

I believe that wave is also sweeping backwards and forwards across our northern boundary line, and that it is obliterating many old prejudices and bearing on its breast whole argosies of messages of peace and good will between the people of the United States and Canada." (Prolonged cheers).

Mr. Lilley, New York, was next called on by the Chancellor. He thanked the University for the great honour of conferring the degree of D.C.L. upon him. The Chancellor had referred to his knowledge of affairs in the East, and he had intended saying a word about the method employed in China when students went up for an examination, but as the hour was late he would refrain from going into any lengthened detail. He was present at an important centre in China when he saw 12,500 men up for their degree in Arts. The examinations lasted ten days, and during that time the candidates never left their seats, which was a niche three feet square. Guards were stationed all around so that no one could cheat. He spoke of the subjects dealt with, and concluded by contrasting the darkness of the Chinese with regard to educational matters, as in others, as compared with their own country. (Applause.)

Rev. Prof. Scarth on being called upon, was received with much applause. He said it would be very unbecoming for him at this late hour to make any speech or any address. His face was so well known to them all that it would be unnecessary for him to say anything. He thanked the University very much for having conferred the degree of D.C.L. on him. His interest would, if possible, be greater in the future than in the past to further the interest of the Institution. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Duffy said he was very glad to have the opportunity of being present with them that day. As he belonged to the Eastern Townships—although he was not born in Hatley—(laughter) he was proud of this fine educational institution of the Eastern Townships. (Applause.) The Eastern Townships were peculiarly situated. To the south they had the great Republic, and on the other side they had the French parishes. He had travelled all over the Province and he had come back convinced that the Eastern Townships compared favourably in prosperity with any part of the Province. While they were proud of being citizens of this Dominion and of the Eastern Townships if they must look to the

prosperity of the country it must of course come through the educational institutions of the country. Bishop's College has a peculiar mission before it in educating the young men of the Eastern Townships. He felt bound to say that it is well suited for that purpose. The young men had a great educational system at their disposal, as it was sound, thorough and cheap. The only true education was that which built up the characters. In Quebec, as far as higher education was concerned, they were well equipped with McGill and Lennoxville and their magnificent academies throughout the Townships. He did not believe that there was any part of the Dominion better equipped for higher education than this part of the Province of Quebec. Their common schools were not up to the higher system of education, consequently they had a great task before them in elevating the common school. He would ask the Universities to assist them by establishing chairs for the instruction of teachers in the art of pedagogy. Mr. Duffy concluded by paying a high eulogy to the manner in which the English and French Canadians were working hand in hand to build up a great Dominion.

Canon Adams believed the individuality of the platform would be difficult to beat even in the Hatley of fifty years ago. (Laughter). He thanked the distinguished visitors for their presence, especially Bishop Potter. There were thirteen graduates that day, and the day completed the thirteenth year of his own principalship. After the brilliant convocation they had he refused any longer to consider thirteen an unlucky number. (Laughter and applause).

At the conversazione in the evening the following received prizes :

Divinity Faculty—Harrison prize—C. W. Mitchell, B.A.; Dr. Allnatt's prize for sermons, 1. H. F. Hamilton; 2. W. E. Patterson and G. F. O. Caffin; Dr. Allnatt's prize for Hebrew, Hon. Theol.—C. W. Mitchell, B.A.; First Class Aggregate Prizes—Mitchell, Balfour, Rev. E. Costigan, Hamilton, Brewer; Prof. Wilkinson's Prize for Pastoral Theology—H. F. Hamilton; Chancellor's Prize for Highest Aggregate—C. W. Mitchell, B.A.

Arts Faculty—Prince of Wales' Medal, 1897, (gold)—C. W. Mitchell, B.A.; Prince of Wales' Medal, 1898—F. C. Taylor (78 per cent); General Nicoll's Scholarship—R. H. Macrae; French Prize, given by Department of Public Instruction—J. H. Wurtele; First Class Aggregate Prizes—III, R. H. Macrae, F. C. Taylor, L. McD. Cairnie; II., F. W. Vaughan; I., R. A. Cowling, E. G. Henry; Principal's Prize for Literature—C. A. Pope; Dr. Allnatt's Prize for Hebrew—III., J. C. Tannar; II., J. S. Brewer, B.A.; I., R. A. Cowling; Prof. Scarth's Prize for History—E. G. Henry; Prof. Wilkinson's Prizes for Greek Testament—III. and II., W. E. Enright; I., J. H. Wurtele; Prof. Parrock's Prize for Latin Prose—R. A. Cowling; Mr. L. R. Holme's Prize for Political Economy—W. E. Enright.

Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, distributed the prizes and gave a very brief address, mentioning with regret the absence of Bishop Dunn.

was asked the other day what had become of the Anti-English sentiment in the United States. It was like a puff of smoke which had vanished in the air, for no man could detect it. What had produced that result? The present situation had been brought about by that bond which is thicker than any other bond, the bond of blood. (Applause).

Whenever anyone spoke or preached with reference to the Anglo-Saxon race there were a number of gentlemen on newspapers, who were for the most part of Celtic origin, who pointed out that the Anglo-Saxons were in a minority in the United States of America. It was not after all the strain of race which makes the Anglo-Saxon; it was the great Anglo-Saxon spirit, the great idea behind Magna Charta, which had grown throughout the ages in these two hemispheres and given a Republic and Dominion and the great Empire which is as a mother to all. (Applause). This college would have a share in the shaping of the destinies of the country and he prayed God may give to them all wisdom and courage to learn that wherever their lot may be cast to recognize their responsibilities and discharge them with honour, based upon the eternal well-being of their fellow men (Loud Applause).

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, said he had had no indication of being called upon to speak. He thanked the University for the honour which had just been conferred upon him. He came amongst them a stranger, never having been in Lennoxville before, but he had not been long in the Chapel listening to Bishop Potter when he felt that he was on common ground. (Applause.) The sermon furnished three planks, not however as as the Scotch elder described a sermon when he said that it was moving, soothing and satisfying, because he had not preached long before a good many were moving to the door; soothing because before five minutes many were asleep, and satisfying because nobody came back in the evening. (Laughter.) The planks of the Bishop's sermon was very different to that. He was delighted to hear him

tell of the ground on which they stood, of scholarship and talents used to the glory of God and the service of humanity. The spirit of the sermon was terse and realistic, recognizing the debt due by the present day to Greece and Rome. He hoped the young men would remain in Canada, because Canada required them. They might well be grateful, for it was something to be born in connection with the foundation of a great nation yet to be. It was far better so, better than Great Britain; or even the United States, because the ruts were so deep in Great Britain that nothing can run but in these ruts, and the ruts were also getting deeper in the United States. Here in Canada it was different, for every man could cut for himself his own path. They had to build a great nation, not only of diverse elements, but out of the two great races. The problem was difficult, but difficulties made men. He was glad to see how the problem was being solved at Bishop's College, of working out constitutional liberty together. They could teach many lessons to those in the West, and even the mother country had learned something from her dealings with her colonies. Spain had not yet learned her lesson, even after losing nearly all her colonial possessions, and so it was believed it was time for her to clear out. Whatever might be the destinies of other lands, Canada still had the same flag, the same head, the same constitution,—a constitution elastic to the needs of a liberty loving people—along with the inheritance of the great ideas which were the foundation of the British Empire. Civil righteousness, liberty and peace, on these was the constitution built up and on these would it remain firmly established. (Applause.)

Hon. W. B. Ives said that he did not desire to say much. He was proud to be a son of Bishop's College, and he was also particularly gratified to know that the College was doing such effective work. He thought the Institution met the wants of the Eastern Townships. He wished the Institution every prosperity. (Applause.)

Sir James Edgar was greeted with a generous measure of applause when the Chancellor called on him to speak. He said: "Mr. Chancellor, my lords, members of Convocation, ladies and gentlemen, I thought there must be some mistake when you called on me for a speech, for everybody knows that all members of the House of Commons are allowed to make speeches except the man they put in their own chair, and when they put him in the chair they add insult to injury by calling him *the speaker*. However, I think that must be a clear case of "Lucus a non lucendo." However, the speaker has one advantage on an occasion like this; he has learned to abhor long speeches and admire short ones (laughter) I want particularly, Sir, to convey to you my most hearty and sincere thanks for the honour your University has conferred on me to-day. There are several peculiar reasons why I feel that honor. I do not propose to go into all the reminiscences of my friend, the Bishop of New Hampshire, but I want to put myself right with him and tell him that I was born within two miles of Hatley village (applause). I give him credit for that and I want to ask him if he does not give credit for it. Forty-eight years ago I was the youngest boy at the Lennoxville grammar school. My father was one of the masters and after death the authorities of the school were good enough to confer the freedom of the school and college on me, but unfortunately I was removed a long way from here, and I have ever regretted I was unable to have the opportunity of going through these two institutions. However, perhaps the degree you have conferred on me to-day may give me a sort of privilege to call Lennoxville my Alma Mater.

I do not want to talk to you about our parliament; it is a little bit monotonous to me after going through a long and anxious session, but as we have some gentlemen from the south, I may teach them a little geography. In the Dominion Parliament we make laws for a larger part of the earth's surface than the legislators of any country under free institu-

tion. Take the map and you will find that a man from Belleisle may address the speaker, and the next may be a gentleman from near the Yukon, a distance greater than from Key West to Washington Territory, farther than from London to Northern China. And what are we legislating for? A population not quite as large as that of some countries, but intelligent, with a great diversity of language and institutions, and we are trying to make laws for the protection of life, property and liberty (cheers). What is life worth in the dungeon of a despotism, and what is property worth if you have not got liberty to enjoy it?

I would say one word about the leaders of the political parties in the House over which I preside. I firmly believe this, that the leaders of both parties are impressed with their full responsibility as the builders of a great northern nation, and they do not forget that the foundations being laid by them to-day are the foundations on which shall rest in days to the splendid national fabric of a greater Britain (cheers). I have an impression that earlier in the afternoon there were some young gentlemen at the other end of the hall who expressed their feelings quite vociferously. I admire, with the Bishop of New York, their manly enthusiasm. I do not think young fellows are worth a straw if they have not enthusiasm which will carry them farther in the race of life than they can get without it. Why do they not form that unbounded enthusiasm into love of Canada? She is well worth it (cheers). Whether we take her vast material resources, the splendour and beauty of her natural features, the liberty of self government which she enjoys to-day, or the great and dazzling national future which is before her she is well worthy of all our love (cheers).

And that love of our country should not be lessened but should be greatly strengthened because we know Canada forms one of those free nations spread all around the globe, which forms part of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. There is a strong wave of sympathy floating across the Atlantic to-day, backwards and forwards, between the two great Anglo-Saxon races, and I would like to assure our friends from the other side of the line that

was conferred on:—

J. Hamilton, Esq., M.A. (Trinity, Toronto); Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A. (Camb.), and Rev. W. A. Gustin, M.A. (McGill).

The Masters of Arts in course were:—

Rev. A. A. Brockington, B.A.; R. J. S. Kaulbach, B.A.; Rev. Wm. Barton, B.A.; Rev. C. E. Bishop, B.A.; F. J. D'A. Bacon, B.A.; Rev. H. A. Brooke, B.A.; Rev. I. N. Kerr, B.A.; Rev. B. Watson, B.A. The two first were conferred in absentia. So was the degree of (M.) M.D. on Mr. J. Spencer Browne. The Bachelors of Arts (ad eundem) were L. R. Holme and J. S. Brewer, both Bachelors of Arts of Cambridge.

The graduating class of the college was then called forward, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts bestowed on:—

Classical Honors—F. G. Taylor, first class; H. E. Richmond, second class; C. C. Woodside, second class. Mathematical Honors—R. H. McRae, first class; W. H. Moor, second class; P. Callis, second class.

Classics and Law—L. McD. Carnie and P. Callis. Classics and Philosophy—F. J. K. Alexander and J. C. Tannar. Classics and Science—J. A. Johnson and W. L. Carter. Classics and Literature—F. C. LeGallais and C. A. Rothera.

The following were advanced a stage in honours: Hon. Theology—C. W. Mitchell, B.A.; first class, post graduate; C. W. Balfour, B.A., first class, post graduate.

The divinity title of L.S.T. was given to Rev. E. Costigan and J. J. Lowe, and also to Rev. H. J. Williams, Kinross, Scotland, in absentia.

The matriculants into the college had the oath administered to them and were received by the Chancellor. They are:—

F. W. Vaughan, E. T. Dunn, E. G. Henry, J. H. Wurtele, H. S. Orr, F. W. Carroll, B. Stevens, E. G. B. Browne, J. T. Ward, G. E. Weigant, R. A. Cowling, W. W. Wadleigh, and G. E. Renison.

The A. A. candidates from the Lennoxville Model School were introduced to the Chancellor by Principal Adams.

Mr. L. McD. Cairnie read the valedictory on behalf of the graduating class.

Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire was the first speaker called upon by the Chancellor. He said he was very glad to visit the University of Bishop's College at this gala time. He was at the College in the winter. It was interesting then, but it was far more interesting now with its beautiful river running past the grounds. He was glad that he was born in the Eastern Townships of Canada. (Applause.) He did not think they could find a finer range of Townships than Stanstead, Compton, Eaton, Barnston and Ascot. He would not say anything about Orford and the others in that direction because he did not know so much about them. With regard to the first mentioned

townships he never, in Europe or America, saw such a range or such soil, or such intelligent people on the soil as there. (Applause.) He came near being a Bishop's College boy, but he now thought he was entitled to call himself a son of Bishop's College. His father thought there was no College like Harvard, and to Harvard his son had to go. (Laughter.) He could remember when the people of Sherbrooke desired three things, viz., a cotton mill, a railway, and a College, and he believed the College had done the most good, for it had been better if many had never heard of the Railway.

His Lordship was in a very reminiscent mood, and dwelt on his childhood days, spent in fishing and riding around his home. He came near being a Bishop's College boy because his father, after some persuasion, was advised to ask Mr Doolittle about his son entering the Institution. Well, he had no doubt what would have been the result of that interview, but when he made the call the horse he was driving was very restive and he decided he would call on his way back from Sherbrooke. Again he was debarred from having an interview, as it came down a heavy thunderstorm on the way back and he did not interview Mr. Doolittle. Sometimes he was sorry he had not gone through Bishops. He had the greatest interest in the College and in the youths of the Townships. When he taught School at Eaton Corner, he was at first a little afraid to aspire to the position because he had heard so much about the learning of that village, and he must say it was one of the most intelligent villages he knew of in those days. The best part of the men of that time have made Sherbrooke what it is to-day. (Applause.) He sometimes thought the people of the Townships had decreased in individuality. He remembered when he was a lad overhearing a group of boys in his father's barn, while engaged whittling a piece of stick, discussing what party was most likely to do good for the country. One of these youths was a member of Congress for the far West;

another was a Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and one of the richest men in the State; the third became Postmaster-General for Canada, and a man of great literary attainments, Lucius Huntingdon; while the fourth, his own elder brother, who was perhaps with two exceptions one of the most learned men on the continent of America. (Applause.) He did not see why there should not be such groups of young men to-day. Within seven miles where he now lived were educated some of the brightest men America had ever seen. He had watched Bishop's College men with interest, and he once applied to Bishop Williams for four of his men, and offered if they were allowed to come, \$1,000 for missionary work.

He did not have them at the time, but he afterwards noticed that they took leading positions in the Church. He for one wished he had been a Bishop's College man, as the young men received as good instruction there as at any of the large colleges.

If there were any rich man who wanted to leave money for a good purpose he could not do better than leave \$50,000 to help Bishop's College, and if he was only moderately rich \$500 or \$1,000 would be a nice present. (Applause.)

He concluded by speaking of the beauties of the district and said he made it a point to spend a portion of each year in his native country. (Applause.)

Bishop Potter, on rising to speak was received with applause. He said that he had been asked to speak on the intimate relations of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. (Applause.) Before doing so, however, he wished to congratulate the University upon the position it had attained with regard to higher education. He referred in a humorous view with regard to the boys who had been keeping up a continued course of calls peculiar to their ideas.

Continuing, he said "the United States had been illustrating a quality which they had learned from themselves. He had heard the

Americans call Britain greedy, but they had shown the same prehensile instinct in grabbing the Philippine Islands, and illustrating the chance for colonising, which had made the British Empire great. He could desire nothing better for his own country if they attempted such a large and perilous policy, than that they should follow the sound wisdom and even philosophy which had been illustrated in the history of the British Empire. (Applause.)

Last summer he was at a garden party in London the day after the most magnificent spectacle the world has ever seen—the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. He was much impressed with the spectacle, and he said to the late Lord Chancellor (Lord Herschell), "I should imagine that such a day as yesterday would have an enormous effect in drawing closer together England and her colonies." "Yes," he said, and he was profoundly impressed with his answer "but not too closely, it is a wise thing to anchor a ship with a long cable." Ladies and gentlemen, and that is how the Dominion of Canada has been anchored—with a long cable, and this is a distinguished feature of your organisations and civic life (applause) and has helped to make you great. You have not been held too closely to your mother's heart, although she has never forgotten, and you have never forgotten that it was a mother's heart that beat in her. (Applause.) He confessed he often wondered what the result would have been if 120 years ago she had anchored another part of the dominions with a little longer cable. It was rather a humiliating thing to remember that it was the duty on tea which separated them. The lesson he ventured to think might wisely be remembered.

Nothing has happened in this century more significant and more memorable than the astounding change of sentiment in the United States of America towards the Empire of Great Britain. If a year ago at this time any of the great New York newspapers had taken the same tone which was being followed by great and small newspapers all over the country they would have been put out of court. He

uate of last year did not accept the scholarship offered him wherewith to return to complete a higher stage of mathematics, but with pleasure I report what will also be noted by the Dean of the Divinity Faculty, the fact that three graduates are studying honour theology.

I venture to hope that an effort will be made ere long to develop honour courses in natural science and in moral science.

The number of failures reported is small, showing a good average of thorough work.

The first year especially contains some students of considerable promise.

It is noticeable that the university is attracting the youth of the Eastern Townships into its Arts faculty, as well as graduates of other universities (including Oxford, Cambridge and McGill) into its Divinity faculty.

The clerical graduates of the College do not seem to find difficulty in obtaining acceptance in other dioceses besides our own, hence I would not discourage men from entering because the vacancies in the diocese of Quebec are comparatively few.

It is hoped that some of the boys of the school will pass into the College. This natural course should be encouraged by the authorities of both parts of the one institution. It was remarkable that the largest entry in the history of the College should not contain one entry from B. C. S. We hope this is an exceptional state of things, as the School is the most natural feeder of the College.

The continued principles of religious education with the residential system hold their ground with increasing favour, and both bid fair to prove sources of permanent and growing strength to the College." (Applause).

Rev Dr. Allnatt, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, then gave his report. He said: "In the Divinity Class proper we have had thirteen students during the year, of whom five were in the second or final year, six in the first year, and another is taking a single year's course with a view to the V. P. examination of next October, and the thirteenth is a priest of the

Diocese of Ontario, the Rev. E. Costigan, who is taking advantage of the lately adopted regulation by which clergymen of three years' standing are admitted to our title of L. S. T. on condition of one years' residence, besides passing the ordinary annual examination of the other year.

Of the 12 lay students, 7 are our own graduates (3 in honours); one a graduate (in honours) of Cambridge, one an undergraduate of Oxford (about shortly to take his degree there) and the other three non-graduates.

In general character and conduct and in its influence for good on the rest of the College, the Divinity Class seems to have maintained the highly creditable standing which I was able to claim for it last year.

Assistance in the examinations has been kindly given by the Dean of Quebec, the Archdeacon of Quebec, Rev. A. Stevens, M.A., Rev. M. O. Smith, M.A., B.D., of Nashotah College, Rev. G. H. A. Murray, M.A., and others.

Three of the students, Rev. E. Costigan, Mr. J. S. Brewer, B.A., and Mr. Harold Hamilton, did most excellent,—I may say brilliant, work in all subjects, and were commended in very high terms by our assisting examiners.

An important feature in our work was the competition for sermon prizes. Rev. L. W. Williams, Rector of St. Matthew's, Quebec, was good enough to examine the sermons and adjudge the prizes. The first prize is adjudged to Mr. Hamilton, and the second to Mr. Patterson, though Mr. Caffin's sermon was so nearly equal to the latter that Mr. Williams bracketed the two names together. Accordingly it was thought best to give a third prize to Mr. Caffin.

I have next to speak of the two candidates in Honour Theology, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Mitchell's work throughout the whole course has been, as is well known, something phenomenal, and it is gratifying to see him carrying into his theological course the same enthusiasm and faithful diligence,

which combined with remarkable abilities, enabled him to win such high distinction in his classical career.

Mr. Balfour's work is also deserving of high praise. To have succeeded in winning a first class as he (as well as Mr. Mitchell has done) in Theological Honours is, I hope, sufficient evidence of his ability and diligence. The course is a really severe one, and of a character to tax the best energies of our best men to attain anything like a respectable standing.

The Harrison Prize for an essay on a Church subject was adjudged to Mr. Mitchell. The following are the statistics in the Provincial examinations for Degrees in Divinity:

	No. of candidates passed.	No. who failed.
Examination for D.D. (Part I) . . . . .	1	
" " B.D. (1st exam.) . . . . .	1	6
" " V. P. (7 in 2nd class 1 in 3rd) . . . . .	8	1

In conclusion, I have to report a very important step which has recently been taken in a direction referred to in my report of last year, that of increasing the efficiency in our system of examination in this department. Arrangements are being made with the view of adopting the V. P. in extenso, as a portion of our own examination for the title of L.S.T., thus securing for the latter a body of professional examiners, the recognized representatives of the whole Canadian Church, as well as of its three Universities and three Diocesan Colleges. The fact that the final examination will in this case cover the whole two years' course of work, instead of the work of a single year as heretofore, may indeed make it necessary to diminish the actual amount of work taken up in order to allow time for review of the first year's subjects during the same year; but what is lost in quality will probably be gained in thoroughness. To render the plan feasible, certain changes on the part of the Board of Examiners will be necessary, hence we can hardly hope that it will come into operation for the ensuing academical year. In the meantime, however, a proposal lately made by Provost Welch, of Trinity University, to the effect that Bishops College and Trinity should combine for intercollegiate examinations in the department of Divinity, has been accepted by our Council, and will probably be acted upon next year."

Mr. Petry, in submitting his report, said: "The school-year of 1897-1898 has been one of increase and progress. There have

been altogether on the books of the school 99 boys of whom 45 were new boys, and it is gratifying to note that this is one of the largest entries in the history of the school.

In September last, Mr. R. N. Hudspeth, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto, returned to the school as Senior Mathematical and Science Master, and his return has been a source of much strength to the Institution generally, and especially in the Laboratory where excellent work has been performed by the boys under his guidance.

Mr. P. Davies, Mr. L. R. Holme, B.A., and the Rev. B. Watson, B.A., joined the school staff last September.

Of these gentlemen Mr. Holme will in September give his whole time to the College, and Mr. Watson, who has won the respect and esteem of all his colleagues during his brief term in office, has resigned.

The headmaster reports with much pleasure the appointment of Mr. F. B. Grundy, late of Ashbury House School, Ottawa, and of the High School in Quebec, as assistant master in the School.

The result of the recent examination shows that much of the work done in the school during the year has been of a satisfactory nature, and the report of the Dean of Quebec, the Rev. Prof. Parrock and Mr. R. F. Morris, who kindly assisted in the classical examinations, were very satisfactory.

The Principal kindly examined the whole school in mathematics, and his report is satisfactory.

The French, on which we lay so much stress at Lennoxville, has never been in such a satisfactory state, and Mr. LeRay reports that he is extremely well pleased with the general result of the year's work.

**Conferring of Degrees.**

Following on the report was the Confering of Degrees. Principal Adams presented the candidates, and Chancellor Heneker conferred the degrees and handed them their diplomas.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law (honoris causa) was conferred upon Bishop Niles, Principal Grant, Hon. W. B. Ives, Sir James Edgar, Rev. T. W. Fyles, Mr. Lilley, and Professor Scarth. The latter was especially warmly received being one of the most popular professors in the college.

The degree of Master of Arts (ad eundem)

be dear to all Lennoxville people for his education was begun in the village. He was a gentleman who, by his great talents and ability, had raised himself to a high position in the State as Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada (applause).

Continuing, the Chancellor gave his official address as follows :

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the reports of the past year from both College and School are satisfactory.

The Rev. Canon Adams, Principal of the College, is no doubt, prepared to give particulars as to the College work, and from Mr. H. J. H. Petry, Head Master of the School, may be expected as usual, a resumé of the School work.

These reports will be educational, while, I, myself, as a member of the Board of Trustees, am happy to testify to the fact that the College has lived within its income during the year ending the 31st December last, that being the date of the closing of the College accounts for presentation to the Synods of Montreal and Quebec, as well as to the public generally. I am sure that this statement will be received with satisfaction, and I recognize in the Hall many kind and warmly interested friends of the Institution.

Amongst the special events of the year from both a financial and educational point of view, may be mentioned the progress which has been made in the endowment of the important Chairs.

Through the generosity of the S. P. C. K., the S. P. G. and many warm friends, endowments have been now secured, if not fully, yet to a very satisfactory extent, for the Principalship, the Professorships of Mathematics and Classics, and the Chairs of Divinity and Pastoral Theology. This principle of Endowment is the more necessary in the face of the now lessened value of money as compared with former times, and the consequent diminution which has been taking place in the return from

investments of a secure character. If our able and devoted professorial staff, is content to work for a small remuneration, it is certainly the duty of the friends of the Higher Education to endeavour to secure permanency and regularity in the payment of the salaries. A great step in advance has been made recently in this direction.

But notwithstanding these gratifying facts we cannot hide from view our great increasing wants.

We have done well in the past. We can point to many eminent men sent out from these walls who have served the public and are now doing noble work, but as our Dominion increases in population and importance, it becomes more and more clear to us and to our loyal population that the educational preparation for high class work needs to be increased. We are at the present time in this College attracting more students and we want to continue our residential system, and to house these men, so that they may derive the full benefit of that system.

We desire also to add to our options, by an increase in the number of our professors and lecturers, and thus to give greater breadth to our system. To effect this, we need not only private aid and sympathy, but public aid as well, in the shape of larger legislative grants, and we are ready to comply with all reasonable requirements which may be expected from us as from all who use public money.

I call to mind, while on this topic, the words of a great English statesman, still living, who in answer to a deputation seeking aid from the public purse for a new University in the manufacturing districts of the Mother Country, replied that he fully recognized the value of university training and teaching, and the difficulty of obtaining the necessary funds from private sources for such an institution. I need only add that the request was freely granted, and I respectfully commend to

our Legislators in this Province the example of Mr. Goschen. (Applause.)

In conclusion, I desire to see our Dominion and Provincial Legislatures filled with men of high intellectual calibre who are at the same time men of business. As I have said in another place, Canada has emerged from a state of dependence. She manages her own affairs, she has been entrusted by her indulgent mother with the privilege of making international treaties, she passes her own laws, she appoints her own Judges, and she has even recently been permitted to appoint one of these Judges to be on the staff of Her Majesty's Privy Council for the hearing of Appeals. Her public men receive honors at the hands of our beloved Sovereign, and I hold that each and every one of such distinctions demand that the Dominion shall raise through her own institutions the men qualified to fulfil the duties assigned to them. This can only be secured by University training" (Applause.)

Canon Adams, Principal of the College, next presented his report which was as follows :

"In reviewing the past year we have much cause for thankfulness. The total number enrolled during the season was 69, the largest total up to the present session being 60, and these totals are much above the highest totals previously registered. It is to be noted that the accommodation provided has been very inadequate to the demand. It is now hoped that a measure of accommodation for additional students will shortly be provided.

As regards the studies in the Arts Faculty, two additions were made to the staff in 1897.

I. Mr. L. R. Holme, B.A (Hulsean University Prizeman Cambridge) has taken work as a lecturer, in Political Economy, Logic, and Psychology.

II. Mr. Brewer, B.A., a Cambridge classical honour man, has taken preparatory Greek and first year Latin. It is hoped his services may be continued to us.

It has been determined to increase the work assigned to Mr. Holme, and to encourage his work by distributing it into three options instead of two. Attention is called to the course of lectures in political science, in which special mention will be made of the constitution of Canada and the principle of Federation. It may be mentioned in this connection that our distinguished honorary graduates, Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., has offered to visit us in the autumn and to deliver a lecture on some subject connected with political science. It is hoped to have an inaugural lecture in the Michaelmas Term from this distinguished Canadian.

The subject of training teachers has received much attention. Not a few of our younger graduates are taking leading positions as teachers in Montreal and in the Province generally. No mean result of Dr. Robins' kindness in giving us a course in pedagogy in 1897 has been that by passing a satisfactory examination in the subject matter of this course no less than 14 of our students, many of them graduates have obtained the qualifications in the art of teaching required by the Department, and some of these are already taking schools for a longer or a shorter period. The success of one of our graduates at our very door (Lennoxville Model School) has been marked especially in 1897-98. It is confidently hoped that the University, through her own staff, and with the aid of tried teachers of the Province, her own graduates and others, will be able in the coming session to present a course in the art of teaching which shall attract teachers to take the Arts course, and while they are passing through their academic curriculum for the degree, they will have the opportunity both of qualifying in pedagogy, and of passing through the practical teaching test required as a sign of their successful apprenticeship. These lectures will be open to teachers and the public in payment of a small fee.

It is with regret I note that one honor grad-

## UNIVERSITY SERVICE.

The services on Convocation Day, Thursday, June 30th, consisted of Matins and a plain celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 a.m., and the University Service at 11 a.m.,—all of which took place in the University Chapel. The later Service consisted of a choral celebration and the University Sermon, preached by the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D.C.L., Bishop of New York. The ordinary seating capacity of the Chapel was inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, chairs having to be placed in every available space. Many visitors were present from far and near. The Chapel looked its best with festal hangings and flowers. The coloured windows recently put in place gave a subdued light to the whole. All but four lights in the Chapel windows are now filled with stained glass. The procession formed in the Arts building and proceeded to the west door of the Chapel in the following order:—Choir, undergraduates and graduates, clergy, college staff, all in surplices, the Bishop of New Hampshire, New York and Ottawa, each attended by his chaplain, the Registrar, the Chancellor. The Principal assigned the Chaplaincies as follows: Bishop Niles, Rev. W. A. Gustin, M.A.; Bishop Potter, Rev. B. Watson, B.A.; Bishop Hamilton, Rev. E. Costigan. The Right Reverend Dr. Hamilton, who was celebrant wore his Mitre and carried his staff. He also wore the handsome gold pectoral cross recently presented to him by the members of the Synod of his Diocese. The long, many-coloured line made an imposing spectacle. The Introit was Hymn 438 A. & M., "How bright those glorious spirits shine." On reaching the Altar the celebrant placed his Mitre thereon, and proceeded with the Eucharistic office. The music sung was that composed for the Jubilee of 1895 by Mr. A. Dorey, late organist of S. Peter's, Sherbrooke, and consists of Kyrie, Gloria Tibi, Gratias Tibi, Sursum Corda, Benedictus qui venit, Agnus Dei and

Gloria in Excelsis. The Creed was sung to Marbecke's familiar setting. The Offertory was the hymn for the end of term, No. 577. During the communion of the people Dr. Bright's beautiful hymn, "And now, O Father" (322 A. & M) was slowly sung. The Ven. Archdeacon Roe, Commissary of the Bishop of Quebec, was Epistoller and the Bishop of New Hampshire Gospeller. The University Sermon by Bishop Potter of New York, which we print *in extenso* in this issue, was a masterly one, illustrating this prelate's acknowledged claims to erudition, scholarly thought and beauty of diction. The sermon deserved the careful attention that was given it. The preacher's closing words of counsel, addressed especially to those of his hearers who are to go forth as priests, were spoken with that quiet emphasis and studied care which are characteristic of our distinguished visitor. At the close of this bright and inspiring Service, the procession returned through the west door singing the Nunc Dimittis.

The University was indeed fortunate in being able to secure this visit from Bishop Potter and to be able to hear his words of wisdom. The appearance of such an old friend and counsellor of Bishop's College as the Bishop of Ottawa provoked on all hands the thought that his visits, of late years, have been all too infrequent, and the hope that he might now be seen more often, since his translation to the see of Ottawa has brought him nearer to us. The presence of the Bishop of New Hampshire, a neighbour and a native of Hatley, was also peculiarly gratifying to all. The alms collected during the day amounted to over \$40.

## THE LUNCH.

At one o'clock an informal lunch was held in the gymnasium. About 180 sat down at first, and probably 250 partook of the repast in all. The ladies of the staff and other ladies of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke assisted to make this feature of Convocation Day successful.

Dr. Adams called attention to the new gymnasium, which was a great credit to all concerned and was already much used. He referred to the presence that day of two old boys of 1842, Mr. H. A. Elkins and Rev. T. S. Chapman, M.A., and to the fact that one at least of the original students of 1845, was now present the Ven. Archdeacon Roe.

At the call of the Principal,

Chancellor Heneker, in a few fitting and weighty words, emphasizing the need of physical education as the due complement of moral and mental education, declared the gymnasium open amidst loud cheers.

## THE CONVOCATION.

The Convocation for the conferring of degrees in Arts and Divinity was held in the Bishop Williams' Hall at 3:30 o'clock. The Chancellor, Dr. R. W. Heneker, presided. On the platform were: Sir James D. Edgar, K. C. M. G., Speaker of the House of Commons; the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York; the Right Rev. W. W. Niles, D.D., Bishop of New Hampshire; the Right Rev. C. Hamilton, Bishop of Ottawa; Rev. G. M. Grant, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston; Rev. Canon Adams, D.C.L., Principal of Bishop's College; Hon. W. B. Ives, M.P., Hon. H. T. Duffy, M.P.P.; Rev. Prof. Allnatt, D.D.; Rev. Prof. Scarth, D.C.L.; Archdeacon Roe, D.D., D.C.L., J. Hamilton, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A.; Rev. Father Seguin, parish priest of Lennoxville; Dr. J. M. Harper, Rev. F. A. Read, pastor of Lennoxville Methodist Church; Rev. T. W. Fyles, D.C.L.; H. J. H. Petry, M.A., headmaster of Bishop's College School; Robert Lilley, D.C.L., New York; Rev. T. S. Chapman, M.A.; Rev. Canon Foster, M.A.; Wm. Morris, Esq., LL.B., (chairman of Trustees); Rev. A. Stevens, M.A.; Rev. A. C. Powell, Baltimore; and Mr. Frith, B.A., registrar.

The Chancellor said that before beginning

the proceedings he thought it his duty to tender the thanks of this University to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York, for coming here, and for the thoroughly scholarly sermon which he delivered that morning, and it must have been a pleasure for all those who attended Chapel that morning to listen to his remarks. It was some years ago that the University conferred on Bishop Potter, the degree of D.C.L., and he (the Chancellor) was glad to find he had not forgotten them while engaged in his great work. (Applause.) He next had to welcome Bishop Hamilton of Ottawa. His duties in the western province had removed him from their midst, but he thought his heart was still with them. (Applause.) He had also to welcome another gentleman known to a good many of them in the Eastern Townships and of the Provincial Government, the Hon. H. T. Duffy. Mr. Duffy was a son of the soil, and he was the representative of the English speaking people of the Province of Quebec, and came there, at the Principal's cordial invitation endorsed by himself, to show his deep interest in their welfare. (Applause.)

They had also to confer a number of D.C.L. degrees on several gentlemen. The first on the list was Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, who was a native of Hatley and who visited the home of his childhood every year. Dr. Grant, was a gentleman widely known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion as the Principal of a great Western University, Queen's University, Kingston, which had been built up by his unsparing work and scholarly gifts. (Applause.) Mr. Ives, one of our own people, and member for this district (applause). Rev. Mr. Fyles was known not only in Canada but throughout the world by his scientific research in Entomology. In New York Mr. Lilley was well known in literary circles, and had travelled extensively in the far East. The Rev. Prof. Scarth was one of their earliest students and had devoted night and day in the interest of the College. (Loud applause.) Last but not least, was one whose name should

## OLD BOYS—1st INNINGS.

Barretto, bowled Gordon	0
Boyle, l.b.w. b. Gordon	2
Rothera, c. Gordon, bowled Pattee	0
Whitehead, bowled Gordon	4
Bacon, bowled Pattee	0
Gilmour, run out	4
Shuter, (capt.) bowled Pattee	2
Taylor, c. Steer, bowled Pattee	0
Hayward, bowled Pattee	5
Mackinnon, c. Graves, bowled Pattee	0
Carter, not out	3
Byes	10
Leg Byes	2

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## 2ND INNINGS.

Barretto caught Carter, bowled Pattee	0
Boyle, caught Steer, bowled Pattee	28
Whitehead, caught and bowled Gordon	2
Rothera, caught Carter, bowled Gordon	14
Bacon, c. and bowled Pattee	5
Gilmour, l.b.w. b. Gordon	1
Shuter, bowled Gordon	1
Taylor, c. and bowled Pattee	0
Renison, not out	1
Hayward, bowled Gordon	5
Mackinnon, bowled Pattee	0
Byes	1
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls	3
No Balls	1

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## PRESENT BOYS—1st INNINGS.

Gordon, bowled Rothera	0
Pattee, bowled Barretto	8
Carruthers, bowled Rothera	1
Savage, caught Taylor, bowled Rothera	12
Cassils, bowled Rothera	0
Sims, c. Hayward, b. Rothera	1
Mitchell, not out	3
Carter, bowled Rothera	0
Graves, bowled Whitehead	2
Miall, bowled Whitehead	3
Steer, bowled Whitehead	0
Byes	3
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls	2
No Balls	1

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## 2ND INNINGS.

Gordon, bowled Rothera	0
Pattee, run out	14
Carruthers, c. Renison, b. Bacon	10
Mitchell, bowled Rothera	4
Graves, caught Taylor, bowled Shuter	9
Cassils, c. Hayward, b. Rothera	3
Sims, bowled Shuter	2
Carter, c. Barretto, b. Rothera	3
Savage, c. Shuter, bowled Rothera	3
Steer, bowled Rothera	0
Porteous, not out	1
Byes	8
Leg Byes	2
Wides	3

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The Present School thus winning by the small margin of five runs.

On Wednesday the Annual Sports of the School took place as usual, beginning at 10 a.m. The following is a list of Events, winners, and where procurable time and distances.

1. Throwing Cricket Ball.—Open.  
I. Graves, 90 yards.  
II. Mitchell.
2. Putting Shot (16 lbs). Open.  
I. Tait, 28 feet.  
II. Chambers, 27 ft. 9 in.
3. 100 yards—13 and under.  
I. Pelton, 12 2-5 second.
4. High Jump.—Open.  
I. Graves, 4 ft. 7 in.  
II. Tait.
5. Students Race (100 Yards.)  
I. Rothera, 11 Sec.  
II. Browne.
6. Flat Race (100 yds).—Open.  
I. Cassils, 10 3-5 Sec.  
II. Mitchell,  
III. Chambers.
7. Flat Race (440 yds).—15 and under.  
I. Stevenson, 1 min. 6 sec.  
II. Fiske.
8. Mile Run.—Open.  
I. Mitchell, 5 min. 48 sec.  
II. Dobbin,  
III. Tait.
9. Flat Race (440 yds).—Open.  
I. Graves, 1 min. 1 sec.  
II. Mitchell,  
III. Dobbin.
10. Broad Jump.—15 and under.  
I. Stevenson, 15 ft. 9 in.  
II. Porteous.
11. Three-legged Race (100 yds).—Open.  
I. Austin and Graves,  
II. Dobbin and Chambers.
12. Pole Vault.—Open.  
I. Graves, 7 ft. 1 in.  
II. Chambers.
13. Old Boys Race (100 yds).  
I. Rothera,  
II. Bacon.
14. Hurdle Race (120 yds).—Open.  
I. Chambers,  
II. Austin.
15. First Form Race (100 yds).  
I. Pelton,  
II. Knowles.
16. 880 yards Handicap.—Open.  
I. Dickson,  
II. Simpson,  
III. Knowles.
17. High Jump.—13 and under.  
I. Campbell, 4 ft. 5 in.  
II. Knowles.
18. Broad Jump.—Open.  
I. Stevens,  
II. Mitchell,

19. Stranger Race (100 yds).

- I. Armstrong,
- II. Bernier.

20. Flat Race (220 yds).—Open.

- I. Austin,
- II. Mitchell.

21. Consolation Race.

- I. LeRay,
- II. Strachan,
- III. Price.

While sports or olympic games were the order outside, the magnates of the corporation sat debating inside. It was determined as soon as possible to raise \$7,000 to build a new lodge and to give up the rooms of the present lodge as rooms for students and lecture room accommodation. Convocation in the afternoon passed the degrees and sanctioned the scheme for preparing teachers for their academy diplomas. The lectures in this scheme will be delivered by members of the staff assisted by practical teachers under the Common School System from the outside. Those who will be asked to assist the University will be chosen from amongst such names as the following:—Dr. Harper, of Quebec; Mr. T. A. Young of Quebec; Mr. Parmalee, of Quebec; Principal Dresser and Inspector Hewton, of Richmond; Mr. J. H. Keller, of Sherbrooke; Mr. G. L. Masten, of Coaticooke; Mr. T. H. Donnelly, of Lennoxville Model School; Mr. F. J. Bacon, of Ann Street School, Montreal.

Wednesday evening, as all the world knows, is the date of the B.C.S. dance of which it needs only to be said that this year it was quite as good as usual. The Bishop Williams' hall was very pretty, decorated with the School colours; and with the excellent music of Blair's Band and a large attendance, nothing was lacking to the evening's enjoyment. During the evening the presentation of the Prizes for the year, both for School work and Athletics took place. The following is the list of the former:

- Scholarship (Bishop's College).—Stevens.  
Governor General's Medal.—Stevens (Head of School.)  
Lieut. Governor's Medal.—Stevens (Math.)  
Chancellor's Prize.—History and Literature.—Cassils.  
Old Boys' Prize.—Miall.  
Col. G. R. White Prize.—(Essay) D. Stuart.  
Prox. acc. H. A. Sims.

Aggregate of Marks.—Stevens.

Proxime Accessit.—H. A. Sims.

Irving Prize (Math. Lower Sch.)—Smith.

Dean of Quebec's Prize.—Latin Prose.—Miall.

Proxime accessit.—Stevens.

Headmaster's Prize.—for Greek.—Smith.

Proxime accessit.—Bonelli.

Department of Education Prize.—for French.—Stevens.

Robertson Prize.—(for Collection of Wild Flowers) Fiske and Fraser-Campbell.

Science Prizes.—V Form.—D. Gordon.

IV Form.—P. Anderson.

Prox. acc.—Steer.

French Prizes.—IV Form.—Steer and Miall, equal.

III Form.—DePeyre.

Prox. acc.—Cleveland.

II Form.—Bonelli.

Classical Prizes.—IV Form.—Not awarded.

III Form.—Pillow.

Map Drawing.—Miall.

Divinity.—V Form.—Gordon, prox. acc. Stevens.

Stevens.—IV Form.—Carter, prox. acc., Miall, Porteous.

III Form.—Smith, prox. acc., LaFrenaye.

II Form.—Simpson, prox. acc., Bonelli.

I Form.—R. Tait, prox. acc., Knowles.

Aggregate Prizes.—V Form.—D. Gordon.

IV Form. 1st Miall, 2nd Steer.

III Form.—1st Smith, 2nd Cleveland.

II Form. 1st, E. Fraser-Campbell, 2nd

Bonelli.

I Form.—1st, A. Fraser-Campbell, 2nd

Knowles.

In addition to the above the Headmaster in a few words of warm commendation announced that the Prize for greatest service to the school had been won by W. Gordon. The enthusiasm with which this was received was one of the features of the evening, showing not only that Gordon has succeeded in winning the esteem of Boys and Masters but also their appreciation of his loyalty to the highest interests of the school.

The Prizes for work were presented by Lady Tait, and those for Athletics by Mrs. Petry. These latter included, besides those for the different events of the Sports, the Average Bat won this year by Savage, the Ball won by Gordon, and the All Round Championship which went to Mitchell, by a single point. There was also another interesting item not on the programme, viz: the presentation to Hainsworth, the Cricket Professional, who besides rendering excellent service to the team, has won the good will of everyone, of a sweater bearing the Arms of the school. This ceremony was supplemented by an enthusiastic bouncing which "Billy" seemed thoroughly to enjoy.

ate themselves with this occasion—Graduation Day.

This is the Mecca to which the student has constantly turned his face, and if, in some cases, the day has contrived to elude the grasp for a more protracted period, surely this has only served to increase the feeling of substantial satisfaction with which the student, at last successful, contemplates the course which he has been compelled to pursue.

Glancing over the body of students in this hall, one cannot fail to be impressed by the appearance of general happiness, and unalloyed bliss, so clearly depicted on many countenances. Nevertheless I am prepared to state that in the case of those who graduate to-day, that feeling is largely in the nature of a bubble. Deeper down in the heart all experience a feeling of sadness and regret that the years spent so pleasantly at Bishop's College should be now drawing rapidly to a close, and that the friendships which have been formed, and for those for whom the "Late Book" had terrors, the agreeable evenings spent in the homes of many friends in the village, where a kindly welcome was never wanting to a student,—that all these must soon become enrolled in the mighty host of reminiscences connected with College life.

And what part of the regret at leaving Bishop's is due to the attitude of the Faculty, under the guidance of one who ever commands the respect and esteem of every student. By their unfailing kindness and unwearied patience they have contributed in no small measure to render the position of the student here most pleasant and most profitable.

Although few in number, the manner in which the extensive curriculum was undertaken and accomplished has not failed to awaken in the breast of every student a feeling of admiration and renewed activity, and if on some occasions it may have appeared that Justice might have been tempered with Mercy, yet this only serves to remind us that "to err is human" and also "to forgive divine."

The course laid down by the authorities of Bishop's College for the degree of B.A., is one which is eminently calculated to expand the mind to an appreciation of the higher truths which surround us both in Nature and in Art, and to lead to a fuller conception of that in which true Education consists—a general fitness for future usefulness in a sphere of greater activity—the world.

And speaking of this course I should mention, as a sign of the advancement made by this University in the practical utility, the modification of the English option in such a way as to give a more comprehensive, and at the same time, a more practical knowledge of the various subjects included under that head.

The study, for instance, of such a subject as Political Science must prove invaluable to the student, whether his future career should place him in the position of a private citizen, or as a leader in the affairs of State.

But this improvement does not stand alone. It is equalled, if not surpassed, by the more material advancements made by the College during the past year and which indicate the steady progress of this University. Among such I should mention the completion of the Chapel which is now a place of worship of which the Institution may well be proud.

The erection of a new Gymnasium too confers a great boon upon the students. To a classical scholar the term Gymnasium brings the ideas of a school-of-learning. To we Moderns it brings the ideas of a training place for the body. But in this new Gymnasium Bishop's College has surpassed both the ancient and modern conception and has attained the happy combination of both. From it she shall doubtless send forth scholars, mighty in both brain and brawn.

The greatly increased number of students, far in advance of any preceding year, may also be taken as a sign of the position which this University is rapidly attaining in the world of education and letters, and as a hap-

py augury for greater advancements in the future.

At this point I do not think it out of place to make some allusion to the work done by the members of Class '98. Of the original class which entered in 1895, one only has dropped out. Three men have since joined us and, in spite of numerous vicissitudes, the class now numbers *thirteen*,—the second largest graduating class in the history of the University. — Of these, six have taken honors, three in Classics and three in Mathematics. The remainder have taken good degrees in the several optional courses. Mr. Taylor has obtained the Prince of Wales medal in Classics, and Mr. McRae, the General Nicolls' scholarship in Mathematics.

And now the time has come for us to part and seek our several walks in life. We may all look back upon many happy hours spent at Bishop's College in pleasant intercourse with those possessing like aims and like ambitions with ourselves, and ever bear in mind

"We may build more splendid habitations

"We may fill our houses with painting and with sculpture,

"But we cannot buy with money

"The old associations"

Separated though we may be by distance, yet we shall be united in love for our Alma Mater, whose institutions it shall ever be our aim to uphold and extend.

To you who are to remain behind we entrust the care of upholding the honor of this *College*. It will be your part to see that nothing is done during the year in which you hold the position of Seniors, which will detract in any way from the fair fame of the *University*. It will be your part to set an example which will be worthy of the emulation of every member of the University to which you have the honor to belong.

And now on behalf of this Graduating Class, I must bid you *Farewell!* To you who have so kindly contributed to our happiness during these years, to you members of the Faculty, to you students, "Vale dico," Oh Alma Mater! I say *Farewell.*

#### EVENTS OF CONVOCATION WEEK.

The character of the events of the closing week at Lennoxville is too well and widely known in Canada to require much preliminary explanation. Most of our readers have probably at some time or other been present on a similar occasion and have experienced Lennoxville at its brightest. And yet to those who know the place well there are always many things which combine to give to each closing festivity a character of its own, something by which it may be borne in memory. No one who has been present at one Convocation can claim to have exhausted all that Lennoxville affords in the way of pleasure. If any proof of this were necessary it is to be found in the fact that year after year our Graduates, our Old Boys and our friends come from all parts of the Province, from other Provinces, and from outside of Canada, to be with us and to take part in our closing celebration. There are, however, always many, often not the least genuine in their attachment to the Institution, who are unable to be with us, and for the benefit of these we shall endeavour, with such material as we have at hand, to provide a fairly accurate, if not graphic, account of the doings of the last three days of the scholastic year of 1897-8.

Among the causes which contributed to the undoubted success of this year's closing by no means the least important was the weather. The preceding fortnight had given little prospect of a smiling Convocation, but just at the needful time the change came and we were favoured by a sufficient succession of fine bright days.

As usual, our programme for the week began on Tuesday morning at 10 a.m. with

#### THE OLD BOYS MATCH,

which is always looked forward to with so much interest by the boys of B. C. S. The game this year was an exceptionally close one, as will be shown by the following score :

ligions prior to the religion of Israel had no moral character because no moral deity. Being without moral deities and religions, the nations were not built upon moral principles or for moral ends, but only through despotism or for personal or sectional interests. The coming through Moses of the high faith in Jehovah and His law laid the foundation for a new order, made one day possible. The order was not a priest's; the order was not a king's, it was God's, and, as God's, based on His Moral law which expressed His moral nature. It made every man responsible to God directly. It made every man alike. Where God is the common Ruler, the distinction between king and subject may remain on the lower and limited field of the State, but its old absolute character is lost; for on the higher plane, where temporal distinctions disappear in eternal, both stand alike as subjects of God, and equal in the eye of His law. The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all. And standing equal in the eye of His law, then there is a worth attached to the man, to the single person, to the individual soul, that makes his sufferings, the loss of his life or of his happiness, a crime against God and against the order He instituted."

Thus far the Mosaic economy brought its study of the needs, the character, and the destiny of humanity. And then Christ came, and from the elevation of another Mount, flashed upon all the mystery of life the unerring splendor of His fuller truth. "God became the Father of all men, loved all men, all men became brethren, the human race one vast family, every unit stood to every other as brother to brother, and the duties enjoined were fraternal duties, the duties of universal neighborliness and brotherliness. On this great position, an entirely new course and organization of humanity could take place."\*

And so, as I cannot but think the best learning of Christendom may well see its calling to-day. Late and slowly, too often, has it

seemed to recognize it, but there are signs in our immediate horizon of the clearer discernment of it. One of them recurs to me as I stand here amid the surroundings of this University, one of whose chiefest glories I cannot but think, will always be that its Principal was the pupil of that rare scholar and divine, a pupil first, and then a master in the University of Cambridge and later, in the splendour of his gifts and character truly a Prince Bishop in that great northern See, in which he ruled so wisely and well until God took him to himself. May a stranger who comes here to-day from a neighboring Republic to plead for the union in the domain of the higher learning of scholarship and Vision—the enquiring mind married always to a hearkening soul touched by the highest communion;—may such an one venture to recall his first visit to that other University associated as it will forever be with his memories of Joseph Lightfoot, scholar and priest, student of widest vision, son and servant always of the Highest, hearkening for His voice, and bringing all treasures of learning to lay them at His feet? That grave simplicity, that beautiful intellectual modesty, that catholic sympathy, that rare and singular generosity of thought, so just, so patient, so scrupulous with the instinct of the finest chivalry,—who that ever knew them will forget them!

One incident in his Episcopate comes back to me, in this connection, which remote from it as it may at first seem to be, has in it an element of essential relationship to what I have been trying to say to-day, which I am sure you will all recognize. In the last Pan Anglican Conference Bishop Lightfoot was Chairman of the Committee on Purity; and submitted, and I presume, prepared, the Report of that Committee. No one who was present on that occasion will, I am persuaded, ever forget it. Already those tokens of impaired health which some of us who were a little later his guests at Auckland Castle, sorrowfully recognized, were evident in his aspect

and bearing. But, rising above them, he spoke with a singular force and clearness and with an irresistible note of tenderness and entreaty in his voice which overcame all who heard him. For tempted ones, *for defenceless ones*, for lost ones, he plead as though he had spent his life among them—the great Scholar's heart enlarged to be the great Shepherd's heart, mindful with a supreme and inextinguishable love for the least, and the lowliest, and the farthest astray of all the flock of Christ!

And so he stood; fit image for scholars everywhere to imitate—learned in all the wisdom of East and West alike, but most of all a man of God illumined by a heavenly Vision, and bringing back to men a law of life learned amid upper airs! May God enrich the world with other scholars like him, and make this and every home of Christian learning the home yet more and more of wisdom sanctified, enlarged and ennobled by the Vision on the Mount.

I congratulate you my brothers, who are its graduates and under-graduates, and you, gentlemen, who are of its governing body; and especially you, my dear friend and brother who preside here as its Principal, upon the honorable record which this young University has already made. In this western land you have revived the best traditions of that Mother from whom you and I alike have derived our loftiest inheritance whether of political freedom, of high scholarly aims, or of a pure and undefiled religion. And, in this great Dominion it has been your distinguished privilege to witness for the Church of our common affection, and to plead both for the best human knowledge, and for a nurture that shall train those who seek it, to watch, most of all, for the Vision that is Divine. May God continue to prosper your high and holy aim and to crown it, as the years go by with ever widening triumphs for His truth!

#### Valedictory of the Graduating Class of '98.

READ BEFORE CONVOCATION BY L. MCD. CAIRNIE, B.A.

*Mr. Chancellor, my Lords, Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The season has again arrived at which you gather in this hall to witness the passing of another class of students,—the conferring of the coveted degree of Bachelor of Arts upon those who have survived the crucial examinations which our Alma Mater so generously showers upon us

Although appreciating the honour which has been conferred upon me to be chosen to deliver the farewell of such a class as Arts '98, I cannot but feel that you would listen with more pleasure and profit to some other member of the class. Since, however, circumstances have placed me in this position, I shall endeavour to refrain from trespassing upon an already overcrowded programme.

To one who has passed the course of three years at Bishop's College, the time has flown with incredible swiftness. The feelings of pride with which we, as new-comers, contemplated the certificate of matriculation, not unmixed with a wholesome dread of the avenging sophomore, how distinctly they recur to our mind, mere reminiscences now, but once so real.

And then the luxury of being ourselves a sophomore. What future success or worldly position will give us greater satisfaction than the contemplation of the despotic power which it is now ours to wield.

Finally, we enter upon the more serious duties of the *senior*. Upon us rests, to a certain extent the maintenance of the internal welfare of the University, and we feel ourselves an integral factor in the general life of the Institution.

Among the various emotions which have agitated the mind of the student during these three years probably none are more acute than the keen feelings of expectation which associ-

\* Ibid, p. 245

materialism. I do not deny it; but what of the men and women whom we rear within them, and of their discernment of the light that is divinest of all? I urge these questions this morning in two connections, each of which, as I conceive, touches what is fundamental to the well-being of the civilization of the future.

I. And first as to that written revelation which we call the Bible. For some twenty centuries there has been advancing side by side with all that has happened among the more dominant peoples of the world a remarkable development of what I would call moral sensibility, which cannot be separated from the story of a certain literature which we designate *the Book*. In varying and often in imperfect measure this literature has made itself to be known and owned of men and has passed more or less distinctly into their moral consciousness.

It would be very interesting, were this the place for it, to trace the varying estimates of its value, and the varying attitudes with which the Church in different ages has regarded it. Given first to all the people and then substantially taken away from them, the significant fact in all its history is the way in which, from time to time, it has broken out of and away from all imprisonments and vindicated its life-giving power in speaking to the hearts and souls of men. No indifference to its teaching, no ecclesiastical reserve or disuse has made it possible to stifle wholly its marvellous aptitude for finding the inmost in men and speaking to them with awakening and convincing power. The story of the place of the Bible in the great moral and social revolutions of the race would make a record of unique significance.

It is a question, I venture to think, for the scholar in our generation whether the present attitude of much of our best learning towards it is not in danger of impairing or imperilling that influence. There is ground, let me say, for profound thankfulness in what a

candid scrutiny has wrought among us in freeing men, in the matter of this incomparable literature, from the dominion of a mechanical literalism. It has not sufficiently been recognized that an estimate of holy Scripture which had the attitudes of fetichism rather than those of a fearless love of the truth, had in it the seed of an essential superstition which was the death of all spiritual discernment. That passion for an infallible authority which is a disease of the religious imagination has led, in post-reformation times, to the erection in the pages of a book of a tribunal which our fathers suffered utmost cost to free themselves from, in the person of a man. And the fascination of such an instinct has not been disarmed by the singular want of courage and candour with which too often such a tendency has been confronted.

Meantime there has grown up among us a purpose to deal with the sacred writings as literature, in precisely the same way in which learning deals with any other literature, with whose results we are all acquainted. That those results are destined ultimately to restore the sacred writings to those whose hold upon them may have been shaken, with a new meaning and a more abiding reality, I have myself no smallest doubt. But there still seems to be room for the apprehension that that critical scrutiny whose fruits are daily being given to us in new and ampler measure may develop a habit of enquiry which may ultimately, largely dismiss that subtler and more abiding thing which, like some perfume, penetrates the whole volume. I maintain that no one who knows this incomparable literature,—no one who has been acquainted with its influence on the faith and hopes, and conduct of men, can be insensible to what I mean. Its elder and later Testaments, its history, poetry, legend, prophecy, and mighty works have somehow found the soul of man and touched and roused it like no other written thing in all the world. We come to think, perhaps, of parts of it as archaic and outlawed by the better learning and clear-

er understanding of our times; and then straightway like Balaam's wonderful utterance, "I shall see Him, but not now; I shall behold Him but not nigh," it breaks upon us with a new meaning and a new spell, and thrills us with the quivering consciousness how, far back in the dawn of the world's history, God did not leave himself without witness among men.

Now this is an aspect of this literature which does not come with mere critical study. A microscopic scrutiny of the grammar of a piece of poetry is not the surest way to reach its message or to catch its note. But we take it away into some supreme solitude, and then, in stillness and in elevation on the Mount, we see the pattern of celestial things disclosed and grasp them with the soul! This I maintain is forever the highest office of God's word, written, to the consciousness of man, and this, no less surely, it is the scholar's calling to prize and revere and promote.

II. But there is another Volume with which it is the office of a reverent scholarship to be concerned, and that is the Volume of Humanity. God has revealed Himself in a book. But He has no less surely revealed Himself in a Race, and to understand that, in its history, in its developments, in its wants and perplexities as they exist to-day, this is a problem of paramount consequence, with which all best learning and most painstaking investigation is called upon to concern itself to-day. Now then, I maintain that, in the study of that volume, in our concern for and with the race of which we are a part, we have in that unique personality which I have placed at the head of this discourse a guide and teacher for all time. No single merely human personality more impressively combines for us the lesson of the value of human knowledge with a vision of the things divine. Bishop Warburton, as some of you remember, has strikingly argued in his Divine Legation of Moses for the absence in his system of laws of a reference to a future life. It is not for me to pronounce upon the

value of that argument, but one may at least point out how significant it is as indirectly demonstrating, in the Mosaic system, what I may call the *immanence* of God. If, unlike other teachers, law-givers, religions, with their appeals to the terrors of the future, with which, like the walls of their tombs, the religions of Egypt were lined, the Mosaic legation made no such appeal, it was rather because it made a higher and more immediate one. It brought authority, rewards, punishments, out of the shadow, and made men conscious of a Being who was above them, near to them, concerned in their daily lives, judging their daily conduct, touched by their joys and sorrows, the adumbration of that Man of Nazareth whose divinest attributes of love and succour and compassion were thus to find, so far as the race of man was concerned, their most perfect promise and foreshadowing. To meet Him, to commune with Him to be taught by Him, Moses goes up into the mount,—from Him to come down again with face shining with celestial splendour that he may bring to men the perfect pattern of a perfect human Society.

How adequately it fitted all the wants and sorrows and perils of men. No system of human government that has ever been devised has touched so justly, or with such discernment in its minuteness, the needs and dangers of human society. The features in it that we have been wont to esteem the least, such, *e. g.*, as its sanitary regulations are, as science has shown to us in its most recent progress, an amazing revelation of this. And in other directions, its laws concerning wealth, social economics, domestic order, and the like, have in them the germs of an essential nobility, which the best trained Christian intelligence has as yet but imperfectly recognized and applied.

The world waits to-day, men and brethren, for their fuller appreciation, and, in the Spirit of Jesus Christ, for their fuller and more faithful application. As a teacher in the University of Oxford has said.\* "All old re-

\* Fairbairn, *Religion in History and Modern Life*, p. 243.

mind took hold upon all that wealth of knowledge which, from thenceforth, challenged him. "A dreamer" those who envied him had called his great ancestor. But "the sense of things beneath the things of sense,"—the dawning consciousness of that exhaustless realm whose new horizon breaks with each new day that dawns upon the eye of him that hath the sight to see it,—that insatiable hunger of knowing, which learns only to find within itself a new longing for a wider, larger, knowledge;—all this, it requires no effort of the imagination to conceive of him who brought to a new world such *rare* powers and whose high sense of duty bade him use them as the steward of a Divine One to whom he owed allegiance.

And yet the time came when all that realm of human knowledge was too narrow for his guidance. We may not assume too much of spiritual perception in this *rare* man, but we may not impute too little. No one could have illustrated so consistently the sense of a life spoken to and controlled by some supreme and divine Authority, without having in himself a consciousness which reached beyond the limits of human learning and hungered for a divine Voice of command.

One day, as we know, it entered into and took possession of the whole man. Spoken to directly by God, he became forthwith God's man, in a supreme and singular way. To execute His will, to wait upon Him for his guidance, to go up into the Mount to be alone with Him, to hearken there for the disclosure of God's plan and purpose, and to take these in every least detail back to the people whom he has been bidden to lead and to free,—this becomes his clear conception of his office,—this, with him, the meaning and end of life.

The recognition of two distinct elements which were thus folded up in him, starts us, not unnaturally, upon the consideration, What is that which gives competency for service,—the highest and best service—to any man anywhere? I venture to think it is an enquiry

not inappropriate to this place and this occasion.

And there is little doubt, I presume, as to the answer which would be made to such a question by a large proportion of those whose office, in whatever way it may be, is to widen the area of human knowledge. These point, with no hesitating finger, to what culture has done for man, and how springs of light and joy opened long ago have not ceased to quicken and illumine the race. Speaking of the indebtedness of the human mind to Greece, a scholar of our own generation has eloquently urged that "No one who looks back on that marvellous fertility, that exhaustless variety of the rarest gifts of thought, the product of so small a land and so few centuries, the wonder of which only increases the more we contemplate it,—can believe that it was intended to begin and end in the land which gave it birth,—that those words of sayers and thinkers had fulfilled the end they were designed for, when they had delighted and instructed only the men who first heard them. No; the idea must force itself on everyone who really reflects on it that this inexhaustible richness was given to Athens that she might be the intellectual mother of the world,—that her thoughts might be a possession for all ages."

"Just as we see that the long geological epoch which stored up the vast coal measures was evidently preparing those material resources which were not only to minister to the physical comfort, but to create the physical civilization of great nations yet to be, even so this exuberance of intellectual wealth seems, in the design of the world, to have been so marvellously matured in Greece, that it might be a treasure-house from which not so much the Greeks themselves as all future generations might be schooled, elevated and refined."\*

There is immense fascination in such a thought, and it is capable of much wider application than to one people or any one age. The solicitations to human curiosity multiply

\* Principal Shairp, Culture and Religion, pp. 37-38.

so rapidly with the progress of letters and science, the re-opening of amazing sources of knowledge in that far East of which I began by speaking,—the ever-widening range of human enquiry and discovery—all these combine to make the prophecy and the promise of learning at once more vast and more alluring.

But the question recurs to us, as it broke one day on him to whom Egypt had unveiled her choicest intellectual treasures, how far have these a voice for those hungers which belong to the great spiritual affections, and which long and strive not so much for knowledge as for peace? One day there broke into the active, busy, curious life of this Israelitish bondman a voice which came to him from above. It spoke to him of duty; it showed to him a calling. It pressed upon him a distinct, persistent command. In one word it shattered for him forever the shell of that narrower, meaner life in which he had been living, and lifted him as by a single touch into the solitary consciousness of God!

And it is impossible to ignore the fact that, from that day, his whole life took a new departure. We pass beyond the external drapery of his story to that which is central to it, and we come plainly to this, that outside of those external conditions in which he finds himself; beyond those acquirements whose traditions survive the centuries and pass into the records of Apostolic times, there rises a *Mount of Vision*, to which he hears himself called to ascend, on which he beholds the disclosure of a Life and Law above his own, and from which he finds himself under an irresistible constraint to descend and in the construction of a new and diviner Society to see that he makes "all things according to the pattern shown him in the Mount."

The parable here is surely not hard to understand nor to apply. The world waits to-day as always, for some one who can speak to it with authority. We change the conditions of our social organism, as we have changed them so immensely even in our own genera-

tion, by the diffusion of knowledge, and the popularization of those agencies for the better enlightenment of men that make our modern life so marvellous in all the variety of resources that is within its reach; but we do not essentially change the relation of men to that which is essential truth, or to their essential mastery of it. Of the people whose opinions are at first hand, of men and women who have reached convictions which are the guides of life by Bacon's rule of "thinking unto them," the proportion still remains a very small one. You and I, in countless relations, domestic, social, civic, ecclesiastical, must forever be dependent upon the wisdom of those whose resources are greater than ours, whose mental equipment is ampler than ours, whose privileges and opportunities are richer than ours. No popularization of knowledge, no dismissal of absolutisms for democracies, no social mechanism that enriches the intellectual privileges of the masses will alter the essential conditions here. They remain substantially the same, and that because they are imbedded in the constitution of man himself.

And in view of such a fact the question returns, What is that for which the life of man most of all waits? Over against the increasing perfections of our modern civilization,—notwithstanding all that has been done for the race by human ingenuity and human discoveries, what vast areas of ignorance and misery remain unredeemed and untouched! The awful mistakes of moral ignorance, the appalling miseries of moral degradation, the unnameable shames of human depravity, how are our best wit and wisdom to deal with these? The student of civilization points to a modern city as its highest development. Dare we tell to one another the story of the wrongs and injustices that dishonour them, of the miseries that increasingly darken them, of the infamies that increasingly corrupt them? We build, we say, with a better knowledge and with fuller light than theirs whose triumph in an earlier generation was only the triumph of a splendid

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## UNIVERSITY SERMON

Preached in Bishop's College Chapel by the Right  
Revd, The Lord Bishop of New York, June  
30th, 1898.

And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians.—Acts VII, 22nd.  
\* Moses was admonished of God . . . See . . . that thou make all things accord-  
ing to the pattern showed to thee in the mount.—Hebrews VIII, 5th.

There is something singularly fine in that picture which the first of these verses calls up to us. A youth is born into slavery, but only to rise above it. A spirit so resolute that no condition can master it, and gifts so rare that no difficulties can discourage them—these are what are revealed to us in these few and pregnant words. The young man of Israelitish parentage whose ancestor was sold to a travelling caravan of Egyptians turns a bondman's life into the career of a student in one of the greatest Universities that the history of the race has known.

For no modern achievements can quite eclipse the learning of the Egyptians. An accomplished Frenchman\* has reminded us that "Before the form of the earth was known to be that of a globe, every nation thought their own country occupied the centre of the world; and a mere child could point out the precise spot,—lake, mountain, or temple, which was supposed to be the middle of the earth. But the exploration of our planet has proved that on the circuit of the globe no less than in infinite space 'the centre is everywhere.'

"Nevertheless if the surface of the globe is studied according to the disposition of the continents, Egypt, the *Misr* of the natives, more than any other region may certainly be considered as occupying the veritable centre... Here cross each other the two great diagonal

lines of the world, that of the overland routes between Asia and Africa, and the ocean highways between Europe and India... The ancient Egyptians were quite justified in giving their country the position of the heart of the terrestrial globe, and one of the etymological renderings of its ancient name of Memphis gives it the sense of 'The Middle of the World'."

But the glory of Egypt was not merely geographical. "The people who dwell on the lower banks of the Nile played a part in history corresponding to the geographical position of the land. Egypt is the first region of which there is any record in the annals of human culture... The inhabitants of Asia Minor and Hellas who were destined, later, to become the teachers of the nations succeeding them, were still cave-men and denizens of the forest, armed only with clubs and sharpened flints, at a time when astronomical observations, arithmetic, geometry, architecture, all the arts and nearly all the industries of the present day," as Reclus has pointed out, "as well as the games which now delight our childhood, or afford relaxation from the serious work of life, were already known to their Egyptian contemporaries. The origin of our sciences, and many moral precepts, still taught by the wisdom of nations, are found recorded in the papyri and on the bas-reliefs of the monuments of upper Egypt, whilst... to Egypt we owe the art of writing, afterwards modified by the Phœnicians, by whom it was communicated to all the peoples of the Mediterranean basin."

It was to no mean or narrow school, then, that the Hebrew stripling came when he found himself a captive on the Nile. And one can guess with what avidity his young and ardent

\* Elisee Reclus; Africa, Vol. I, p. 306 in "The Earth and its Inhabitants."