the medical fraternity considerable 
time and amonance. Tongue depressors are very 
often needed, but if you happen by any chance to 
mislay or lose it, why, shelve everything for 
him. If the patients mouth is too small to admit it, 
force it in, don't stop at such a trifle, strike your 
finger down the patients throat, don't mind that, 
you may squash the case even as the throat comes in 
side. 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 emollient 
venom for 
The Undergraduates Medical Society 
commenced work on the first of this month. The 
newly elected officers are;—Hon. Pres, Dean Campbell, 
Hon. Vice, Drs. H. MeClintoch and McPhail; President; 
Geo. Hallock, Sec.; C. D. McPhail, Sec.-Treas, Wm. O'pzoomer '97; Pathologist, Walter 
Webb '96; Committee, E. J. Abbott '96, Wm. Cass 
'97, Mac D. Ford '96, J. Edgar Tanguay '96. It 
noted that the 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. O'Pzoomer '97 has again taken up his post in 
the class room. His hair follicies will have full 
fall 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.

P. I. D., rather 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 freshmen, W. E. Tanguay, 
Perras, Sutherland, Turcott, Stimpson, Robinson, 
Hamilton, Sullivan and Mackenzie. The second 
year have acquired an admirable addition in Mr. 
Bruce, Balfour, in whom, Meeky 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 glee.

A few weeks ago a few of our students had the 
pleasure of meeting Mr. Nicholson, of Guy's 
Hospitals, 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. 
Masson.

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 been off on a pugnacious in 
building some of our students, 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 following line of 
words to go unprinted. Of course, some of our readers, 
but we will endeavor to find some equally studios 
individual who will not be so exacting.

Considering the fact that there was so much 
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Halt, 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 the place where the Art, the other in the common room of the Art's men. It is present remarkably for its lack of furniture. A committee has been elected to see what can be done towards furnishing these rooms, and it is hoped to have it ready 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 certainly does not think so. The great present position of the Reading Room, being in proximity to the Dining Hall, affords a very convenient resting place for the hungry man, and a good place 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 electorate for the Upper House is more conduce 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 on very well, Mr. Callan made the only notable side-speech, and the negative. The judges unanimously decided in favor of the affirmative. Mr. Vial B. A. made an excellent critique.

The second debate of this term was held on October 19th. Subject of the debate was 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. Burton, 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, Balfoot, and Burton, A. 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.

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 Caffin deserve great credit for the hard work 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 for the additional facilities which we have been shown in the matter. This court will be a great boon to us in bad weather, when outdoor games are not possible. Racquets is a game that requires great accuracy, 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.

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 B.C.S. boy into our ranks in the person of Mr. Rothera. He will be a great acquisition to us, and his added strength will be felt from his arrival. Counting Mr. Rothera we have four old B.C.S. boys among us this year. The School can also hold its own in work as well as play. The leaders of the First Year, in the Second Year, testifies us that their good example will be quickly followed by others of their late schoolfellows.

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

The film 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 make you 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. We have a want on the lower flat, now that the racquets court is downstairs. This want is in some measure removed by "Johnny's 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 fought on the burning deck of the steamer, as there is a rule to the effect that students are not allowed close to the building after 10 p.m., unless we have lately learnt that in a case of fire every effort may be made to save the students.

On the morning after Halloween, we woke up to find out that daring deeds had been perpetrated during the darkness of the night. Even the best 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 all events we trust the "Faeries" will not be so active in the future.

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 photographs taken? We hear rumours of another set this week. We have had several also, but in a most mysterious fashion; in fact we might safely assert that no photograph has ever been taken before within these walls.

We feel confident that our readers will be interested in the following information. Last year Messrs. Theriault and Plante, members of the Senate, and recent graduates, were elected to the Debating Class. Mr. Lyster is at present in Richmond engaged in tutor-work. Mr. Hibbard we occasionally hear of from Montreal, where he has taken up a similar line of work. Mr. Lyster, Mr. Turner and Mr. Thibault, though 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 taken up his quarters in the West for the time being. 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 here the pleasure lately of meeting Mr. Forbes, of the St. John's College Debating Class, Mr. Lake by name, He is believed 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 pleasure of a useful and pleasant association called for 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 Civil engineering 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 to us 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 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. Professor 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 fact in keeping up in the College that element in men's character, without which their education as men is incomplete.

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. E. N.Nichol, Secretary pro tem.

Mr. J. J. Benn was unanimously elected President and C. A. Fortin '97 Vice-President. The balloting for the various committees resulted as follows: for the Medical Committee, 4th year, E. J. Addison; 3rd year, Wm. O'Pozzer; 2nd year, J. McIntyre; 1st year, J. A. Sutherland; Sec.-Treas., W. M. Cass. Regarding the Finance Committee—President, Mr. J. J. Benn; Vice-Prs., 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, Perris.

The balloting was conducted in such a manner that the popularity of the different candidates was evenly decided. 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 Committee. Having received an invitation to join McGill in her Midnight Theatre, 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 theatre. Our flag showed up to advantage, and the boys did not bend in the noise-making. Bishops Medical Yeul was given in perfect harmony several times during the evening and was loudly applauded by our friends in McGill. The euphonious voices of some of our Freshmen and Sophomores were heard to good advantage.

We are Medics, ha! ha! ha! Bishops College, rah! rah! rah! 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 we thought.

The Cricket Team had a magnificent photograph taken at Moffatt's last month; 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. In the Reading Room well considering the excellent material he had to work on this last conceived assertion is another of charming Willie's "Witty," sayings.
THE MITRE.

Athletic Notes

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY AMATEUR ATHLETIC

The annual meeting was held on the 22nd June, 1895, in the following the officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Watson, B. A.; Vice-President, Mr. B. Watson, B. A., Honorary President, 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. Vilas, B. A.; Secretary, Messrs. W. Barton, B. A., Mr. N. G. Lyster, B. A., the retiring-Secretary, 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 athletic activities was the subject of remarks of sincere regret, while the Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Watkins the regret of the members.

At a general meeting of the Association held on the 23rd Sept., the Rev. Professor Parropotam, and sixteen 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 coming twelve months. The following are the directors:—Messrs. Johnson and Robertson, football; Denney and Mr. Watson, B. A., Cricket; Dowdell and Vial, Hockey; Callis and Boyle. Racquet court; Burns and Caffin, Tennis.

Mr. Watson was in the chair, Mr. Barton reported that the condition of the grounds, the year being begun with a balance on hand of some $200, 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. Watson was invited 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; Vice-President, Mr. Watson, B. A.; Secretary, Mr. George Byce, B. A.; Captain, Mr. W. Barton, B. A.; Committee, Messrs. Robertson, Boyle and Johnston. 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. Jones, the Secretary, informed 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, however, a fair indication of the quality of the players. It is quite possible that 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 from holidays. The 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, Kirop, Serrinamy, Donnelly (Capt.). Wigney; Down: Madigan, Robertson, Boyle, Mather, Sun, Almon, Montpelier, and the Quebec Manager, 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 college hall, which had been specially hired for the occasion. The meal was thoroughly enjoyed, and the company was most agreeable. The usual loyal toast, that to the visiting players was given and ably replied to by Mr. Tofield, Messrs. Acklom, Ogilvie and others contributed excellent songs. Speeches and toasts, 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 future. The game has been played 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 contesting teams, the following are the relative values of points scored:

15 men... 1 team
2 teams...
3 scraps...
3 fouls (by A)...
1 free kick (for A)
10 free kicks (by A)...
1 point (by B)
2 protests (by B)...
1 man ordered off (for B)
1 man ordered off (for A)
3 tries (by B)...
1 rouge (by B)
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. It was finally determined to do away with the club and 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. Vill, B. A.; Committee, Mr. G. F. Vilas, B. A., Mr. Morris, Vice-President, Mr. Watson, B. A.; Mr. Callis, Secretary; Mr. Dowdell, B. A.; Mr. Callis, Caffin 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 a sufficient sum to enable them to purchase 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 Hennecque, the Provost, Mr. John Runton 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. Whoever 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. Vill, 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 club in the town will use the building. 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 deterrent to their annual annual games of the Pitch and Putt is the lack of cards. 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 takes for the partridge swap; but that the shot is not yet 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 appreciated. The residence 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) To think of being nearly 47 years and still to find in their 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 has conferred upon him the Degree of D. D. (Juris Dignitate) at the Convocation in June last, has given to it Spurgeon's "Treasury of David," a valuable homiletical commentary on the Psalms, by Julia Wedgwood; "Elements of Moral Theology," by Eliot; Beets "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians," the "Lost Gospel and its Contents," by the late Preliminary Sudder, 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 necessary 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," and is the most approved and 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 Kingstorp; and "Acids," by Edward 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 book loses in cold and scientific familiarity, is compensated by its brilliancy of colour, vivacity 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's attempt to present, in "Acids," a correct view of 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 very recently 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 song. Poets sing of its "land that's so fair," of its "saddest, sweetest song." the great American Poet ever wrote. It may well be read as a prelude to Mr. Richard's Acadian.

It is interesting to turn from this book to Kingstorp's History. Embracing as it does the whole 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. The latter has furnished a most admirable epitome of news clippings 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, but in calm and impartial restraint, the power and authority that appear to animate its utterances, must be apparent to everyone. Contrast its style with that of some provincial journals, and you will detect both its greater intelligence and smart writing, your will detect certain familiarity and slowness which 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 indolence in fine writing. Turgidity, energy and 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 example of a very recent issue of the Crimean war, who, when he saw a dead dog by the way side, spoke of "a dead specimen of canine mortality," but they soon appreciate the need of conversion to a more forcible and vigorous style of 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 master's simplicity of the sleep-walking scene in Macbeth. Yet the words are common and almost daily use. But who could embellish a scene, which even when read curdles the blood? The same remark may be made of many of the most admired passages of the great English master. A great man's unusual and 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. Pyeatt'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 style should be avoided 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, it may still be called an experiment, every success.

What has been written above may savour of criticism, but is 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 Provost of the Western University, London, Ont., and Dean of its Faculty of Theology, Horon 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 Hillmuth, one of the earliest of Lennoxville students. Some years after 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. The College has had the good fortune to possess 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 present Professor of Moral Philosophy, who is the 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 the number he is in a position to congratulate the new comers on the merits of their first attempts. Up to the present we understand that only one of the four men who wishes to be in all probability a candidate 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 so called 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 student which cannot help thinking is rather going to the wall. We mean the task of the 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
The MITRE

Regnum amico, parolorum delicos. propter Amphiato fines Scienlal, imperiavium verum affectum, illustrum morum simplicitatem innumerae in fide constantium.

Canonicus Dicamus

MDCCLXIII.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLIEST LENNOXVILLE DAYS.

By the Yen. Archdeacon Roe.

It must have been on the last day of September, 1845, that I saw Lennoxville for the first time. It was the date of my matriculation in 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, loyally 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.

Traveling 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 Grunby, where we slept. I falling asleep on the bed, on the little stuffy parlour of the inn, left 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 sweet and curious sights and glories of that morning, and the curious, soft, low twittering of the birds, awakening from their night's sleep, which literally filled the air as the day began to dawn; this was to me a most pleasant experience.

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 the party. On reaching Sherbrooke, he 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 site since being built. The Shropshire, a once country store which occupied the ground floor of the corner, immediately to the right of the shop portion, facing the road, did not 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 served as our room at first. Out of this room, at the south end, you passed by a step or two—whether up or down I cannot recall—into Mr. Nicoll's room, a bed-room, sitting room and study all in one, which was afterwards handed over to us us as such. Out of this room, at the north end, you passed by a step or two—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, and the smaller room, which was larger being cut into two cubicles each by a temporary board partition running up some six or seven feet, with a piece of hanging druggret for a door. One such cubicle was assigned to me. 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. Nicoll, the Principal, with my letters of introduction, and after some slight examination was duly matriculated.

The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Jasper Hume Nicoll, 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, but the College received no lectures from him during that first year, his whole time being given to the School. In the year we received some lectures in Hebrew from Mr. Helms, and in the second year, one lecture was delivered by the then Rev. S. S. Wood, who came over from 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. During the latter part of the first year, I went to Bury for a few months, he removed to Ontario where he served a long and valued ministry. He died at Morrisburgh, Ont., in 1883.

Mr. John 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 at one time a Deacon of the college, and in real, 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 Ainsley Young—good father and full of tender affection for his family, of family of sons, all of whom, I think, but one, passed through Bishop's College School, and two of them entered the College. His eldest son, who bears his name, has for many years Head Master of the Quebec High school.

5 and 6. Of the first six, John Kemp and Henry

G. Burkage 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 popular men in the Diocese, well known and admired for his qualities of head and heart,—an untiring student an omnivorous reader and a very able speaker. He was one of the founders of the QUILTANAL and the best man in the Diocese. In the early 1850's he took 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 members of Bishop's College. They gave the mention in his admirable Historical Sketch of 1860.

Later on in that first year, I think after Christmas, we were joined by Frank Cotrelle, a bright student, and young men 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 afterwards we 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 fellow Frank Cotrelle's generation. I remember very well in the old Lennoxville burial ground.

The 7 students mentioned above, 8 with myself, were all residents in the College House. Three others, who had been in the College, boarded outside in the village. These were Frederick Robinson, Thomas Shaw Chapman and Isaac Helmuth. The Rev. F. Robinson, Canon of the Cathedral of Montreal, was many years a valued and respected member of the governing body of Bishop's College. The Rev. T. S. Chapman of Durham, still survives, pensioned after 40 years service in one of the missions. Both these were the sons of the 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 the Hebrew language. It was on the 30th of June, 1846, committing the Hebrew verb to memory walking up and down on Towsle'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. In October of that year we took joyful possession of the new building.

H. R.

St. George's Parsonage, Windsor Mills.

26th October, 1863.

P. S.—I submitted this letter to Dr. Kemp, 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 room above. (2) Two steps up to Dr. Nicoll's private sanctum. (3) I think you and Cotrelle did attend lectures we
Sedgwick was chosen to reply to this extraordinary production and to thank the Dean through his "trivial 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 he had to work for his living, 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 the geologists could not afford to disbelieve the 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 traditional topic of conversation. When told the writer as a fact; it may be interesting to true believers the standard required in clerical examinations since those days. Dean 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 whisking "Jasie, the Flower of Danby." The young man did not take the hint. Perhaps his knowledge of music was as meagre as his scriptural knowledge. We could give many particulars concerning Sedgwick's connection with particular Societies, of which he had been President as early as 1839. Many of his papers appeared in the journals to hold its meetings at Somerset House in those days. The writer in Nov. 1839 had the privilege of attending meetings of the Society though he declined to become an F.G.S. The title would be a standing challenge to his friends to ask him questions upon geology and it might be that a little rest had accumulated upon his geological hammer. Modesty as well as honesty is a good policy. Sedgwick was not there in 1862, though living at the age of 82, in 1853 he and his wife had gone through 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. The paper was printed in 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 Genus and Species." The meeting of the British Association. This paper he regarded as "out of the question the most important communication he had ever made to that body." This paper was read at the Geological Society which was greatly under the influence of Murchison and the Survey men for the wider and general scientific public. If Sedgwick was 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. Dr. Lyell, who had a very old-looking um­ brella, a rather short man who looked somewhat weatherbeaten, and was a difficult man to cope with in argument; Professor Ramsay, Director of the English surveys, who was also on the same committee. He was the author of a theory of Lake Baikal as formed by glaciers; his theory on this subject was combated because it made it necessary for the ice to have been hot. Sedgwick boldly wrote that he had great benefit from going to church, because "during the sermon he could think out his theories without any interruption whatever. From December, 1861, Sedgwick had been President of the survey, and his visits of inspection were looked forward to with pleasure not unmixed with trepidation. In 1839, ten years later, the writer stayed at the same house and the "Ladies and Gentlemen" in one day in a carriage after a business meeting of the Association said, "Well Professor Ram­ say, and who is elected President for 1860?" I am," was his brief reply. Identified as he had been as a clergy­ man, 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 the new President. He was, in 1858, appointed Lecturer to Working Men in the Theatre of the School of Mines, Jermy St.; he ended one of his most successful lectures with these words, "We live in the wildest rocks near sea and mountain. A friendly 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 not a palaeontologist; 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 published book; Mr. Huxley; and, of course, the wonderful grave and wise; Etheridge, the kindly and gentle Paleontologist of the survey, Ansted, Prestwich, who reminded me of the pictures of Cobden, and who was so amiable and so kind; Dr. Jenyns, President of the Survey in 1852 at Ipswich, my old instructor on the chalcopyrite mine; W. J. Wedd, whom an accident drove on to the survey for health, then beginning to win his spurs by his papers on the Speyton coal in the Yorkshire Coast. Goldwin Austen-long friendship round to the concealed coal-bed under the Wealden area; since discovered by actinor, 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 contained in his papers and reports and three volumes were not much valued, others brief, though none without value, Sedgwick left no magnum opus comparable to Murch­ ison's Siluria, Lyell's Principles and other monu­ ments of the Age of Geology. The Peacock Ge­ wardian Museum and its splendid collection of Fossils. Sedgwick was offered Church Preferment more than once, The Whig Lord Chancellor brought him. They had been enemies when Sedgwick was declined. In 1814 one of the last official acts of the same chancellor was to appoint Thirwall, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, the Historian of Greece, to the See of Norwich. In 1857, Sedgwick was appointed 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 1839. He never went there, the same 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 Colonel 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 party in that shape, and his Bishop said he had sent him a Grad who did not know the rules from clubs. Bishop Bathurst died when over ninety a few years later and was succeeded by Edward Stanley, Archbishop of the late Dean of Westminster. There was a lifelong 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 as a philosopher, the spirit 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 Pepys and bright letters to 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 pictorial 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 Wheevel 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 Edward 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 gallows man of granite, rugged but kind. 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 could not have better written. "Sedgwick, you, here, as a geologist, you have been to me the London Stone and Whig, and the Whig shall be 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 son that he never could see in the marvels of nature signs of the Creator's goodness. Under the magic touch of his reverential hand the world was a new creation. He 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 monument of granite inscribed "Admired Sedgwick." Archbishop Benson wrote the following epitaph to him inscribed now on a brass tablet in Norwich Cathedral erected by Dein Goulburn.
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 apt to say that such meetings are dull, but the British Ass. This British Association is one with which the writer is tolerably familiar, he will say not from patriotic motives in the abbreviated form. At the annual meeting at Manchester in 1869, Professor W. G. Adams was a Vice-President of the Association, Sedgwick himself being another of the Vice-Presidents. Professor Adams afterwards declined the honour of a President of the British Association, but in 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 same Association. He is probably the best known of the individuals in the Light and Atmospheric Abstraction. The writer was one of the two Local Secretaries at the Jubilee Meeting in York in 1881, the other being his friend Dr. Templeton, who has since been made a member of the Honours Division at the University of London in 1884. The work connected with the preparation for such a meeting as the British Association is more than simply due to the members, and not only in the 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 evident, but they the chief executives of the meeting, and, as the writer 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 not his, and brings his possessor notice and admiration. No true pedant could think that he was even a pedant. The former forgets himself in his subject, the latter forgets his subject in himself. As far as we are concerned, let us try humbly and modestly to improve our taste. We shall soon be able to say, ‘The best of his own sake, and shall unconsciously lose any pedantry which formerly attached itself to us.”

Adam Sedgwick

(Concluded.)

We resume our somewhat digressed note on Sedgwick, our remarks being made as more or less desultory review of the two volumes of the life and letters of Sedgwick. Sedgwick was asked to be one of the original members but was so busy ‘cracking the rocks of Cavan’ that he was too busy to attend. Charles Darwin was appointed by the Secretary of the Geological Society, and was also on the list of those who attended. His name was added to the list of members of the British Association, and he was one of the two first Local Secretaries of the Association. Sedgwick was asked to be one of the original members but was so busy ‘cracking the rocks of Cavan’ that he was too busy to attend. Charles Darwin was appointed by the Secretary of the Geological Society, and was also on the list of those who attended. His name was added to the list of members of the British Association, and he was one of the two first Local Secretaries of the Association.
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 denunciator 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