

# The Mitre.

---

VOL. IX.

LENNOXVILLE, P. Q., DEC., 1901.

No. 3

---

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. S. KRANS, Arts '02

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

G. E. WEAGANT, B. A.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

R. A. COWLING, B. A. (Divinity.)

J. H. BOURNE, (Arts '02)

W. T. WHEELER, B. A. (Divinity)

M. C. M. SHEWEN (Arts '03)

J. F. CROWDY, Esq., (B. C. S.)

J. HETHERINGTON, (Medicine '04)

E. FRASER CAMPBELL, (B. C. S.)

Not Elected (Dentistry)

G. W. FINDLAY, (Arts '02) ATHLETIC EDITOR.

## ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGERS.

A. J. VIBERT, (Divinity)

T. H. IVESON (Arts '03.)

G. MCK. WILKINSON, B. C. S.

W. WEBBER KELLY (Medicine)

Not Elected (Music)

Not Elected (Dentistry)

"THE MITRE", is published monthly during the College year by the Students of Bishop's College and the Boys of Bishop's College School.

Terms \$1.00 per year in advance: single copy 15 cents.

Contributors of Articles are entitled to receive three copies gratis of the number containing their articles.

Copyright will be secured on all articles sent to and accepted by the Editor-in-Chief, accompanied by written request that they be copyrighted.

Address all contributions to the Editor-in-Chief, and all business correspondence to the Business Manager.

THE MITRE, BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

PRINTED BY GEO. GALE & SONS, WATERVILLE, QUE.

---

## Boundary Disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

### THE ASHBURTON TREATY 1842. (CONTINUED)

In 1842 Sir Robert Peel sent out Mr. Alexander Baring, (afterwards Lord Ashburton and British Minister at Washington) to negotiate with Mr. Daniel Webster the American Secretary of State, for the settlement of the matters in dispute between the two nations, and to determine finally the north-eastern boundary. There was a mutual understanding that a compromise line could be assented to by both governments, and on that basis the negotiations began in June, and on the 9th of August what is known as the

Ashburton treaty was signed with the assent of commissioners appointed by Maine and Massachusetts. The boundary (which it settled among other matters) ran due north, starting from the monument incorrectly placed at the head of the Chiputneticook by the Barclay-Howell commission of 1796. Lord Ashburton thus at the very outset perpetuated the grievous mistake of that commission and gave up 3000 square miles of British territory, and ignored the other natural landmark set forth in the treaty viz., "the line of headlands which divide the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those which flow into the St. Lawrence." A most erratic boundary was established along the St. John which flows neither into the St. Lawrence nor into the Atlantic but into the Bay of Fundy far east of the St. Croix.

Some years after this, Mr. Sparks, the United States historian, found in Paris a map, on which in December 1782 Franklin himself had marked with a heavy red line the limit of the United States as it had been then established. This map had been sent to De Vergennes, at Paris, at whose request it had been marked. Mr. Sparks in sending this map to his government, pointed out, that the marked line was the one contended for by Great Britain, and even conceded more than she asked, for he added, "The line from the St. Croix to the Canadian highlands is intended to exclude (from the territory of the United States) all the waters running into the St. John." It is known now, that Webster knew of this map which furnished evidence against him, and that he cautioned Everett the American Minister in England against searching for it, "lest it should come to the notice of the English." And an American history which I have before me relates this with ill concealed pride, the author evidently regarding it as a most magnificent piece of state-craft on the part of his countryman. But this despicable deceit has always been regarded by all fair minded people as unworthy of any man of principle, and only to be expected from such a man as Webster.

The boundary as established on that map, the true natural boundary and the boundary as established by the Ashburton treaty, are two very different things, and show conclusively that as far as the disputed territory was concerned Webster obtained for the United States the lion's share of the spoils, for of the whole of it which properly belonged to Great Britain, he secured seven-twelfths, and Lord Ashburton the remaining five-twelfths, and we have the following wretched state of affairs.

The State of Maine presses like a huge wedge into the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, to cut the country as it were asunder and be for ever a disgraceful blot on the map of Canada. The Aroostook and other rivers contained in this wedge are tributaries of the St. John River, which even Lord Ashburton with his very limited intelligence, must have seen, and

by no stretch of imagination can they be made to flow into the Atlantic. But by the very first principles of the map of 1782 before noticed (pp 18-19.) the boundary excluded from the United States territory "all waters flowing into the St. John," and therefore this "wedge" is actually British territory. Owing to the difficulty of bridging the St. Lawrence at Quebec, the Canadian Pacific Railway is forced to go through this part of Maine, in order to form a short and direct line between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces. This is preferably the line for the transportation of troops to and from the winter port of Halifax, but passing as it does through United States territory this would probably be impossible in an emergency.

The Grand Trunk Railway runs through it to an American port, and thus a great portion of the traffic of these two railways passes over American soil. The Intercolonial Railway does not pass through, but in order to avoid doing so the line runs three degrees of latitude to the north of what should be its course, and this necessitated an additional outlay of ten million dollars in the first cost of the railway, which (since the Intercolonial is a government railway) fell on the tax payers, and vastly increased the cost of transportation, as it increased the distance. Now let us see by way of conclusion, what some of the leading writers have said about the Ashburton treaty.

Mr. Justin McCarthy in his—History of our Own Times;—tells us, that Lord Ashburton "by his intelligent exertions came to an arrangement which appears to have given mutual satisfaction ever since, despite of the sinister prophecyings of Lord Palmerston at the time," but in making this statement, which reads like a stupendous joke, Mr. McCarthy undoubtedly says the thing which is not, and his opinion descends to the level of the treaty he tries to defend. The satisfaction was, and is, anything but mutual.

Sir Charles Dilke, in his book, Problems of Greater Britain, remarks "The Province of New Brunswick is *maimed* by a monstrous boundary line. The greater part of the State of Maine belongs geographically to New Brunswick or Lower Canada, and that a large portion of that State is not British territory is the fault of our own representatives. More than half a century after the treaty of peace between the mother-country and the revolted colonies, a President of the United States made a fair proposal to the British government, and its rejection, and the subsequent Ashburton treaty, with the result of the creation of the present boundary, form a monument of that ignorance and neglect of national interest which have often unfortunately characterised the action of our imperial representatives."

Mr. Kingsford, in his History of Canada, expresses the feeling of the people of Canada in unmistakeable terms. He speaks of the boundary as a "Monument of folly on the part of Great Britain as it is now determined and



must ever remain." Established in defiance of the very language of the treaty, and at variance with the evidence in possession of the United States at the very time they were urging a claim they knew to be untenable. \* Every principle of geography distorted, and the good faith and honour which should preside at the negotiations between great nations, were entirely set aside and ignored.

"There is one more such character in this history of British America that can compete with Mr. Richard Oswald in this negative pre-eminence, Lord Ashburton, whose name to this day is never uttered in Canada without a feeling of contempt and shame."

NOTE. A complete collation of all the conflicting explanations of Lord Ashburton's decision, which have been suggested, would rival the contents of the witches' cauldron in Macbeth. There are one or two things, however, which, so far as I have been able to learn by reading, are conspicuous by their absence in all writers on the subject, and which, it seems to me, ought not to be altogether disregarded.

I have already mentioned that Mr. Oswald owned large estates in the United States. Lord Ashburton not only owned land there, but was an intimate friend of a large circle of prominent men there, and had married a lady from that country. I feel convinced that in spite of himself, Lord Ashburton must have been influenced to some extent by these considerations.

#### THE OREGON TREATY 1846.

The Oregon treaty, like the Ashburton treaty, belongs to the history of Sir Robert Peel's administration, and was just as discreditable to British diplomacy. By it the frontier of the United States in the North-west was substantially settled as it exists to-day, and six degrees of latitude by three of longitude were deliberately and discreditably abandoned by the imperial commissioner in his desire to terminate the question. The Oregon territory, roughly speaking, was the region west of the crest of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-second parallel, and for some time was regarded by most persons as little better than a desert waste. But when the vast capacity, and splendid future of the Pacific slope began to be known and the importance to England of some station and harbour became evident, the dispute swelled into a question of vital importance to both nations. More than once it nearly became an occasion for war between them, but happily wiser measures prevailed. The negotiations passed through two distinct phases

\* The map referred to p. 18

during the earlier of which the United States claimed the river bases of the Columbia, while during the latter they claimed in addition the whole country northwards to the parallel of  $50^{\circ} 40'$ , when their war cry became "fifty-four, forty or fight". Briefly the following were the respective claims as given by Hall (p 105) (International Law).

In 1792 an American trader named Gray discovered the mouth of the river Columbia and sailed up twelve or fifteen miles till the channel by which he had entered ceased to be navigable. A few weeks before Gray entered it, Captain Vancouver, who was engaged in surveying the coast for the English government, had noticed the existence of a river but thought it too small for his vessels to go into. On hearing of Gray's success in entering, he returned, and an officer under his command, after finding the true channel, explored the river and took possession of the country in the King's name. Gray was un-commissioned; he made no attempt to take possession of the country, on behalf of the United States, and his discovery which was only known to his government through Captain Vancouver's account, was not followed up by any Act which could give it a national value. In 1811 a trading company of New York established near the mouth of the river a commercial post which in 1813 was sold to the English North West Company. Upon these facts it was argued by the American negotiators, that Gray effected a discovery, the completeness of which was not diminished by anything which occurred before or after; that his predecessors had failed to ascertain the existence of a great river, and that the subsequent English exploration was simply a mechanical explanation of what had been done by him; that his discovery vested the basis of the Columbia in the United States; and that, the land having thus become national property, the establishment of a trading post formed a substantive act of possession on their part. The English negotiators on the other hand, besides putting forth a claim by discovery to the whole coast as against the United States, maintained that the discovery of the river was a progressive one, and objected that, even if it were not so, the acts of an uncommissioned discoverer, if taken alone are incapable of giving a title, and that the discovery was not supported by national Acts. Under such circumstances the establishment of a trading post ceased to be of importance. The second phase of the negotiations began when the United States and Spain concluded a boundary treaty in 1819, in which Spain ceded to the United States whatever rights she possessed to land north of the forty-second parallel. The claim of the United States thus became composed of many elements. (1) The discovery of the Columbia River by Gray, an American citizen, (2) the assignment of whatever right Spain still had by the Florida treaty of 1819. (3) Contiguity to Louisiana (4) exploration and occupation resulting from the ownership of Louisiana.

The curious part of these claims is that they are contradictory, as Hall points out, and in the main points untenable, for if the Spanish title was good Gray's discovery was worthless and vice versa, so that they cancel.

The title of England resolved into these claims. (1) The real discovery of the coast by (a) Sir Francis Drake 1579. (b) Captain Cook in 1778. (2) The systematic survey of Captain Vancouver in 1792-4. (3) The formal possession taken of it by Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver.

(to be continued).

## Music in Church.

Music in its whole significance consists in the fact that it is the outward expression of something deeper than itself,—something spiritual, which is communicated through its influence. And we need not look far to find that it is pre-eminently the language of affection,—the vehicle whereby the states of love which do or may have place in the heart of man, take wings and fly upon our earthly atmosphere. That such is its meaning and correspondence, is not a mere matter of feeling or perception, but admits of logical demonstration. Let us see if it is not so.

In every word which a man utters, there are the two distinct elements of sound and articulation. There is the tone of the voice, which can be almost indefinitely modulated; and connected with it are the syllabic subdivisions, by which sounds become plainly distinguishable from each other, and the true medium of thought. The one supplies the substance, the other, the form of speech. Or what is really the same thing, the one gives particular expression to the affections of the will, the other to the thoughts of the understanding. Are not these correspondences perfectly obvious? Do not the slightest observation and experience make known that when a man speaks, the tones of his voice indicate the affections from which he speaks, and the articulations convey the ideas or thoughts which he desires to communicate? If he is angry or grieved or terrified, we do not need to hear the words he utters to be assured of the fact. The *tone* is generally all sufficient. Gentle words spoken in a harsh voice, lose all the effect of gentleness, and the loving heart will betray itself even in the terms of contradiction and reproof. How often has the voice played the part of tell-tale to the words, and expos-



ed hypocrisy, when one who would fain disguise his thoughts could not disguise his feelings!

Now music is essentially the science of pleasant and harmonious sounds as such, without regard to verbal articulations. Of itself, it cannot be made to utter purely intellectual conceptions. Hence it is, as was previously said, the language of the affections. This, its intrinsic quality, is shown in its effects, for it is proverbially true that nothing appeals to the heart like music, nothing so quickly stirs the various emotions, nothing is so provocative of fun and merriment, or so easily calls forth the unaccustomed tear. The blast of the trumpet is often more potent in battle than the persuasive phrase of the skilled commander. A familiar melody may soften the obdurate heart, when all other means have failed. There is no logic or reasoning in music; it goes straight to the affectionate part of our nature, and inspires it with life and satisfaction.

These considerations lead us to an understanding of the special office which is, or should be, filled by music in the worship of the Lord. It is to awaken and keep alive the affections which properly belong to such worship. Those affections are, in their most general form, love of the Lord and the neighbour. At the heart of them is the governing desire and intention to be the dutiful children of the one Father, by doing His will in all things. That is the best music for this purpose, which most readily and fully joins itself with thoughts and words that are expressive of man's relation to the Lord, of his dependence on Him, and of the duties which he owes Him. Hence sacred music, if it be truly such, can never be trivial in form or motive, and can never be suitable for secular uses. Cheerful, indeed, it may be, inducing states of holy happiness, but it should always be majestic, dignified, solemn and elevating. Its quality will be tested by its power to strengthen the love of God in our hearts, to make us feel nearer to each other, and thus to kindle the fires of sincere devotion.

Highest and best of all words which may be wedded to music are the words of Scripture; and most fitting among these are the Psalms. The reason, as you well know, is that the Scriptures are divine. They contain the Lord's thoughts, infinite in their significance, expressed in human language, and given to man to be his thoughts. The Psalms, moreover, are of a nature which is specially adapted to musical feeling and utterance. So far as we enter into the true spirit of them, they may be said to sing themselves in our hearts. Wedded to appropriate melodies and harmonies, they constitute the noblest possible vehicle for the loftiest sentiments. Like the golden vessels of the sanctuary, they are the means divinely appointed, and most perfectly framed, to be filled with our gratitude and praise. Flowing from the lips or

the pen of David, they reveal in their literal sense, some of his personal feelings and expressions; but in their inmost sense they tell of One far mightier than David, whom David himself prefigures,—even the eternal King of Israel  
(X)

---

## Missionary Union Notes.

---

The first meeting of the Missionary Union was held shortly after the beginning of the term, when the following officers were elected.

President:—J. G. Ward, B. A.

Vice Pres:—M. Shewen,

Sec'y:—J. J. Seaman,

Treas.—F. Plaskett,

Com. { The Principal,  
G. Weageant,  
G. Findlay.

The Executive Committee have decided to devote the funds of the Union towards missionary work in the Canadian field; and it is to be hoped that when the subscriptions are called for, there will be a ready and generous response from the students.

At the present time there is a crying need of men and money for carrying on the work of the Church in the West; and if these wants are to be supplied, we of the Church in Eastern Canada, must arise to a realization of the golden opportunities that are being allowed to pass away through our inactivity.

Upon us, who call ourselves Christian students, there falls a large measure of the responsibility in this matter. To us the work of spreading the Gospel message is not a matter of *option*, but of *obligation*. What makes Christianity worth having is that it brings to us the message of life found nowhere else. If that is so then we are obliged to pass the glad message on to the world. The man who says that his Christianity does not require him to give the Gospel to his fellowmen, has no Christianity at all.

Let each member of the Missionary Union see that he fails not in his duty. Though we be few in numbers yet we can accomplish a great deal if we are willing and if we go about it in the right way. Remember Christ's



promise: "If two shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." We can all help on the work of missions by means of our prayers and intercessions, by showing a kindly and sympathetic interest in the work, and by giving of our means, as much as we are able. If one and all do their duty faithfully in these respects, it is quite certain that the report of the Union for the ensuing year will be of a more encouraging nature than heretofore.

The annual Convention of the C. S. M. A., will be held at St. Stephen's College, Annandale on the Hudson, New York, in the latter part of February, As this is comparatively near the Canadian line, it is to be hoped that the Union will be able to send a representative.

The Secretary wishes to call attention to the following facts:—

1 All members of the College, and School are constituted members of the Missionary Union.

2 Subscriptions shall be *at least* one dollar a year, to be paid either in one sum, or in terminal instalments.

The following letter has been received from the Montreal Diocesan College Missionary Society.

#### MONTREAL DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Montreal,

Gentlemen:—

There are thousands of Church people in Canada today who have not the regular ministrations of the Church of England and as a result they are being lost to the Church.

We have had from time to time, as doubtless you have, missionaries from the West telling of the work and needs in that part of our Dominion. Sometimes they even venture to ask for money, but it is very little they get. These good men are obliged to fall back upon their own resources and do what they can with the small means at their disposal. In years gone by, the mission fields which they represent have drawn the most of their support from the C. M. S. and other English Societies. Now these societies are withdrawing their aid, and they tell the people of Canada that they must support their own missionaries.

The Church people of Canada have not responded to the demand; they have not risen to the occasion; they have not made good the deficiencies arising from the withdrawal of the funds formerly furnished by those societies.

And as a result, the work of the Church in the West is seriously retarded. Those not of our Church are sending in men and money in abundance while we are doing practically nothing. We are allowing them to take full possession of the territory that ought to be, in the near future, the stronghold of the Church of England in Canada. Yet, in spite of these facts, the Clergy and Laity of Eastern Canada are making no effort to arouse that zeal and energy in missionary enterprise which will enable the Church to assert her rights, and take the foremost place in the evangelization of the West. While we remain inactive the opportunities are passing away. One hundred dollars spent in the West today will be worth more than five hundred spent five years hence. The only way we can account for the inactivity in Eastern Canada, is that it does not realize the circumstances in which the Church in the West is placed nor the golden opportunities which await it there. But we students are fully aware of these facts, therefore upon us devolves the duty of making a strenuous effort to have the whole missionary enterprise directed towards those vast fields which are now in need of aid. If this were done, we would doubtless see our Church prosper and flourish in a country of almost unlimited resources.

After giving the matter careful consideration, we are convinced that the missionary work in the West can be greatly increased, not by the efforts of any individual College, but by the united effort of all the Church Colleges in Eastern Canada.

With this object in view, let us come together as one man to further the interests of Domestic missions.

We would propose the following scheme. Let each College send one representative or more to some central place for the purpose of conferring together and organizing a new missionary society, comprising the divinity students of the various Colleges. That the general purpose of the Association be, (1) to arouse interest in the West; (2) to discuss ways and means for sending men and money to the domestic field; (3) to enlist the sympathy of the Clergy and Laity, by annual conventions, distribution of literature, missionary meetings, etc.

We are convinced that if some such scheme as this were undertaken, not only would it further the interests of the Church in Canada, but also go very far towards consolidating the Church in reality and action as well as in aim. Thus indeed would we be proving ourselves true disciples of our Lord.

We ask you to consider the matter carefully, and let us know if you will be willing to co-operate with the other Colleges in bringing about a convention of representatives to organize in proper order for this great work.

Such a convention, in our opinion, ought not to be held later than

January next. There is no time to be lost. Already we have delayed too long. Do not delay longer, but come and help us.

Yours truly,

THE STUDENTS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

---

De Lennoxville carnifer *aims* praefectus et altus,  
Seagram multum amans, plenus verbosus et irae,  
Armatus fusti, pugnam fortissime inire  
In pueros voluit: monti similisque figura est,  
Si licet exemplis parvis in grandibus uti.

---

## A LETTER.

Lennoxville, Nov. 15th. 1901

The Editor of "the Mitre".

Dear Sir:—

Now\* that winter has returned to us once again the thoughts of all lovers of sport turn to the question of what shall be done in the way of amusement and recreation during this lengthy season. Hockey has come to be recognised as the chief attraction, and has to a greater or less extent superseded the oldfashioned and glorious pastime of snow-shoeing. Nevertheless that some are still interested in the old-time sport has been evinced by the many expressed wishes, during the last few weeks, that a Snow-shoe Club might be organized during the present winter. Such an organization we feel sure will receive hearty support, not only from the students but also from the professors and others.

Yours Truly

Interested.



## MUSICAL NOTES.

---

The first of the series of Musical recitals was given on Monday evening Nov. 11th. by the Lennoxville Musical Club in the Church Hall.

Dr. Scarth took the chair, and in a few and appropriate words introduced Mrs. Whitney, to whose untiring efforts is due the formation of a Musical Club in Lennoxville. Mrs. Whitney then read an address, in which she related the manner in which the present Musical Club originated, and referring to the efforts of Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Aylmer, and Mrs. McKindsey, all of whom had co-operated with herself in bringing the Club into existence. Mrs. Whitney also spoke of the prognostications of failure, especially as regards finances, and remarked that she had undertaken to be responsible for any deficit; however so successful was the start (105 members) that the Club had little fear of such a danger. The speaker then mentioned the assistance given at this their first performance by members of the Sherbrooke Musical Club, while other towns in the neighbourhood also made a ready response, and it was the hope of the Club to exchange performers with other musical organizations. All lovers of music, she continued, whether performers or not, were asked to join, but members were expected to observe silence during the performance of all pieces and to give no *encores*. Mrs. Whitney then called attention to the smallness of the fee, and requested that it be paid at latest, by the next recital. In conclusion she said: "We think we shall be able, as I said before, to meet all expenses in connection with the hire, lighting, and heating of the hall, the arranging for which I have to thank Mr. Berge, the rent of the piano from Mr. Wilson of Sherbrooke, who has given us the best possible terms, and the printing of the programme tickets by Mr. Arthur Speid who has met us most generously in the matter. I may just mention here as I fear a wrong impression has got abroad that all the members, with two exceptions from Milby and Sandhill, are residing or visiting in Lennoxville, and that, though we should be delighted to welcome others, there are at present no outside members. The rule of belonging to the Club does not apply to friends coming to perform for us.

I have myself been responsible for this first recital, Mrs. Frith has kindly undertaken the second, Mrs. Foss the third.

May we all work together in friendly feeling and harmony one with another, taking as our motto "Unity is strength."

The following programme was then rendered.

<i>Piano Duet</i>	"Ruy Blas"	Medelssohn
	Mrs. F. W. Frith and Miss. Verity	
<i>Song</i>	"A Garden Song"	C. Willeby
	"Spring has come"	M. V. White
	Miss. Chapman	
<i>Piano Solo</i>	"Prelude"	Lasallee
	"Les Papellons"	
	Mr. Everitt	
<i>Song</i>	"Blow, blow, thou winter wind"	Sargant
	Rev. E. A. Dunn	
<i>Two Pianos</i>	Midsummer Nights' Dream	Medelssohn
	Madame L. E. Codère and Madame Panneton	
<i>Three Little Songs</i>	"When the Swallows Homeward Fly"	M. V. White
	"A Memory"	
	"Let us Forget"	
	Miss. Chapman	
<i>Piano Solo</i>	"Am Genfer See"	Bendel
	Mrs. F. W. Frith	
<i>Song</i>	"Thy Sentinel am I"	M. Watson
	Rev. E. A. Dunn	
<i>Piano Duet</i>	March from "Faust"	Berlioz
	Mrs. J. P. Whitney and Mr. Everitt	

The business part of the meeting was now proceeded with and the following officers were elected for the season.

	<i>President</i> Mrs. Aylmer	
<i>Secretary</i>	Mrs. J. P. Whitney,	<i>Treasurer</i> Mrs. Frith
<i>Committee</i>	Mrs. W. Morris,	Mrs. McKindsey,
	Mrs. E. Smith and Miss. Verity.	

Dr. Scarth then announced that the next Recital would be held on Monday evening, Nov. 25th., and the first successful concert was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

## OUR ALUMNI.

The Rev. Thos. Ball is *locum tenens* at Angus.

The Rev. C. E. Bishop has been appointed to the Mission of Dixville.

Mr. P. Boyle '96 is the Lay Reader in the Magdalen Islands Mission.

Mr. J. W. Aytoun is in England "wrestling with Examinations."

Mr. Cyrus Macrae '98 is teaching in Fairmount School, Montreal.

Mr. W. S. Johnson '92 is mining at Slocan City, British Columbia.

Mr. R. T. Walker '99 is studying Theology at the Seminary in New York.

Dr. B. A. Planche recently of Quebec is practising dentistry at Coaticooke.

Rev. E. G. Browne has taken up work in England. His address is 180 Park St. New Clew, Grimsby, England.

The Rev. B. Watkins, late Provost of Huron University is still residing in London, Ontario.

Mr. E. G. Henry '00 gave us a pleasant visit on King's birthday. His address is 115 Milton St. Montreal.

Mr. L. D. Cairnie '98 is engaged in electrical engineering near Montreal.

The Rev. W. H. Moor is Business Manager of the "*Crozier*" the official organ of the Diocese of Nebraska.

Mr. W. G. Robertson '96 is at home in Sherbrooke. He will take the Law Examinations in December.

The Rev. F. G. Scott has been again appointed Lecturer in English Literature at *Morrin College*, Quebec

Mr. C. F. Rothera '98 is assisting the Rev. A. H. Wurtele in his work in the Diocese of Algoma.

The Rev. G. H. A. Murray has been appointed Rector of Hatley and was inducted on Sunday, Nov. 10th.

Mr. N. C. Davies '00 is Principal of the Bedford Academy and Mr. R. M. Noyes '99, Principal of the Sutton Model School.

The Rev. E. B. Waterman who has been in charge of Franktown, Ont., has been appointed Rector of Stafford in Ottawa Diocese.

Mr. W. W. Wadleigh our recent Editor-in-Chief is now studying Law at McGill. He has entered the office of Hutcheson and Oughtred.

The Rev. A. C. Wilson who spent a few months at Bishop's in '98 is now in charge of a Mission in California. He is editing a very good parish magazine.

The Rev. Geo. Pye, for the last five years Missionary in charge on the Labrador Coast, will come up next summer to take work in a more



settled part of the Diocese. The Rev. F. G. LeGallais will then be Priest-in-Charge.

We have received the news of the marriage of the Rev. Isaac Newton Kerr to Miss Beatrice Travers, Shigawake. The Mitre offers its congratulations and best wishes.

The Mitre also congratulates the Rev. John Almond on his marriage to Miss Estelle Beemer of Quebec. The ceremony took place at the Quebec Cathedral on Oct. 30th. The Lord Bishop was officiant.

The Rev. A. H. Wurtele '97 who is in charge of Thessalon and Bruce Mines, Algoma, wrote a very interesting letter in the last number of the "*Algoma News*" setting forth the needs of his part of that needy Diocese.

Mr. A. A. Brockington, for some time English master in Bishop's College School is now at Mills, Somersetshire, Eng. We notice that Mr. Brockington is writing in the *Spectator* on "Silence."

An interested spectator at the

Quebec vs Bishops' football match was the Rev. M. G. Thompson '82, Assistant Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Madison Avenue, New York City.

We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. M. A. Phelan '98, Montreal, who recently underwent an operation for a very serious attack of appendicitis is now convalescent.

The Rev. Wm. Barton was last week united in marriage with Miss Marion Pope, daughter of Mr. Edwin Pope, Quebec, and sister of Mr. C. A. Pope '99. The Mitre offers its heartiest congratulations.

Congratulations are in order to the Rev. Edwin Loucks '60 of Picton, Ont., who has been appointed Honorary Canon of S. George's Cathedral, Kingston. Canon Loucks and Canon Foster were students at Bishop's at the same time.

We regret that Mr. Morey one of our most promising matriculants in June was unable to join us in September being down with typhoid fever at his home near Brigham. We hope to welcome him after Christmas.

## EDITORIALS.

The wearing of caps and gowns is a subject that to the undergraduate is of the keenest interest. The

reasons for wearing a distinctive academic garb at lectures and at all official functions and interviews are

obvious, and objections to wearing them are foolish and unnecessary. However, a rule that enforces their use as a morning and evening street dress is peculiarly obnoxious to the student and is of no apparent benefit to the University. In fact an attire that should possess an air of dignity and decorum becomes an object of ridicule, or at least of scant respect, when bedraggled with wet and mud it hangs limply from the back of a student hastening townwards for a bottle of tooth-powder or a package of cigarettes; or when with gown thrown carelessly over his arm, the said student indulges his craving for innocent flirtation with some fair maid. Indeed the habitual and compulsory use of cap and gown take from them what should be their inherent right of respect, while the inconvenience of which in unfavourable weather they are the cause produces a stronger dislike for them. On the other hand it is difficult to discover what purpose they serve. Are they honourable uniforms? Or are they dresses to mark

men for detection? To the former question the answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative; yet unless the latter be answered in the same way, no reason can be given for their use when the student is so to speak 'off duty.' As to the reply to the latter, surely no one will put the student on the same footing as the criminal. If a badge is needful to mark the crime bespotted sons of learning, and if college authorities are to assume the rôles of detectives and gaolers, then by all means let the windows of college buildings be barred and the rooms turned into bolted cells. However such a dismal flight of fancy is a meaningless waste of nervous energy, for we may positively state that the academic garb is not in fact a method of detection, but is merely a venerable and useless custom, possessed with a fascination given it by age and preserved by extreme conservatism, but wholly unsuited to the climate and the habits of this country.

---

## THE COLLEGE.

---

### DIVINITY NOTES.

---

We congratulate Mrs. Whitney on the very great success of the first concert given by the Lennoxville Musical Club, as we understand she was responsible for it, and because she is identified with our Alma Ma-

ter, and therefore has our best wishes. The performance served to show how much musical talent there is in the vicinity. Especially would we mention Miss Chapman, who is a singer of no mean ability, and whose

delightful rendering of 'Spring' has come" and "Let us forget" was highly appreciated by all who heard her, and enhanced by a most perfect accompaniment throughout.

Many are the ways in which we miss our friend the Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, who had always the interests of the students at heart, and whose absence is a loss to each and every one of us, as well as to the Institution. From our hearts, our best wishes go out to him.

There is one word of which we are heartily sick and tired, the word "beautiful" and its cognates. We are continually reading it, and everlastingly hearing it dragged into conversation, so that it has lost all force. We have "beautiful thoughts" and "beautiful books" and beautiful every thing else *ad infinitum ad nauseam*.

We quite agree with H. S. K. in the last "Mitre." People often tell us when writing of the ancient Greeks and Romans, that "there were giants in those days." So there were, and one great advantage those giants had was that they seldom studied any language but their own, but they did know how to use that. Now people study other languages and neglect their own. They study everything but that, and in this progressive age the very naming of the subjects in a modern curriculum would rob a Socrates of his reason.

As a rule the biggest miser thinks other men are mercenary wretches if money matters receive even the most ordinary attention from them. Freshmen, beware of becoming acquisitive in disposition. An eminent D. D. said not long ago that a covetous character, although accompanied sometimes by high morality, kindness and apparent conscientiousness in all other respects, is like a mill-stone tied round the neck of a swimmer, pulling him down and drowning him. Guard against all habits or occasional actions which may lead up to anything approaching avarice. For instance, don't say it is exorbitant when asked for a small sum; don't be too stingy in driving bargains; and, above all, don't ride in a baggage car, or get a friendly conductor to pass you, and thus defraud the railroad company, for this last is stealing, no matter if you are saving money for the Church by doing so. Never do evil that good may come of it.

Batrachoi, à la Maison du Shed.

Enter Dionysus, most gorgeously toggled out in a long purple skirt of which he is inordinately vain. He is accompanied by his slave, or son (pais), Xanthias who is mounted on an ass, and carries a large shillelah. Every few minutes they chant as loudly as possible:—

One, two, three, X and D.,  
Yell with glee, we are the—



It seems superfluous to add that this interesting pair are on their way to the lower regions.

Xanthias.—Shalt I say some of the chestnut jokes, oh master, at which the audience always laugh?

Dionysus.—Yes, by Zeus, anything thou wilt, except "King Alfred died 1000 years ago"; beware of that, for I am already positively sickened by it.

Xan.—Will any other witty thing do?

D.—Except "learn to speak winged words with my peculiar accent, for mine must be correct."

Xan.—Come then, by Zeus, expound for me this riddle, thou man with brains of wood.

D.—I indeed will answer it, for I am as clever as Ordifus.

Xan.—Why then, oh oracle, is the tail of a neighing war-horse like a pirate with a cold?

D.—Crush me! All the SEERS of Delphi could not answer thee.

Xan.—Oh son of Jar, art thou so simple as not even to know this? It is because one indeed is coarse horse-hair, but the other is a hoarse corsair.

(D.—Falls down unconscious. The ass brays loudly, to what he fondly imagines is the tune of "Blow, blow").

### A FABLE.

A divinity student returning from a missionary journey was attacked by robbers, who with a loud cry of "*hic paides sommes*", rushed upon him, stripped him of his diamonds, and the vast wealth which he had accumulated that day, by his labours, and then jumping into their saddles (which they had taken the precaution to place upon the backs of their fiery untamed steeds) they galloped away in every direction at once, leaving their victim more dead than alive. When the latter recovered from this unkindness, he thought at first he had been in the "scrimmage", but gradually he realized what had really happened, and at length went on his way rejoicing in the fact, that though he had been robbed of all he possessed and nearly killed yet he was still alive, and could still study Hebrew.

Moral: Contentment is better than riches.

We have had pleasure of hearing from our old friend Mr. Ernest Roy, B. A. He is doing good work in his mission, and has already made upwards of ninety parochial visits, which shows that he has lost no time in getting acquainted with his people. Jim is a faithful worker, and as he is among good people we feel assured that he will win the success we all wish for him.

The invitation of the Misses MacKenzie to their Hollowe'en party, provoked some barbarous rhymes from the inhabitants of the Divinity-House. We hope however that these incipient poets will per-

severe, and that Dr. Scott's stimulating offer, will be productive of excellent results. The subject which has been selected ought to be certainly a fascinating one, besides being novel, and well deserving of notice.

---

## ARTS NOTES.

---

As each generation of Freshmen comes up to College, the gown is probably the most prominent thing that catches his eye. It makes him thrill with delight whenever he puts it on, for it impresses upon him more than anything else, perhaps, that he is an undergrad. As a result he makes the best of every opportunity to wear it, and would not for the world be seen without it during the hours it is supposed to be worn by a student, and generally also during those hours when its use is not considered a necessity by the College authorities. Especially so is this the case with our present freshmen. If you were to pay a visit to some of their rooms after tea you would see them seated at their tables arrayed in the inevitable gown, or again at nine p. m., you would see them in the common room with the indispensable article. They may sometimes have their collar and tie, and even their coat off, but no, never will they do without their gowns. There are such numerous examples of this

that the senior men are thinking seriously of appointing a committee to visit their rooms at bedtime to see if they sleep in them, for who is to know that they do not, seeing they are so keen in wearing them from the time they first appear in the morning till they retire to their rooms after mail-time. However we shall await the report of the committee before stating definitely that they do so, and will not let our suspicions get the better of us, at the same time hoping that if such is the case, they will benefit by the hint now given them.

---

ANTISWOT:—What are you looking so hard at the time table for?

NILSWOT:—I'm looking for the work I have to do.

ANTISWOT:—(In amazement.) Looking for work?

NILSWOT:—Yes, so I can avoid it.

---

PROFESSOR:—What did Abimelech give David to eat?

ABSENT MINDED STUDENT—Shoe  
leather.

A few mornings ago a party of students taking a walk down the village witnessed rather an unusual but amusing spectacle. In one of the backyards was noticed what appeared to be a poor man taking a well earned rest. His appearance however seemed to excite the suspicions of two dogs who ran around him barking loudly but apparently too frightened to touch him. A closer examination revealed the fact, that the supposed man was only an effigy, minus his head, thrown there, as the students supposed by the village authorities. Can any of our readers throw any light on the *subject*? Information is urgently requested.

It has been pretty well rumoured around Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, how on All Hallows' Eve the Mayor of Lennoxville took precautions to swear in eleven Constables to prevent the students of Bishop's College from entering the village of Lennoxville after hours. But we cannot refrain from telling those who may not have heard, nor are we anxious that those who have heard should soon forget, how on that particular eve the Mayor himself, armed with formidable weapons, accompanied by his sturdy assistant constables provided with iron-knuckles which we venture to say are wea-

pons forbidden by law, took up their positions at the long bridge and passed a most *peaceful* night only occasionally disturbed by frequent noises. Of course it is hardly necessary for us to say that the students went to bed and behaved quite well.

The Mayor probably repenting of his harsh and to say the least, unjust conduct issued a proclamation which our special correspondent kindly handed in to us and which we submit below to our readers.

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, through unforeseen circumstances, the ancient and noble rites of All Hallows' Eve were not duly observed. And, whereas, the spirits have called up all true believers in the said rites and ceremonies of that celebrated and time-honoured observance to make amends for their neglect.

We, by these presents do, hereby, appoint and confirm the fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one as a suitable and fitting occasion for redeeming lost opportunities. And we hereby command, by our Royal prerogative, all true and loyal citizens to appropriately observe the said rites and ceremonies. Given under our hand this second day of November one thousand nine hundred and one." This was duly signed and sealed. This Proclamation could not be lightly treated and in consequence an unknown but wel



organized mob fell upon the village on "Guy Fawkes" night. A very admirable account of that night's doings was published in the Sherbrooke "Examiner," which extract we give below.

### LENNOXVILLE STUDENTS RAID THE VILLAGE.

SQUARE LOOKS AS IF A CYCLONE  
HAD STRUCK IT.

A great many of the inhabitants of Lennoxville were no doubt surprised last Friday morning that there was nothing to indicate, as is generally the case on a morning following Hallowe'en, that the students from the College had paid a visit to the place. It was known to a few, however, that the authorities had taken the precaution to station men at the bridge to keep the students from entering the town in a body after a certain hour. The students on that night threatened that they would get even with the village authorities, and after several caucuses had been held a proclamation was issued from the leaders among the students that retaliation must be made for the defeat suffered last Thursday. They chose the time well and when their enemy, the authorities, were congratulating themselves that now all danger was passed, a well organized crowd of students fell upon the defenceless village, and in a few minutes, so well had they planned their attack, the town was in their hands.

The villagers rushed indoors, while invading party commandeered everything of a moveable nature from around the houses. The bandstand in the square looks as if a cyclone had struck it, for nothing remains but a few ruins. After occupying the town for some hours the students withdrew to the College, while the village authorities began to reckon up the cost of the invasion.

It is stated that they will endeavour to make an example of the ringleaders of the students, for while they can sympathize to some extent with students' pranks, they feel they have been imposed upon, and will take measures to punish the guilty ones.

The new lecture lists have at last made their debut. They are well arranged and very neat but woe be-tide the luckless student who does not now put in his appearance at the requisite number of lectures.

We are afraid that our new men have not as yet fully understood the mysterious laws which govern College life. They must be aware that that there is among the *lex non scripta* a rule regulating the wearing of moustaches. This latter privilege is granted to senior men only, yet we notice that one or two of the freshman are allowing the soft down to adorn their upper lip. Now this is, above all things, very disrespectful to their seniors and in direct defiance to all regulations, but worse

than this it is very detrimental to the production of good tone and clear pronunciation when singing before a distinguished (?) audience such as that which gathers in the Music Hall at different times.

Mr. B.—You must be more deliberate when you read.

Weary Willie.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. B.—Learn to open your mouth wide.

Weary Willie.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. B.—I have a very large mouth.

Weary Willie.—Yes, Sir.

For the benefit of those who do not know the meaning of "Epic" or who think that it is an ancient Greek dialect, we submit a dictionary explanation. Epic means narrative. An Epic poem (not necessarily Greek at all) narrates a story, in an elevated style usually of some distinguished hero, intended to point a moral and to effect the mind with love of virtue. "Paradise lost" is admitted by all critics to be an "Epic poem," and there is a most interesting discussion of this point in the fourth volume of the Spectator.

In Latin of course Virgil's *Æneid* is an "Epic."

A grand and most interesting concert was advertised in Arts Building not many days previous. The following is the programme:

### *The James Jehosahat Saltar Fountain Music Hall.*

Wen Abel Parched Bacon Poe,  
Proprietor. Wednesday Nov. 6th  
1901, nine o'clock sharp.

Overture: Prof. Vance Bourne  
assisted by

Gillis	Month organist
Sykes	Triangularist
Lancaster	Combipaperist.

Prof. Vance Bourne. Character  
Song, (introducing a *real* arm chair)  
"My Grandmother".

Pasha Mial, Oriental Break-  
down Specialité.

Sir Peter Rotator K. A. B.  
Fiddlist from the Imperial Her-  
mitage.

Baroness Alberta Pistor  
Nanco-Irish Originalité.

### *A Conita.*

The celebrated bearded night-  
ingale will introduce "I noo 'er by  
'er PIMPLE".

### *Wrastling Exhibition*

Yousouf Hipbone vs. Lancastria  
"THE TERRIBLE TURK".

Conditions:

Football Costume.

Catch as Catch can.

Most throws in 5 minuies.

Referee Jim Ward V. P.

Timekeeper Tom Hag-Iveson

Signor Antonio Crispi Rivardo,  
Le Franco-Prusse Serio-Comique  
Chanteur.

### **Cap'n Cholly Fletcher**

"The Dandy Dancer"

Trans Continental Foot Artiste in  
a clog

IMPROVISO.

Very neat on his feet  
N. B. In Tights.

### **Hon. J. Israel Tarte,**

The Dhummy, will now give a  
correct representation of Sherbrook's  
*loyal* reception to T. R. H. the  
DOOK and DOOKISS of Cornwall  
and York.

### **Marcus karol**

"The Coney Island Warbler".

Monsier Vibert Orateur etc.

"WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN"

Time limit *one hour*.

### **Marvellous Display of Science.**

Boxing as it should be  
Cap'n Cholly Fletcher

John Sullivan vs. Rivet  
Combatants stripped to waist.

*Ed. Reed referee*

Three rounds.

### **A Howling Farce A Fitting Climax.**

Special engagement, at fabulous

cost, of the celebrated

MAGNETIC TRIPLETS,  
of Cosmopolitan Fame.

*Vide Press.*

Mahatajah Spearo,  
The Hindoo Paralizer, will sing  
an occidental love lay.

"Where did the Rooster lay the  
egg"?

### **A GRAND TABLEAU**

by Freshmen  
England and her colonies  
God Save The King.

No admission except by special  
invitation.

Wigs by M. Simoneau  
Lightening scene manipulators  
and embellishers—:

Messrs Vance-Bourne, A. B.  
Seaman, Hag-Iveson.

Stage Manager Shifty Krank.  
Special constables Mr. Warder.  
To persuade Mynherr Vindlah.  
Artistes Don Iago Boazagra.

Whatever may be the influence  
of "the magnetic triplets" on the  
rest of the world, they seem to have  
great attraction for one another.  
The force exerted by each one of  
them is so powerful that when one  
rises from his slumbers the others  
are compelled to do so. This won-  
derful attraction continues through  
the act of dressing and even extends  
to that of walking down to the  
dining-room together. But their  
coming to the latter is always



notified to the rest of the students about five minutes before they put in their appearance, for they lessen the distance between their rooms and the breakfast-table with trios, in

which their voices blend in perfect (?) harmony. Certainly if our senior year is small in quantity its quality is above the average, especially in the production of non-musical yells.

## ATHLETICS.

Saturday Oct. 26 saw the University Football team at Quebec, where they had gone, resolved to maintain the honour of their University, and if possible to win the championship of the Eastern series. The latter however was not to be the case, although the former was undoubted.

When the team lined up on the Q. A. A. ground to face that very formidable foe, the familiar faces of Shewen, Abbott, Weagant, Lynch and Robertson were missing. So, with a mutual acknowledgement of inevitable defeat the match was commenced. What a contrast did the two teams present as far as size and weight were concerned! Quebec averaged 175 pounds and Bishop's 149. Still the latter were not cowed, but with a despair that was enervating, and with perseverance which was applaudable, they struggled on, and tho' defeated, won the admiration of the sport loving public of the ancient city, which was proved by the fact that ere the match was over, the ladies were freely decked out in

purple and white, these beautiful colours which are always worn by the Athletic teams of B. C., and which meet with such variations of glorious victory and dismal defeat.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Quebec.		College.
Genest	Full Back	Kennedy
Stocking	Halves	Ward(capt).
Tofield (capt).	"	Punnett
Farrell	"	Spafford
McWilliams	Quarter Back	Read
Goode	Scrimmage	Bousfield
Pope	"	Seaman
Lindsay	"	Findlay
T. Pugh	Wings	Rollit
Power	"	Mitchell
Stuart	"	Fletcher
Scott	"	Johnson
McGillivray	"	Cowling
Ross	"	Bernier
Rathay	"	Gillis

Referee Mr. Burland

Umpire Mr. Mowat

The final score 37—1 does not really represent the relative merits of the two teams. Of course we do

not wish to convey to our readers the fact that we were defeated by "hard luck", yet it would not be well to let them form the idea that Quebec was thirty seven times as strong. People who follow with interest the success of the University in Athletics, as in other things, will realize that football teams cannot be made in a day, and will doubtless be surprised at her showing when they discover the fact that only twenty students turned out to practice this season.

The game from start to finish was an interesting one from a spectator's point of view, it being open and abounding in sensational plays. It would be unfair to individualize, as each man did his best, and the defeated acknowledged it, and went home satisfied that the better team had won. Yet we will venture to say that if the team had been complete we would have made a much better showing and that Quebec would have realized that others can play football.

#### PUNTS.

Too bad!

What could we expect?

Minus the services of five good men and playing on strange grounds.

Quebec has a fine back division. Tofield is a veritable "battering ram", and Stocking and Farrell are faster than "greased lightning."

College back division had never played together before. Spafford put up a good game, considering that only once before had he been on the field this season.

Many thanks to the ladies who wore the purple and white.

Bravo for Iveson and Seaman II the only students who accompanied the team.

The Quebec wing line is a corker, 200 pound inside wings and men 190 and 180 outside them, and the latter the hardest of all to handle is not bad.

The banquet tendered the College team by the Quebec Club after the match was indeed a very pleasant function, and the courtesy shown the former was highly appreciated.

Mr. F. S. Stocking, President of the Club, presided, and the ends of the main table were upheld by Captain Tofield (the famous conversationalist and wrangler) and Secretary Rattray.

The menu was as follows:—

KICK OFF AT 8 P. M.

Tomatoes

Celery

#### A LITTLE DRIBBLING

Consommé Fermiere

Cream St. Germain à la Condé

Boiled Halibut à la Cardinal

## WINGS OFFSIDE

Filets of Beef Larded à la Regence  
Chicken Sauté à la Marechal

## A SAFETY TOUCH

Roast Ribs of Beef au Jus  
Roast Lamb Currant Jelly  
Boiled and Mashed Potatoes

Onions in Cream

Stewed Corn

## SCRIMMAGE

Cabinet Pudding, Wine Sauce

Lemon Pie

Melon Tarts

Vanilla Ice Cream

Assorted Cakes

Cheese

Biscuits

Nuts

Fruits

Raisins.

N. B. Hard knocks are forgotten and we part good friends.

After the toast of the King had been honoured, came that of "our guests" and proposing it Mr. Stocking happily referred to the good feeling that had so long existed between the two clubs. A highly suitable and graceful reply was made, and wishes expressed that ere long we would be able to hail such worthy opponents as Intermediate Champions. To the toast of "The ladies" Messrs. Lindsay and Ross replied in terms born of their well known gallantry, while captain Tofield could not resist the temptation to also express his appreciation of the fair sex and its charms. In proposing the toast of "The Press" in complimentary terms Mr. Stocking coupled therewith the name of the "Daily Telegraph" representative, who replied.

Songs were rendered by Messrs.

Read, Kennedy and Findlay of Lennoxville and Lindsay, Scott and Tofield of Quebec, and before the dinner concluded Mr. Findlay again thanked the Quebec Football Club for the pleasant entertainment it had provided. "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" finally brought the proceedings to a close.

Winter is at last upon us and the thoughts of all centred upon the prospects of the coming hockey season. The choice of captain was a good one and "Ed" will no doubt put forward great efforts, so that we may be able to record a successful season. Of last year's team Cowling, Ward, Read, Weagant, and Findlay are back, and Kennedy will be a great addition. Some good material will surely be found among the new men now, so with that in view, there is no reason why we



should not enter a team in the Junior League and prepare men, who in the future will have to maintain the honours of the Hockey Club.

We are pleased to welcome Association Football to our list of field athletics. Many who thought Rugby too rough for them are trying a brave hand at this comparatively

mild sport, and are turning out to practice with a zeal that is admirable, and which we are confident will be rewarded with satisfactory results. However, we do not expect Association to eclipse old Rugby, tho' it promises to attain a fair degree of popularity.

---

## SCHOOL NOTES.

---

On Friday Oct. 25th, the team went into Montreal to play Abingdon and the High. We were agreeably surprised at having a match with Abingdon as it had at first seemed impossible to arrange one. The match with Abingdon was very even the first half, there being no scoring on either side. B. C. S. played very well that half with the wind against them. The next half however matters changed, the school running up 10 points while Abingdon hardly ever got beyond half field. The final score was 10-0 in favour of B. C. S. For the School, Adams, Hale and Johnston 11 played well, while Chillis and Christmas showed up well for Abingdon.

The School team was as follows:

Back      Wilkinson  
Halves    Telfer, Adams, Fraser-  
            Campbell 1

Quarter      Hale  
Scrim Gilmour, Peck 1, Irwin 1  
Wings Becket, Wright, Bonelli,  
Spafford 1, Carruthers, Scougall,  
Johnston 11

On Saturday morning Oct. 26th we played the High School and were easily beaten. The match was played on the M. A. A. A. grounds in a high wind. B. C. S. was unfortunate at not being able to play with their full team as Beckett hurt his knee in the Abingdon match, while several others were more or less lame. B. C. S. had to play against the wind and sun the first half and did very well for the first fifteen minutes holding the High down to 10 points. Then we went to pieces, and let the High score 27 points before half time was called. In the second half we played better and they only scored 10. The feature of this half was the

splendid run by Wilkinson who carried the ball from our goal line down past their quarter only being downed by their full. The final score was 37-0 in High's favour. There is no reason why the score should have been so large and we ought to have scored at least once and held them down better, but the team was changed round and only a few fellows were in their own places through the game. The team was the same that played Abingdon with the exception of Gardner who played in Becket's place.

#### OTTAWA CUP RACE

During the morning of All Saints Day the Ottawa cup race was run off. The objective point was about two and one half miles away across country and was near Dr. Racy's house. It was a rainy morning entirely unsuited for racing nevertheless about fifteen boys turned out for the race. At ten past ten the race was started by Mr. Punnett and Sergeant Harney. The first field was ploughed and the runners gradually divided up leaving about six fellows bunched in the lead. These held together for about a mile, when they separated to try their luck on different paths. About half an hour after starting, the first fellow arrived at the objective point with the others close behind him. The order was as follows Le Marquand, Nelson, Fraser-Campbell 11, Adams, Fraser-Campbell 1, Sykes, Hepburn and Irwin. On the run in home Fraser-

Campbell 11, secured a good lead and was never passed, arriving home a winner by about one minute with Adams second and Fraser-Campbell 1 third. The time for the five miles was good, being a little over the hour. Several of the fellows who started had hard luck getting off the track, thus losing valuable time and distance. Had they not done so the result of the race would probably be very different.

A few days before the Ottawa cup race, the school had a hare and hounds. The hares started off well and secured a good lead. After about two miles the hounds gained on them and in trying to escape from them the hares got separated in a wood and could not rejoin. One of them after using up his scent made for home while the other two ran on. The hounds however finding the one bag went home too, so the race was not decided.

With the beginning of November snaring has commenced again and now on every half-holiday groups of boys set out for the woods. The season thus far has not been so successful as last year.

Last year there were very nearly eighty hares caught by the school. About this time last year there were nearly sixty hares caught, while this year there are not more than forty-five. However there are more fellows snaring this year and perhaps the number will mount up before

the end of the season.

---

A few days ago the school was presented with a handsome silver cup by three old boys Mr. Heneker and his two brothers. At first it was rather hard to decide for what the cup should be a prize but finally it was decided the best shot in the school, should have his name engraved on it and should also receive a smaller cup as a special prize. There seems a good chance that the rifle range will before long become a reality and a prize like that ought to be well contested for.

By the unanimous vote of the whole school it was decided the other day to get up a gymnastic entertainment to be given in the gym. the end of this term and if successful perhaps in other places. The entertainment will probably consist of fancy marching exercises on parallels and bar, club and dumbbell drill and bayonet exercise and physical drill. Nothing like this has been done in the school for a long time and so we hope it will pull through.

---

At a meeting of the School Recreation Club it was decided that as the football field was in such a bad condition it would be advisable to have the whole field drained properly and made over. Plans were discussed and finally it was decided to have a contractor come up and give an es-

timate, which was done. It will probably mean that we shall not be able to use the field for about a year but it will be well worth it in the end for there is practically no grass on the field at present.

---

The King's birthday was celebrated as is usual on such occasions by the cadet corps turning out in full force. At 10 a. m. the corps fell in and after the usual preliminaries started for the village square. Arrived there the usual exercises were done, among them being the march past, physical drill and saluting. As the cadet corps had been supplied with blank cartridges the firing was much more enjoyed by the onlookers. Then after the usual cheers, the corps marched back and were dismissed. Then there was an impromptu Association football game between the College and School.

---

About a week ago Dr. Petry told the School that Mr. Crowdy had offered two prizes, one for the upper and one for the lower School for reading. The conditions are that the first few rounds, that is, till the finals are reached, shall be private. But the final competition shall be before the School. Each boy shall read a piece of his own selection and a piece set by the judges who will be three of the masters. The competition will be held before the end of this term.



## IN MEMORIAM.

**Major General John Richardson Auldjo.**

B. C. S. 1842-1843.

Was a son of George Auldjo, Esq., of Montreal and Helen Richardson, his wife' she being a daughter of the Hon. John Richardson, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Montreal at that period.

The subject of our memoir was born in Montreal on the 16th. March, 1825, where he attended school in his early days, and was also a pupil at the "Quebec Classical School," boarding with the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Lundy, a scholar of very high attainments, afterwards Principal of McGill. John Auldjo finished his studies at Lennoxville during a portion of the years 1842 and 1843, under the late Edward Chapman, who prepared him for the East India Service Examination, which he passed the following year in London, England, and was promised a commission as soon as a vacancy occurred.

Early in 1844 John Auldjo received his commission in the 36th. Bengal Native Infantry, proceeded to India and joined his Regiment on the 1st September. After that he was destined to see much hard fighting and active service for many years.

The troubles which brought the "Sikh War" really commenced in autumn of 1845, the first serious bat-

tle being at Moodkee, the whole force under Lord Gough amounted only to 11,000 men, while the Sikhs with forty guns had at least 30,000 men in the field. The 36th Regiment formed part of the Infantry Brigade under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, whom Auldjo often mentioned as one of the finest and most gallant officers he had ever served under. It is stated that the British were hard pressed until the Infantry attack commenced, when the Sikhs, driven from one position to another, were finally repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded, about one half of their guns being taken by our troops.

This battle was fought on the 18th December, 1845, and was the first of the "Sutledge Campaign," which lasted far into the year of 1846, Auldjo being present at every engagement, so he once told the writer of this memoir. At the battle of Ferozeshah (21st. December, 1845), the British forces barely amounted to 17,000, and were compelled

to attack the Sikh army of 60,000, men, occupying an entrenched camp. The fighting was most severe while owing to delays of various kinds, it was within an hour of sunset before the assault was commenced. Darkness, and the obstinacy of the contest, threw the British into confusion. Men of all regiments got mixed together, while the Sikh's with their splendid artillery kept up a continuous fire on our troops, who suffered greatly from cold, thirst and fatigue.

Sir Harry Smith's division was again in the thick of the fight, capturing and retaining a part of the Sikh position.

Lt.-General Sir Henry Hardinge described that night "as the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men without food or covering and our nights are bitterly cold." With daylight came retribution, the infantry formed in line, supported on the flanks by the horse artillery, the advance was irresistible and unchecked by the enemy's fire drove them rapidly out of their encampment, taking upwards of seventy-three pieces of canon. Sir Harry Smith met with a slight check in relieving Loodiana, losing a portion of his baggage; but to him, with a force raised to 11,000, must be given the credit of the victory at Alewal (28th January, 1846), a very important engagement, for the enemy lost the whole of their artillery, some fifty-two guns, besides stores

of ammunition, grain, baggage, etc., etc. The passage of the Sutledge (10th February) was another victory, purchased, however, with severe losses, as 320 British soldiers lay dead on the field, including General Sir Robert Dick, a Waterloo hero, and other distinguished officers, while over 2,000 were severely wounded. The Sikh loss was estimated at over 8,000 killed and wounded. For his conduct in this campaign Lieut. Auldjo received his first medal. I have dwelt at some length on these battles as one is apt to forget how fierce the fighting was at that time in India, and what brave and well disciplined troops the Sikh's were at that period and are to this day. Lieut. Auldjo served throughout the War in Moulton and the the Punjaub, 1848-1849, was in the actions before Moulton of September and December 1848. Here I must mention the meeting of two Canadians as related to me by Major Auldjo when in Canada on furlough, many years afterwards. "I knew that Major George Montizambert was with his regiment, the 10th. Foot, and as soon as we halted near Moulton, I rode over to see him; we met as old friends, being Canadians, though we had never seen each other before. While we were chatting pleasantly, and I was asking him to come over and see me, an orderly brought him a letter which he read. As we parted he said, "I am to have the honour commanding the

storming party tonight, as we have to take some redoubts." He was (said Auldjo) a splendid type of the British soldier, and died for his Queen and country doing his duty that night.

Lieut. Auldjo took part with his regiment in the affair of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, action of Sadoolapore, and the hard fought battle of Chillianwallah, under Lord Gough, 11th-12th January, 1849. Here our old school-fellow acted with conspicuous bravery, the regiment had fought with great courage and dash: the senior officers were either killed or wounded and the colours had fallen into the hands of the Sikh's, when Lieut. Auldjo rallying all who were able to follow, retook the colours, and was immediately promoted to a Captaincy. He was in the thickest of the battle and splendid victory of Googerat (February, 1849), when the Sikh army, 60,000 strong, with 59 pieces of artillery, was defeated with the total loss of their guns, ammunition, camp equipage and baggage, and for his services in this campaign received a medal and two clasps.

In 1850 (7th February), Major Auldjo became a benedict and married Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander Carnegie, C. B. He commanded the regiment from June, 1857, until it mutinied at Jullundur, and was disbanded the following year. I well remember his recounting some of his experiences

during those awful times! He had always served with his regiment declining to accept several good staff appointments when offered to him, and weeks before the regiment mutinied he saw convincing signs that all was not well and there might be trouble before long.

He then warned the officers what course to take, and gave orders that would have saved many valuable lives had they only been acted on. They were at Mess when they heard much cheering and shouting, and soon discovered that a band of mutineers had arrived, and the whole regiment had joined them.

Major Auldjo at once mounted his horse and rode up to where the Company he had so long commanded was stationed, but it was of no avail, the non-commissioned officers cried out, "No one shall harm you or your family, but fly at once to a place of safety."

Other officers were not shown the same consideration, but were shot down, though Auldjo had warned them to keep away from the cantonments. His wife, children and nurse with what luggage they could carry, were packed in vehicles and a hasty retreat was made from Jullundur to the nearest town where a garrison of British troops was stationed. A terrible night's drive, as the mutinous soldiers could be heard in all directions marching about shouting setting fire to buildings, and committing many depredations, now that



all restraint had been removed. Colonel Auldjo was next appointed to raise and command the 10th Bengal Sikh Police in Oude, 1858, and Tirhoot, April, 1859, receiving a medal for this service. He also held several important staff appointments, such as Asst.-Commissary-General at Tyzabad and other posts, until he retired from active service, with the rank of Major-General on the 14th June, 1876, and returned to his home at Broughty Ferry, Scotland. Major-General Auldjo, from having seen so much active service, was a most agreeable companion, but like all true soldiers said little about himself unless pressed to do so. His many years of hard work in the field had told severely on his once strong constitution, and he died on the 14th June, 1879, leaving a widow and five children to mourn his early death at the age of 54 years.

*J. B. F.*

On All Saints Day the school played Lennoxville and won by a score of 14—0.

It was a good game throughout there being little or no rough play on the line and in consequence nobody was warned. The first score was made by Telfer who after about ten minutes of play broke through and scored a touch. The try failed, score B. C. S. 4 Lennoxville 0. After the kick off which was returned a, series of scrimmages followed.

B. C. S. gradually forced the ball down the field and then Walters kicked into touch behind goal, B. C. S. 5 Lennoxville 0. On the return of the kick the school followed up well and the Lennoxville back was downed about 10 yards from his goal line. After two or three scrimmages the school secured the ball and shortly afterwards were awarded a free kick which failed. The half ended with the score 5—0 in School's favor. In the second half with the wind in their favour the School played much better. The play was more open as the School took advantage of the wind and kicked every chance they got. After about ten minutes' play Beckett secured the ball and carried it almost to Lennoxville's line before he was collared. In the next scrimmage Hale was forced over for a try which was not converted, score 9—0 in School's favour. For the next fifteen minutes' play, the ball was inside Lennoxville's 25 yard line all the time and the School ran up 5 more points by rouges. Then Lennoxville took a brace and by good plays forced the ball to School's 5 yard line when Walters kicked into touch. Before the ball could be thrown in, the whistle blew and the match was over. The final score was 14—0 in favor of B. C. S. Mr. Shuter performed the office of referee very satisfactorily to both sides.

On the 6th November the School played a team of Mr. Punnett's. It was a very close match

all through and the School won by rushing the play at the very start for all the scoring was done in the first ten or fifteen minutes. After the kick off there was a series of scrimmages then Hale got a chance and kicked over their goal line, Kennedy tried to get out but only got ten yards. After two or three plays Beckett broke through and secured the ball. On the pass back Adams got it and carried it to their line but was forced into touch about two feet from the line. On the throw in Telfer secured it and fell across the line. A good try failed making the score 4—0 in School's favor. About 5 minutes after Kennedy was forced to rouge and the score was 5—0. This was the last score made. In the second half with the wind with them, Mr. Punnett's team made things very interesting for us and they came very near scoring twice but it was not to be and the whistle blew with the score still 5—0.

The teams were as follows.

Mr. Punnett's team.	School.
Kennedy	Back Wilkinson
Duford	Halves Telfer
Gill	" Fraser-Campbell I
Fraser-Campbell II	Adams
Mr. Punnett	Quarter Hale
Hunsworth	Scrim. Gilmour
Peck	" Irwin
Ames	" Sykes
Cowling	Wings Beckett
Brown	" Johnston II
Bray I	" Bonelli
Porteous	" Spafford
Seaman	" Carruthers

Plaskett  
Saykes

" Scougall  
" Gardiner I

In the dark hours of a night not long ago, the slumbering inmates of a certain room which shall be nameless, were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the sight of a white-robed figure stealthily creeping across the floor, holding aloft a gigantic candle.

At first no heed was paid to him, until he was perceived standing on tiptoes upon his downy couch, as if in fear of some ferocious monster of the rodent species. He remained for some moments in this striking attitude and then the crisis came. The monster taking courage during these moments of silence emerged from its concealment. The white-robed figure again taking fright leaped dexterously through the air landing upon a bed unconsciously treading upon the limbs of its unconscious inmate troubled by corns. (During this interlude, the monster disappeared) A scuffle ensued; the hunter proved victorious, and escaped with no worse injuries than the sobriquet of "Rat."

#### PERSONALS.

Mr. Douglas Acre ('89—'92) has lately been appointed to the important position of Purchasing Agent to the Rutland Railway.

The Rev. A. J. Balfour '57—'64 paid Lennoxville a visit last week as a Member of Corporation.

Mr. Cecil H. Bowen '71—'76 has returned from Cuba, and has accepted a position with the Quebec Central Railway.

Mr. Howard D. Buck '85—'88 has gone to England for the winter.

Another B. C. S. boy has brought honor upon the School in the person of Capt. Geo. N. Covy ('89—'91) the Dublin Fusiliers—who has just been appointed Commander of the distinguished Service Order. Capt. Covy is still in South Africa.

Mr. Hugo Cummins, who won renown as one of the best soldiers in "Gat" Howard's Scouts, has returned to South Africa, after a furlough of some months time.

Capt. Chas. B. Farwell, R. E. is at home in Sherbrooke on a years leave from India. Capt. Farwell has been in charge of important works at Bombay.

Mr. W. A. C. Hamilton ('80—'82) of Montreal, lately paid a flying visit to the School.

Mayor W. C. G. Heneker ('76—'84)—the Connaught Rangers—who is on the point of leaving for West Africa as second in Command of an Expeditionary force in the Niger district, has lately been married to a charming young lady in Wales. Our heartiest congratulations.

Mr. C. M. Holt '73—'79 the well known lawyer in Montreal has received the honor of the degree of LL. D. of Laval University, in recognition of his valuable treatises on certain points of law.

#### WHAT THE FOLKS ARE SAYING.

THAT we are sorry to hear of Mr. Crowdy's approaching departure.

THAT we wish him every success in his new position.

THAT the simplicity of several people is shown by their actions.

THAT "The Rat" has all the cheese now.

THAT the infirmary is an excellent place for the exercise of the coveted prefectorial authority.

THAT G—l—mr thought so anyway.

THAT we sympathize with T—l—fer over the loss of his drive to Sherbrooke.

THAT some people have a marked partiality for stewed apples.

THAT we are glad to hear of G—r—ns—lds interest in farming.

THAT some people would like to act as ushers every night.

THAT the lecture on "King Alfred" was a great success.

THAT C—rth—rs and W—e—kinson take a marked interest in the "Whig."

THAT the latest report from Kingston is that Queen Victoria



is dead.

THAT we heard C—rr—thurs say  
so.

THAT we beg to contradict the  
statement made in last  
months Mitre, concerning  
M—sk—rats arms. There  
is no room for development.

THAT some one's hair is never un-  
tidy.

*Our Gossip.*

---

**JNO. O. DUNCAN**

---

SHERBROOKE

Eastern Townships Agent for the

**Hawes**

---

**\$3. 00**

---

**Hat**

---

The Hat For Particular People.

**FOR  
CORRECT EDITIONS**

Promptness and Low Prices

— *SEE* BUY YOUR —

**COLLEGE BOOKS,**

**FROM**

**E. M. RENOUF**

2238 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

**MONTREAL.**

---

**MERRY XMAS.**

---