Boundary Disputes Between Great Britain and the United States.

1. Maine Boundary 1782-83

Fox had been kept in ignorance of the fact, that Oswald had been intrusted by Shelburne with full power, and Grenville was the first to enlighten Fox about the private paper before mentioned. Furious at the intelligence, and the incompetence of Oswald, Fox moved that he should be recalled, but the motion, unfortunately, was lost. He then determined to make a last effort to assert his position, and moved that the independence of the United States be unconditionally acknowledged, which would have placed the matter in his own hands. Shelburne of course opposed this and the cabinet was equally divided, but for some reason, General Conway, a veteran
statesman and one of the first to denounce the Stamp Act, voted with Shelburne, and Fox was again defeated. Only the extreme illness of Rockingham (who died the following day) kept Fox from resigning, and ultimately he did resign when the king appointed Shelburne first lord of the treasury. Shelburne was now able to manage things at his own sweet will, and this brings us to our boundary as first established in the Treaty of 1783.

Southier's map, which had been published in 1779 did much to simplify the question of boundaries between Canada and New York. This map had been prepared by the order of Tyron the governor and fixed the 49th parallel as the northern boundary extending from St. Regis on the St. Lawrence to the sources of the Connecticut. The determination of the 49th parallel as the boundary to the St. Lawrence, the division line afterwards to follow the river and lakes, abandoned to the United States, the whole territory of the Ohio to the south of Lake Erie, and the peninsula of Michigan. The first boundary accepted by Oswald was quite consistent with the imbecility of his character.

To the east, he consented that the river St. John should be the boundary. At that time, the lake, now called Temisconata, was called Madawaska from the name of the river into which it discharged, and it was wrongly claimed that the so-called Lake Madawaska with its namesake the river, formed the main branch of the St. John. The sources of the Temisconata are in the height of land, whence the waters likewise descend northerly into the St. Lawrence and are within twenty-five miles of the Great River. Oswald selected the northerly point as a beginning and proposed that the boundary, starting from that point, should follow the Madawaska river to the St. John (of which it is a tributary), and thence along the high lands to the head waters of the Connecticut until it gained the parallel of 45°, this latitude to be followed to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. The supposition that Oswald either proposed or consented that the line from this point should run directly to the south of Lake Nipissing and from there to the north of St. Joseph's island, thus abandoning to Congress the most important part of the present Province of Ontario, seems hardly possible. The theory was, that from St. Joseph's, the line should proceed in the same direction to Mississippi. The wonder is that this line, which had once been proposed by Oswald, was not insisted upon by the United States negotiators, but the probable explanation is found in the fact that it would have excluded them from Lake Superior. Had this line been established Western Canada would have been reduced to such narrow limits, that it would have been of very little importance. The upper part of the St. Lawrence would have passed through United States territory and with regard to Lake Superior, Canada would have occupied in a sense, the position of the dog in the manger, monopoliz-

ing the lake but forfeiting all access to it by water, seeing that cession of the territory also ceded the navigation of the river. Western Canada would thus have continued a wilderness and ultimately it must have fallen into the power of the States.

But the object of the American commissioners was to obtain possession of the country to Lake Erie and to the Mississippi, with the peninsula of Michigan making the St. Lawrence the common boundary, following the centre of the stream and of the lakes to Lake Superior. This was the western boundary which was subsequently adopted, but Ille Royale was included within the United States. The line is described as proceeding to Long Lake through the Lake of the Woods on a due east course to the Mississippi, but it is now well known that this line would have gone far north of the sources of the Mississippi, and there is no such geographical limit as Long Lake, the route described consisting of several small lakes.

No effort was made at this time to establish the north-east boundary, the main object was to clearly define the frontier, so that the boundary exacting attention at this time was the western boundary by which the territory including the possession of the Ohio should extend northerly to the shore of Lake Erie and be prolonged to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

The American commissioners knew well that their ally, France, was opposed to this demand, and had Great Britian chosen men of ability to represent her, they would have made their acceptance of it contingent upon receiving at the hands of the American representatives reasonable conditions in the establishment of the eastern frontier. The country had not been surveyed and no definite information could be obtained regarding it. The United States commissioners, at first contended that the natural boundary was the river St. John, to be followed to Lake Temisconata, and thence traced to its course in the northern highlands. Oswald of course was quite ready to accept this view in accordance either with his secret instructions to make peace at any price, or his utter indifference concerning the interest of the one colony which had remained loyal, but Strachey (then under secretary of the treasury, who had been sent to assist Oswald) firmly objected, and by his exertions the claim was set aside and the boundary transferred to the river known as the St. Croix. Much difficulty arose later in determining just what river was meant by the St. Croix, and for some time it was (like the immortal Mrs. Harris of Dickens) a mere tradition, or geographical term.

The present limits of New Brunswick, distinct from Nova Scotia were established in 1784. Thomas Carleton had been appointed Lieutenant Governor. British subjects then settled at St. Andrews and extended to the Penobsot, of course regarding that territory as part of the province. The United States then advanced the claim that the Magaquadinac east of the
67° of longitude was the true St. Croix of the treaty. It had been arranged by Jay's treaty of 1794 that the settlement of this dispute should be left to commissioners, that if they could not agree, each should propose one person as arbitrator, and of these two the one drawn by lot, was to be retained. The commissioners were David Howell for the United States, Thomas Barclay for Great Britain, and by common consent they selected as arbitrator Judge Benson of New York.

Their instructions were simply to determine the position of the river St. Croix, but they went beyond their instructions for after deciding that the Shoodie was the St. Croix, to use a paradox, they selected the northern branch of that river, the Chiputneticook as the boundary, and actually placed at its head a monument, as a basis for future surveys.

Much has been written to explain why they did this, all sorts of theories advanced to account for their conduct, but leaving all the tedious details, let it be sufficient to state the disgraceful result. In 1798 an article was added to the treaty of 1794, discharging the commissioners from office, and declaring the decision binding on both countries. The United States gained 3000 square miles of British territory to which they had rightly not the shadow of a claim. The establishment, however, of this, had no effect upon the adjustment of the northern boundary. The latter was left to the mercy of Lord Ashburton in 1842. Let us now see what its fate was.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY. 1842.

This treaty which often in England, and always in Canada is spoken of derisively as "the Ashburton Capitulation" was the resultant of a number of forces acting since 1783. The unsatisfactory boundary between the two countries then established had been only a modus vivendi; compelled by the badly defined landmarks some of which I have mentioned such as the uncertain St. Croix River and the still more vague Long Lake which existed only in the minds of the negotiators. Another was the "north-west angle of Nova Scotia" a phrase repeatedly used afterwards as if it set forth some recognized defined locality, and which in after years the United States made the warrant of their pretentions to carry their frontier to within a few miles of the St. Lawrence, and this view was strengthened by the first map furnished by Oswald which,—it has been stated,—made the River St. John the boundary to the sources of Lake Temiscouata.

This want of any clear and settled understanding as to the boundary line between Canada and the State of Maine was for many years the source of much disturbance and controversy, the subject of numerous commissions and one arbitration, and a series of blunders on the part of England from beginning to end. The first of the series was the one made by the Barclay-Howell commission (p p 13-14) 1796, and a second and worse one, when the British ministers in 1835 actually threw away a chance to rectify the idiotic boundary fixed by that commission, an opportunity we may be quite certain they will never have again, for in 1835 Andrew Jackson the President of the United States proposed to the British Government, that steps be taken to ascertain the "north-west angle of Nova Scotia" (p 14) or the exact position of the highlands, that the due north line should be disregarded, and that west of that line, the undisputed highlands, should be sought, which divide from the rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence those which fall into the Atlantic, to find the point in the watershed nearest to the north line, and from that point to trace a direct line to the monument already established. This honourable proposal is a credit to President Jackson, it is deplorable to think it was the only honourable one emanating from that country and still more deplorable to know that as such it was not accepted.

"If this principle had been adopted" says Sir Sandford Fleming, the eminent Canadian engineer, "a straight line would have been drawn from the monument at the head of the Chiputneticook to a point which could have been established with precision in the 'watershed' of the highlands which separate the sources of the Chaudière from those of the Penobscot,—this being the most easterly point in the only highlands agreeing beyond dispute with the treaty. The point is found a little to the north and west of the intersection of the 70th meridian west longitude and the 46th parallel of north latitude". If England had accepted this proposition she would have secured without further trouble 17,000 square miles of territory, the combined areas of the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. She refused it however, and perhaps one explanation is that having been duped by Franklin and a Jay, she had begun to question "whether any good thing could come out of" the United States and so refused to trust a Jackson, who was well worthy of her confidence.

As it did not seem to be understood just where according to the boundary, Maine left off and New Brunswick began it is not surprising that a good many complications developed between the Province and the State. New Brunswick was in possession of what was the disputed territory, and Great Britain gave no indication of abandoning it. The authorities of Maine took possession of it and with their usual sang froid constructed forts and roads within its limits and allotted lands, and when the inevitable conflict ensued between the invaders and the invaded, considerable property was destroyed. In 1837 Maine sent an official, Ebenezer S. Greeley, into the district of Madawaska to take a census of the people. He was immediately arrested by the authorities of New Brunswick, who complained to Lord Palmerston...
of this unwarranted intrusion into their territory, requesting him to forward their complaints to Washington. The Federal authorities urged by the State of Maine instructed their envoy in London to demand Greeley's release. Lord Palmerston refused the demand and Greeley remained in prison till the rebellion of the "Habitants" in the same year when he was released to avoid complications with the States. But this incident and the rebellion itself hastened the settlement of the dispute. In the rebellion of 1837 the Canadian refugees while attempting to enlist the sympathy of the States in their cause, exerted themselves to aggravate the citizens of the States against Great Britain and the province, and they did not forget to harp upon what they called "Great Britain's appropriation of territory belonging to the United States." The fruit of this is seen in the present unjust boundary. At this time the Legislature of Maine voted $800,000 for the defence of the State and the Legislature of Nova Scotia made a grant of $100,000 to assist New Brunswick in the defence of her boundary, a vote which met with the unusual reception of deafening cheers from the crowded galleries. Things now began to look serious, but happily the combined efforts of the Federal and British governments prevented the quarrel between the Province and State from becoming international.

(Continued.)

Hallowe'en

Weirdly waileth the live night long
The wind with its ghostly phantom song,
List, list, list to the song.
An owl it is that hooteth harsh,
And a flickerflug light that flits in the marsh,—
Flits, flits, flits in the marsh.
A breath, a rustle, a shrilling shriek,
As phosphorus gleams the grey sky streak.
Gleams, gleams, the grey sky streak
Hush! for the charm-bound chargers fly
With their withered burdens through the sky,—
Through, through, through the sky.
The witches ride in the dim moonlight,
Ride through the sky all the livelong night,
Ride, ride, ride through the night.

S.

Why English Should be Taught in Colleges.

Not many years since, a discontent which had been growing in the educational world for several generations, reached its culmination. For a long time Englishmen had been dissatisfied with their schools and universities; they felt these institutions failed to do their proper work; their children were in a great degree ignorant of what they ought to know and accomplished in much that was comparatively worthless; and at this state of things many murmured. The murmurs did not proceed from grumblers and novelty-seekers, but thoughtful men spoke out in protest against the existing system, though at first no hearing was vouchsafed. But there came a time when protests were heard, and school-doors and College-gates were thrown open to subjects that long asked in vain for admission. The ordinary education of an Englishman or American at the close of the Nineteenth Century is a very different thing from what it was when that Century began. The Nineteenth Century will be as memorable in the history of education as the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, when Greek and the "New Philosophy" at last took their place in the Schools and Universities. The new comers in the educational world of the Nineteenth Century were, generally speaking, the English language and literature, modern literature and languages other than English, and Natural Science. In Richard the Second's time, English was admitted into the schools as a teaching medium; it is now admitted as a subject taught. The reign of Victoria will be as conspicuous in the history of our language in its connection with education as is now the reign of Richard the Second.

It is intended here to set down a few familiar facts in regard to the value of the teaching of English which should not be permitted to drop out of mind even under circumstances which may in some instances demand that for a time they be disregarded or kept in abeyance. It is grotesque to think that there are still institutions, of some pretensions and designed to turn out professional men, where no attention, or attention of the most inadequate sort, is given to the study of English. Though the English language and literature have taken places in the curricula of the large educational institutions on both sides of the water, these subjects are still slighted here and there by the smaller institutions of learning where the occupant of this chair or that is requested by those in authority to take a hand at them, and devote to them the fag end of his time and energy.
It is possible to go on at any length in bringing forward reasons why the English language and literature should be carefully and systematically taught by teachers who make them a speciality, but here only a few reasons are to be given, and those in a brief way.

It might be said at the start that the English language, as the language (for us), of daily spoken and written communication in professional, political, business, and domestic relations should have a claim to a careful and systematic attention in order that its resources may be mastered, and a measure of the grace, dignity, and power which a mastery of it can confer may be a part of the equipment of every student when he steps from his College or University into the world. This is indeed a commonplace, but echoed without compunction since it is so easy to forget the magic by which a mastery of the language can help to turn the flatness and dullness of social intercourse into something of flavour and brightness, and no less easy to forget (what is not so much on the surface) the inherent capacities of a right and discriminating use of the language to tone and mellow men, and to effect their manners or “little morals.” Anything like the kind of mastery of English which we have suggested is best attained under the guidance of a teacher who has himself attended carefully to English on the side of language and style, and is so in a position to help others by giving them the results of this study and observation.

As to the study of the literature proper, from the teacher's point of view those who are to undergo training in English literature divide into three classes, first, those who are born with a decided taste for literature (a not very numerous class), second, those who are born without a decided taste but in whom this can be cultivated (a very numerous class), and third, those in whom it is neither born nor can be cultivated (happily the least numerous) who will perhaps always find complete satisfaction and solace in newspaper chronicle and comment.

This three-fold classification comes far nearer to being a real one, as teachers will be apt to agree, than a two-fold classification, students born with a taste for literature and students born without, made not long ago in an English literary magazine by a British literateur of taste and journalistic facility. This same writer in the same article expressed publicly, in words that will not fail to nettle those whose sympathies are for education in our literature, that those who were born with a taste for literature could get on as well without instruction, and instruction could do nothing to awaken the taste in those born without it. No good reason was given, the flat assertion standing by itself, why English alone of all subjects needs no teaching. An opinion of this kind flies in the face of educational thought and had best be set down either as a whimsical outburst on the part of the writer, or as a view rooted in an unfortunate personal experience with an ungenial pedagogue. Nor do we agree with this writer's other statement in regard to students born without literary taste. Though they may get no very great good from instruction they will at least be forced to read a considerable number of books and something of their history,—enough to give them a little outfit of dates and names and a literary map that may serve them more than one good turn in a practical way by saving them from the stigma of illiteracy. Surely no one will take seriously that other statement of the same writer, that students born with a taste for literature will do as well without instruction as with it. The progress in assimilating literary nutriment of those under competent instruction compared with the progress of those who lack it, will be as the progress of the pedestrian in ordinary shoe-leather to the progress of the pedestrian in hundred-league boots. Experience shows this to be the fact.

Of the three classes of students named above, those of the second class will be perhaps most benefited by that instruction which can awaken in them a literary taste and so provide them with an abiding source of pleasure and satisfaction.

Besides these particular services just suggested which instruction renders to each of the three classes, in general to all who can get anything out of literature, instruction is of value for many other reasons. Instruction, involving as it does, the doing of assigned work with a test of accomplishment at the end, furnishes a needed pressure upon the student, for man in general, and especially the young college man, is by nature averse to strenuous effort, at least mental effort, and even among those with a taste for literature, reading is apt to be done in that hit-or-miss fashion which only gets out of books a part of what they have to give. It is under competent instruction too that a student will get most readily a live conception of the different literary forms, the kind of matter that goes best in each particular mould, what each form can, and what it cannot do. It is through instruction that a student comes easiest by a knowledge of what is meant by structure in literary works—the architectures of literature, the technical side of it, from the building of the foot, verse, clause or sentence to the plots of epic, novel or drama. Another service which the right kind of instruction ought to render insistently is the establishing of the connection between the ideal life of literature, and the real life of the world, and to keep up a constant communication between the two. It is only knowledge and experience that can do this well; it is one of the very important services that instruction can render; it is the one which a young student will hardly do satisfactorily for himself. The greatest service which instruction can render, however, the one that can have the deepest influence, the least tangible and least capable of being set down in
black and white, is the stimulus which comes from the personal contact with a man whose spirit is aglow with an enthusiasm for all things literary. This contact will be especially valuable, at least in the writer's opinion, if the instruction is carried on by the use of the Socratic method (where the point is made and knowledge imparted as though it were all the student's personal discovery) combined with lectures. The former method is invaluable; questions are asked as they rise in the mind, and the high road of answers suggested, and often a word in time or a gesture will do the work of a volume in setting the student in the way to literary salvation, or in stopping him in the course that leads to literary shipwreck. The lectures serve to bind together into unity the points started in discussion.

To conclude, then, let us say that the English language and literature have won a place for themselves in the educational scheme of the day in the face of the opposition of Academic Philistines, and that this place is assured by the consensus of educational opinion. English should be taught because a mastery of the language is useful in every sense of the word and cannot be properly attained without systematic instruction. So far as the literature proper is concerned, instruction therein gives a shorter cut to literary knowledge, and, at last, far better results in quality and quantity of accomplishment will be obtained with it, than without it. It is instruction that brings many into a literary heritage from which they would otherwise be cut off. There are others to whom literature may render this practical service (such as it is)—it may save them from the contempt to which illiteracy, in its more glaring phases, is always exposed. Last, but far from least, there is the stimulus (great or small in proportion to the knowledge, taste, enthusiasm, and magnetism of the teacher) which comes only from personal contact with an instructor.

Let us hope that in the educational world the mother tongue and the literature may ever come to, and hold, their own. The literature has ever been a weapon of true temper for attack upon the strongholds of ignorance, prejudice and dulness. May it still continue to shake narrow prejudice and limited views, and constrain those who hold them to overhaul the foundations of their fortresses.

H. S. K.
Musical Notice.

The formation of a Musical Club at Lennoxtville, during the winter months, is at present under consideration. It is proposed to have ten or twelve musical recitals, consisting of instrumental solos, duets for two pianos and songs, the recitals to take place in the evening, fortnightly, probably in the Church Hall, if enough members join to pay expenses. The charge for each member, performing or non-performing, will be fifty cents for the whole season. This will include admittance to all recitals, with the possible exception of a public concert. Any ladies or gentlemen desirous of joining are requested to communicate with the Mrs. (Hon.) Henry Aylmer, Mrs. Frith, Mrs. McKinsey, or Mrs. J. P. Whitney, The Lodge, Bishops' College. The club is being formed expressly for the performance of good music, vocal and instrumental. It is hoped that many who do not care to perform will join as non-performing members.

PERSONALS.

C. A. Pope and W. W. Wadleigh have entered the Law Faculty at McGill.

M. A. Phelan is also a student in the same Faculty. We have just heard that Mr. Phelan is recovering from a serious illness.

B. A. Planche, '96 is practising dentistry in Coaticook.

R. H. Bates, '97 has recently been appointed to a very good position in Ashbury College, Ottawa.

E. R. Roy, '99 will take the work in the Kirkdale Mission until a successor to the late Rev. W. J. Curran has been appointed.

J. W. Aytoun L. S. T., '00 is entering Durham University, England with a view to taking the full B. A. course.

E. G. Simpson, '97 is now on the Medical Staff of the Maternity Hospital, Montreal.

E. F. King, '98 has lately been transferred from the E. T. Bank at Sherbrooke to the branch at Coaticook.

We had a short but pleasant visit from V. Bonelli a few days ago.

Rev. W. E. Patterson, '97 is working at Milford in the Diocese of New Hampshire.

Since our July issue we have heard with pleasure of the following marriages:


Of last year’s third year, Messrs. Wheeler and Baker have entered the Divinity Course: Messrs. Mackie and Bonelli have entered McGill: Mr. Gordon is studying Theology at the New York General Theological Seminary—Mr. Hunting is teaching in the Hatley Academy and Mr. Crowdy is still on the staff of B. C. School.

Rev. H. F. Hamilton who has been Assistant Curate at S. Matthew’s Church, was ordained to the Priesthood on St. Luke’s day and will continue his work in Quebec.

At the Ordination Service no less than four former Rectors of St. Matthew’s were present viz. The Venerable Archdeacon Roe, The Bishop of Ottawa, Rev. Dr. Allnatt, Very Rev. Dean Williams. Add to this number the name of the present Rector Rev. F. G. Scott, and the reason of the eminence of S. Matthew’s Church becomes perfectly clear.

Rev. P. Callis has recently been transferred from the position of travelling Missionary to that of Assistant in the Grand Mère Mission with head quarters at Radnor Forges.

Those who were members of the Freshmen year of 1894 will hear with much regret of the death of J. A. Lomas, Sherbrooke. Mr. Lomas spent one year at Bishop’s where his frank and generous character made him a great favorite.

In the list of clergy presented to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York during the recent Royal visit to Sherbrooke, we noticed with much pleasure the name of Rev. C. W. Balfour, Arts ’97.

The Rev. B. G. Wilkinson late Professor of Pastoral Theology has accepted a curacy in an English Parish.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. J. W. Weagant, on Monday October 21st, after a long illness. Though he was with us as a student for only a short time last year, yet he had made many friends among us and we deeply mourn his death. We desire to express our sympathy to his relations and especially to his brother Mr. George E. Weagant, our fellow student.
EDITORIALS.

The visit of the Royal guests to Sherbrooke drew a large but silent crowd. However, the lack of cheering was not, we are sure, a sign of disloyalty, nor a failure to appreciate the condensation of their highnesses, but rather it was an inaudible expression of awe and respect. Yet whatever we white men contrived not to do, our red brothers made up for with a great outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. Gathered about the Royal car they shouted and waved their arms, singing "God save the King" with a wholesome heartiness that must have cheered the very heart of Royalty itself.

We do not wish to take a stand either with homoeopathy or with aleopathy, for after much observation of the ways of life it seems clear to us that those men exist most happily and prosperously who take a middle course. No one can deny the utility, however, of sugar-coated pills, for even in a bad potato is more palatable when browned. In like manner a pointed meaning veiled in soft words is often more effectual than a blunt, explosive truth. A neat stab with a delicate, beautiful little stiletto is far more artistic than the brutal blowing to atoms of a bomb. The biggest fool on earth will become very angry, and even more foolish, when called by his proper name, and the tetter of an untruth, if dubbed a liar, is more apt to feel the prickings of rage than of conscience; yet if a skilful manipulator of the elements of human character contrives in an indirect and unexpected way to touch our latent sensibility to remorse, immediately we feel a certain bitterness that soon melts penitence. Indeed the same is true, by analogy, in teaching. Let a teacher assume an absolute and purely didactic attitude, and he will see his scholars fly into rebellion, or what is very similar, indifference. On the other hand let the pedagogue lead, suggest, and guide so that in spite of themselves the pupils continually discover something new, and he will have a class that will respect him, work for him, and obey him.

Of course we have written the above because we know, a little better than every one else, what ought to be done. The Mitre is not very old, but like Cupid it combines the freshness and innocence of a babe with the wisdom of a serpent. In a way the Mitre has lived many lives in one, possessing—though by a different process—all the characteristics of a man who has lived a stormy life, till about ready to fall earthwards like a withered leaf, suddenly quaffing of the elixir of life, he feels a new power and a new warmth coursing through old veins.

While in a critical vein, the Mitre does not wish to stop at giving advice to future pedagogues, but desires also to reproach the contributors of college magazines in general for failing to produce an adequate supply of stories. Essays, reviews, editorials, and brief notices are all very well in a proper proportion, yet there is a point at which the average reader begins to crave for lighter and more slye matter. Short stories are, alas! too few. Speaking from a personal knowledge of students, we can assert that in spite of dignity of treatment and solemnity of theme in most college magazine articles, nevertheless many undergraduates possess their due share of sentiment and imagination. The trouble is not lack of ability, but rather fear of the undertaking. To write a love story or a tale of adventure demands great courage for the first attempt. However, we hope that the inherent bravery of the Anglo-Saxon will overcome the terror of a new and unknown enterprise.

THE COLLEGE.

Divinity Notes.

Overheard by the little bird, on the grand-stand in Sherbrooke, the day of the reception to the Duke and Duchess.

First speaker: Who is that gentleman who is being presented?

Second speaker: I don't know but I see that he is wearing a blue coat.

First speaker: Yes, and now he is walking backwards.

Second Speaker: Oh! well then; he must be a bishop.

Professor and Mrs. Wilkinson have moved into their new house.

On the evening of the 24th the students were kindly invited by Professor Dunn into his house to meet the Bishop and Mrs. Dunn, and spent a very pleasant evening.

The first meeting of the Brotherhood of Readers was held on Friday, Oct. 4th, the Warden, Prof. Dunn, presiding. The following officers were elected:—Vice Warden, R. A. Cowling, B. A.; Secretary, W. T. Wheeler, B. A.

The Warden announced that he intended to revise the rules of the Brotherhood, adding or eliminating clauses where advisable. The members unanimously expressed their approval of this plan; they considered that a few changes for the better
might be made, without altering the fundamental principles of the Brotherhood.

One alteration was made in the rules as follows:—The day for the corporate Communion was changed from the first Holy Day in the month to the first week-day on which there is a celebration. This will render the intervals between these important occasions nearly equal.

Mr. A. H. Baker, B. A. took Sunday duty at Acton and Danby on the 20th inst.

There is a tradition that one of the newcomers into the Divinity building, upon entering one night, the room which had been assigned to him, discovered a notice bearing these words "Please turn out the light." Without reading any further he rushed with lightning like speed to the button, turned out the light and then sat shivering in the darkness until morning. Now to those who are studying Ethics we should like to submit this question. Is this misguided youth to be blamed for his rashness in neglecting to read the whole of the notice, or is he to be commended for the zeal and self-sacrifice he displayed in his eagerness to obey the rules?

"Stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage." Probably the long haired poet who penned these lines had no idea that circumstances would ever arise under which anyone who valued his reputation for veracity would dare to quote his words as true in their literal sense. Yet we can prove to you that in our case the words certainly are true in all respects. Are not the walls of stone, or at least, of good red brick? And as for iron bars, when they are arranged horizontally and consecutively between two vertical and parallel ones, then so far from making a cage, they form a means of ingress for the belated bird. Ce n'est que le premier pas qui conte.

Our old friend Mr. Ernest Roy, B. A. has been placed in charge of the mission at Kirkdale, L'Avenin and South Durham, by the Bishop. We wish Jimmie every success in his work.

It is reported on good authority that Toby’s ghost was seen in the Divinity-house, the other day, and that when it was addressed, like Hamlet’s ghost, “it stalked away.” We should like to say that the night and not the day is the conventional time for these apparitions to appear, and that none but divinity ghosts are allowed in this building without permission from the resident professor, except between the hours of 1 and 6 p.m.

The Advocate, of Buffalo, Kansas, expresses its unadulterated joy over the fact that the town has adopted the gas lamp in place of the polar star as a means of lighting the streets, in these merry words, “The city is the brightest spot on this celestial sphere.”

Apropos of this, some of our friends in the Arts building seem inclined to substitute the polar star for the electric light as a means of illuminating the front steps, those hard stone steps.

We are properly thankful for the fact that our friend Marcus, in renewed health, is with us once more. Marcus is a valuable addition in a good many respects, and it makes things seem more natural to have him again in evidence.

The thanks of the students resident in the Divinity-house are due to the Rev. Professor Dunn for his thoughtful kindness in permitting them to use the organ which he has placed in the Oratory.

Mr. Vibert deserves much praise for his untiring zeal in seeking to promote the interests of the foot-ball club, by arranging transportation for the members, and in many other ways. Vibert knows what he is about, and he is always cheerful and obliging.

One of our number is threatening to become an artist, aye! and a bad one at that. It was lately our privilege to gaze upon a canvas which “with master hand he had touched into immortality.” It was a picture upon which one might have gazed forever—if he had wished. Let us attempt a description of it.

In the foreground was seen an animal eating gracefully out of a trough which contained a foot-ball among other things. We look a little more closely and discover that the animal is branded with the mystical letters P. I. G., which at once betray its species. In the distance was a tree bearing all kinds of fruit, which a sturdy farmer was destructively chopping down. This is the tragic element in the picture, for on the opposite side of the tree a shepherd was sleeping in blissful ignorance of his danger, and evidently the tree was inclined to fall upon him. The artist no doubt intended to paint a moral too, because the shepherd was about to be punished for his neglect of his flock. As for the sheep themselves, they had got into all sorts of impossible situations and some of them were disappearing through the clouds.

N. B. The artist has since explained that the clouds, referred to above were really trees.

Mr. H. D. Hunting, B. A. has been appointed principal of the Model School at Hatley, where we have no doubt he will continue to distinguish himself.
Two very interesting debates were held in the council chamber since the last issue of The Mitre. The first was one of prime importance to those studying with a view to Holy orders “Resolved that extemporaneous preaching should be practiced among the younger clergy.” The upholders of the resolution were Messrs. Ward B. A., Rivard and Vibert. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Weagant B. A., Everett and Fletcher. The judges, Messrs. Wheeler B. A., Shewan and Bonsfield, decided in favour of the negative as having won the majority of points. There were a few side speeches which were rather inclined to the laughable side. We were pleased to hear Prof. Dunn in his maiden speech in this society. He took up a neutral stand, neither encouraging extemporaneous preaching, nor preaching from manuscript. Dr. Whitney ably and well, acted as critic and we feel sure that we benefited from his quiet yet close criticism.

The second debate was again a success, and one that was of keen interest to us all. The subject for resolution was, that “the government of Great Britain is better than that of the United States.” The affirmative was ably upheld by Messrs. Hawks, Rollit and Gillis. The negative just as ably by Messrs. Krans, Plaskett and Lancaster. The speeches were all good and each speaker upheld his side in a manly way regardless of his belief. The judges, Messrs. Ward B. A., Rivard and Vibert after a long wait decided in favor of the negative as winning only by a small majority of points. While the judges were arriving at their decision a few side speeches filled with wit broke the possibility of monotony. Mr. Crowdy as a critic was very successful and took up perhaps the best way of criticising, that of mentioning both the good and bad points in delivery and substance of each speech. On the whole the evening was both pleasantly and intellectually spent.

THE FRESHMEN.
Take them up tenderly
Lift them with care
Fashioned so slenderly
Young (?) and so rare.
(With humble apologies to Leigh Hunt.)

Much good and sound advice has been given to the freshmen in our last issue, but now owing to a particular case we beg to respectfully submit the following to those who are not new men and belong to the old school. In the first place treat the freshmen as your equals, even if you are a third year man. If any among them happen to have been at another College, these you must take great care to recognize as on equality with yourself. Make way for him in the halls. Give place to him at the table. Never say book to a freshman. Never answer him back. Be careful not to hurt his feelings. He is not supposed to know any thing of the world—yet he is quite confident that he “knows everything” and will often intimate the same to his professor. Put yourself out to greet him with a smile and a cheerful good morning, even though he scorns to notice you. Above all things remember that they are the new kind of freshmen—those of the Twentieth Century. What kind will the next Century produce? Still, living in hopes, we bid them welcome.

Tommy seems to have much difficulty to know from which end of the table he should receive his daily rations. After a great deal of discussion, and when a settlement was almost reached, it was discovered that he belonged to neither this end nor that but to the middle, which according to his mathematical powers he is pleased to term the “Centre of Attraction.”

The nautical men have taken up their quarters in the stern of this old ship. We trust that with two such experienced seamen at the helm, the good old ship Bishop’s may pursue a good course and land us in June safely, a years voyage nearer the goal.

Two new pictures are soon to be presented to the common room. One is “Grand-pa” on his way to the examination, and the other on his way to the dining hall.

There has not been for many years such a good college spirit among the Arts Students as there is this year. Every man seems contented, and is ready for work, and after we have become “acquainted” with the new men there will be every prospect of hard and sound work.

It must be gratifying to B—S to find among the new men one with whom he has something in common. But it is hard on us to be awakened at night by these awful screams.

Oh for a cat! A cat is badly needed in the Arts building, for mice, and even rats, are over running the place, and by far exceed the number of students. We cannot sleep peaceably at night for the constant sporting of mice about our rooms. And they are such daring mice. One was bold enough to crawl up the leg of a man writing a letter, but the poor mouse lost all courage as soon as he saw the face of the owner of the leg. Such a face is too much for even the venturesome mice of Bishop’s College.

“Variety is the spice of life”, so says the Arts philosopher. We all like a variety in daily life and daily
food, and detest a monotony of either. But such a variety as ordering at a Quebec hotel ice-cream with cauliflower is exceeding even the bounds of variety. Possibly the person believing with our philosopher that "variety is the spice of life", and anxious for some spice, lacked a knowledge of combinations; or probably it was through absent-mindedness, while thinking of some one in Lemnoville, that he gave such an erratic order.

With the amount of rice-pudding that the training table has been getting, one wonders that we cannot speak Chinese. Some one wittily suggested that rice-pudding be hereafter named *Chinese marmalade*.

The seniors of the Arts building have taken upon themselves the new role of moralists. It is a hard task yet immensely gratifying. This innovation has caused many a heart-felt groan especially from those who saw their dearly loved pictures, which we thought were not conducive to hard study, nor to each particular individual's *esprit de corps*, go up in smoke.

There are some people in this world that are never satisfied with what the Fates have seen fit to allot, but are desirous of everything within or without their reach. We have some newcomers, in this place of liberty and freedom, (we can't say freshmen, since so many different views of the name have been pronounced to us) who grumble on the harsh treatment and restraint that is so unjustly inflicted upon them. One wants a key to the mail bag, not because he thinks that he should have to wait until the curator opens the bag but because he is a *Professor*. In fact it has been so intimated to us. Another wants *bath tickets*. This one is not satisfied with the every day shampoo of his beauteous locks but wants a monopoly of the baths. Oh! how we wish that some people we well know, had but followed his example, when with us.

**WANTED:**—A Second Year Editor. Must be a man of exemplary habits; must not drink, smoke or chew; must keep good hours. Must have the following characteristics: pleasant face, hair parted in the middle: ready wit: must never say "I can't": must be able to read, write, and count to one hundred; say the alphabet backwards and talk through his hat. Salary (guaranteed) $10 per cent of surplus after all Mitre debts have been paid. Applications must be made to the "*Wild Man of Borneo".* Apply early and avoid the rush.

Our friend Bill is walking around with a solitaire(y) face.

(*Arts editor to footballer, asking for an Arts note:—*) "Has any thing within the past three weeks struck you forcibly?" (*Footballer, taking wrong meaning:—*) "Yes, I got stuck pretty hard in the game last Saturday."

**Ques.** "Why is the girl of a man named Will, like a pig?"

**G—s:** "What does a seat of war mean?"

**F—r:** "I don't know any more than I do what a standing army is."

**I—r:** "Why, you ignorantus, the seat of war is for the standing army to sit down on when it gets tired."

**J—y:** "Looks like thirty cents, eh?"

**J—t:** "What, the match in Quebec?"

**J—y:** "No! A nickel and a quarter."

**B. wanting a beard:**—Wish I could raise chin whiskers like yours!"

**Man with beard:**—"Try drinking goat's milk."

## ATHLETICS.

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Directors—J. H. Bourne,

FOOTBALL
QUEBEC VS BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

October the 12th, is a day of the past, and a day that will long be remembered as having seen one of the most exciting contests on the gridiron in the annals of the Athletic history of Bishop's College. This contest had been looked forward to with a great deal of interest by all football enthusiasts and lovers of the manly sport, and when the contesting parties, arrayed in battle array and physically fit to endure a hard struggle were pitted against each other, the enthusiasm of their followers knew no bounds.

The match finally resulted in a well earned victory for the home team with a score of 19-10.

The teams lined up as follows:

Bishop's College
Kennedy Full Back
Lynch Half Back
Abbott " "
Punnett " "
Read Quarter back
Findlay Scrimmage
Seaman " 
Bousfield " 
Ward (capt.) Wings
Mitchell " 
Rollit " 
Fletcher " 
Cowling " 
Wengant " 
Robertson " 

Substitutes—Gillis, Bernier,

Dr. Parrock and J. Shutler.
Goal Umpires—H. W. Sykes and F. McNaughton.
The flip of the coin resulted in Capt. Ward losing the toss, in accordance with the precedent formed by former captains of the University team, and Captain Stocking elected to play with the wind.

Ward kicked off for College, and Stocking returned. Then followed a series of scrimmages which worked the ball to Quebec's 25 yard lines. Here Quebec was off-side and a free kick for College resulted in Lynch punting into touch in goal.

Bishops College 1, Quebec 0.

Stocking dropped from the quarter, which was well followed up and the ball was worked into College territory, but a fine run by Abbott relieved and brought the ball into play at centre field. Both teams were off-side alternately, and a number of free kicks were exchanged through which Quebec almost dropped a goal, the ball striking the cross bar. The College halves then did some fine running and kicking which brought the ball to Quebec's quarter. A free kick from a mark by Seaman resulted in Jones being forced to rouge.

Bishop's College 2, Quebec 0.

Stocking again kicked off and Cowling securing the ball made a beautiful dash for the line. A touch down should have been the result, but before the referee arrived on the spot, Jones, the Quebec full back threw him into touch in a very clever manner, thus making it only a touch in goal.

Bishop's College 3, Quebec 0.

After the drop from the quarter, both teams seemed to enter into the game with increased energy and vigour, and some very hard and rough play was indulged in. It was found that, during the excitement, Fletcher and Butler were particularly interested in each other's anatomy, which fact the referee did not altogether favour, so both were given a two minutes rest. The College forwards then started a fine dribble which carried the ball to Quebec's 35 yard line. The ball was heeled out nicely from the scrum, and Read passed back to Lynch who punting beautifully. The College forwards followed up fast, causing Jones to muff, and Lynch fell on the ball for a touch down. Ward failed to convert.

Bishop's College 7, Quebec 0.

Pope kicked off from centre field, and the Quebec forwards following up well, forced Abbot to rouge.

Bishop's College 7, Quebec 1.

This ended the scoring for the first half. The first part of the second half looked rather serious for College. From the outset Quebec rushed matters and in less than five minutes, they had two touch downs and a rouge to their credit. College were minus the services of Abbott who had been hurt during the first half, and Kennedy was moved up to half, Bernier going on as full back.

Pope kicked off, and Read fumbled, making a bad pass to Punnett. Power secured and made a rush for the line. Bernier missed an easy tackle, and Power touched the ball down just behind the line. Stocking failed to convert a difficult kick.

Bishop's College 7, Quebec 5.

Ward kicked off for College, and some exchanging of punts followed. A free kick for Quebec which was well followed up, forced Kennedy to rouge, which he did beautifully.

Bishop's College 7, Quebec 6.

Read dropped from the quarter and Genest returned. Bernier fumbled and Butler picking up the ball rushed over the line for another touch down which was not converted.

Bishop's College 7, Quebec 10.

Then followed the most exciting part of the match. Quebec was ahead, and B. C. seemed doomed to defeat. But the latter were not daunted, and the cheers of their supporters seemed to inspire them with renewed energy. They charged the heavy line of the Quebeckers with reckless desperation and determination, which was finally rewarded, and Read crossed the line for a touch down which was converted, and College was ahead once more.

What cheering! It was enough to drive terror into the hearts of the visitors.

Ward kicked off and College followed up beautifully, holding the ball at Quebec's 35 yard line. After a scrimmage Stocking punting into touch. Mitchell made a good gain from the throw in and play was resumed at centre field. From this point College never lost the ball, until the goal line was crossed. The College scrum seemed to have the Quebec trio at their mercy, and the way Read and Lynch bucked the line was indeed beautiful. Ward kicked a beautiful goal.

Bishop's College 13, Quebec 10.

Quebec forced the play into College territory, and College attempted to hold the ball in scrum where an open game would have been more to the purpose. Quebec gained gradually but Punnett relieved by a long kick into touch. Bonsfield got the throw in, and then followed a series of heavy scrimmages. College lost the ball, and Stocking punting into touch at Quebec's 35. Cowling was there, and before any of the Quebeckers realized what had happened, he had touched the ball down, and four more points were added to the College score. Ward failed to convert a very difficult kick.

Bishop's College 17 Quebec 10.

Shortly after play commenced Stocking was forced to rouge after a fine dribble by Robertson.

Bishop's College 18 Quebec 10.

Quebec were forced to rouge once more before time was called,
leaving the score 19 to 10.

After hearty cheers, the teams left the field confident that they had done their best and bearing in mind the old proverb, "To the victor belongs the spoils, and to the vanquished the glory."

After the match a very enjoyable evening was passed at Clement Theatre in Sherbrooke. We sincerely hope that the Quebec men enjoyed it, and also hope that before long we will again have the pleasure of meeting them.

E. C. Bonin was the referee and he filled the difficult position with success. The game was not at all in the nature of a pink tea and the collaring was very rough, but the referee was not very often called upon to penalize any players, though Butler was twice sent to the side. Fletcher and Bousfield were also given a few minutes rest. Both sides were several times penalized for off-side play, especially College.

PUNTS.

"Manny" Shewen was sorely missed. Bonin handed out free kicks with a liberal hand.

"The man with the big head" was a terror to the Quebec captain.

Muffling does not count. The score should have been 19-2.

Quebec had a great advantage in weight.

Stocking's fine punting into touch was a feature.

SCHOOL NOTES.

On Wednesday Oct. 16, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, paid their long looked for visit to Sherbrooke. By the kindness of Colonel Fraser the Cadet Corps were invited to take part in the reception, being stationed at one side of the platform. The boys went down to Sherbrooke on a special car early in the afternoon and took up their station in excellent time. The reception has been described elsewhere and we will not enlarge upon it. Four of the bugle band were selected to carry up the bear-skin rug presented by the Ladies of Sherbrooke to Her Royal Highness. The boys who were Holloway, Nelson, Morewood and Irwin 11, performed their duty very smartly and well.

The Duke of York walked round the square and inspected the troops who were on the ground. He seemed greatly interested in the School Corps, and asked a good many questions about the School, saying that Admiral Rawson was his old commander when he entered the Navy. The day was very successful and the appearance of the School Corps reflected great credit on the officers, especially Wilkinson and the Sergeant.

FOOTBALL.

Since our last number, football has been in full swing and the team is now in something like good shape. We have been very unfortunate in not having our captain with us the whole year, for, as we said before, he was laid up with an injured leg. His place however was ably filled by Adams who has spent a great deal of trouble and time on the team and much of its present good form is due to him. One thing that helped the game on in the School is the announcement made by Dr. Petry, that football was to be made compulsory. Since that time the fellows have turned out much more regularly for practice. It is a pity that such a rule had to be made, for in a large school there ought to be spirit and loyalty enough among the fellows to do away with the necessity of such a regulation.

Greatly to our disappointment we could not arrange to get the High School out here for a match and after challenging various other teams we gave it up; so there will be no match out here this year. However the team go to Montreal on the 25th and they are to play the High School, perhaps Abington. The team will be as follows:


Wilkinson, at back, plays a very good game but does too much running and not enough kicking.

Adams plays the same good game that he played last year at half, especially in tackling and running.

Fraser-Campbell 1 would be a good half if he were about twenty pounds heavier.

Hale plays the same game as he did last year only he does not feed his halves enough.

Sykes makes a very good scrimmage man on account of his weight.

Gilmour plays an excellent game at centre scrimmage and he has the ball out very well.

Irwin 1 has shown up well lately only he should learn to keep his temper.

Becket plays a very fast game, following up well and tackling hard.

Wright plays a good game, only he is slow at following up.

Bonelli plays a very reliable and fast game and tackles well.

Scougall is a very good wing although rather slow at times.
Carruthers as outside wing plays very well and always plays the same steady game.

Jobston is plays a very clean game, follows up well and tackles hard.

Spafford puts up a very nice game and can always be depended on.

CHOIR.

We wish to make honourable mention of the Choir, who, although they still get much blame and rigidly praise, have shown great improvement lately. One of the most noticeable features in the present regime is a pleasing variety in the chants and tunes, which relieves the monotony that occasionally used to afflict us.

One Saturday night several weeks ago this startling notice was seen on the board.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

WILLIAMS' THEATRE

AT 8.30 P. M.

GREECO-ROMAN WRESTLING,
PREHISTORIC BOXING,
SINGING, DANCING, ETC.

ADMISSION $2.00
COME ONE COME ALL

Curious to see what it all meant we crowded to the door at the time appointed and our expectations far from being dashed, were greatly exceeded. At the appointed time the performance commenced.

PRELUDE-Selection from Sousa's March by one of the orchestra, specially procured from New York for the occasion.

The first thing on the program was a skirt dance by Mlle. Marie Agneau, who visited the city before in Thomas Opera Co. This was a great success and elicited great applause from the audience.

Next there came the great Greco-Roman wrestling match. This proved to be very interesting but finally the Greek was victorious.

This was followed by a boxing contest, purse $5,000 a side, "Tim" O'Brien vs "Hod" Kelly. 1st round; O'Brien led off with the left followed by his right which caught Kelly on the jaw. Light blows and clinching followed, till time was called. 2nd round; at first, Kelly proved too quick for Tim. He landed square on O'Brien's jaw. The big fellow got angry and clinched followed. The round ended while they were exchanging compliments. 3rd round at the call of time, Kelly sprang to the middle of the ring and several heavy blows were exchanged, but Kelly was too quick for his opponent and landed a heavy one over the heart. O'Brien fell like a log and was counted out. Kelly was proclaimed winner amidst tremendous applause.

Then followed a song by Powers, the world's famous comedian. He sang "Tommy Atkins" and cracked jokes, greatly to the delight of the audience.

After a short intermission, five negro dancers, from the heart of Africa, appeared and performed their startling and awe inspiring fire dance which consists of dancing among hoops ablaze with fire. This was their first appearance on the stage.

Then came a violin solo by Oscar Solowitch, the great violinist of Russia. This was much appreciated by the audience.

An Indian war dance followed which was well worth coming to see. The Indians in their war paint and brandishing their tomahawks were a splendid sight. Comic Songs by the great travelling troupe the Gaston Bros., Comedians, procured only after great trouble and expense for this special occasion. This is the troupe that made such a hit in Paris last spring. Then came a scene from Western life when Bronco Smith showed the audience the way in which the cowboys of the West lasso horses. This performance was especially appreciated by the audience.

About 1 p.m. the performance was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. This was the most successful performance given in this theatre since its erection ten years ago. The proceeds amounted to quite a considerable sum which was devoted to the Cadet Corps.

PERSONALS.

Bay Miall an old B. C. S. boy is now attending Bishop's College.

C. H. Cleveland who paid us a flying visit last week is working in Danville.

J. Shearer has been moved from Montreal to Caché Bay.

We are sorry Davison has not turned up this term but we hope to see him after Xmas.

We have not heard from Tessier, so we don't know whether he is coming back or not.

We are very glad to see our captain Telfer once more among us and we desire to offer our sympathies to him and to assure him that we felt for him while he was sick. It is very hard luck to be laid up during the football season two years running, especially when one is captain of the team. The team needed your presence very much Oh Arthorns and we hope to profit much by your gentle hints and still gentler tackles.

H. Molson is president of the First Year Arts at McGill.

W. J. Shaughnessy of the first Year Science, with H. W. Pillow as Vice-President.
Conductor.—There is an empty car on behind. (Excited passenger in a hurry to get a seat)—Is it full?

One evening last month a supposed boy in Khaki was walking towards the school enjoying a pipe, when a master who was on his homeward journey commanded him to stop, and was about to send him to the Head master, when to his utter surprise he found the supposed boy in Khaki to be the Instructor of the Cadet Corps.

**Cadet Corps.**

During the last month there has been a noticeable change in the ranks of the Cadet Corps, especially in those of the band. The buglers with their bugle cords look very smart indeed and their demeanor shows that they feel so. The band instruments have been largely added to and now consists of 14 bugles, 6 snare drums and 1 big drum making a total of 21 pieces. The bugles are being played much better than formerly, as with so many boys trying to get a bugle the competition is keen. We are also pleased to note that the bugles are no longer played in our cars, so to speak, during practice hours. We think that we may justly say that the band now rivals any that we have licard in the Eastern Townships. The corps itself under Capt. Wilkinson has improved wonderfully. The fellows are learning their places and drill, and no longer make the mistakes that were so noticeable at the beginning of the year. Of course it will take time before the corps is in perfect condition, but the corps has done very well to advance so far in the short time it has had for drill. The recruits are showing up much better than they did at this time last year; in fact there are very few now in the awkward squad, most of them having graduated to the ranks.

We are glad to say, that thanks to the energy of Sergeant Harny the plans for a rifle range are now under discussion. Of course it will be in connection with the corps and only those who belong to the corps will have the privilege of joining. The militia department has been asked for six rifles to use on the range. They will be fitted with the Morris Tube, a contrivance that fits into the barrel of a rifle, thus permitting a much smaller shell to be used than ordinarily. The Tube takes a .22 caliber shell and carries about 200 yards. We wish to express our thanks to the following who have greatly helped us in this matter.

Dr. Whitney, Mr. Bazett, Mr. LeRay, Mr. Crowdy, Mr. Punnett, Mr. J. C. E. Forteons, Mr. L. G. Patr- ter, Mr. S. Greene, Wilkinson, Fraser-Campbell 1, Brown, Telfer, Bonelli, Adams, Irwin, Becket, Bow- en, Carruthers, Carr, Cummins, Chambers 1, Day 1, Fraser-Camp- bell 1, Gardiner 1, Graham 1, Gwyn, Hepburn, Irwin 11, Johnston 1, Ir-

**Glee Club.**

Once more there is a glee club in the school. This is a thing that we have sorely felt the need of, especially as the long evenings are approaching. Under Dr. Petry's and Mr. Hudspeth's able management, about thirty boys now meet twice a week in the big hall to sing glee and round songs, and although we cannot all sing still we enjoy the evenings spent in this way. Dr. Petry is going to get some more music for the club and when we have learned some more songs we hope to give a concert. The club has in years gone by, given some very successful concerts and we ought to pro-

**Glee Club.**

**Chorus.**

Just because he sang those goo goo eyes;

The Master gave him a nice surprise.

He got his two hours drill, and

of gating quite his fill,

Just because he sang those goo goo eyes.

**III.**

The Quebec team came down from home

To have a little game

And Povey and the P. S. A. they thought

They'd have the same

So, they started in to have a fight.

**Chorus.**

Oh, that Povey had not fought with Wright!

For from his eyes was closed the bright day light

He thinks he's the best what is;

He'll learn to mind his biz,

Just because he fought with Victor Wright.

**III.**

On Friday noon the football team

Will go to Montreal;

They've practised hard and hope to win.
A good game of football
With the High School, just as per rule.

CHORUS
Just because the football team's all right
And noble Vic is looking for a fight,
The High School will look sick
When they see Telfer and Wick
As they touch-down the ball and hold it tight.

Hwin and Blueshields.

What they are saying.

THAT we are glad to note the large number of new kids:

THAT two of them certainly are green.

THAT the prefectorial body excels itself in the administration of justice:

THAT the lower school thinks so anyway.

THAT we all miss "Grumps", and his master.

THAT noble Rye is a good driver when his companion jumps out of the rig.

THAT football is good for the lungs.

THAT this is due to method; for football we all use special pants.

THAT the M—k—r—t's arms are well developed.

THAT he proved them so.

THAT R—s—e's shins are in a very dilapidated condition.

THAT A. Del. thinks himself a plum in the scrim.

THAT M—l has proved himself a poet.

THAT G—l—r. 1. liked the top-gal-lery of the Sherbrooke House, at the Royal visit.

THAT so did the M—K. R—t.

THAT in consequence of the Royal Visit, No. 7. have all been knighted.

THAT it was the night before.

THAT How—d and Ch—nk wish they belonged to the Lennoxville Golf Club this term.

THAT they are not the only ones.

THAT we are quite well thank you!

Our Gossip.

JNO. O. DUNCAN

SHERBROOKE

Eastern Townships Agent for the

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