

THE MITRE

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EDITORIALS.

IN another column will be found the first part of a review of the new work on Canadian history by A. Doughty, Dr. G. W. Parmalee and others, which has, and still is, attracting so much attention. Dr. Parmalee's share in this important work has been recognized by our University which conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*, at the last Convocation.

Obviously a revelation in history like this must be of the

utmost consequence, when once authenticated, and we feel sure that many of our readers will find the review interesting and instructive. Especially too, because it has been revised for the Mitre by a competent specialist, who has also kindly furnished us with many valuable notes as *addenda* which are not elsewhere published.

The clergy of the Montreal Diocese have been considering the advisability of interesting the Church in the Drama. In this way they think that the tone of the modern play might be most readily elevated and maintained at a proper standard. It is to be hoped that something may come of this commendable movement, for the theatre seems to be a modern necessity, and the Church does well to recognize this by considering how she may best safeguard the best interests of her members. The drama began in religion, and with the clergy; and the coming generation may possibly see history repeat itself in this particular.

The recent struggle between organized labour and organized capital in Pennsylvania, has given political economists an opportunity of testing that axiom of their science, which tells us that things are worth to us not necessarily what they cost in money, but the amount we should be willing to pay for them rather than do without them. Those who have been paying \$25.00 a ton for coal must admit that it is worth that to them, or even as much more as they would give if they were compelled. Let them rejoice then to think that, up to the time of the strike, they had been getting their coal at such a bargain, and not judge too severely the poor miners.

It needed the strike to remind us that the miner is an important member of society in this world of give and take, just as the war in South Africa taught us the worth of our soldiers. The miners fought like men, for living wages, for daily bread

for themselves and those dependent upon them, and for a day of eight hours; quite long enough for human beings engaged in such work. The struggle has cost them much, but no good is done without self-sacrifice, and those who come after will enter into the labours of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. The miners having gained the day resume their work, but our soldiers equally successful return, alas, to be given a place among the armies of unemployed. But then, as Ruskin has taught us, such indeed "is the world-father's proper payment." So surely as any of the world's children work for the world's good; honestly, with head and heart; and come to it, saying "Give us a little bread, just to keep the life in us," the world-father answers them, "No, my children, not bread; a stone if you like, or as many as you need, to keep you quiet."

Accordingly to an interesting article in the "Saturday Evening Post," the boundary line which separates Canada from the United States is practically disappearing "lost in the shadows of migrating myriads."

In the year 1900, 1,185,225 natives of Canada were living in the United States, or about one-fifth of the total Canadian-born population of the continent, and thus the total number of Canadians in the Republic far exceeds the total population of the great Northwestern Provinces of the Dominion, from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. Massachusetts has more Canadians than Manitoba; Michigan alone more than the three provinces of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan combined. New York has more than the rest of the Northwest Territories and Prince Edward Island taken together.

Against this, the Canadian Northwest is filling up with American settlers, and our contemporary concludes that "before long half the inhabitants of Canada will be native American, and half the native Canadians will be living in the United States."

The death of Sir John Bourinot, one of Canada's brilliant sons, means a grievous loss to his country, and to its political and literary circles in particular. He was an Alumnus of Bishop's University and some of our readers will remember his instructive and interesting lecture at the time his degree was conferred on him.

The Gifts of Tongues and of Prophecy.

The daily life of the primitive Christians presents strange and striking contrasts to that of our own day. We are never called upon to defend our Christianity from personal violence. It is hard to imagine what effect upon character the constant apprehension of personal suffering must have. To the primitive Christians it brought a deepening and strengthening of moral purpose and a sense of the nearness of the presence of God which it is difficult to cultivate at the present day. They looked out upon a world set dead against them. They realized the hardness of the uneven struggle of the few against the many.

But for their support there was given to them, the manifestation by miraculous signs of the Presence of God with them. "To one," says St. Paul, "gifts of healings are given, to another, workings of miracles." But in many cases the manifestations which assured them of God's favour, took the form not of deeds, but rather of words.

Chief among these were the gifts of tongues and of prophecy. Long continued practice in prayer and meditation gave to the minds of some among them, a wonderful clearness of vision and depth of insight. These men looked on life with the cool calm judgement of one who has seen the very worst life holds, and whose confidence in God is yet unshaken. Their utterances were regarded as inspired by Divine wisdom. But others were so moved by their inward

burning of heart as to be carried for a time quite outside themselves. Unprepared and untrained to control themselves, in the excitement of a moment they seem to have quite lost their balance and would begin to speak in a way which was quite incomprehensible to those who listened. They knew what they themselves would say, and it helped them very much, but their words conveyed no meaning to the hearers.

These men were said to have the gifts of tongues. The strange peculiarity of this gift was that no man could understand what was said. It was not meaningless, for the man himself knew what he would say, it was rather the spontaneous outpouring of pent up feeling too strong to wait for coherent expressions in words.

The gift of tongues was especially prominent in the church at Corinth, and led to some strange and extraordinary scenes. Apparently, as men sat in the church they were suddenly seized with an uncontrollable impulse to speak.

And it would seem that the Corinthians had been accustomed to allow men to give vent to their feelings in this way without any order or rule of precedence, all, even more than three at a time—perhaps half a dozen—speaking in a loud voice, all at once things which nobody but themselves could understand.

This must have been, if it were as bad as this, a most extraordinary sight, and to a stranger coming in, quite incomprehensible. St. Paul seems to have felt this very keenly for he says in the 23rd verse of 1 Cor. xiv, "If therefore, the whole Church be assembled together, and all speak with tongues, and there come in men unlearned or unbelieving, will they not say that ye are mad.?"

One can scarcely be surprised that St. Paul is most anxious to curb this gift of tongues and improve it into the more seemly and edifying gift of prophecy. "He that speaketh in a tongue, speaketh not unto men, but unto God: for no man understandeth—but he that prophesieth speaketh unto men, edification and comfort and consolation."

"I would have you all speak with tongues, but rather that ye should prophesy; and greater is he that prophesieth than he that speaketh with tongues except he interpret that the church may receive edifying." 1 Cor., xiv 2. 5.

St. Paul particularly insists that things must be done decently and in order. "If any man speaketh in a tongue, let it be by two or at the most three, and that in turn, and let one interpret, and if there be no interpreter, let him keep silence in the church and let him speak to himself and to God." 1 Cor. xiv. 27.

It seems probable that when a man learned to control himself in these periods of extraordinary excitement, and spoke with order and precision in his words, that his gift of tongues was improved into that of prophecy. Such certainly seems to be a possible inference from St. Paul's way of speaking.

"Let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue, pray that he may interpret." "I would have you all speak with tongues, but rather that ye should prophesy" 1 Cor. xiv 5-13. The gift of tongues was the crude and ungoverned material out of which the more edifying gift of prophecy might develop under severe self-restraint and control. As St. Paul says, the spirits of the prophets are subject unto the prophets. 1 Cor. xiv. 33. But even in the case of the more orderly gift of prophecy there was yet, in the meeting of the Christians at Corinth, a lack of any order or rule of procedure which must always appear strange in modern eyes. Interruptions were apparently quite common, and St. Paul himself seems almost to countenance the practice of more than one person speaking at a time "Let the prophets speak by two or three, and let the others discern. But if a revelation be made to another sitting by, let the first keep silence. For ye all can prophesy one by one, that all may learn and all may be comforted." 1 Cor. xiv. 29—31.

The whole position of the prophets in the Apostolic Church is also very interesting. Of all the gifts by which the Holy Ghost manifested his presence in the Church, there was none which brought such comfort, consolation, and edification to those much

tried people, as the utterances of the prophets, which were regarded as the pure expression of the voice of the Holy Spirit.

“Desire earnestly spiritual gifts,” says St. Paul, “but rather that ye may prophesy.” No gift was so highly coveted, and after the Apostles themselves, no people were so highly honored as those who possessed it. The Prophets always ranked next to the Apostles in the estimation of the Church. 1 Cor. xiv. 26. “God hath set some in the Church, first Apostles, secondarily prophets thirdly teachers after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps in governments, diversities of tongues.” And again, Eph. iv. 11. “He gave some, Apostles and some, Prophets, and some, Evangelists and some, Pastors and teachers. Similarly, Eph. 11. 20. the Church is said to be founded “upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.” When we say in the Nicene Creed “I believe in the Holy Ghost who spake by the prophets,” we certainly mean to include these prophets of the New Testament.

Prophecy, as a gift, did not continue long after New Testament times. Only once do they appear, in a work called “The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles,” probably the earliest Christian work after the New Testament. Here they are represented as an itinerant order constantly on the move. It would seem that by this time many impostors giving themselves out to be prophets, imposed upon the simple hearted Christians. The Teaching gives elaborate directions for the detection of false prophets. Thus a false prophet is one who stays more than two days in one place, who asks for money; who orders a table and eats thereof; or one who does not practise what he preaches.

After this, the prophets disappear entirely from Christian literature. The study of these two extraordinary gifts is interesting as affording a glimpse into the everyday life of a most instructive period of Church history.

H. F. H.

After Lermontov.

Helen Chisholm in "THE PILOT," London.

Afar how much I have to say to you!
 Near, but to look at you I crave,
 My words fall silent on their way to you,
 Because your eyes and lips are grave
 What shall I do? No fluent guile
 Is mine your straying glance to keep.
 And yet methinks my lips would smile,
 Were not mine eyes constrained to weep.

The Grotto of our Lord's Agony.

THE Grotto of our Lord's Agony, in the grounds of the chapel at Pointe aux Trembles, was blessed in the presence of 2,000 people. The grotto stands near the beginning of the Via Doloris, or path along which the Stations of the Cross are ranged. It is a large mass of cement and stone fashioned into the form of a natural pile of rocks, and within is a shrine wherein a life-sized plaster figure of the Saviour kneels in the attitude of prayer, while a white robed angel descends in front of Him carrying the cup in his hands.

The ceremony of consecration was a most impressive one. The services of the Church of Rome are usually associated with pomp and magnificence, gorgeous vestments and clouds of incense, the peal of the organ and the chanting of trained choirs. There were none of these yesterday, but the people united in worship, led by two priests alone, with them a few small banners and the plain soutane and surplice for all their outward show. Most of them were women, and probably a large proportion had reached middle life, but both sexes and every age were represented, and

all alike were animated with the spirit of reverence and devotion. Led by one of themselves, they chanted, told their beads, and listened attentively to the discourses.

SERVICES IN THE CHAPEL.

The ceremonies of the day began with a preliminary service in the chapel, during the morning. There was a short sermon and prayers but praise was its keynote, and it was intended to commemorate the greeting of the Lord by the people of Jerusalem at His entry on Palm Sunday. At 3 o'clock the solemn consecration began and the people thronged about the grotto. First they sang the Litany of the Passion. Then Rev. Father Leblanc preached in French, and Rev. Father John in English. The sermons were short and practical; they pointed out the wonder, the mystery of the Passion, and the duty that must lie on everyone who believed in the tremendous sacrifice. There was no attempt at rhetoric, no entry into theology, but first the straightforward application of the old story and a plain appeal to the hearts of the congregation.

The solemn benediction followed immediately. The Grotto was sprinkled with holy water within and without, the people were sprinkled and the chief act of the day was complete. Once more the people joined in praise and thanksgiving. A few children, standing on the spurs of the Grotto, sang one verse with clear, sweet voices, and the congregation answered with deeper, fuller tones. It was done as accurately and correctly as by a regular choir, and the effect was wonderful to stand among the people and hear men, women and children taking up the strain on every side.

Then the priest began another Litany and led the way through the Grotto, his voice growing fainter after each response, as he receded in the distance. The people filed past the new shrine, all bowing and some stopping to pray, and then gathered at the first station of the Cross. Here they divided, the French going first and the much smaller number of English coming afterward. To the former Rev. Father Leblanc ministered, to the latter Rev. Father John, but in both cases the services were short and direct.

PRIEST EXPLAINS LESSON.

Before each station the people halted, and the priest briefly explained the story represented by the group and made a plain application to the Christian life. His discourse lasted five minutes at the most, and all knelt on the bare earth and chanted a brief Litany. Then they rose and proceeded to the next station quietly and reverently, openly praying or singing as they went, led as it seemed by one of their own number. The French procession was too long to allow all to hear the voice of a single leader; so three or four at intervals along the column took up the sacred words and were answered by those behind them without difficulty or confusion.

After the eleventh station, the procession halted at the foot of the great Calvary, where three crosses lift their heads against the sky, and the Holy Mother and the two disciples stand and weep at the base of the central one. Then they moved to the shrine where the Virgin weeps over her dead son, and last all to the sepulchre where the Christ is represented lying still in death, with His body covered with bleeding wounds. Here the service came to an end, and the people quietly and decorously dispersed. It had taken over an hour to visit all the stations and the large throng, the hot sun and the rough path through the wood, had made it a trying walk for many of the older people, but nearly all kept on to the end and there was not a jarring note to spoil the air of genuine devotion.

The Montreal Gazette.

The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

By A. Doughty, in Collaboration With Dr. G. W. Parmelee and Others.

HERE, at last, and for the first time, is what may be accurately call "the full, true, and particular account" of that faithful campaign of 1759, as it was fought out before Quebec. It is so common to see works daily recom-

mended as ones that should be in every library and to find nearly every new Canadian work hailed as the best thing of its kind, that, when we come to a really great work like the present, it is doubly hard to make any careful appreciation really "tell" with the public, or really hold the more serious interest of the student. This is particularly unfortunate when, as in this instance, our praise should be as lavish as it is sincere. For any reviewer, who carefully studies Mr. Doughty's volumes, is in conscience bound to recommend them as so much the best of their kind; that they not merely should, but positively must, be placed in every great Canadian library.

The work, as it stands, appeals mostly to historical students—to those, that is, who like to meet the historian half-way, and find out the reasons why for themselves. The reader has every necessary scrap of evidence put before him; but he is left free to draw his own conclusions. This is quite as it should be. It is true that the omnivorous general reader will find plenty of fine promiscuous browsing to suit his taste; but he is not the person for whom the work is written. It is a vast collection of accurate historical materials; and mainly of interest because of the importance of the subject and the fulness of its treatment. As the edition is small, and partly taken up in advance, few interested readers will be able to consult copies except in a public library. But, as they will assuredly want to get a general idea of the work beforehand, we shall make no apology for offering them a review of its contents. We shall, therefore, try to give them here a short sketch of the work.

1. The story of how the work originated, grew, and finally became what it is, forms a most fascinating chapter in the eternal history of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Mr. Doughty seem to have been led into the study of his subject almost by accident. Wishing to satisfy himself about the exact site of the battlefield, he discovered several discrepancies in received authorities, and an absence of authenticated topographical detail in all of them. None of them, in fact, had had the necessary data before them. He than began the study for himself, tracking down the Holland manuscript plan, which is mentioned

as indispensable by Faribault, and finding it ultimately in the Department of Mines. This must have given him a foretaste of the maddening mazes of official classification. Any one engaged in research must be prepared to look in all unlikely places for what he wants; and Mr. Doughty seems to have been no exception. He found the intimate correspondence of military men men classified with the official papers of Governors, the portrait of an artist passing current as that of the artist's subject, and an important military plan of a battle in Canada in a forgotten English pamphlet, unknown to catalogues of rare Americana and turning up unexpectedly in Russia!

A careful examination showed that the battle could not have been fought on the present race-course, as Hawkins and those who have accepted him, maintain. No one of any military judgment whatever, either in Wolfe's day or at any other time, would ever dream of drawing up 5,000 men for action on the race-course. Having made sure of his authorities, Mr. Doughty began publication with the paper on the site of the battle, which he contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1900. This paper proved at once that a serious new student had entered the field, fully equipped with careful scholarship.

In preparing his paper he had been led into so many searching enquiries, that they continued to bear fruitful results far beyond the requirements of a single short monograph. As the view widened, he rightly decided not to rest content with a Pisgah vision, but to boldly enter the Promised Land of research for himself. One of the incidental results of this determination was a vast correspondence with people in every quarter. The selection from some of the replies, which will be made public, would alone fill a couple of volumes. Many of these have the peculiar interest attaching to family memoirs, as all the principal living representatives of every prominent officer engaged on either side have been drawn into some department of the undertaking. Even such comparatively minor matters as the authentication of the portraits of Wolfe and his fiancée, Miss Lowther, have entailed a persistent correspondence extending over two or three years.

The search for contemporary printed records was much more arduous than one would suppose at first sight. Some very important pamphlets, for instance, were only printed for private circulation, and in such small editions as 50 copies in one case, and only 25 in another. Only one copy of each of these is now known, and of course they had to be copied just as if they were unpublished manuscripts. To show what bibliographical rarities there are of this kind, it is only necessary to mention that no more than three different memoirs of those times could be bought in the whole antiquarian book-markets of Canada, the United States, France and England! And thirty guineas have lately been vainly offered for one small pamphlet. As for original manuscripts, not only has much quite unpublished material been brought to light, but many manuscripts which have only been known by published extracts—sometimes by very misleading ones—have now been printed verbatim. More than this, too, for, in many cases where only imperfect transcripts have been previously known, the original have now been photographed, so that the authenticity of the copies may be placed beyond all doubt whatever. Townshend's dispatch after the battle is a notable instance in point; for no one ever gave it correctly, either in part or in full, before this.

Some of the documentary finds made during research deserve a place in the romance of bibliography. Such, for instance, as those which Mr. Doughty happened to hear about as possibly existing in Russia. This tantalizingly vague clue was followed up by applying for further information to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. From there Mr. Doughty was referred to the chief of the Imperial Public Library, who declared that no Russian documents bearing on the subject were known to exist. Nothing daunted, application was then made to the librarians of the universities at St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Odessa, Moscow, Dorpat, Charkov and Helsingfors; but with a like result. Then M. Lange, professor of English in the University of St. Petersburg, was drawn into the work of research; and he, too, had given it up in despair, when he heard that the documents wanted were in the Czar's own private archives at Moscow. Fortunately, Mr. Doughty

happened to know a gentleman who knew Prince Galitzine, keeper of the archives; and so copies were at last obtained of what proved to be a most interesting series of contemporary despatches, written by the Russian Ambassadors at London and Paris, to the Czarina Catherine II.

One of the Townshend documents was also unearthed in Russia, through the second-hand booksellers. This was the Journal of the Siege, evidently written by Townshend himself and containing a unique plan of the battle. This plan is drawn from the original surveys of the British military engineer officers actually present on the spot, and is doubly interesting from having second plan of the battlefield itself, which is attached like a fly-leaf, and which shows the change in position assumed by the two armies just as they came into actual contact. This small volume is so scarce that no mention of it is to be found in any catalogue of Americana. Another Townshend find is the series of manuscripts which were somehow separated from those at the family seat at Raynham, and which thus eluded the vigilance of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners. And among these is the original of the only well-authenticated letter from Montcalm to the victorious British commander. At page 309 of the second volume of Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" is a translation of the letter which has hitherto done duty as the dying request of Montcalm. Parkman does not affirm that this letter is authentic; but merely says, "I am indebted to the Abbe Bois for a copy of this note." Father Sommervogel, M. de Bonnechose, the Abbe Casgrain and many others quote the letter as if sure of its authenticity; but none of them ever saw the original. The received text of it first appears in Father Martin's "Montcalm on Canada," which was published at Tournai in 1867; but no source of information was given. The Abbe Bois seems to have been himself the source from which all other writers took their information; but even he offers no original, and it does not seem to have ever, certainly, been known to have been in his, or any one else's, possession. Again, no contemporary writer mentions any such letter; and it is hardly possible to imagine that Townshend, who naturally wished to make the British side appear in as favorable a light as

possible, would have missed such a good piece of evidence had it ever really existed. This is the letter as communicated by the Abbe Bois:—"Monsieur, the humanity of the English sets my mind at peace concerning the fate of the French prisoners and the Canadians. Do not let them perceive that they have changed masters. Be their protector as I have been their father." And here is Montcalm's letter as translated from the original in the Townshend manuscripts:—"Sir, being obliged to surrender Quebec to your arms, I have the honor to recommend our sick and wounded to Your Excellency's kindness and to ask for the execution of the 'cartel d'échange' agreed upon by His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty. I beg Your Excellency to rest assured of the high esteem and respectful consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your most humble and obedient servant, Montcalm." There can hardly be any doubt as to which is the real last letter of Montcalm, so far as internal evidence goes; and when we know that the other is never known to have had any at all, the conclusion seems irresistible. The Abbe Bois must have been the victim of some such spurious stuff as the notorious letter published in London in 1777.

As the work continued to grow, Mr. Doughty found it was getting beyond the capacity of a single busy man, however industrious. He therefore secured three collaborators, Dr. Parmelee, whose principal work has been the introductory Life of Wolfe; Mr. Chaquis, who performed the like service for Montcalm, and Mr. Chambers, who wrote the most of Vol. III., which contains the account of the battle.

The most complete illustrations of all are those devoted to Wolfe. There are five portraits of him; with excellent illustrations of his home; his sword, coat and pistols; an autograph letter, and his will, and two rare prints of his death-scene and a good photograph of his monument at the present day. The Gainsborough and Highmore portraits and the one in the National Gallery all go to prove that Wolfe was a much finer looking man than the stock caricature of him would lead us to suppose. Hervey Smith's sketch of him in profile bears out the ordinary idea of his features but the weight of evidence seems to incline towards showing that

he had a finer cast of face than that with which he is usually credited. The testimony of Wolfe's military surgeon is very clear; he says that Wolfe's countenance was a fine one, and was enhanced by a pleasing presence. The popular idea of Wolfe's appearance seems almost certainly to rest upon a case of mistaken identity in portraiture. Montresor took a pencil sketch of Wolfe from life, down at Montmorency. This was somehow mislaid and lost, and a portrait of Montresor himself substituted portrait was then copied by English artists at home, who had never seen either man, and, by means of their popular portraits and death scene, this sketch of Montresor has ever since been mistaken for that of the great popular hero himself.

The other illustrations include views of places of great interest, such as Cap Rouge, the landing place on the day of the battle, the site of the battle at the present day, the camp at Montmorency, and others. There is a capital photograph of Surgeon Arnoux's house, where Montcalm died, a view of the Bishop's Palace, and a plan of the famous Abraham Martin's property. This plan and the title deeds prove that Abraham never owned any part of the so-called Plains or Height of Abraham. He owned 32 arpents of land between St. John street and the edge of the cliff overlooking St. Roch's, and nothing elsewhere. So, not only was the battle not fought on the present "Plains of Abraham," but the "plains" themselves never belonged to Abraham at all! The present d'Artigny Street leading up to the Grande Allee, was formerly known as la Rue d'Abraham; and this circumstance may have given rise to the extension of the name d'Abraham to the heights and plains adjacent. This must have been the cow-path used by Abraham Martin to drive his cattle to pasture on the Cove Fields.

(To be concluded)

Divinity Notes.

AT 9 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 17th in St. Mark's Chapel Mr. J. Henning Nelms, Mr. H. W. Sykes and Mr. W. F. Seaman were admitted into the Brotherhood of Lay Readers by the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

Immediately after the admission the Lord Bishop delivered a most helpful and interesting address to the Brotherhood; taking for his subject the salient points of the General Synod of Canada, recently held in Montreal.

Rev. Prof. Dunn M. A. has very kindly placed his lecture room at the disposal of the Divinity students for use as a common room, except lecture hours. The walls have been tinted and curtains hung.

The photographs of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Rev. Principal Whitney, Dr. Heneker, formerly Chancellor of this University, and of Prof. Wilkinson formerly professor of Pastoral Theology; have been appropriately framed and hung to decorate the walls, Prof. Dunn has the thanks of the Divinity students for his kind thought for their comfort.

Rev. C. W. Balfour B. A. Div. '00 Curate of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, and Mr. J. Henning Nelms, attended the National Convention of St. Andrew's Brotherhood held in Boston, and are enthusiastic in their reports. There were present over one thousand men, including six Bishops of the Church. The Convention next year will be held in Denver, Colorado.

Rev. A. C. Scarth M. A., D. C. L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, spent the week of Oct. 20th-27th in Québec, where he was inducted as Canon of the Cathedral of Holy Trinity.

The students extend to the new Canon their hearty congratulations on his receiving this well merited honor. The first meeting of the Bishop's College Brotherhood of Readers for the session 1902-03 was held in Rev. Prof. Dunn's lecture-room on September 30, the Warden presiding. The following officers were elected:-

Warden,	Rev. Prof. Dunn M. A.
Vice-warden,	Mr. F. W. Carroll B. A.
Secretary,	Mr. A. J. Vibert.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. T. Wheeler B. A. who retired from the Secretaryship.

The great improvement which was noticeable in the Chapel Music since Mr. Hudspeth took charge of the choir still continues.

Under his able management we do not doubt that the new material which has been taken in will further strengthen it.

The importance of having our Chapel Music raised to a standard as high as possible will not, we think, be disputed by anyone. We all feel that Mr. Hudspeth is the man to do this.

We were very glad to welcome Rev. G. E. Wegeant B. A. Div. '02 who spent a few days with us at the end of October. Mr. Wegeant's genial presence has been missed in the Divinity House this year.

We are glad to have him with us even for a few days, and regret that he cannot stay longer.

Rev. J. Dutton, B. A. another of our graduates who was spending part of his vacation in Lennoxville, visited us at the end of October. Though but few of us were students while Mr. Dutton was in residence, still those who were had a hearty welcome for him.

We are always glad to see our old graduates coming back to revisit their Alma Mater.

Mrs. O. Smithers, was, for a day or two, the guest of her cousin, the Rev. Prof. Dunn.

The members of the Divinity House can congratulate themselves on their janitor. He is strictly faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and always cheerful and obliging.

In the report of the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews published in the Baltimore "Visitor" we are pleased to see the following notice of one of our number. "Mr. Nelms made one of the most telling impromptu speeches from the floor during the whole convention. So well received was he that when the all time limit of five minutes expired, cries of "Go on" were heard over the hall, and with the permission of the Chair, he "went on."

Alumni Notes:

The late Sir John George Bourinot, K. C. M. A., who passed away on October 13th, was a prominent figure in the legislature of Canada. By his death, Canada loses her greatest authority on questions of parliamentary procedure, and Canadian literature one of its most brilliant and graceful writers. He was a graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, from which seat of learning he also received the honorary degree of D. C. L., in 1888. In 1886 he received the degree of L. L. D., from Queen's University. In 1898, he received from Bishop's University the honorary degree of D. C. L., and was thereby numbered among our Alumni.

We reprint the following from the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, M. A., which will doubtless be of much interest to many of our Alumni:—

TO THE EDITOR, QUEBEC DIOCESAN GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,

You may perhaps be able to find room in your columns for a word from one who for some years has worked in the Diocese of Quebec, and will always take a deep interest in its welfare, and indeed in the welfare of the whole Church in Canada.

Although working now in a quiet country Parish in England, opportunities present themselves from time to time of serving the cause of the Church abroad. Thus about a month ago I was asked to preach for the venerable S. P. G., at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and did so twice on one Sunday, and spoke on behalf of the same Society in the Town Hall, on the following night, the Mayor being in the Chair. The Churches in each case being packed, and the Town Hall Meeting representative. Then again on Whitsunday, I preached three times for S. P. G., in our own Parish, after having prepared the people the week before. I took occasion, both at Ryde and at home to refer to the success that has attended the Society's work for Quebec, and the splendid

spirit of self-help that had thereby been developed; and I assured my hearers, giving them careful proof that the Diocese of Quebec was not only self-supporting but was more and more extending help to those outside who were less favoured than itself.

On Thursday last I had the good fortune to be present at the reception, in the Church House in London, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, of workers in the Colonies and the Mission field; there was a large gathering of men and women from every part of the world—and a great number, among whom I was, had the honour of being presented to and shaking hands with the Archbishops. After the reception, the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London addressed those present.

On the following day I was present at two smaller meetings. One, a meeting of the Incorporated Members of S. P. G., at which an alteration in one of the by-laws was made with the object of greater inducement to men to become members. The S. P. G., I believe, intends to build for itself a new house, and not before it is wanted.

Immediately after this meeting, I went to a meeting of the Algoma Association, which Lord and Lady Zetland had kindly permitted to be held at their house in Arlington street. The Bishop of Newcastle, was in the Chair and made a very telling speech setting forth very sympathetically the needs of Algoma and the duty of English Churchmen in regard to it. He then called upon me to speak which I did according to my ability, much rejoicing that I was privileged to at least try to help Bishop Thorneloe, in his splendid work. General Lowrie and others also spoke with evident admiration for the Bishop, and full realization of the need there is that Algoma should be generously assisted without delay.

It is quite evident to me, from all I have seen and heard since my arrival in England, that the Church here is becoming more keenly alive to her Missionary responsibilities, and that her sympathies towards her daughters beyond the seas are rapidly quickening.

It will interest readers of *the Mitre* to learn that the Rev.

C. Ernest Smith, a D. C. L., of Bishop's University, a D. D., of both St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md., and of the University of the South, Suwannee, Tenn., has received and accepted a call to St. Thomas' Church Washington, D. C. He has resigned his present charge of St. Michael and All Angel's Baltimore, and will be installed in his new parish on St. Andrew's Day.

St. Thomas' is perhaps the handsomest church in the United States and is situated in the most fashionable, as well as the most beautiful, residential portion of Washington.

Dr. Smith's record of ten years work at St. Michael and All Angels', Baltimore,—increasing its communicants from 475 to 1500 and its revenues from \$6,000 to \$20,000 *per annum*; is abundant evidence of his fitness for the work to be done in his new field. He is one of the most eloquent preachers in the American Church. He has shown a wonderful force and vigour in his management of parish affairs, and ability to organize, and what is more to the point, to keep in living active existence after organization.

Those who heard Dr. Smith's sermon at convocation in June 1901, will never forget its beauty, its logic or its graphic delivery.

The *Mitre* speaking for itself and Bishop's College, wishes Dr. Smith all success in his new field.

The Rev. W. A. Dunn and Mr. Ernest T. Dunn, both old students of Bishop's University recently returned to England after a visit to their home in Quebec.

Mr. T. A. Donnelly, B. A., '94, represented the Faculty of Medicine on the University Football Team which played McGill University at Lennoxville on Nov. 1st. Mr. Donnelly played a splendid game. A full account of this match will be found in the Athletic Notes.

The Rev. Philip Callis, B. A., (Div. '00); the Rev. G. E. Weagant, B. A., (Div. '02), and W. E. Enright, B. A. recently visited the College.

It was a pleasant thing to see so many of our graduates present at the Football Matches with McGill University both at Lennoxville and in Montreal. This was one of the many evidences of the increasing interest taken by the Alumni in the welfare of our Alma Mater.

Gleanings.

In the life of Lord Strachcona, recently published, it is stated that he and a friend gave \$1,800,000 to build and endow the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. The building completed, the committee approached Sir Donald Smith, as he was then with the suggestion that there should be an inauguration ceremony. "No," he replied, "I want no flourish of trumpets. Just open the door when the building is ready and let the patients come in." Since the memoir was issued, these gentlemen have given \$2,500,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Strength is the glory of manhood. Virtue is strength. It is the concentration of manhood against vice. Truth is strength. It is the concentration of mind against all that is false and untrue. Duty is strength. It is the focusing of power on service. Decision is strength. It is the application of mind and will to meet the crisis. Tenderness is strength. It is the concentration of force in sympathy. Faith is strength. It is the centering of the whole being upon God. These six,—virtue, truth, duty, decision, tenderness, faith,—are the qualities of a strong man.

Nearly 2500 students assisted in a single year, is the record of Andrew Carnegie's noble gift to the Scotch universities, as given in the first annual report of the trustees of the fund.

Edison, the great inventor was recently asked, "Is the end of electrical invention nearly reached?" He answered, "There is no end to anything. Man is so finite that it is impossible for him to learn one millionth part of what is to be known. Only the ignorant can say we are near the limit of invention."

Official statistics show that there are 17,000,000 children

in Russia between the ages of 6 and 14, receiving absolutely no education.

To widen your life without deepening it is only weakening it.

It is easy to be wise without being learned. It is easier still to be learned without being wise.

J. J. S.

Josh Billing's Advice to the Church Singer.

Dear Miss:-

This is an important epock in yore life. The 1st thing to make a good quire singer is to giggle a little.

Put up yore hair in kirl-papers every Friday nite, soze to have it in good shape Sunday morning.

If your daddy is rich you can buy some store hair; if he is very rich, buy some more, and build it uphigh onto your head; then get a high-priced bunnit that runs up very high at the high part of it, and git the milliner to plant some high-grown artifishals onto the higher part of it. This will help you to sing high, as soprano is the highest part.

When the tune is giv out, don't pay attenshun to it, but ask the nearest young man what it is, and then giggle. Giggle a good eel.

Whisper to the girl next to you that Em Jones, which sits on the 3rd seet from the front, on the left-hand side, has her bunnit trimmed with the same color exact as she had last year, and then put up yore book to yore face and giggle.

Object to every tune unless there is a solow in it for the soprano. Coff and hem a good eel before you begin to sing.

When you sing a solow, shake yore hed like you was trying to shake the artifishals off yore bunnit; and when you come to a high tone brace yore self back a little, twist yore hed on one side and open yore mouth widest on that side, shet the eye on the same side jest a triphel and then put in for deer life.

When the preacher gits under hedway with his preechin, write a note onto the blank leaf into the fore part of yore note-book. That's what the blank leaf was made for. Git sumbody to pass the note to sumbody else, and you watch them while they read it, and then giggle.

If anybody talks or laffs in the congregation, and the preecher takes any notis of it, that's a good chance for you to giggle, and you ort to giggle a great eel. The preecher darsent say ennything to you becoz you are in the quire, and he can't run the meetinhouse to both ends without the quire. If you had a bo before you went to the quire, give him the mitten; you ort to have sumbody better now. Don,t forgit to giggle.

J. B.

Arts Notes.

THE first debate of the season was held on the evening of October 5th. in the Council Chamber. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that the Residential System is a desirable feature in University Life." The affirmative was supported by Mr. Carroll B. A., and Messrs Collins and Banfill, while the Negative was upheld by Messrs. Fletcher, J. J. Seaman, and W. R. Hepburn. Mr. Carroll, speaking first, took up the subject from the four sides viz. Intellectually, Physically, Morally and Socially and from these proved that Residence was preferable to Non-Residence. Mr. Fletcher for the Negative, with his usual eloquence, said that Residence led to idleness, and that if a University Education was to fit a man for the World the Non-Residential System was preferable. Mr. Collins then dealt with the advantages of Residence in regard to the Athletics of a University. He was followed by Mr. Seaman who claimed that the Residence developed too much of the physical side of College life, and that Non-Residence placed the physical part in its proper place, second to study.

Mr. Banfill then made his "maiden speech," which was very creditable. He stated that the common life of the Students

caused them to mix together and encouraged self confidence, eradicated meanness and gave a man pluck. He illustrated the advantages of common life by quoting the remark of an Oxford Student who claimed to have derived more benefit from the "Afternoon Teas" than from the Lectures.

Mr. Hepburn, also making his "maiden speech," started off very well, but evidently his watch went very fast for his time soon expired though he appeared still to have abundance of material in his notes.

The side-speeches were then in order and we had the pleasure of judging what the "new blood" in our Debating Society is likely to prove.

Mr. Nelms, in a very forcible speech, showed some of the disadvantages of the Residential System, but afterwards declared that he believed that the Residential System was the only true way to develop the Student.

Mr. Morey, in his speech, appealed to his "Fellow-Judges" and said "That he considered it a great slight to the Professors in a College, when a Student derives more benefit from the "After Supper Lunches" than he does from the Lectures.

Amongst others who also spoke were Messrs. Bonelli, Breckenridge, Rollit II, Weary, Harding, Mair, Hepburn I, Butterworth, Walters and Seaman II. We noticed that the speeches of the latter gentlemen bore the stamp of the same mist, for each in almost the same words, stated his belief in the Residential System. The Judges then brought in their verdict declaring that the Affirmative had won. Dr. Parrock, who had so kindly acted as critic, then very ably summed up the speeches.

A meeting of the Missionary Union was held in the Council Chamber on the Evening of Oct. 8th. The treasurer, Mr. F. Plaskett presented his report, which showed a total collection of \$95.13 for the past year. Of this amount \$84.75 had been sent to the D. & F. M. Board. Then followed the election of officers, which are as follows:—President, Rev. M. C. Shewen, Vice-Pres. F. Plaskett, Sec. H. W. Sykes, Treas. G. E. Fletcher, Committee: Rev. H. F. Hamilton, Messrs. Carroll and Bousfield. The Principal

Dr. Whitney, then brought forward a scheme by which the Union should undertake to help to raise funds to provide for two or at least one Missionary Scholarship. He told us of the new Missionary Society formed at the General Synod and of the great missionary spirit exhibited there. He showed the great demand of the West for Clergymen, and also stated that Bishop Bompas of Selkirk had applied to him for a man to help him. It is Dr. Whitney's intention to devote one of the Scholarships to the Diocese of Algoma, one to the Diocese of Selkirk and the devoted Bishop Bompas has already promised a donation to the fund. The Principal has, besides, several other subscriptions promised, and wishes the Students to undertake to collect from their friends, small amounts for this purpose. The proposition was cordially received and the Union decided to adopt his plan. Cards are shortly to be issued to each Student and we trust that all friends of the College will do their best to help on the project.

In regard to the Musical Portion of our College Life, we have decided to make a change this year, and inaugurate a "Glee Club" in the full sense of the words. Formerly we had only had a "Lyric Club" which consisted of 4 or at most 5 of the Students. Whilst not doing away with the "Quartette," we see no reason why every Student should not be a member of the Glee Club. This ought to be of great benefit to every one, as a club of this sort will teach the members music and ought to fit them, if in future they should desire to do so to join the larger Choruses which are now forming in every City of any importance.

There are several things needed to make a club of this kind a success. One is a set of good voices. This, we feel to a large extent, that we have. The most important thing to form a good beginning is, that every Student should take it to heart to make the Club a success and do his best at every rehearsal. We may not be able to accomplish much this year, but we may be laying the foundation for a good society for the coming years. We sincerely trust that all the Students will consider this carefully. The Club has been formed which will be known under the name of "Bishop's University Glee Club."

The following officers have been elected:—Hon. Pres. R.

N. Hudspeth, M. A., Pres. F. W. Carroll, B. A., Vice-Pres. T. H. Iveson, Sec. H. A. Collins. Committee, W. T. Wheeler, B. A. G. W. Findlay and E. Miall Jun.

Assurance has its place, but surely its place should not be in a freshman, and yet although it grieves us to record it, we have discovered some traces of such in a few of our young friends and here perhaps it would be as well to give some few words of kindly warning. Self confidence is the last thing that a freshman needs. Do not think that you own the whole University! because you have passed your Matriculation with flying colors? as no doubt it could get along without your august presence. There have been many famous men who have graduated and left these walls, and still the University stands and flourishes without their presence. Therefore be meek. That it may not be manifest, to all, how much you think of yourself, restrain your own conscious superiority. Above all be courteous to your seniors, remembering that in future years you will expect courtesy from your then juniors; and if you do not keep in check your self confidence now, it will grow to such unbearable conceit, that you will not even be able to demand respect from any one.

We were very sorry to hear of the serious accident that befell Mr. J. E. Spencer's brother on account of which Mr. Spencer, was unable to come this Term. We hope however, that he will be in our midst after the New Year.

Mr. C. F. Lancaster, one of our students of last year is now taking a special course in Divinity at the Diocesan College, Montreal. We wish him success and uninterrupted studies in his new sphere.

How difficult must it be for certain persons, who have held high positions in the outer world, to take a subordinate position when they come to College, and particularly so in the case of him who has to descend to the position of a mere chorister, when perchance before coming here he was leader of a choir in another seat of learning. So hard is it for him to accommodate himself to his new situation, and so mutual is the attraction between the seat of honour and himself, that he is continually ascending to the higher seat.

Messrs. Harding and Hepburn II. had a narrow escape one day lately. They were out canoeing on the "dreamy" Massawippi, but alas! it was not conducive to dreams for them. Accompanying them were some other College craft, and with them a race was organized. Down bent our two young friends to the work. The paddles flashed in the air and the canoe sped through the water. The goal had been almost reached and triumph won, when the rear man looking back laughed at the other contestants, forgetting in his triumph over a nearly vanquished foe, that "there's many a slip, twixt the cup and the lip," "and he laughs best who laughs last," and also that one should never look behind when near a well. That laugh was disastrous, the stroke was missed, and over went Mr. Canoe, and deposited the two amateurs into the refreshing bosom of the stream. Very luckily the water at this point was not deep, but it was very cool. Speed was made to the shore, and more speed still to the College, where they donned dry garments, sadder and wiser youths.

We are pleased to be able to report that the heavy centre rush of our Ping Pong Team has again secured a room, more suited to his size. He was so cramped for space in the room, which he has occupied since the beginning of the Term, that he made application for one of the large double rooms. The necessity for expansion in his case was so self-evident that the required permission was readily granted.

Some men seem to take an instinctive delight in scribbling their names in every conceivable place. They are not content with taking up more than their share of the valuable space on the tables in the lecture rooms, thus excluding other more famous names?, but they must needs be inscribing, in their own beautiful handwriting, their names on every vacant space on the walls of the rooms and corridors. We cannot move anywhere but these names stare us in the face. Can it be that these men are afraid that this is the only way in which they will be known to future generations of students? Perhaps it would be as well to quote a well known proverb. "Fools names so like their faces, are always seen in public places."

A certain new student, it would not do to call him a fresh-

man, one Sunday morning, imagining that he was indisposed, despatched a fellow student for his breakfast. A number of seniors, anxious for his welfare, dropped in to inquire how the patient was. They were met with the reply, "Oh! I'm not sick. There's nothing the matter with me, I just thought I would like to have my breakfast in bed." The gentleman in question soon proved that his words and not his actions were true, for he was observed to go down to Sherbrooke Church that morning. We would strongly advise E. A. R. not to make a habit of such a practice, for eating when in bed is very dangerous and apt to lead to serious consequences. For one who begins early in his College career, so pernicious a habit, only a sad end can be predicted.

We are glad to see that the Freshmen are heeding the injunction in the last issue of the Mitre to describe how and where they spent the evening, when entering their names in the Late Book. On looking at some recent entries, one can easily tell how the evening was spent.

Tom I. Hayward	and a cabbage and a carrot.
Henry C. Archer	and two carrots and a potato
Capt. E. F. Charles	and a corn cob
Weary Waggles	and a bunch of hay seed
W. S. Horace	and a corn cob
B. Isaacs	and a halaf-a-dollah.
Y. Hipbone	and a basket of cake
Huge Mair	and oats for the horse
P. I. G. Junior	and a bag of books for the organ
Hard-to-beat	and a corn cob
J. G. Worthless	with a pound of oleomargarine.

To—

I was here last year five months or more,
 On this self-same bench I sat,
 I've heard these lectures all before,
 And they aren't improved by that.

I should never have failed, my friends declare,
 Last spring in this awful rot;
 But my thoughts were occupied elsewhere,
 And such was my doleful lot.

THE MITRE

So I turn from the thoughts of the joys that were
 To contemplate the prize—
 O little girl with the golden hair,
 Were you worth the sacrifice?

A. V. O.

THE "STUDENT." (Edinburgh)

 1902.



- S.** is for Seaman with a very good heel.
 gets through the crowd (in manner an eel.)
- B.** is for Bousfield, plays underneath, is generally
 general, if not out of breath.
- A.** is for Archer: a redoubtable scrim. can ply
 a long bow, can chant any hymn.
- M.** is for horse, a heavy old draughter, never
 tells jokes but receives them with laughter.
- F.** is for Findlay, our Captain so great, wishes to rub
 a big score off the slate.
- B.** is for Bone, a smart second wing, is like his
 big brother "a very good thing."
- P.** is for Percy as graceful and gay on his feet as
 a lobster, but he knows how to play.
- A.** is for Arthur, the hardy end man, plays a good
 game as hard as he can.
- B.** is for Breck: another outside, if you hinted he
 played well, would tell you, you lied.
- C.** is for Charlie the fleet-footed dear, has a love
 for the Sanscrit and never shows fear.
- E.** is for Eddie the twenty-five cents, who handles
 the pigskin and carries it hence.
- D.** is for Doctor, like a vice is his grip, holds
 to a man till the canvas MUST rip.
- D.** is for Deacon who always is moving;
 plays a fine half back but won't go "a-roving."
- G.** is for Gaspé. He's a good one to foot it; the
 ball from his toe some distance can put it.

K. is for Kennedy otherwise Sam, on
the field a live fury, by nature a lamb.

G. S.

The Paper Knife.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew held its annual convention in Boston this year. Some 750 delegates attended and addresses were given by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Ernest Howard Crosby, John R. Mott, and many others. "The Brotherhood" has now over 3,000 members.

A library, dating back before the age of Abraham, has been unearthed in Babylonia by Professor Hilprecht and presented by him to the University of Pennsylvania of whose faculty he is a member. It consists of a large number of clay tablets, in excellent preservation, from the temple of Bel. A partial examination of the tablets leads to the hope that they may throw some new light on the first eleven chapters of Genesis.

Canon Rawlinson, of Canterbury, whose death is reported at the age of ninety years, was one of the most eminent of English Biblical scholars. He was professor at Oxford 1861-1872, and a distinguished author.

THE MITRE

"The 'Mitre' is the bright little monthly magazine of the students of Bishop's University and the boys of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. The board of directors this year consists of Messrs. W. T. Wheeler, B. A. F. W. Carroll, B. A.; and A. J. Vibert." The Montreal Daily Witness.

School Notes

When the news of Dr. Petry's resignation appeared in the Gazette both boys and members of the staff could not believe it true until confirmed by himself. No one was aware that he contemplated such a step, and there was throughout the school a sense of general stupefaction.

Dr. Petry has been connected with the institution for more than 25 years, and during that time all who have come in contact with him, either as boys or colleagues have become since-

rely attached to him and have a feeling of strong personal loyalty towards him. Their esteem of Dr. Petry as a master is only surpassed by their admiration for him as a courteous kindly and high-minded gentleman.

It is not our part to conjecture what reasons induced our Headmaster to resign. We hoped that at the meeting of Corporation, at which his resignation was to be officially tendered, he might be brought to reconsider his decision; unfortunately we were disappointed in that expectation, and we know now that we shall have him in our midst only till the end of June. His loss will certainly be a blow to the institution, for we may truly say that it will be impossible to find a successor who can have the same intimate knowledge of the working and traditions of the School, and difficult to procure a man who will devote the same energy and interest to his work.

Among the many generations of Old Boys who have passed under Dr. Petry's charge there is but one feeling, that of deep regret that he has felt it advisable to make a change, which, while we trust it may be a benefit to himself personally, will deprive us of his services which have been so long and so highly valued.

Beckett, Chambers and Richmond were appointed Prefects on Oct. 3rd. Cummins is Prefect of the laboratory this year and Richmond of the library.

Last term we thought that a library was, at last, to be built, and expected to see it on returning this year. Again we are disappointed. The winter is coming on and the days are getting short. Football will soon be over and we cannot use the Range after dark. It seems a great shame therefore that, with funds in hand for the purpose, and books ready, nothing has been done to build a library where boys can spend their evenings or wet days instead of having to loaf about the building. Cannot Corporation, or whatever body has the control of the funds be brought to see that a library is a grave necessity in the School. Boys cannot broaden their minds unless they have some opportunities of reading other than school books. They will grow up narrow-minded and ignorant. With everything apparently ready for the

building why, during the approaching winter, it is not built when it is so needful and would be such a benefit, especially.

HIGH SCHOOL VS. B. C. S.

On Thanksgiving Day, the High School came out to play their annual game with us here. The High had already played several matches in Montreal and defeated their opponents by large scores, so we expected they would have rather an easy victory, as our team is light and not very fast. They arrived on the 11.30 train and dressed at once for the game. From start to finish the match was a surprise to every one. The High won the toss and chose to kick with the wind. It is almost impossible to give an accurate account of the game as the teams were so evenly matched. For the first 10 minutes the High kept the ball near our quarter, and once nearly scored; but Bray's splendid drops into touch, and the fast following up of the forwards gained much ground and when the half-time whistle blew we were near their quarter.

In the 2nd. half we managed to keep the ball pretty well in their territory till almost the end, but the wings of both teams, especially ours, seemed to pay more attention to their men than to the ball. The chief feature of this half was a fine run made by Gilbert, the High's Captain, who relieved his team from a dangerous situation.

When time was called the score stood 0-0, and the tie could not be played off on account of lack of time. It was a hard-fought battle and probably the closest game ever played on our grounds. Dr. Lynch acted as referee and Mr. Findlay of B.C. as umpire.

THE HIGH VS B. C. S.

On Saturday Oct. 26th. the xv played the return match against the High School in Montreal. The day was fine but owing to recent rains the M. A. A. grounds were in a rather slippery condition. The High won the toss and chose the wind. During the first few minutes the play was fairly even, but it became evident that the High School had somewhat the best of it in point of weight, and by skillful tactics they gradually gained the ascendancy. The School is handicapped in not having oppor-

tunities of seeing good games, and so were at a loss for means of coping with the mass plays of the High. The outer wings also were evidently too light for their men who broke through frequently and spoiled the work of our half line. The play during the first half, however, was not very uneven and when time was called the score was only 6-0 against us.

In the second half, after a series of scrimmage in centre-field the ball was rushed in to our quarter and after the High had made a rouse the School team seemed to go to pieces and the score rapidly mounted to over 20. After a kick off B. C. S. got down to High's quarter, but again cleverly manœuvred rushes and runs by the High brought the score up to 26. During the last few minutes the School managed to keep the ball near the High's goal line but were unable to get it over. So the game ended 26-0 in favour of the High. It was hard to be so badly beaten when we hoped for better fortune, but we were plainly and fairly outplayed and all credit is due to the High School for their victory. Mr. Christmas of the Britannias was referee and Mr. Ham Gordon umpire.

The teams lined up as follows:—

High		B. C. C.
Hamilton	Back.	Gilmour
Gilbert		Adams
Davis	Halves.	Bray
Savage		Johnson
Borland	Quarter.	Nelson
Shepherd		Sykes
Seale	Scrim.	Peck
Phelan		Cleveland
Montgomery		Beckett
Rider		Shaw
Rowell		Edgell
Eveleigh	Wings.	Greenshields
Clarke		Fraser-Campbell
Kerr		Richmond
Bowie.		Irving.

We are glad to say there is a prospect of another game on Nov. 8th. with Britannias III.

On Saturday the 1st. Nov. the annual cross-country run will take place.

The Rifle-Range is now ready for use and should prove an interesting feature of the term's out-door sport when football is over.

It is intended that 7 sections consisting of 7 boys under an N. C. O. shall go out, one sect. each day, to practise.

The Range has two targets with mantlets of iron and earth for the markers and platforms at distances of 25, 50, 75 and 100 yds from the targets.

The 25 yd. range represents a distance of 500 yds and the 100 yds represent 750.

Rules have been printed and posted to prevent any possibility of accident.

The Cups presented by Mr. Ross for last term's gymnastic competition were given to the winners early in the term.

PREFERENDA.

A ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS.

(With abstruse apologies to Mr. Aristophanes, Esq.)

Strepsiades.— O Pais, Pais.

Pais.— Qu'est-ce que tu dis, là,

Str.— Ouvrez la porte.

Socrates.— (Heard within) Avez vous une clef

Str.— Je n'ai pas un clef.

Soc.— UN clef, l'habitant! c'est feminin. UNE clef.

Str.— Pas du tout. Dans cet instant, c'est masculin.

Soc.— Pourquoi dans cet instant?

Str.— Parceque, mon cher Docteur, c'est la clef du male bag.

G. S.

C. D. DUFORD

HAIR-DRESSING PARLOR

General line of Pipes Cigars and Tobacco

Ladies Hair Switches

LENNOXVILLE, - QUE.

JOHN O. DUNCAN,

Merchant Tailor

Outfitter to men

Wellington St.

Sherbrooke, Que.

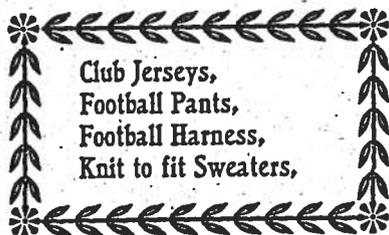
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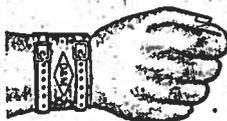
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