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**The Mitre.**

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The late Bishop of Durham.

It would be hard to say how much the death of Dr. Westcott means to many in England: he had not the power in presence and in affairs that belongs to Archbishop Temple, he was not the literary and social centre that Bishop Creighton was, but he had been to many of us in earlier days a guide in religious life and thought, he seemed now to work out more clearly than most others what work lay before the Church of today.

It is now more than twenty years since I saw him first, and his very appearance, the keen, wistful face, the slight stooping form were in themselves attractive; we freshmen were eager to see the great scholar of whom we had heard so much, and his presence seemed to suggest what we should find in him and in his teaching. Most striking of all was the look of communion.
with the unseen: as he covered his face and bent his head for the silent prayer that always preceded his lectures, we would all feel that here was one to whom the spiritual was intensely real, to whom the great issues of life were part of an eternal plan woven in the other world. I always thought for myself that the mistiness, the difficulty, which some people found in his writing was made too much of: it is difficult to describe a sunset in the same definite terms that we measure a carpet by: it is easier to grasp the force of 12 feet by 9 (say) than to enter into the glories of a sunset as Ruskin may suppose, would have described them. And yet the sunset is incomparably the more important of the two, and the description of it is both more stimulating and more suggestive for us. Now, the things with which Dr. Westcott chose to deal, the sides of religion that most appealed to him, were those that it is most difficult to put into exact language, and yet those which are the most valuable to grasp. There was something of the mystic in his nature and in his teaching: he did love to dwell on the great verities of faith, and to let love, thought and action radiate out from them, but this merely gave a power to his thoughts and words which they otherwise would not have had. We would feel as we listened to him (we can feel, I think, as we read his books) that here was—not one who spoke vaguely and indeterminately because he did not understand, but—one who knew how much there was which he would never understand, how many sides was the truth he would only present in some few aspects. Most assuredly there was nothing of haziness in his thought, nothing of looseness in his expression. I shall always be thankful that I had a chance of hearing him early in my life, for his mere look as he spoke, the visible stretching forward into the unseen, seemed to suggest the spirit in which his works should be read. And if read, so, I think we shall be led, to see few teachers have entered so fully into the philosophy of religion, or presented doctrine as an organized basis for life.

There was nothing inaccurate or hazy in his methods. In his Monday evening lectures—dealing when I attended them, with the names of the Almighty—every possible Biblical reference was utilized and scrutinized: I remember one friend of mine complaining that merely looking up the references given in an hour’s lecture cost him three or four hours labour, and one lesson we all bore away from every lecture was the need for increasing toil and study: every little scrap of God’s county must be carefully explored and clearly mapped out. Some teachers seem to lose all the power of the spirit in the study of the letter, others are so sure that they possess the spirit that they are careless about the letter, but Dr. Westcott seemed to perfectly combine the two: accuracy in the details, completeness of the whole: power of the general idea, and carefulness in the smallest parts. He knew how essential verbal criticism was, and yet no one ever seemed to rise so far above the mere words, to use them as stepping stones to the truths they symbolized.

Soon after I left Cambridge he was elected a Professional Fellow of my College, and I was told that when news reached him of his station at Kings, he burst into tears. He was devoted to his own magnificent and magnificently large College of Trinity, but King’s Chapel, the grandest of all College Chappels, had always touched him with its unique power: when he heard therefore that now he had a share in its traditions, could join in its worship as one for whom it had been prepared, he was seized with a reverent joy and a gladness of tears. The sermon which he preached soon after his installation on “the symbol of our inheritance” (working on the thought that the buildings of the Middle ages were books) showed how he strove to enter into the spirit of the past, and from what he saw to gather what motives and causes had produced it.

Not long afterwards when once I met him when I was staying with Professor Ryle now Bishop of Exeter, he told me of his youthful studies, and how for some time being without a Greek Dictionary he could only get the meaning of a word by finding another passage in which it occurred. On my suggesting that the training had no doubt given him his great power of almost heaping up references and illustrations for the use of any special word he seemed to put the suggestion by. But Dr. Ryle, who, of course, knew him much better than I did, told me afterwards that this habit of his was one about which his friends rather teased him.

A year or two later, we heard of his consenting, after much urging, to continue his friend Lightfoot’s work at Durham. It always seemed to some of us that the removal of Lightfoot from Cambridge was one of its greatest misfortunes. While Westcott had an intensely spiritual influence upon a few, he was not appreciated by the majority of men, and some of those who attended his lectures (it is only fair to say they were compelled to attend) barely listened to them. With Lightfoot it was different: his sermons—marred as they were in delivery by an ungraceful presence and an unfortunate voice—were models of what sermons should be: as you listened to them the intense earnestness of the preacher which shook his very form, held you in its grasp: his combination of scholarly breadth, of historic picturesqueness, of poetic feeling, made them powerful in delivery and I think classic sermons to read. Certainly Lightfoot appeared to the average undergraduate more than did Westcott, whose pre-eminent and apparent spirituality was perhaps against him with many. At any rate, Lightfoot was a more powerful force in the University than was Westcott: he was doing there a work which no one else could and which no one else took up. It is true he organized the diocese of Durham, and not only organized it but infused a new spirit into it, and also drew to its teeming towns many young Cambridge men to work, but as we remarked, “what an admirable bishop he made,” it was as if we felt it was work for which others were suited as well as he, while no one was so
suited for the work he had to leave. And when death robbed Durham of
of Butler's great successor, Westcott left Cambridge to take up his friend's
work.

His Sermons on the Historic Faith preached at Peterborough Cathed-
ral of which he was then Canon shewed him as studying the faith under a
the new light and with a new purpose in view; under the new light of a
great and unlearned congregation, to be inspired rather than to be taught,
with the new purpose of shewing others what he had already learnt himself,
how the Christian Faith exactly answered to the needs of a human life lived
in the modern world. In "Christus Consummatur"—sermons preached in
the larger Church of Westminster Abbey where he was again and afterwards
Canon—we can see the same thing: the great scholar called upon by the
people before him and calling upon him for guidance, rising to the task. For it
was part of his creed that in our life we must always seek what God meant
us to do and try to realize adequately our responsibilities and opportunities.
We may be quite sure God does prepare us by the successive years of our
lives for the tasks that await us, and Peterborough and Westminster did much
to prepare Dr. Westcott for Durham. But they would not have prepared
had he not set himself to enter with the utmost fitness into these stages of
his life as they came.

And at Durham he had a wonderful work to do. To understand the
richness of modern life, to face its evils and to use its opportunities in the
light of the Incarnation, and by the power of the spirit working in the leav-
ening Church, he had long taught us was both our work and his. At Dur-
ham with its black fields of collieries its problem of Capital and labour
he found new inspirations and new fields of toil. It was there he became
the great leader of the Christian Social Union—with its wish to carry Christian-
ity into every corner of our life, our trade, and our commerce, our shipping
and our dealings of all kinds: it was there he acted as arbitrator in Trade dis-
putes and it was there crowds of workmen received him, not as a Theologian
and a Scholar and a Bishop, but as a brother whose saintliness did not separate
him from them, but rather linked them to heaven in him.

I sometimes think I can never reckon rightly what I owe to his books:
I am sure I shall never forget his face as he preached at the Church Congress
in Birmingham—the town where Lightfoot and Benson and he were school-
fellows together—for the look on his face then, shewed what life with its
memories and possibilities was: I often recall the wistful gaze that seemed
to penetrate into the unseen just because it rightly surveyed the seen: "never be
afraid of criticism" were his parting words to his Scholars at Harrow and no
one ever loved the truth more dearly or looked at life with a clearer gaze.

Many a theologian has grasped his faith as strongly: many a worker

for God has lived his life as fully, but never anyone, I think, has joined the
two so closely in one, has taught us that the Christian theology is after all
only that side of the Christian life, the side which is turned away from us
but is clear to God. And now he has gone where the life and the knowledge
and the faith are blended even more closely than they were below, where the
half revealed secrets of life are clear in the nearer glory of God.

J. P. W.

Letter From Dr. Adams.

PAIGNTON, SEPT. 1901

To the members of the Alumni Association.

My Dear Friends—

The Mitre of July 1901 contains, pp. 243—244, an inter-
testing letter from my old friend and pupil, the Rev. F. G. Vial, Secretary
of the Alumni Society; I thank him for his kind reference to myself and
especially for his reference to my letter, published in the Mitre previously,
in which I advocated the renewal and extension of effort on behalf of the
College by the Alumni, individually and collectively. With the permission
of the Editor I shall return to the subject and I hope that all the Alumni who
see the Mitre will ponder my suggestion and will work for its
or some like scheme with enthusiasm. I also hope that the secretary will
regard this letter as an official communication from me, and that my propos-
al may be regarded as a legacy from me to my many friends, whose loving
sympathy to me in my continued illness and weakness, I so much prize.
I would say to you all, "make your revived society a power in the University;
let each individual feel it is my work." In my own enforced seclusion I
think of you and pray for the Divine blessing on all seminars of sound
learning, and as in private duty bound, I pray especially for the "loyal and
religious foundation of Bishop's College, Lenoxville." I would premise
the hope that honorary graduates are eligible for membership and that life
membership in the Alma Mater Society of 1885—1901 carries with it life
membership in the Alumni Association. I shall therefore assume that I am a
member of the Association; hence I write to you, my brother Alumni, as one
of yourselves. My legacy to you is the attempt to form an Association aux-
iliary to your own, which I propose to call the A. A. A. You are the A. A.
I want you to keep me to form the A. A. A. I want you in a word to devel-
lope yourselves and to develop from two dimensions into three. I hope the development may prove solid and lasting.

ALUMNI AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION

Associates are annual subscribers of one Dollar a year or upwards. Each associate shall become such upon signing a form of this kind: "I hereby pledge myself to give or raise—Dollars a year, payable on the first of January in each year to the Bursar, Lennoxville, adding this to the funds at his disposal. Further, I pledge myself not to withdraw from this subscription without endeavoring to provide a substitute of equal value in subscription: | allotted or | unallotted

(Signed)

These forms should be sent to the Bursar, Lennoxville. The above is liable to amendment in detail. I would hope that each of the Alumni would consider himself a centre for obtaining subscribers to the A. A. A.

OBJECTS

The main object would be to raise an annual fund of about Five Thousand Dollars a year for the Institution in annual subscriptions. I would propose that the $5000 be thus divided into five equal or unequal parts.

A. The Jasper Hume Nicolls Fund: a Pension Fund for Principal of College, or Rector of School, or members of the Staff, as assigned by the Corporation.

B. The Henry Roe Fund: for the School of Teaching in the University, or for Salary of Science Lectures.

C. The Edward Chapman Fund. (Bursar’s Fund)

D. The Armie D. Nicolls Fund. (General)

E. The Reserve Fund: (might be used for Bursaries for Teachers and others who require help, or for English Professor. I would propose that the first thousand Dollars a year be reserved for it at once if possible and that any of the remaining subscriptions for 1901-2 payable Jan. 1, 1902, be given towards the completion of the Hamilton Memorial towards which the graduates have in many cases liberally contributed.

I do not say we can at once obtain this amount ($5000 a year), but I do not think this an extravagant amount to aim at. I am too weak to undertake the work of raising this money, but I would like to leave as a legacy to my friends, the graduates and undergraduates of Bishop’s College, the task of raising this sum, or part of it, so that the College and school shall not suffer too much by the proposed withdrawal of the Government grant of $2250.

The above is the nucleus of the scheme, the “enunciation” of the Proposition. The details of working it out we must leave for this time. The proof is for you to work out. The A. A. A. would like to help the Institution as a whole, but any individual subscriber might allot his or her subscription to College or School.

As an example of the way to subscribe I propose to devote as my own subscription $6. a year interest on share in School association with the proviso “specially allotted.” My proposal may do good and cannot do harm. I am very anxious to have the whole Programme adopted as the ultimate aim of the A. A. A. I am equally anxious to block the way of the Hamilton Memorial. But I would beg my brethren and friends not to be afraid of a large task, and to remember that a large number of small gifts will give a considerable total. I hope every one will feel it a privilege to work for the Association.

Since I wrote before, I note that the graduates do now nominate names for the Council in a certain way, and I voted for four names as requested; but the Alumni can also appoint some member of the corporation, and ask him specially to regard the interests of the Alumni.

Meanwhile let the above be looked on as only a hint. Let others take up the idea, and work it out, or work out something better.

Floret Lennoxville!

(Signed) THOS. ADAMS. (Late Principal)

Boundary Disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY. 1782—83

The history of this boundary and its connections is essentially the history of the beginning of all boundary disputes which have arisen between the mother-country and her revolted Colonies. It begins with the peace negotiations of 1782—1783, resulting in the Treaty of Paris, and this treaty while it brought to a close the eight years war, only for the time being established the boundary between the States and Canada, and brought into being new
complications which have continued ever since, and are still continuing.

It is not necessary to dwell at any length on the events of a war whose history is so familiar to everyone, but some of the leading features must be briefly noted so that it may be seen what the respective positions of the contending parties really were in these disputes for territory, the justice of their claims, and what power each had to enforce its demands against the opposition of the other.

"It is the custom"—Seeley remarks, "to describe the old colonies as sacrificed to the mother-country. We must be careful not to admit that statement without qualification. It is supposed for instance that the revolt of our own American colonies was provoked by the selfish treatment of the mother-country which shackled their trade without rendering them any benefit in return for these restraints. This is far from being true. Between England and the American colonies there was a real interchange of services. England gave defence in return for trade-privileges. In the middle of the century, when the quarrel began it was perhaps rather the colonies than the mother-country that had fallen into arrear. We had been involved in two great wars mainly by our colonies, and the final breach was provoked not so much by the pressure of England upon the colonies as by that of the colonies upon England. If we imposed taxes upon them, it was to meet the debt which we had incurred on their behalf, and we saw with not unnatural bitterness that we had ourselves enabled our colonies to do without us, by destroying for their interest the French power "in North America."

The latter part of the war, it is true enough, spread into a grand naval warfare in which England, stood at bay against almost all the world, but this was also the period of Rodney's victories, and especially of the victory of the 12th of April with its crushing defeat of the French, which convulsed Europe and completely changed the relative positions of the several powers, and preserved Canada to British rule.

By this achievement of Rodney's, the naval power of France was for the time destroyed and if England did not entirely regain her ancient supremacy of the sea, she had advanced far enough in that direction to cause her power to be felt most sensibly by the United States. The combined fleets of France and Spain were overwhelmingly defeated and shattered by Elliott in his defence of Gibraltar and the national spirit was awakened. The feeling of depression disappeared, France and Spain had at least been taught a lesson they were not likely to soon forget and if the prosecution of the war was still unavoidable, the power of endurance which marks the British race reasserted itself in its former strength to meet the trials of the future whatever dangers they might present.

Such in brief was the position of Great Britain. What was the condition of the United States?

We find one answer in a letter sent by them to France to obtain an additional loan, appealing for the money because "the war had become an intolerable burden in America, it was even doubtful if it could be longer carried on." In fact the citizens of the United States had begun to realize that the proceedings of the House of Commons in England gave every assurance that their independence would be recognized. Nothing was to be gained by perseverance in the war, except to the advantage of France and Spain alone, and to their own detriment. It was not for the interest of the United States that France should acquire a preponderating weight in Europe, and that Great Britain should be so depressed as to oppose in vain any attempt of France to dictate her will to the continent.

France might have re-taken Canada, without any help from the United States, for in the state of feeling known to exist with the majority of the French Canadians, a powerful expedition from Europe to Canada could easily have overcome the few Imperial troops, stationed amid a disaffected population. Indeed, Lafayette proposed an expedition, and Washington intervened to prevent it. The United States objected to the possession of Canada by the French because they knew well that the consequence would be the limitation of the boundaries of the United States to the extent of the original thirteen, as defined at their own declaration of independence. The acquisition of independence by the United States was not even an important matter in French consideration, beyond the hope that the loss of the Provinces would prevent England from being any longer a formidable rival. The sole motive of France in helping to create the United States was to obtain revenge for the loss of Canada, "she called a new world into existence, to redress the balance of the old." Spain was just as much against any scheme of self-government on the part of the States, for she, herself, had colonies of her own and dreaded the example which they might some day imitate, and did imitate.

Now, in this condition of affairs, Great Britain had many circumstances, as I have attempted to show, which gave her a firm advantage, and it was only natural to suppose that when the boundary which divided the respective territories came to be determined, she would at least hold her own. That she failed to do this, is the merest commonplace of history. Why she failed, and in what respects she failed, will now be described. At the same time, considering the magnitude of the question, it is obvious, that only a very brief discussion of the facts may be given here.

The ill-success of the British arms in America, the inefficiency of the Generals, and the Ministry, culminated in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which led to the fall of the North ministry, and which was succeeded by the Rockingham administration, with Lord Shelburne as Colonial
and Home Secretary, and Mr. Charles James Fox Foreign Secretary, or Minister of Foreign affairs, and the most prominent man in the new cabinet. The three American commissioners appointed to conduct the peace negotiations with England's representatives were Dr. Franklin, a man utterly void of principal, John Adams, and John Jay, and the boundary were to insist upon, was that of Canada before the passage of the Quebec Bill. Lord Shelburne and Franklin had been good friends before the war, a proof of "Birds of a feather" etc, and he sent a letter to Franklin introducing as a negotiator Mr Richard Oswald, a Scotch merchant of London, who had large estates in the American provinces and the West Indies.

Oswald was received with every mark of kindness by Franklin, who explained however that the negotiations of the United States could only be carried on in connection with those of France, and that nothing could be done until the arrival of the other commissioners. He discussed the situation, however, with Oswald, and soon gauged the character of Shelburne's deputy, who though possibly honest and sincerely anxious to perform his duty, was incapable to the last degree. Franklin expressed the desire of his government for a real reconciliation. Reparation he said, ought to be made, or at least offered to the United States for the damage done to them by the British and their Indian allies, and while affecting extreme moderation, he coolly suggested that Canada and Nova Scotia should be ceded to the United States, and that the unceded land should be sold to indemnify the Americans who had suffered in the war, and the loyalists whose estates had been confiscated.

The audacity of this proposal, while quite in harmony with the character of Franklin, almost takes one's breath away. But what is still worse to record and is scarcely credible at this day, is the fact, that Oswald with an imbecility which is past understanding, actually decided that Franklin was quite right. "Nothing," Oswald said, "could be plainer or more satisfactory," he was quite convinced that not only Nova Scotia and the Loyalists should be given over, but also Canada, Canada which whatever sympathy she had shown for France, had certainly never shown any for Congress. Franklin saw at once what kind of a man he had to deal with, and sent a note to Shelburne asking that Oswald be the only person with whom he should negotiate. Well he might. Great Britain had suffered before in her treaties, through the folly of those whom royal favour, family relations and political influence, had conspired to make her representatives, but they culminated in Mr. Richard Oswald, the most hopelessly inefficient of them all.

Oswald went further than agreeing with Franklin. He told him that peace was absolutely necessary to Great Britain, that she had been too elated over Rodney's victory, and was really in a desperate situation, and he added that the people of England looked upon Franklin as the means of extraction from ruin. With such an ambassador as this, it is not strange that the opposite commissioners obtained nearly all they desired. They had started with the conviction that the whole of North America ought properly to belong to them and were determined to retain as much as possible.

During this preliminary conversation between Oswald and Franklin, the latter referred occasionally to a paper he held in his hand, and when Oswald asked to be allowed to look at it, and then to carry it to Shelburne,—what was exactly what Franklin wished,—he consented with feigned reluctance, stipulating that it should be shown to Shelburne only. He pretended that it had been drawn up merely for his own private reference, but from the exact manner in which it was written, there can be no doubt of its being intended as a formal claim. The following is substantially the note, with Shelburne's answers to its demands:

"The private paper desires Canada for three reasons. 1st. By way of reparation. Answer.—No reparation can be heard of. 2nd. To prevent future wars. Answer.—It is hoped that some more unfriendly method will be found. 3rd. Loyalists,—as a fund for indemnification to them. Answer.—No independence to be acknowledged without their being taken care of."
the matter entirely in the hands of Thomas Grenville whom he had appoint
ed to conduct the negotiations with De Vergennes, (the French minister) at
Paris, and in this, Rockingham, Richmond and Cavendish agreed with him.

TO BE CONTINUED

Gymnasiolatry.

This rather formidable looking word has been coined by the writer to
express what he believes to be an ever increasing menace to the permanent
welfare of the College Student, and a dangerous hindrance to the work of
a University and the intellectual progress of a nation. The word represen
ts the attitude of mind of numerous professors and students as well as of
the public at large in respect to a certain subject, the subject of Athletics.
It is sort of a modern secular heresy attendant upon the materialism of the
times in which we live. It is a destroyer of our true sense of proportion and
therefore is the cause of distorted views of the realities of life. What is this
dangerous worship which is referred to in the word “gymnasiolatry”? It is
the widespread worship of the University Athlete.

There can be no doubt, if we take a reasonable view of things that
the immense stress laid upon Athletics, in a vast number of Universities is
extremely harmful to the intellectual advancement of large numbers of
students. Nor is this statement made from any desire to abolish truly manly
exercises, which further the truest interests of the Student. But we wish
to emphasize this fact, that in the University of to-day the Athlete is idoliz
ed over much, that the importance attached to Athletics is completely out
of proportion and this being the case the student entering such a place of
learning, obtains feeble ideas of what lies before him, has his eyes dimmed so
that he cannot see things in their true perspective, frames poor ideals for his
aspirations, and adopts a fruitless and disappointing policy. He finds him-
self too often in a circle where the idol and ideal is not the victor in spacious
fields of learning, not the patient student of the laboratory, nor the man of
greatest culture and intellectual talent, but probably the most muscular or
most skilful player on the foot-ball gridiron. He notices whose name is
mentioned with a proud boast by all, from Professor to freshman. He
knows who is indulged and flattered and praised, at whose feet the idle crowd
frenzied with delight do homage. His ambition knows no bounds. He
longs to hold such a throne at his feet, to make all the intellectual giants

bow down at his shrine, to become the central point of the public gaze. And
he sets his goal guided by such emotions. The poor bewildered student forgets the real reason why he has come inside the walls of a university.
Or if he ever remembers it, his conscientious scruples are soon gone
when he is once more encouraged and charmed to sleep by the blandish-
ments of all around him. He, poor wretch, sacrifices everything until he
reaches the goal he has in view. And then comes the rude awakening as
he stands on the summit of his glory. Years have made him wiser and he
sees where he branched off from the main path. He finds he has been all
along living in a fools paradise, that he has been looking at sport through a
magnifying glass, and at study, if at all, through the wrong end of a tele-
scope. It is then borne in upon his mind with indisputable conviction that
athletic exercise was never meant to be an end in itself but merely the pre-
paration and tending of the soil in which the seeds of learning might be
sown and obtain a deep and vigorous growth. “Mens sana in corpore sane”.
But how is this old proverb misused, yet grievously insulted, now adays! It
is asked to support a thousandfold more than it really can or ever was meant
to. If a student is negligent about his studies, on account of his devotion to
athletics he receives the soothing encouragement “Mens sana in corpore sane”. If he persuades others to neglect their intellectual pursuits to join
him in the roll of athletes he is regarded as great a philanthropist as the
founder of the Children's Fresh Air Fund; for “Mens sana in corpore sano”.
This old hackneyed expression has been thought out and paraphrased by vast
numbers in this way,—only take care of the training of the body and the
education of the mind will take care of itself. It seems to be thought in
many quarters that just in proportion as a student devotes his time to ath-
letics, he will become a deeper thinker a wiser philosopher, more fitted for life.
This is most vicious reasoning. Experience will decide. It is a sufficient
refutation of such an argument.

The only justification for the existence of athletics at a university is
that they create an esprit de corps among the students and by these healthy
exercises prepare and continually repair them for the real work of the Uni-
versity. And this is too often forgotten. Universities exist for ends which
come into conflict. The essential oneness of their end cannot be too faith-
fully proclaimed. Any such idea as that intellectual and athletic pursuits
may be divorced so that a student may give himself merely to athletic cul-
ture must be promptly corrected.

Universities must discourage all undue devotion to athletics among
the students. Of course, at present this is hard for any College to do singly.
When Inter-collegiate Athletic leagues are so prevalent as they are nowa-
days, a College is, by an erroneous public opinion, stigmatized if it has not
a conquering team in such an association. The great question is whether the existence of such leagues does not in a greater or less degree impair or frustrate the usefulness of a University. When we recollect how during a football season, for a large body of students the College becomes a veritable drill camp to prepare for a succession of battles, the seriousness of the matter is appreciated. Their hearts and their minds are absorbed in training themselves, in guarding each other, in planning for contests. For victory will bless them with the cheers of the crowd, with the caresses of their Alma Mater and the consummation of their highest hopes and aspirations. Can you expect a man to do his duty at a University when such are his thoughts and dreams and actions. As well expect all the officers in the British army in South Africa to attend daily lectures and pass examinations. Yes, it would seem that the Inter-collegiate Athletic league is really an evil, although, as I have said before on account of current public opinion, a necessary evil. But let Universities determine in concert that they shall no longer foster such an excessive athletic spirit, and they will confer an inestimable favor upon a large body of deluded students. They will be true to themselves, they will not sacrifice the great end for which they exist by allowing something else of minor value to be magnified into the importance of a great and isolated end. The University stands for the training of men in the minor branches of science and literature; it must encourage athletics only in so far as they are subservient to this great end. The would-be Athlete must always remember that the University is a great training table where he has to prepare for the great game of life, that game in which the man of intellectual ability, of education and culture has to play a heavy part. As the Athlete renounces his pipe or accustomed beverages, so the Student in the University, the great preparation house must deny himself hours of ease and leisure, the absorbing pastime and the transient homage of the crowd. He must settle down to real hard drill or he will be worsted later on.

But the true University does not take only such a Utilitarian view of her Mission. The University is the home of learning. Her members should be philosophers—lovers of wisdom. But today too many students are afflicted with philogymnasia, love of sport to the great detriment of philosophia. This is what we have to lament: this negative side of Athletics. *Abitus non tollit usum.* But abuses call for a reformation. The "Gymnasiolatry" of the present day will be abandoned or immensely modified. Athletics will take their proper place. Public opinion will be corrected. And all this will be brought about by the Universities proclaiming more and more the importance, the seriousness, the gravity and the oneness of their Missions.

(Discussion on the above subject is invited.)
amidst all the vicissitudes of life, and in spite of its antagonism to dogmatic dissertation, it has retained both an affection for juvenile innocence and a desire to warn the unsophisticated of the pitfalls that lie in their path. Moved by such benevolent feelings, each year the Mitre has devoted much of its vacant space in speaking to the freshmen. Years of separation from earlier spheres of life have put us out of touch with the nursery and its etiquette—if it has any; but memory however uncertain the picture it may draw still presents to our mind's eye the process of evolving from the puferite period to that of adolescence and then of maturer seniority. The burden of seniority, with its appalling responsibility, has not yet been laid upon the shoulders of these verdant newcomers; yet as they must in the natural course of evolution adapt themselves to an environment that necessitates the assumption of such a burden, we therefore, at the cost of infinite labour to ourselves, forthwith proceed to explain to them the rights and obligations of freshmanhood. In so doing we shall not in any way seek to interfere with the natural laws that govern the growth above alluded to; for we well know it is impossible for such laws to be broken—at the most they can but be modified or superseded by the operation of higher laws. That is to say, we cannot nor do we desire, to hinder any natural process that may be taking place in the undeveloped minds of our younger brethren; but rather we shall rely upon other means, such as suggestion and association, to aid the process and to keep the subject free from hindrances.

After the above prolegomena we shall draw up a table of questions which may be considered as representing analogies to possible conditions of college life. It is not our purpose to translate these questions into academic phraseology,—we leave that to the intelligence which which we hope is possessed by the grass-tinged throng:

1 What should be done to a child that is disrespectful to a parent, an elder or a pastor?

2 Do not lambs have to yield their places at a watering trough to cows? And do not other animals give place to superior animals in the act of feeding.

3 When a benevolent person pets a lonely dog does he like to have his hand licked, or does he prefer that the creature be more discreet in the use of his tongue?

4 What other application than to the act of attending banquets can you make of the words: Do not take the chief places at feasts?

5 Balloons are full of gas. Do you know any thing or anyone that is in the same condition?

6 Rabbits have long ears. Can a person so act as to resemble any other animal that may be described? If so, how so?

7 How do you think a swelled head should be reduced? Or is it better to avoid having one?

8 Is it wiser to run your head against a stone wall, or to join heartily in the Universal song?

N. B.—Any six out of the first half dozen questions may be attempted, but only 7 and 8 will count.

Please don't fold your papers, so they may not get confused.

The new arrangement of courses has not been sufficiently tried as yet to prove its merits; yet there can be no question of its superiority over the old order. The work seems to be tangible and satisfactory,—every man knows what he is about, and consequently he plods along more willingly and more persistently than heretofore. Lectures and studies are not so crowded, and as a result the air seems clearer, and the student feels freer, and work will advance with proportionate increase of thoroughness and rapidity. The success of the new arrangement is undoubted.

The assassination of President McKinley, so sudden, so unexpected and so cowardly, has filled the hearts of the citizens of the United States with grief, and has called forth the sympathies of the civilized world. Even regarding the event from the anarchist standpoint, it seems at least incongruous McKinley stood at the head of free people, to whose shores have been welcomed all those who sought an asylum in which to cherish in their own way their own political or religious ideas; McKinley represented a policy that in war served to rescue oppressed persons from the most corrupt of tyrannies, and in peace served to fill the pockets of farmer, labourer, and merchant and yet in spite of these and many other worthy achievements, the assassin's revoler sent its deadly charge through an innocent breast. Not only was McKinley praiseworthy in public life, but in his home relations even the fierce light of publicity failed to reveal a blemish. Colorado's victim was without doubt a great man,—great in his simplicity, his love for home, his fear of God, and as an American statesman, the greatest since Lincoln.

The Royal visitors are now well on their Westward journey. What their impressions of Canada are, we shall doubtless never really know; but we can venture to make a guess at their opinion of touring the Colonies. The mere idea of having life laid out, even for a short time, like a printed programme is enough to send cold shivers down the back of the hot-blooded man in Christendom; and probably the Duke and Duchess of York are sufficiently human to succumb to an acute attack of ennui. However, Canada is proud to welcome her future King and Queen, and she only hopes that there may be sufficient novelty within her broad boundaries to dispel the attack of Royal blues produced by official ceremonies and heartrending parades.
The College.

Divinity Notes.

As we make our bow in this first number of the "Mitre" for the coming season, let us assure the Principal that we are heartily glad to welcome him back after the vacation, and his trip, and to see that he is looking so well. And, if we may presume to do so, we should like to wish him as great success in the coming session as he had in the one now past. We could hardly say more than this.

Most sincerely we feel and regret the loss of Professor Wilkinson. He will be greatly missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him, especially by the members of the Divinity-House who were so closely associated with him, and in whom he always took so kind an interest.

One of Professor Wilkinson's last acts before leaving for England was to present to the Divinity-House a framed portrait of himself which now hangs in our Common-room.

Let us hope that though he has gone from us, we shall hear from time to time of his welfare, for which he carries with him the best wishes of us all.

At the same time, we extend a cordial welcome to his successor, Professor Dunn. We trust that our relations with him will always prove as friendly as they have hitherto been, and we feel sure that he will continue to merit the respect and esteem he has already acquired.

The Vice-principal has been suffering from a severe cold, but we are glad to note he is recovering from it.

There is a possibility that our absent member Mr. F. W. Carroll B. A. may not be able to join us this term. While this is a disappointment and cause of regret to us all, we venture to say that he is acting wisely in waiting till his health is completely restored, before resuming his studies. We yearn for thee O Marcus, and if the fates do not sooner permit it, may it be ours to greet the "High Church Party" at the beginning of next term, and may he be, "like a giant refreshed with wine."

The initial Wednesday evening address, was given by the Principal in the Chapel of the Divinity House September 25th. He chose as his subject "The Devotional use of the Prayer-book" and a very interesting and instructive subject it proved to be.

In answer to the correspondent, who sends us a poem, asking if we can tell him the name of the author, we must say that lack of space prevents us giving the name in this issue.

In 1 Kings, 18, 12 and 14, Obadiah is made to use the verb "shall" four times in about as fierce and reckless a manner as Saul used his javelin.

Mr. E. A. Roy, B. A., last year's "senior man," who took his L. S. T. in June, is greatly missed. Every student in the College knew that he had a good friend in the "second year man," strong and weak, senior and freshman, all respected and trusted him. So strong was this feeling of trust with which Mr. Roy inspired even new acquaintances, that once, during his Arts course, a freshman, terrified by a midnight earthquake or similar upheaval, fled to his room, and asked in trembling accents if he might remain there for the rest of the night. Oh that the fugitives of Pompeii could have found as sure a refuge! Mr. Roy has our best wishes as regards his future welfare, and our prayers that he may succeed in his profession, "the best work in the world."

A remarkable glove-contest was perpetrated on the top flat the other evening. The defendant was our friend Artemus, who,—as the training table had started that morning—was in excellent form, and the plaintiff was the gentleman from the West. During the first round, the plaintiff with great skill warded off the blows of his opponent with his face. He seemed however to find this monotonous after a while, and to become possessed by the idea that there was another opponent behind him. He therefore turned his back on the defendant and fought savagely with the imaginary foe "as one that beateth the air" being stimulated by an occasional whack from behind. The contest was awarded. The defendant inflicted a few jokes on the spectators, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Geo. E. Weagant, B. A., was in Johnville part of the summer, taking duty for the Rev. J. W. Wayman. For the rest of the vacation Mr. Weagant was in Stanstead, in charge of the Rev. H. A. Brooke's parish.

Mr. J. G. Ward, B.A., spent part of his vacation in Coaticook, acting as lay reader for the Rev. Cano Foster, D. C. L.

Mr. W. F. Wheeler, B. A., was situated first at Dixville, and afterwards at Richmond, taking duty for the Rev. G. H. Murray M. A., and Rural Dean Hepburn respectively.

Mr. A. H. Baker, B. A., took occasional Sunday duty in Ontario during his vacation.

Mr. R. A. Cowling, B. A., reports spending a very happy month at Marleton during the absence of the Rev. E. B. Husband at the Isle of Orleans. The latter part of his vacation, Mr. Cowling took Sunday
duty at Cookshire and Eaton Corner for Rural Dean Roberton.

Mr. G. W. Findlay took the services at Nicolet several Sundays during the summer, and also assisted in Quebec City. In order to take the services at East Angus and Ascot Corner on Sept. 15th, Mr. Findlay was obliged to miss the visit of the Duke and Duchess to Quebec.

Mr. M. C. M. Shewen spent the summer in Fort Fairfield, Me., and vicinity, assisting the Rev. H. S. Harte.

Mr. T. Iveson was at Landsdowne Front, Ont., during his vacation, acting as lay reader.

Mr. J. J. Seaman spent the holidays in Dennistown, among the hospitable inhabitants of Northern Maine.

Mr. A. J. Vibert, who is beginning his Divinity Course this year, was travelling in the interests of the Montreal Herald during the summer.

Mr. P. I. G. Rollit, took Sunday duty at Como, Que., and also at Ahuntsic, Que.

Please turn out the light! These words, printed on cards of various hues, it is true, but always in the same heavy type, meet the eye at every turn. One visits the “upper ten,” and sees them early, often and in fact all the time. Neither upstairs, nor downstairs, nor on the stairs is it possible to escape seeing them. Even in the oratory the eyes receive no rest in this respect.

The legend reminds us of our childhood, when we were so often bidden to do the same thing, or something similar (such as “Turn out the dog,” and “Put the cat out!”) before we retired to rest. In order to keep the poor student from straining his eyes by trying to read in the darkness, this clause is added as an afterthought:—“when not in use.” The question is, who can procure the prettiest screen or curtain to cover up the offending notice?

Arts Notes.

After the Summer vacation it is always a pleasure to return to College forgetting for the moment, Summer work. This is an exceptional year as many return to work under much more favourable auspices. The new course which brings the College forward a good half century; the abolishing of Easter Examinations; Convocation day coming before the hottest season of the year, the last of June, these and many other minor changes must make not only we, the undergraduates, but also the Alumni, take a much keener interest in the welfare of our University. Let us hope for a change in the summer work.

We heartily welcome the new men now entering upon their University life, but to welcome them only, would be neglecting our duty. Words of warning and counsel must also be given. Therefore we undertake the first opportunity of instructing our friends, the Freshmen, in College etiquette.

There are two kinds of University law, the lex scripta and the lex non scripta. The lex scripta can be obtained from the Principal. But here we must impart, as fully as limited space permits, a knowledge of the second division, or the lex non scripta.

The lex non scripta is a huge collection of traditions, immemorial images handed down from generation to generation of students. Such antiquated rules, although not written have binding force on each new comer, as absolute as if written by the hand of man. The majority of these laws can only be learned by living in College and breathing collegiate atmosphere. Yet a few may be recorded for the help of our freshmen.

1 Freshmen must give preference to old men in all things.

2 No Freshmen are allowed to use cigarettes or tobacco without permission of the Faculty or a written permit from his parents.

3 No Freshman shall enter a lecture room more than twenty minutes before the hour of lecture, nor shall he occupy the seat of honour at the head of the table.

4 Freshmen must address their seniors as “mister” or “sir.”

5 No Freshman shall make a vain display of knowledge, no, not even in Latin songs.

6 No matter from what banks a new man may hail, he must never say “I can’t,” but try and try again.

7 No Freshman is permitted to carry a walking-cane.

We are exceedingly sorry to say that Mr. E. S. Krans, while in Montreal at the time of the Duke of Cornwall’s visit, was taken very ill and had to return to College before he could see their Royal Highnesses. Mr. Krans under the skilful treatment of Doctor Thomas after a week’s illness is now able to be around again.

“Wally” and “Vinny” are very much missed this year. Something about the place constantly reminds us that they are gone, and look how we will, their pleasant faces are nowhere to be found.

We nevertheless wish them success in their new departments of study.

Wise people always tell us that quality and not quantity is a thing most desirable, such is the case with the Third and Second years. The
latter are always reminding us of their majority, but perhaps it is a case of have to be reminded or else the Third year may altogether forget the Second. If there is a light it shines. There is no necessity of people being constantly reminded. But we are at a loss to find the light even though we are reminded.

The two good old familiar songs "Ninety Nine Bottles" and "There's a Hole" have been placed on the mantle piece. The reason given is the introduction by the author of the latest song entitled "One Banks Two Banks Three Banks etc." This new song is very taking and we hope that we shall see it (the author) again on the "table."

We are glad to hear that Forrest Mitchell who left us last year, has undergone a successful operation for appendicitis. Forrest is now mining in Nova Scotia and judging from a letter received by Mrs. Appendix, he has not forgotten the old place.

We are sorry to part company with Messrs. Vibert and Rollitt, but we feel sure that they are safe and a sweet influence of the gentle divinity students. On the other hand, Messrs. Vibert and Rollitt seem to rejoice, as they can now assume seniority a bane ful thing to so many.

Some nights ago, a few students coming in without caps or gowns tried to escape the notice of "authority" by dodging round the corners of the corridors into rooms. In the meantime a Professor coming behind and seeing them said "I did not come here to catch anybody." Needless to say, these students felt that they had got what is called a "rubber."

We have just mentioned above the fact that Johnson the janitor is leaving us on account of some trouble with his heart, but we are thankful to say our inquisitive minds are satisfied as to what the real cause is.

A second year man of Bishop's Meds., kindly informed us, after placing his hand over the particular portion of Johnson's anatomy, that he was suffering from "Regurgitation of the Mitral Valve." We are now curious to know what that means, such big words from a second year man.

We are pleased to see a good representative number of Freshmen. As usual they exhibit their insatiable thirst for the speedy acquisition of knowledge, by crowding around the Professors' doors in their hot haste to see who can get in first. From the standpoint of the Professors this is most commendable, and no doubt intensely gratifying; but to the Freshmen themselves, dangerous.

As usual, the students, almost of whom were present for opening lectures, have returned with renewed zeal and vigour, and like Samson, with shorter hair and less muscle, supplemented by an increased desire for study and "grub investigation," which make up the partial where withal of a successful year.

We are sorry to learn that our janitor will have to leave us for a rest of three weeks on account of heart trouble. We shall certainly miss "the straw capped man," roaming around the halls, chatting and arguing, even although he will be away for so short a time. We hope nothing will prevent his return to us, as without him after a service of twenty-eight years, the college would seem quite unnatural.

Mr. A. H. Baker, B. A., has this year entered on a new course of life in the Divinity Shed. We wish all success and hope that he will find the company of the gentle Divinity students both congenial and elevating.

Some afternoons ago four of our number, while loitering and waiting in the tonsorial artist's shop for a student who was having his chin scraped, took it into their heads that the artist ought to be "bounced" so out into the road he was taken and tossed high in the air.

A SHORT HISTORY OF EXAMS

Great Swat: Must care, Books Lot. Rip! Swear!

Eyes Red, Chapel bells, Sore head, Work tells.

Must read, Brains muddled, Can't feed. Notes smuggled (?)

Short smokes, All ended, No jokes. Woes ended.

No walks, Marks out, Time talks. Settles doubt.

Must plug, Men glad, Awful tug. Some sad.

Worry kills, Good byes, Doc's bills. Few sighs.

"Herb" Haws Needed pause.

Time—7 o'clock.
B—e: (ready to run) rushes into room.
"M—y, get up and catch your wind!"
M—y: "There is no wind out this morning."

S—n: (standing over Bursar's dog.)
"Why do I resemble a West Indian?"
K—s: "Search me"
S—n: "Because I am over-Sea."

Four at game of cards.
R—d: (meaning the score.) "Five to eight, isn't it?"
T—y: (pulling out his watch) "No five to ten"
MEDICAL NOTES.

As our Medical Session does not open in September, the Medical Scribe must confine himself to the last few months of the past college year.

First, we would remind the students of the medical faculty, especially the Freshmen, that the Mitre is a University paper, published by the students of Bishop’s University, and it is the duty of each and every Medico’ to take the Mitre.

The students of Bishop’s enjoyed the visit which the McGill “Meds” paid the college very much. We all gathered in the halls and the dissecting room where an impromptu programme of speeches was indulged in, also refreshments “à la Wray.” After inviting us to return the visit, the McGill boys departed voting Bishop’s “all right.”

On the dreaded morning of the Anatomy exam, several gentlemen, who were conspicuous by their absence from the dissecting room, during the past session, were heard chanting the Dead March, which was very appropriate to say the least. There is an old saying which this pathetic incident reminded us of— “Swans sing before they die.”

“Sambo” has been paying great attention to the study of anesthetics. Perhaps he is about to indulge in a hair cut. If so, we offer him our hearty thanks and congratulations.

There is a member of class ’04 who is wandering from the paths of righteousness. The other day he was seen indulging in a cigarette, and we have heard that he was tossing copper with “Hutch.” We all hope that this unfortunate gentleman will see the error of his ways before the next “Freshmen’s Night.”

Bishop’s had the pleasure of welcoming one of the students back from the South African war, in the person of Mr Hyman Lightstone. Mr Lightstone, who was a member of class ’00, has also seen service with the American army in Cuba.

Another representative of the medical faculty in South Africa, is Dr. J. Alton Harris, who left Canada with the intention of taking a position on the hospital ship “Maine,” but was appointed to the Royal Army Medical Staff, 7th division, 19th Field Hospital. Dr. Harris has the reputation of being second to Sandow in muscular development.

The class in Physiology wish to tender their hearty thanks to Professor Bruere and Dr. Hall for the trouble and time they took in grading the week before the exams.

Our thanks are also due to Dr. Hebbert for extra lectures in Anatomy. Dr. Hebbert has spent a great deal of time in the dissecting room this year, and as demonstrators in Anatomy are generally conspicuous by their absence. Dr. Hebbert was very much in demand and he was always “on deck.”

At the final lecture in Physiology, Professor Bruere, in a happy little speech, presented his special prizes to Mr. James Franckum of the Sophomore and Mr. C. F. Brown of the freshmen years respectively. Both gentlemen received the hearty congratulations of the class and were compelled to make a speech.

Dr. E. A. Tompkins ’01, our President last session, is practising his profession in Richmond, Que. We wish him every success.

Freshmen are now required to answer the following questions after one week’s study.

1 (a) What do you know of the “Crab”? (b) What adjectives are used to denote this particular shell fish? (c) Give a short but clear account of the “Crab’s” adventures? 11 What gentleman is especially identified with the “Crab”? State what you know of him? 111 (a) Who is the author of “Jock McLean”? (b) State what you know of Jock’s personal appearance? 1v What gentleman insisted on having a theatre night?

Georgie has left us. We miss you Georgie, especially your sweet voice, which used to bring tears to our eyes on Freshmen’s nights when you wailed such sweet ditties as Liza.

We take pleasure in welcoming our new senior demonstrator Dr. Reilley, who comes to us from McGill.

CONVOCATION

The annual Convocation of the Medical faculty of Bishop’s College was held Tuesday, April 16th, in Synod Hall, which was decorated with the University colors and the College banners. Dr. Hamilton, Chancellor of the College, presided. Among those with him on the platform were his Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, the Rev. Principal Whitney, the Rev. Dr. Ker, Rev. G. Abbott Smith, Mr. F. W. Frith and the Dean of the faculty F. W. Campbell M. A. M. D., L. R. C. P., also Drs. Giles, Fiske, Anglin, Reddy, McConnell, Ross, Burwick, Henry, Mansett and others. The Bishop of Quebec opened with prayer, after which the Chancellor reviewed the events of the past year, alluding to the death of Queen Victoria who had given the University its Royal Charter. The Dean, Dr. F. W. Campbell, also spoke of the needs of a larger endowment, especially of the Primary Chairs, which could not be filled by physicians in practice.
After the customary oaths had been administered the Dean presented the following gentlemen for the degree of M. D., C. M.

J. A. Gillespie, Montreal; E. A. Tomkins, Coaticook; H. B. Henriques, Jamaica; G. A. Tuthill, Montreal; D. J. Phillips, Philadelphia; Arnold Clarke, Jamaica; Hyman Lighthouse, Montreal, D. L. Murray, Gould Que; Sydney G. Brown, Montreal.

The prizes were awarded as follows. Wood Gold Medal to James A. Gillespie; Nelson Gold Medal, to James A. Gillespie; Chancellor's prize to E. A. Tomkins; David Silver Medal to James Franckum, and Practical Anatomy prize (first year) to U. F. Brown. The Bishop of Quebec pronounced the benediction and the Chancellor declared the Convocation closed.

ATHLETICS.

The football season of 1901 has opened with a fairly good number of men turning out to practice. Taking into consideration the number of men from last year's team who are again going to chase the pigskin, plus the ardour and enthusiasm put into this glorious game by some of the new ones, the prospects for the season are bright. We can congratulate ourselves on having so energetic a captain,—perhaps the only trouble is that he is over-enthusiastic, and in the heat of the game thinks more of the ball than of his team. Nevertheless he deserves great credit for the efficient way in which he has got his men out to practice, and it is to be hoped that all will do their best for him, and if possible endeavour to place a season on record which will rival any that have gone before.

Bonelli and Wurtele are sorely missed, and it will be hard to develop men to fill their places. Kennedy at full back, tackles fairly well, and when he does kick, he kicks well, but he ought to do so more frequently and not wait till it is too late. The half back line is doubtful as yet, but Shewen and Abbott are showing up very well, the former especially in running and the latter in fine tackling and kicking. Read is the same reliable at quarter, and Findlay and Bonsfield are again looking after the scrimmage, with Bourne and Seaman trying hard for a place. The wings will be stronger than last year, and we are delighted to have Mr. Mitchell with us again, as he will prove a valuable addition as inside wing. Captain Ward as the other inside wing, is not an easy man to handle, and they two, ought to greatly help the line. Cowling is playing a fast game at outside wing, and the other wings would do well to take example from him. Rollitt plays a hard game, but does not use his head enough. The other wings will be chosen from Weaseant, Plaskett, Sykes, Fletcher.

The first league match is with the Quebec Football Club, on the College campus, on Saturday Oct. 12. On October 25th, the team will journey to the Ancient Capital to play the return match. These two matches are the only ones in the Eastern division of the league, and the winning team has to meet the winners of the Western division in home and home matches. It is rumoured that Quebec has an eye on the championship, but our men are practicing hard and intend to make them hustle, so good matches may be looked for.

We are looking forward to a game of Rugby with our old fellow students many of whom are now studying in Montreal. It would be a great pleasure for us, indeed, if they would make up their minds to visit us, and there could be no better way of coming together and passing an enjoyable time, for so we would endeavour to make it. There is no doubt but what they would be able to bring out a very formidable aggregation, which would make us look to our laurels, and we might consider it an honour to be able to defeat them.

A very interesting tennis tournament was held last year on the College courts, which finally resulted in a well-earned victory for Mr. Shewen. Throughout the contest he played beautifully, and the finals between Ward and him brought out some brilliant play from both contestants, Shewen winning with a score of 8-6, 6-5.

Many thanks are due to Mr. Mitchell who very kindly contributed half the expenses of the prizes. It is to be hoped that this tournament will be held annually, as besides being a very pleasant event, it is also a very beneficial one.

Our Athletic Association is now in a very good financial condition, thanks, no doubt, to the efforts of the officers during the past year. Through, Athletics to a certain extent, is a University known, and although we are small in number, yet we are capable of doing a great deal if we only make up our minds to it. Let us now join in making this one of the most, if not the most successful year of our Athletic Association. Let us not only help by joining the Association and paying our fees but also enter into the spirit of the Athletics, and by each one trying to gain a place on any team, arouse an earnest competition, which is the only way to achieve success. Also let those who are not able to join in the games, at least give us their moral support, and by attending games and practices, let them encourage to greater efforts those who are fighting their battles, and endeavouring to gain honour for them and for our University.
SCHOOL NOTES.

The School opened on September 10th, and although we suffered from having lost so many of last years senior boys, still the School promises to more than fulfill expectations. We are very glad to see so many new boys especially brothers of old boys, for this shows that the School has not gone down in the estimation of those who were here in years gone by.

The School staff is the same with two exceptions, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hibbard have left us, Mr. Hibbard having gone to Trinity College School, Port Hope, while Mr. Smith, is in England, Mr. Pumrett, from Berthier, is filling Mr. Hibbard's place and we wish him every success.

We are very glad to see that Sergeant Harney is still with us and we hope to turn out as good a cadet corps as last year, under his instruction.

The choir, this year is much improved under Mr. Hudspeth's management. We, who are down at the other end of the chapel, enjoy the change very much for we now hear some singing where before there was almost breathless silence, broken perhaps by a feeble whisper.

THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

The following are attending lectures at McGill. Howard Pillow, our last year's head-prefect, Henry Pope, H. C. Stevenson, H. W. Molson, W. W. Robinson, F. G. Robinson and C. G. Greenshields. We wish them all every success while at McGill and also in after life.

Rex Meredith is now attending lectures at Laval University. We wish him every success and also congratulate him on passing first in his notary exams last July.

We wish to congratulate E. F. Dawson on passing his exams into the Royal Military College.

W. Hepburn is attending Bishop's College.

F. Ball is at present working in a broker's office in Boston. We wish him every success. Harry Ashmore is also in a broker's office in New York. We wish him every success.

Cadet Corps.

Capt. Wilkinson 1st. Lieut. Fraser-Campbell 1st. Corporal Bonelli
2nd. Lieut. Brown Telfer Adams
2nd. Corporal Irwin

The Officers of the Football Club are:
Telfer (Capt.) Mr. Crowdy (Sec.)
Comm. Adams, Fraser-Campbell, Brown

OLD BOYS AND THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

J. Shearer and J. Johnston are at present working in Montreal, the former is in the lumber business and the latter with W. R. Brock & Co.

C. H. Carter, P. N. Anderson and R. Reynolds, three old B. C. S. boys, are at present working in the same branch of the Bank of Montreal at Cornwall.

J. C. E. Porteous and Geo. Sparrow are still attending the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Cliff. Fellows is working in the Quebec Bank at Ottawa.

Percy Dean is out in South Africa at present.

W. S. LaFrenaye is still working in the Bank of Montreal at Chicago, U. S. A.

H. Cummins is going to return to S. Africa shortly, we wish him every success.

B. Simpson is working in the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal.

E. McArthur is at Queens College, taking a course in mining.

C. Tessier is working in St. John, Newfoundland.

The results of the McGill exams last year were on the whole extremely satisfactory, Greenshields and Robinson 2. passed in everything, and the other candidates in everything except Higher Algebra; and we cannot help feeling that this was owing to the fact that the paper in question was set at the end of a long and hot day, after two other mathematical papers.
We hope to see Tessier and Davison in our midst before long, perhaps as prefects.

We hope Dr. Petry and Mr. Hudspeth will succeed in their effort to form a Glee Club.

With the departure of Mr. Hibbard, whose absence we cannot explore too much for our own sakes, another familiar figure has left us. Grumps no longer wanders in his old sweet way over the premises, passing the time of day to various acquaintances, or marching with ears cocked and tail erect before the cadet corps at their weekly drill.

**JNO. O. DUNCAN.**

SHERBROOKE.

Eastern Townships Agent for the Hawes $300 Hat

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