

# THE MITRE

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## Thoughts on Vocation to Holy Orders.

THE BISHOP—Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this Office and Ministration, to serve God for the promoting of his glory, and the edifying of His people?

Answer—I trust so.

The question of vocation to the Ministry is one of much wider interest than is commonly realized, interest which is far from being limited to those who are themselves conscious of a disposition to seek admission within the ranks of the clergy. It is one which calls for serious consideration on the part of every young Churchman, and of all who have the charge of the young in any capacity. It is possible that some who read this may have been called, or be in process of be-

ing called, to this sacred office; and are in danger of allowing the call to pass unheeded, and of incurring the guilt of him who, when told—"Son, go work in My vineyard," answered "I will not." Yet for these the door may still be open, as it was for him, who we read "afterward repented and went."

For many indeed the danger is in the opposite direction. There are those to whom the Church's service offers the prospect of a more advantageous position, as regards worldly good, things than they could attain in another calling. The danger for these is that of presuming upon a call which has no real existence,—of thrusting themselves into a position to which they have no right. No doubt many who seek Holy Orders under these circumstances, do so from motives which are perfectly noble and pure. None the less, however, it is needful to urge the duty of watchfulness and self examination, that the candidate may be enabled to assure himself that no alloy of self-interest mars the purity of his motives, and brings him into peril of presumptuous sin. Upon others again, obedience to the Saviours' call to become "Fishers of men" may entail a distinct sacrifice of worldly gains and worldly interests. To them the temptation to hold back and disobey the call is of the same character, and appeals to the same motives, as that which in the other case prompts the man to put himself forward uncalled. Both cases involve the serious responsibility of carefully weighing the question as an appeal to the conscience, and of answering it by sincerely seeking and faithfully following the guidance of a God directed conscience. In any case, let the principle of action be "Judge therefore yourselves, brethren, that ye be not judged of the Lord."

It is only too certain that a large proportion of the Church's calamities and failures has been due to the inundation of the ranks of her ministry by men self-chosen, or at all events man-chosen, not Christ-chosen for Christ's work. It must be borne in mind that not every pious and God-fearing youth is necessarily called to, or adapted for, the ministry of the Church. Many a life of the best and noblest possibilities has been to a great extent marred through too hasty an assumption of a call to the ministry. All important, therefore to one

whom it may concern is the question "How does Christ call men to the ministry?" Or, in other words, "How may I be assured whether or no I am called to it?" I propose to offer a few suggestions which may be helpful to a sincere enquirer while seeking an answer to these questions. Such a one may not expect an intimation from God of an explicit and definite kind, addressed to him at any particular moment, as to the four disciples on the lake, in those days of the Church's infancy. It is a question to be decided rather by a lengthened course of self-examination, of prayer, and of observation of God's dealings with him, as manifested in the ordinary circumstances of his life. Experience teaches that God's manner of dealing with each individual at all times is such as to afford full scope for, and in fact to demand the utmost exertion of all the energies, and the use of all the opportunities, with which he has provided him. He does not require more than a man is capable of rendering, but He requires all that he is capable of rendering. He does not reap where He has not sown, but He reaps the whole ground whereon He has sown. In seeking direction from Him then in such a quest as that we are now considering, the seeker should not be encouraged to expect any immediate or overpowering clearness of revelation, any distinct or definite summons, or in fact anything more than this,—that by his utmost use, sincerely and in good faith, of the faculties and opportunities given to him, patiently, trustfully, looking for guidance to the great Director of souls, to be granted in His good time and manner, and by such degrees as He sees to be suitable,—the way will most certainly be made plain, not perhaps "the distant scene" but "one step" at a time. He may not reckon upon more than this, but upon this most certainly and infallibly.

As to the forms in which the indications of the divine will may be expected to make their appeal to the attention of the seeker, for his earnest and watchful observation, these must of course be many and various. They may, however, be roughly divided into three classes; (1) those which are afforded by his natural constitution and character,—(2) those which present themselves in the circumstances and events of his life, as ordered by divine provi-



dence,—(3) those which may be regarded as signs of a more direct personal call. I do not propose to enter into the subject with any degree of fulness or completeness. This would call for larger space than I have any right to claim in such a publication as this. All I shall attempt is to offer a few simple suggestions as to the manner in which an enquiry of this sort may, in some of its aspects, be profitably conducted.

I. And first, as regards indications of natural qualification for the priestly work afforded by an observation of the natural bent and disposition of the mind. Such would be the possession of that peculiar type of character which is marked by a natural tendency towards what is called altruism, towards actively promoting the good of others, and hence towards seeking the society of others with the view of carrying out this object. Such a disposition is not infrequently found existing as an instinct, beautiful and admirable indeed, but a *mere* instinct, existing quite apart from any such motive as the love of God and the love of mankind in Him, and belonging simply to the natural structure of the mind. It is more than the merely sympathetic instinct, which may co-exist with an inert temperament, and a tendency towards reserve. The disposition to which I now refer is one of mental activity in the direction of altruism, and is naturally accompanied by strong proclivities towards social life and intercourse with one's fellow-men. The presence of such a disposition would be, so far as it went, presumptive evidence in the direction of a divine vocation to the ministry. Its absence, on the other hand, or its appearance in but slight measure, and the presence of a shy, retiring, reserved, self-contained disposition, would afford—not indeed positive proof, but—some degree of presumptive evidence against the probability of vocation. It is not God's way to change the character and structure of the mind. Such as it is His grace will elevate, ennoble, sanctify, refine it, in all its departments, and make it effective in promoting His glory in some sphere of useful work. But in so doing He builds on lines already laid down. We are accustomed to observe and remark upon the various tastes and instincts which characterize different kinds of men, and we found upon

these our opinion as to the occupation likely to prove suitable for them. For example, we have the constructive or mechanical instinct, the calculating or commercial instinct, the analytic or scientific instinct, the poetic, imaginative, or artistic instinct, the hunting or adventurous instinct, and so forth. The question then for our enquirer is somewhat of this sort—"Is the bent of my mind towards actively doing good to others, for the love of it, and for the love of them, (the "soul fishing" instinct in me)—of the same earnest and enthusiastic character as (let us say) the hunting instinct which I see exhibited in those of my friends whose natural tastes seem to lie in this direction?" The Pattern of this form and spirit is to be found in Him who, "when He saw the multitudes was moved with compassion on them (literally "*yearned over* them"), and healed their sick".

II. An obviously essential feature in the character of the Christ-called candidate is love for Christ himself. This is mentioned in the second place, as being something which needs to be acquired, whereas the first-named requisite belongs to the natural constitution of the mind. The "enthusiasm of humanity," or spirit within us which craves to help and succour others, having its origin in the instinct of sympathy, must be accomplished, or rather actuated and intensified, by this as its chief motive,—love for Christ, knowledge of Him and personal experience of His saving power. This indeed may co-exist with any type of character or disposition, when once it has been made subject to the Spirit's renovating influence. It is as essential to the faithful layman as to the faithful priest. Hence it is not, when standing alone, to be taken as necessarily indicating a call to the ministry. Yet it need hardly be said that where this is absent, or defective, no other signs or indications, however numerous or favourable, can make up for the want of it. Without this as the ruling principle it were indeed a fatal act of presumption to seek a place in the ranks of Christ's fellow-labourers. It is in the fact that it is IN CHRIST that the true priestly altruism differs from the mere "enthusiasm of humanity" which is but the natural development of the natural instinct. "Do I feel," the enquirer asks himself, "that I



have found Christ, that He is mine, and I am His,—that I know Him, and possess in that knowledge such a well of comfort that my heart longs to be made the means of handing on its blessings to others?"

III. We now come to the direct question of the *motive* consciously actuating the candidate's application, or proposed application, for admission to this sacred service, and to the various aspects of self examination arising under this head. He needs solemnly to address to himself the question—"Is it for myself, or for the sake of others, that I am seeking this office?" The danger of being actuated by lower motives, the apparent prospect of a life of comparative ease, or of improved worldly position, or of relief from anxiety as to a provision for the present life, small it may be yet practically certain,—is to be watched for and shunned as a pitfall of deadly peril for the would-be shepherd as well as for his future flock. Delusion in this respect must be simply ruinous in its consequences, even though those consequences may not exhibit themselves before the eyes of the world. It is perhaps unfortunate in some respects that (from reasons which we need not now consider) entrance to Holy Orders is frequently made easier to the candidate than entrance to the other professions, and the test of attainment improved upon him is often less severe than in secular professions. All the more then is it necessary that he should be strict in dealing with himself. Judge then yourself, brother, that you be not judged of the Lord. No man can without guilt "take this honour to himself," but only "when called of God, as was Aaron." There must then be the pure intention,—founded on the Master's example—"My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me." This indeed rather represents the ideal at which the would-be Curator of souls should aim, than the actual standard of attainment which he may hope to reach with any degree of perfection. Yet he must be able to assure himself that he has truly and sincerely set this aim before him, and is making real progress in his efforts to attain it, even though he may be sorrowfully conscious of much of failure and shortcoming.

IV. Yet another indication of the presence of a divine call may be found in the candidate's sense of his own unworthiness, lead-

ing him to shrink from, while yet longing for, a position which involves responsibility so serious. And on the other hand an attitude of self satisfaction, apparent freedom from misgiving on this point, is one of the most unfavourable of all symptoms which may guide the observer in forming his judgement on the question of vocation. It is often a matter for sorrowful wonder to note the air of free and easy confidence, totally devoid of any sign of trepidation, or of doubt as to their own capabilities and qualifications, which characterises a certain class of applicants for the most awful of all responsibilities. It may be safely laid down as a general rule that those candidates whose signs of fitness are recognized by the best judges as the most satisfactory are those who themselves evince greatest hesitation and self mistrust, and whom it is most difficult to convince that they are not hopelessly unworthy of so high a calling. It is the greatest of the prophets who cries "Woe is me, for I am a man of unclean lips!"

V Further indications, in a minor degree, of God's will in this matter are to be found in the various natural gifts or facilities with which he may have endowed the candidate, and which may tend towards fitting him for the efficient discharge of the various kinds of clerical duty. Such are a good memory and a ready apprehension, the capacity for acquiring knowledge, also for digesting and assimilating it, so as to make it available for use,—the gift of free and fluent speech,—a winning and sympathetic manner, combined with the essential qualification of firmness and decision of character,—an orderly and systematic habit of mind,—the faculty for administration and organization,—the power of reading character,—the indescribable faculty which we call tact,—and so forth. To these may be added such physical qualifications as those of a good voice, and a good ear for music, good health, and physical as well as mental energy. It is not that the possession of one or more of these gifts is of itself to be taken as a presumption in favour of a call to the ministry, or yet the absence of any of them argues the absence of a call; but not only that, taken in connection with other and more important indications they may tend to confirm their significance.



VI. Another class of objects which calls for watchful attention is that of the events and circumstances of life as occurring in the course of divine providence, and appearing to clear away difficulties, and make opportunities for the candidate's approach to the work of preparation for the ministry. Yet let him make sure that they are of God's making and not his own. God's hand is to be carefully watched in this matter. Indications of his will and guidance are to be asked for trustfully, and to be looked for sincerely and earnestly, in readiness to act upon them instantly and faithfully, whatever they may be, however contrary to the man's natural inclinations. If he is really in earnest, God will either, by some means or other, hedge up his way, or else will open it out clearly and unmistakably.

VII. Inquiries with reference to the reality of a man's vocation may then fitly be conducted under some such general heads as those suggested above. Yet in addition to all this, the candidate must be able to recognise something of the nature of a direct summons, such as was addressed to the Four Apostles on the lake-side of Galilee. A summons borne in upon him by gradual degrees perhaps, rather than definitely and explicitly uttered at any one time. He is not to expect anything of the nature of a supernatural revelation; but rather to arrive at his conclusion by a prolonged course of meditation, self-examination, and prayer. For after all perserving prayer is the one infallable means of securing a manifestation of the divine will in this matter although that manifestation may be conveyed in various forms and by various indications, which will demand diligent attention and careful study for their deciphering.

As a concluding thought let us note the true test of motive for seeking Holy Orders, as expressed by St. Paul in writing to Timothy on the subject of the pastoral care. "Whoso desireth the office of a bishop (i. e. of a presbyter or priest) he desireth a good work,"—desireth the office not for the sake of the benefit to be gained from it, but for the sake of the *work to be done*.



## RUMINATIONS.

*I Education in 1840*

I never did get much schooling; schools weren't common when I was young and in those days more was thought of a man who could mow a field clean than of him who could write and figure. Indeed the old folks were kind of suspicious of book-learning, generally mixing it up with pedlars and 'Piscopal ministers. Now why they should hitch them two together does seem queer to a stranger, but it don't to me. The pedlars were slick-tongued chaps who ran off their stock with all the ease, if not the grace, that we Liberals are so proud to notice in Sir Wilfred's pretty little efforts.

It sounded just as tho' they had their lesson by heart from print and didn't have to look back at all, they knew it so well. On the other hand the 'Piscopals read clear along off of a book just as if they were'nt sure of themselves. You see to the uncultured mind of our fathers and mothers both were book-men and there was'nt much difference between them and what difference there was was clear in favour of the pedlars—they seemed more independent-like and more persuasive.

Of course these are not my sentiments—they are those of the old people. We've grown enlightened now-a-days and pedlars is a vanishing quantity, but 'Piscopal ministers are plenty round these parts and don't seem to hurt the country any.

Well, I've wondered off from what I started with, which was—I never did get much schooling. Stanstead College was'nt built and the district school did'nt teach more than up to division. Then there was a little yankee speller, and reading was accounted for by tales made easy about George Washington and Ethan Allen and the brutal British. they fought against and conquered. Then there was a States Geography turned out in Boston telling a lot about Massachussets and its exports, some about New York and then on a piece a map with a black line drawn round the Southern States to show there was nigger slaves there and how it was'nt right to keep nigger slaves. This was

about the amount of our education. There was ones that took in less and ones that took in more. After that the boys was set to chop wood and the girls to make pumpkin pie and all the rest of it. The young folks that go to Stanstead College laugh when I tell them about my early education and shew me big bills of fare with Hygiene and Greek, Shorthand and Poetry down on them. I set myself to wondering what they'll do with all this knowledge but I always answer them up brisk 'Well I hope you'll make as much of all that high-sounding stuff as your Pas and Mas did with just the low-down easy things'. Seems tho' after all it is'nt so much what is packed into the head as the way it lays there, and how ready for use it is. I guess I'm not what they'd call orthodox, but I'd rather listen to the talk of old 'Liph Wilcox who's never been inside a School-house (except to Advent prayer meetin's) but has thought and thought to himself out in God's fields all his life—having mind opened and heart touched by the things he sees and hears about him—than these third academy chaps who learn, not for the love of it, but just to make it an excuse to get out of farm work.

That was a long sentence and it has tuckered me out before I have explained myself at all, specially about my small schooling and the way I made it up and filled in the blanks somehow so as to be able to write this long piece to the big paper the College fellows at Lennoxville bring out more or less irregularly from five to eight times a year.

Well, I was real smart at school and when I began to chop and hoe and do the chores, I kind of kept the book part up. When Sam and Christy would crawl up above the kitchen to bed half asleep before they pulled their boots off, I'd bring out "The Green Mountain Boys," or something else I'd borrowed from the Advent Sabbath School, and read and read by the flicker of a tallow candle, till Sam would rouse up and speak kind of profane so as I'd have to creep to roost without answering—tho' often I'd a mind to—for fear of waking Pa and Ma on the other side of partition. Then again I'd take the "Boston Weekly Fire Brand" and clip out the poetry and when I got a chance learn it by heart—and adain I'd read a speech

by some Yankee Orator, write out the hard words, and next time the minister asked me to supper, get hold of his Webster's Dictionary and find out the meanings— So I got on till now I've settled convictions on every subject and ain't afraid to speak out neither, and can write most anything when I set down and try hard. Of course the flowery lingo of those Yankee speakers is kind of mystifying and tho' I'd like to try it I'm always a bit afraid I'll forget what Webster says about the bigger words and bring them in wrong.

Well, so I got on and till, as I said, I was able to write most anything in good clear Bible English, as I call it (I like the Bible English better even than Henry Clay's speeches, and Laurier in spite of my respect for him, sounds just a *leetle* Frenchy) and by comparing my style with some pretty fair models I calculated that at my best there was not the slightest trace of provincialism. What I'm writing now is just about my best—fact is I never was so satisfied my style before. Naturally, when I get excited and write quick, I write about as I talk but in this bit of work I've kept cool, quite cool.

### EBENEZER HUCKINS

POSTMASTER

.LONESOME CORNERS QUE

*Note 1.* That about the slightest trace of provincialism I got from a private conversation I listened to in the Post Office the other day between the old 'Piscopal minister and one of the city chaps who was enquiring for a governess.

*Note 2.* If the Business Manager can find a *ain't* or a *warn't* in or bit of Yankee slang in the whole essay—isn't that what it is?—I'll pay my subscription to The College paper. *E. H.*

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

(Being the First Prize Mackie Essay for June 1901)

### THE ALASKA BOUNDARY 1897-1899.

The temporary settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute was urged on by several causes: such as the following incidents. The re-



peal in 1866 by the United States of the Reciprocity Treaty, which had existed between that nation and Canada since 1854. The repeal of a treaty so advantageous to both nations, was the result of a feeling on the part of many of the Americans, that Canada had sympathized with the confederate states in the war of secession and a conviction that its withdrawal would eventually force Canada to join the republic. A mistaken view in both cases. Later the United States government was compelled to pay to Canada and Newfoundland five millions and a half of dollars for trespassing on their fishing rights. In 1886 a United States cutter seized on the open sea some Canadian sealing vessels, and fined and imprisoned the mates and master. The excuse they gave for this outrage was, that the part of Behring Sea where the vessels were taken was the exclusive property of the United States. This stretch of water extends in its widest part some 600 or 700 miles, beyond the mainland of Alaska, and the claim to exclusive right to it, on the part of the United States was about as consistent as it would have been to claim exclusive right to the whole Pacific. Ultimately the United States were compelled to pay to Canada as compensation, \$463,454, by the decision of two commissioners appointed, by the respective countries, Lord Salisbury's government sustaining the rights of Canada from the beginning of the controversy to the end.

But the climax was reached when in 1897, gold was discovered in the territory of Alaska and the district of Yukon in what was at first reported as inexhaustible quantities. Thousands of fortune-seekers poured into the country, Dawson City, the capital of the golden Klondike region, grew up in a night, stories of untold treasure began to circulate, and the settlement of the Alaska boundary became a subject of vital interest to both Canada and the United States.

In this same year Canada obtained the consent of the governments of Great Britain and the United States to the appointment of a joint high commission to settle various questions in dispute between Canada and the United States. This commission was composed as follows:—On the part of Great Britain and Canada,—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, as chairman,

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. John Charlton, M. P. and Sir James S. Winter, representing Newfoundland. On the Part of the United States:—Messrs. Fairbanks (Chairman) Faulkner, Payne, Foster, Kasson, and Coolidge.

Baron Russell succeeded Lord Herschell (an original member who died 1899,) and has himself since passed away. Mr. Fairbanks succeeded Mr. Gray who resigned 1898, and Mr. Dingley who died 1899 was succeeded by Mr. Payne.

The Commission met on several different occasions, first at the city of Quebec from August the twenty-third until October tenth 1898, then at Washington from November until the twentieth of February 1899. Since the adoption of the *modus vivendi* the Commission has held no more sessions, but its duties still continue. It was called upon to decide a number of international questions besides the one with which we are here concerned, the Alaska boundary. Alaska had been purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000 and with it she acquired all the territorial rights of the latter in that territory, subject to the conditions of the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1845.

The third article of this treaty defines the boundary line between Canada and Alaska as starting from the southernmost point of the Prince of Wales Island, thence running due north through Portland Channel to the 56° of north latitude, thence following the summit of the mountains which are situated parallel to the coast of the continent, to 141° west longitude and thence to the frozen ocean. The main dispute is about that part of the above boundary which lies between the points 56° north latitude and 141° west longitude. The contention of Great Britain on behalf of Canada is that the true boundary line follows the summits of the mountains between these two points, crosses the Lynn Canal half way between the headlands and tide-water at the head of the canal, and leave in British territory control of the Lynn Canal, and of all water access to the gold fields by the Dalton trail, the White Pass, the Chilkoot Pass, and the towns of Dyea and Skagway, towns built up chiefly by citizens of the United States.



Now the question naturally arises. How came it to pass that these two towns were built up chiefly by American citizens, when they were known to be in British territory? The answer I would suggest, is found by referring back to the Ashburton treaty of 1842, and the circumstances connected with it, for there we have a similar case.

In 1818 a joint-commission on making a new survey of the 45° parallel, found, of course, that Fort Chamblee, which the United States had constructed at Rouse's Point in New York, was in British territory. The United States' government excused themselves for this encroachment on the ground that they had trusted to an incorrect survey,—which they were always liable to do when it was to their advantage—and Lord Ashburton with reckless generosity consented to accept the line at that point, which had been established in the "incorrect survey" though it was 4,326 feet north of the true 45° parallel.

It is reasonable to suppose therefore, that in the case of Dyea and Skagway, the citizens of the United States were not altogether uninfluenced by the precedent of Rouse's Point.

To resume. Great Britain contends that the boundary should follow the general contour of the coast line, and not the inlets to their head-water. The United States claim that the whole of Lynn Canal is a part of the ocean, that their territory goes back for ten leagues from the head of the canal, and consequently includes Skagway and Dyea. According to this the boundary would not follow the coast line, but instead, pass around the head of this important inlet which controls access to the interior of the gold-bearing region.

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## OUR ALUMNI.

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Rev. G. J. Sutherland is working at Northfield, Ver.

Rev. B. Watkins Professor of classics 1888-95 has taken a

position in Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Rev. H. E. Wright '91 has been appointed by the Bishop to



the mission of Durham and Kirkdale.

Rev. R. L. Macfarlane '84 is in charge of the parish of Aqua Caliente, Sonoma Co, California.

Rev. C. A. Carson '88 has recently gone to Wales in the Diocese of Ottawa.

R. H. Bates '97 who has resigned his lectureship in S. Johns' College, Manitoba, is at his home preparing to enter upon his Divinity Course next Fall.

Rev. M. O. Smith '86 is now in charge of East Fairfield and some adjoining mission in the Diocese of Vermont.

C. A. Pope and M. A. Phelan '99 represented the Law Faculty in a recent Inter Faculty debate at McGill.

F. J. K. Alexander '99 is taking Divinity at the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Rev. H. A. Brooke '90 has left Stanstead to become assistant at the Church of S. James the Apostle Montreal. We congratulate Mr. Brooke on being called to such an important work.

The Bishop of Ontario has formally appointed the Rev. F. T. Dibb to the rectorate of Bath in succession to the late Canon Tane.

We are sorry to hear that Rev. Septimus Jones '53 of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto has been obliged to resign his charge owing to a stroke of paralysis.

Rev. J. Norwook '91 of North East Harbour, Maine spent a few weeks in Lennoxville recently. During this time he frequently visited this Alma Mater and got to know most of the students.

We regret to record the departure of the Rev. Dr. Dumbell from the neighboring parish of Sherbrooke. On the College Council he will be greatly missed and many of the students in whom he took a deep interest will remember him for a long time to come.

The following is list of students who entered in 1853—H. H. Austin, Stephen Edgell, C. E. Towle, L. C. Wurtele, W. P. O. Whitwell, J. Gribble, in 1854, Thos. Cary, Edson Kemp; in 1855, Benj. Lewis, A. C. Searth.

## THE MITRE

### EDITORIALS.

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1853—1903

There are certain days in the life of the individual and in the history of the State, in the religious and secular world raised in their associations high above all the other days in the year. There are also years and even larger divisions of time in like manner remarkable; and although perhaps they appeal to different feelings in us, they summon us in the clearest way to observe their peculiar greatness and learn the lessons which they can teach.

Not long ago we heard a great deal about the life of Alfred the Great. We looked back just a thousand years. In 1899 the diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated throughout the Empire and two years ago the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had left behind a history of two hundred years; while at the beginning of last year with feelings of awful yet hopeful solemnity we entered upon another century. It is indeed remarkable that almost every one of the last few years

has shown that a great mile stone has been passed by our nation, our Church, our Sovereign, or the world on the ever shortening path of time. All these seasons have been full of interest for as members of a great Empire, as citizens of a changing world.

But now a year is at hand which we must celebrate together as members of a Canadian University. By June, 1903 our University will have completed the fiftieth year of its existence. Next year will be our Jubilee.

Although for a few years before 1853 Lennoxville was a small educational centre, yet for the graduate the really important date is the birthday of his Alma Mater in Jan. 1853, when the University received a Royal Charter with power to confer degrees in Arts, Divinity, Medicine Law and Music. Half a century has died away, leaving us on the pages of its history a record of achievements which must be an inspiration throughout the future. The past and the present are the pledge and ground for our hopefulness about the future. Looked

at from the point of view of numbers the present gives a sure foundation upon which we may build confident hope for our new half century. Only twice before, we believe we are right, has there been such a large entry in one year. We can help on this general advance and show our regard for our university by uniting to celebrate the completion of its fiftieth year. We hope that the next meeting of Corporation will be able to show us in outline how we can best promote the interest and usefulness of the University at its coming jubilee.

The Prize poems on General Wolfe have been at last completed. The fact that a larger number of students did not attempt to celebrate in verse this great hero of our country can be very easily explained. The nature of poetic genius varies infinitely and the true poet chooses his subject in accordance with the talents which he pos-

sesses. When the poem is restricted to a subject of such a nature as the above, those who have the gift of writing on other great subjects feel keenly the limitations of their genius and will not be led to write an epic. There are nine Muses. Unhappy the bard who makes a friend of each!

Possibly a greater choice of subjects should be allowed in a contest between our poets.

Owing to a misunderstanding the first pages went to press before the necessary changes and alterations had been made in the Editorial Staff. Although we are deeply indebted to the last Editor for much of the matter in the present number. Yet, all responsibility for what is put in this issue must be borne by his successor alone, the changes that have been made will be found noted in a later column.

NOTE:—Our opening article is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Allnatt

## DIVINITY NOTES.

The principal took the services in St. John the Evangel-

ist's, Montreal, on Good Friday. On Easter Sunday he conducted



the service at Milby, assisted by Mr. G. E. Weagant, B. A., and administered the Holy Communion. The church was tastefully ornamented with flowers.

On the same Sunday Professor Dunn assisted by Mr. W. T. Wheeler, B. A. took the services at Canterbury and Scotstown, administering the Holy Communion in both churches, where in spite of the rain and bad roads the attendance was most excellent. Both churches were beautifully decorated with flowers, both choirs had prepared special hymns for the occasion, and Professor Dunn's appropriate and instructive sermon was listened to with much interest and appreciation by all present. Early in the afternoon he conducted a Service for the children at Scotstown, and later gave the Communion to a member of the congregation who was ill, besides making as many parochial visits as the time allowed. Altogether, Professor Dunn had a very busy day, but we can assure him that the services will be long remembered by those who took part in them, and that by his kindly manner he won for himself a warm place in the heart of each member of the

different congregations.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Allnatt is rapidly recovering from her late illness.

Mr. A. J. Vibert has been placed in charge of the new Mission at Brompton Falls. We feel sure that it is in good hands, and we predict for Mr. Vibert the success which results from faithful and conscientious work.

We all take pleasure in welcoming among us our new student in Divinity, and candidate for Holy Orders, Mr. J. Henning Nehms, and in wishing him every success in his course.

Lent has come and gone. In at least one respect it was better kept than usual by the Divinity class as a body. This year, instead of breaking into Holy Week by going away on Wednesday for the Easter vacation, almost the entire class remained until Saturday, Easter Eve. Prof. Dunn, who suggested this change, is to be congratulated on the successful way in which his plans were carried out. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday before Easter, each day began with a Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7.15; Matins was as usual at 8.45;

Evensong, with an address, at 5.00 p. m.; and Compline, with an address, at 9.15 p. m. These addresses were given by the Principal and Dr. Allnatt, on the different aspects of our Lord's Passion. On Maunday Thursday, from 8.00 till 10.00 p. m., Prof. Dunn held a Watch-Service. The service was a great help towards realizing in some measure what our Saviour was doing and suffering on the eve of His crucifixion. It consisted of Hymns, (including "The Story of the Cross") special prayers, and two addresses dealing with the institution of the Eucharist and the scene in Gethsemane. Vividly did the preacher portray that Last Supper; the disciples going to make preparation—the reclining figures of "the disciple whom Jesus loved" and of the traitor Judas in such proximity to the Master—the passing of the sop, and the betrayer's exit—the breaking of the bread, and the blessing of the cup—all the events which took place in that upper room were graphically described. What took place in the Garden was explained in the same graphic way in the second

address. The service was one which will long be remembered; as the Dean of our Faculty said, "it was a memorable occasion".

On Good Friday we had the Litany with a short meditation at 7.00 a. m.; service with an address at 10.00, and evening at 5.00 o'clock. The Three Hour Service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, of Quebec. The earnestness, the reverence, the simplicity of language of the the preacher—the suitable little prayers so humbly offered up—the frequency with which the hymns and Litanies of the Seven Words were sung—all these combined with the solemnity of the occasion in making the service neither long nor tedious, but, like that on Thursday evening, a memorable one in every respect. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Whitney, who did so much towards making the services a success by kindly acting as organist on Thursday and Friday.

On Saturday, Easter Eve, we had the usual services in the Chapel. Easter week was given us for our vacation.

The Convocation of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, was

well attended; quite a number of the men went again in the evening to hear the Bishop of Algoma preach. Bishop Thorneloe has a high opinion of our Alma Mater; in the course of a conversation he said that the training received at Bishop's College renders men more fit for work in his diocese, than that of any other college.

Of our esteemed graduate, the Rev. A. H. Wurtele, he has the very highest opinion. We thank his Lordship for his commendation; and we congratulate Mr. Wurtele on winning the esteem of his Bishop.

The call of the Rev. H. A. Brooke, M. A., to the church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, has left Stanstead without a Rector. Mr. Geo. E. Weagant, B. A., is taking Sunday duty there at present.

At Professor Dunn's request, the members of the Divinity House assembled in his study on the last day of the Lent term, and received from him an expression of approval for the good conduct which had obtained in the House. Professor Dunn gave to each an Easter memento, and extended his best wishes for a

pleasant vacation.

The members of the Brotherhood and all who attended the instructive and helpful course of lectures given by the Principal in the chapel during Lent, take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to him, and of assuring him of their appreciation of his kindness.

Two of our number are soon to enter upon the examination for the Theological Preliminary. We hope that the ordeal will not be as severe as the prolonged training of the past months, that success will crown their herculean efforts, and that they will do credit to themselves and their Alma Mater.

St. George's, Lennoxville, has many attractions for the student, chief among which is the genial Rector, our esteemed professor of History. Dr. Scarth has for over forty years laboured in Lennoxville, giving the best of his life to the welfare of the Parish. How greatly his faithful work is appreciated, has lately been shown by his congregation in no uncertain manner.

To appreciate more and more the various excellent qualities and actions of those around



us, and to express this appreciation generously whenever we can, is to cultivate a soil in which the same excellent qualities may have a vigorous growth, and flourish in the soul. Consequently the Mitre has always taken and always will take this method of developing the qualities in which it realizes its sad deficiency.

One afternoon we heard the bell begin to ring. In a few minutes it rang again. Now this bell is only to be rung for lectures, chapel or in case of fire, so we put on our most stentorian tone of voice and shouted, "Who's ringing that bell?" Finally we discovered that a stranger had mistaken the gong for a door-bell. The sound of our voice frightened him badly, so he is not likely to do it again.

What is the matter with our Missionary Union? Why don't we have a meeting occasionally? Why are we not asked for our subscriptions as of yore? We get so used to having people ask us to "put our names down," and also to put our hands down in our pockets, that we quite miss the pleading voice of the Secretary of the Union, when we go

so long without hearing his persuasive eloquence. Another thing we should like to know is, when are the reports of two or three years ago to be submitted for our approval? We have been looking for them too long.

The Secretary and President ought to see about these matters at once.

Of those who graduate in Divinity this coming June only one as yet has had his work assigned to him by the Bishop. As the Reverend G. P. Pye is leaving Labrador, Mr. James Ward will go as assistant to the Rev. F. G. LeGallais who will take Mr. Pye's work.

We commend to our readers the following original and beautiful definition of "Faith" by one of the Mitre Staff.

#### FAITH

Dedicated to Frederick George Scott.

Faith is

The act of all my soul, with roots deep in

The consciousness of all the true relations

In which both I, and everything not I

Stand to a higher environment,  
Which is God.

History repeats itself. J. S. Mill says "It is borne in upon the mind with irresistible conviction that at every moment of our existence we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal energy." Is not this exactly the same revelation vouchsafed to the ancient people of God under the *names* Elohim (the Mighty one) and Jahweh (the Eternal one)?

#### THOUGHTS HEARD LATELY.

S. Gregory says:

The Bible contains shallows in which a lamb may wade and depths wherein an elephant may swim.

Evolution consists of a beginning a process of develop-

ment and an end. In the spiritual world baptism is the beginning; the spiritual life, the process; the end, the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

Faith is a deep spiritual feeling in the soul which manifests itself in works.

The mystic believes that every created thing is the vehicle of a revelation to his soul, that everything in being what it is, a symbol of something much higher behind it.

Note the proper translation of Is. xxxv-7 "And the *mirage* shall become a pond."

Man without free will would not be man. Universalism would make a bad man a good machine.

### A LETTER.

To the Readers of the Mitre—:

Last month's Mitre was circulated very widely with four pages cut out. These were cut out by the unanimous vote of the students. I wish to state that I was the author of certain paragraphs in these four pages. Of these some were of a nature which would convey a very erroneous impression and

others were of a senseless character. I am exceedingly sorry for having been the author of most of these paragraphs and I beg to humbly apologise to all whose feelings may have been hurt in any degree and I earnestly hope that this will have the effect of showing to all readers of the Mitre that I sincerely regret what I wrote.

Edward Hawks.

## ARTS NOTES.

It is reported that a considerable number of boys from the school are coming into College next year, among whom are Adams, Peck, Greenshields, Walters, Bonelli and Hale. We are glad that this is so, and we here express the hope that hereafter the School will send us a large and increasing number each year. It seems very unfortunate that in the past the numbers entering College from the school have been so small, but we trust that with this promising beginning the relation in which the School should stand to the College, that is the natural feeder, will be better sustained in the future.

Our old porter and factotum Johnson has again been compelled to give up his work on account of failing health. And we hear that he will not be able to resume his duties. We are very sorry to hear of this and hope that although he may not be strong enough for the arduous duties that fall to the lot of a College porter, yet that he may be spared for a long time, and that

we may see his well known face occasionally around the College precincts. As it is the "straw-capped man" with his inimitable stories and past experiences is very much missed around the halls and in the rooms.

No longer does the pure and unspotted Chinaware decorate the tops of the daintily painted wash stands of those, who enticed by the glitter of the clean silverware at the sink and by the other preparations for their comfort there, now take their daily morning wash in the bathroom, but these rare specimens of antique ware have been removed by the new porter, more power to his arm, to regions unknown. "New brooms sweep clean" May this new official lately installed in the College continue in the good work he has already done. A little untidiness goes a long way in helping to make miserable the lives of the denizens of this building, and the more of it that is removed, the more pleasant will our existence be.



Changes noticed by returning students after the Easter holidays.

1 For the first time in many centuries those old friends of ours, and indispensable items of the furnishing of every room, the tasty washstands mentioned above, have been thoroughly scoured and washed. This while it has not to a great extent improved their appearance has nevertheless made them safer to approach from every point of view.

2 "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick". But hearts that once were sick are now rejoicing with a great joy. Cause,—The picture moulding has at last been furnished to the new rooms and the long suffering ones of that region can now hang up their scattered paintings, clear up the litter of their rooms and live in peace, gazing at the photographs of dear ones now hanging on the walls.

3 Considerable changes in several faces. Countenances that once sported moustaches and beards are now as clean as nature made them. Several others are reported to be seriously considering the same step, and very shortly the faces of Bishop's men

will be like the famous West Indian hen after the hurricane.

Dr. Parrock is to have a house. The council have opened their heart and hand, and at last Prof. Parrock will be able to settle in peace, undisturbed by the haunting fear of house-moving every few months. The house is to be begun at once and is to be situated near Harrold Lodge. We hope that the contractors will be more expeditious than is usual with College building operations. We will be very glad to have Mrs. Parrock in our midst again.

It is always a pleasure to welcome back old students, and more particularly so when the returned one is so full of stories and incidents of former days and so ready to dispose of them as was Mr. Norwood. They say that distance lends enchantment to the view, but it must also add a few extra details to stories. Every newcomer is regaled with terrible doings of what happened in the days of old, and we can remember how in our own freshmen days our eyes opened with the astonishment at the recital of the fearful things that had been perpetrated on the reciters when

they were freshmen. And we can also remember, if we but examine ourselves, how as we advanced in College life, the events in which we took the unhappy part, under our own treatment, have grown in the dreadful details when related to innocent freshcomers.

Three men in a boat. There was no dog. On a certain Sunday morning and in a College barge they descended the broad stream of the St. Francis. When about half the distance to Sherbrooke had been traversed, the thought suddenly struck them that their presence was required at Chapel. So these gentlemen turned their bark towards the College, but they found alas! that the stream was not with them. Accidents crowded thick and fast. An oarlock was lost and one pair of oars rendered useless. Various expedients were resorted to that they might gain their goal in time, towing, rowing, walking, talking, but even with these aids progress was not fast. The "fat one" was banished to the bank and "the lazy one" of course went with him. Thus lightened of its burden and under the stalwart arms of the

"Doctor" the craft made further progress. Thirty minutes were spent navigating a rapid, thirty feet long. The "lazy one" meanwhile breathlessly watched the struggle from the bank, and had it not been for the magnetic influence of the last-named one no doubt they would have made the College in time but his unlucky star was against them, and the result was that these three despite their gallant efforts and fervent wishes to attain their end, were not able to attend Chapel that morning. There is a dispensation in all things, although sometimes difficult to distinguish, and these young men although their desire to attend Chapel was vivid yet perhaps for their bodily health the time was more profitably spent in a muscle grind. Remember also the moral. Broad and easy is the way etc. but difficult is the return.

Some men have a faculty for attracting dumb beasts. Last year it was a crow who hovered around the windows waiting for choice morsels, this time it is a black cur, appropriately nicknamed "Nigger." His chief delight is to slumber upon the beds or easy chairs of those who are



not fond of dogs, and especially dirty dogs. Next time the gentleman discovers a pet it is to be hoped it will be a clean one. Now the discoverer is mourning and the discontents are rejoicing, for "Nigger" has wandered from the sheltering walls of the College. May he never return.

The final Musicale for the season of the Lennoxville Musical Club was held in the Church Hall on April 7th. The President and Secretary-treasurer read their reports showing that the year had been most successful and that there was a good balance to commence the next year. The several selections given were greatly enjoyed. Those of the students who are members are very enthusiastic over the success of the Club, and say that they have been very profitable as well as entertaining. It is to be hoped that more of the students will avail themselves of the privileges of the Club next year.

This Term has seen again an accession to our ranks. Three new men have come in and we welcome them to Bishop's. Mr. Nelms goes to the "Divinity Shed" and the other two Mr.

Wyld and Mr. Butterworth to the hallowed walls of this building. While we will not burden them with the "*lex scripta*" and "*lex non scripta*" of freshmen, which can be easily ascertained by back numbers of the Mitre, yet we would remind them that due respect must be paid to the wishes and commands of their seniors. The services of a returning student, in pointing out to one of the newcomers the advantages of the College, should be recognized in some manner by the Faculty, perhaps by appointing him recruiting-sergeant.

At a recent meeting of all the students the Secretary read a letter from Mr. E. S. Krans in which he tendered his resignation as editor-in-chief of the 'Mitre'. As this was Mr. Krans' final decision his resignation was accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks was given him for his faithful and efficient work as editor of the College monthly. Mr. C. W. Mitchell, M. A., Resident Lecturer, was elected to fill the vacancy and kindly consented to do so. Needless to say that we heartily welcome Mr. Mitchell as our new editor-in-chief.



At a later meeting of the Arts' students the resignation of Messrs. J. H. Bourne and T. H. Iveson, associate editors was also accepted, their valued service being acknowledged by a vote of thanks. Messrs. F. Plaskett and A. E. Rivard, Arts '03, were elected by ballot to replace them.

Although there has been no mention of debates since the November issue of the 'Mitre', it must not be supposed that the Debating Society has been idle. A public meeting of the Society was held in the College Dining Hall last November and Canadian Politics were discussed, three parties being represented, Liberals, Conservatives and Independents. The Conservative side was under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Ward, B. A., supported by Mr. G. E. Weagant, B. A. The Liberal Party was represented by Mr. A. E. Rivard, supported by Mr. G. Fletcher, and the Independents by Mr. E. S. Krans, supported by Mr. E. Hawks. After a spirited debate, the judges, Principal Whitney, Hon. Mr. Aylmer and Mr. Morris B. C. L., gave their decision in favor of the Independents, but

the audience, who voted by ballot, elected the Conservative candidate by a majority of four over the Liberal candidate.

The next meeting of the Society, took place on 20th, Feb., the subject of debate being "Resolved that the so-called hazing of freshmen is injurious and unprofitable." Speakers as follows: Affirmative, Messrs. Carroll, Vibert and Rivard; Negative, Messrs. Krans, Fletcher and Guthrie. Critic, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, M. A. On this occasion judges were despatched with and the question left an open one. This was one of the most profitable debates of the year as side-speeches were made by every member present.

On Feb. 27th, the subject of debate was 'Resolved that the world owes more to Greek influence than to the Roman'. The upholders of the motion were Messrs. E. Hawks and J. Seaman, opposing them were Messrs. J. H. Bourne and B. Miall. After the debate the judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

The last debate, held Mch. 7th, was on the subject 'Resolved that the smaller university of-

fers greater advantages to the undergraduate than the larger one'. The opposing sides were as follows:—Affirmative, Messrs. Findlay, Plaskett and Read. Negative, Messrs. W. Seaman, Bousfield and Sykes. The judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative, after which Mr. F. W. Carroll, B. A., ably criticized the speeches of the debaters.

The latest words of astronomy teach us that slow indeed is that star which does not make more than a mile a second. This is hard for the average student to realize, yet in our midst is one who is sure that speed was exceeded a few days ago, when on opening the door of his sanctum, the plaster from the ceiling came down like a private cyclone upon his desk, smashing divers and sundry articles in its downward course. It would be idle to attempt any description of the sufferer's feelings, now happily dormant, but such as are anxious to find out are referred to the study of 'The Influence of Matter on Mind'. A former occupant of this room is in a very good position to discuss this 'influence' as it is said, on good au-

thority, that his cranium had never been previously affected by a more *weighty matter*. That his craniological cells had been excited to unwonted activity was manifest to all who beheld the alarming proportions of the protuberance that had taken shape on the upper part of his occiput.

The twice postponed annual dance, given by the professors and students, is to come off on the 30th, of this month. There was some fear at the time of the second postponement that it might drop through as seems too often the fate of matters of that nature. It is expected that it will be a greater success than usual, as through the kindness of the Lord Bishop and other friends of the College a door is to be put in between the School dining hall and the Council Chamber, thus giving the use of these two rooms besides other adjoining ones for supper and sitting-out places,—both very important factors at an affair of this kind.

We are glad to see all those who went away for the short Easter holiday back again, and all looking better for the change.



## LEX NON SCRIPTA

A SHORT COMMENTARY (FEB. 1894)

We wish to speak a few words to the students this month on a subject which has long been in our thoughts and with regard to which we have a suggestion to make. It has often been forcibly presented to us and, in all probability, to every thinking man in the college, that there is much amiss in the relations existing between the students. I am not now referring to any question of seniority, or the like, but simply to the way in which we behave towards each other as fellow students. Of course owing to our limited numbers and to the close way in which we are necessarily thrown together, we students of the Arts Faculty are on very intimate terms with each other and there is a tendency towards want of ceremony in our behaviour amongst ourselves. Now this is all very well so long as we do not forget that there is a very wide gulf between want of ceremony and want of consideration and politeness. No friendship, however close, absolves a man from regarding another's rights and treating him with respect. No one who is at all familiar with the etiquette which governs the behaviour of the students of the great English universities can have any difficulty in seeing what is meant. Many of the colleges at Oxford, for instance, have few more students than we have at Bishop's, and yet in place of the school-boy familiarity which we see here, there is code of politeness among the men which nobody dreams of infringing. Take for example the custom of "sporting the oak". An Oxford man would as soon think of asking admittance to a friend's room, at a time when that friend showed by his closed door that he wished to be alone, as he would of forcing his way into the room of a perfect stranger. This is but one instance of the spirit which we are discussing, and for the present perhaps it is the one which we shall do best to imitate. In no respect is the undignified familiarity of which we spoke about more noticeable than in the selfish and lawless way in which we intrude at all times into our friends' rooms. To a great extent no doubt this fault is encouraged by the mistaken polite-



ness which prevents many of us refusing to be thus imposed upon, but this is only another instance of the want of dignity which is at the bottom of the whole matter. Now what we should like to suggest is that the students of the Arts Faculty adopt as closely as the nature of the case permits, this custom of "sporting the oak". Owing to the less romantic nature of the internal arrangements of the building, in our case the custom will be reduced to the more commonplace title of "Turning the Key," but the spirit need not undergo any change. I am sure everyone must see that this movement would be for the good of us all. And let us not confine ourselves to this. There is no reason that we should be a whit less friendly or more distant in our treatment of each other, but let us not forget that we are men and gentlemen and that the rights of others should be as sacred to us as our own.

## ATHLETICS.

With the departure of winter, and the advent of spring, the Athlete turns his mind to the prospects of the cricket and baseball season, and speaks of hockey as a thing of the past. Our last hockey match was played against the School on March 12th. and proved to be a most exciting contest. The ice was in poor condition owing to the wet weather and consequently very fast hockey was not in order. The teams lined up as follows:—

College	School
E. S. Read Capt. goal	W. Robinson
S. C. Kennedy Point	E. Brown
E. Miall C. Point	J. Johnson
G. E. Weagant Centre	G. Wilkinson

R. A. Cowling	Rover	K. Carruthers
J. G. Ward	R. Wing	W. Chambers
G. W. Findlay	L. Wing	R. Peck
Referee: H. Kennedy		

The first half was very slow and uninteresting, and the school had some close calls, Robinson saving in elegant style, but the school succeeded in scoring twice before the bell rang for half time. After a short rest the teams went at it again, and the school score was raised to three after a fine shot by Carruthers. This seemed to rouse the College and they went into the game with renewed vigour. It was wonderful to see the change and the College support.

ers were fairly astounded. Kennedy came down the ice like a whirlwind and up went the umpire's hand thus registering the first goal for College. Two more to even up was in the minds of all and at it they went again, with the result that ere long the score was three all. Then the exciting time came, the School were bound to win and College were equally determined. Try as they would the school could not score again and College succeeded in netting the puck twice thus winning with a score of 5-3, the last match of the season and a fitting climax.

#### CRICKET

The early spring has enabled us to make a much earlier start than is customary, and by the third of April the field admitted of net practice which is now in active operation. The prospects for the season are much brighter than usual and a great deal of interest is being taken in the game which no doubt will do a great deal towards arousing competition for places on the team. Of last years eleven Messrs. Bourne, Cowling, Findlay, Read Bousfield, Kennedy, Hawks and Plaskett are back, and among

those who are showing up well are Messrs Sykes, Iveson, Miall, and Ward, and we must not forget Prof. Dunn who will be a great addition to our team and who we are pleased to say is taking a great interest in the game.

We expect to play matches with Magog, B. C. School, and Sherbrooke, and we would be very pleased to arrange matches with any other teams who may correspond with our Secretary.

Baseball has been dropped here for a season, owing to a dearth of players. It is very difficult to carry on both cricket and baseball in such a short season, and especially as it is the busy season for the student. Consequently baseball was allowed to drop, as the greater part of the men desired cricket.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed lately as to the condition of our college campus, which seems to have borne fruit. At any rate steps have been taken to improve it and also the baseball field. A joint committee of College and School has been formed consisting of the Rev. Principal Whitney as Chairman, and Messrs. Carroll, Hawks, and Findlay

from the College and Telfer, Wilkinson and Adams from the School.

We feel very grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Whitney for their kindness in placing their Ping Pong table and set at our disposal. Surely all the enthusiasm displayed will end in the formation of a Ping Pong club by those who have taken such an interest in this fascinating game.

play will be started as soon as the courts are in condition.

The Boat Club has purchased a new canoe. This addition to our fleet has made a pleasant pastime more popular than ever.

Our thanks are also due to Dr. and Mrs. Whitney for kindly allowing us to use their tennis courts this season. A tournament has been arranged and

## LIBRARY NOTES.

One of the most useful adjuncts to a College is its Library; yet if the volumes are not systematically and carefully arranged they are of little practical value, either to the professors or students. For many years our Library though constantly growing, has been in a very unsettled state. No system of cataloguing had been followed throughout, consequently many of its most valuable works were never to be found when wanted. During the past winter however, the Deputy Librarian, with the assistance of a couple of the students, has been busy restoring order and system

out of the chaos. The books have been rearranged, and the card-catalogue system has been adopted. At present all the books have been catalogued under the name of the author; but it is the intention to extend the system in the future, so as to make the catalogue as complete and useful as possible. In addition the volumes have been numbered and labeled in sections, so that every book is easily replaced on the shelves.

Many of the sections are very complete, but those of Mathematics, Law, and Philos-



ophy are greatly in need of additional works. It is to be hoped that the many kind friends and benefactors of the College, will

not forget this useful branch of the institution, but will donate liberally to its funds and volumes.

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## SCHOOL NOTES.

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The Cadet corps is to receive encouragement by the erection of Rifle Ranges. A kind friend of the school has donated \$100.00 for the purpose and no doubt the range will soon be in course of construction. The membership fee has been placed at \$1. proposedly to help in the cost of construction and maintenance.

We should all feel greatly indebted to Mr. William Price of Quebec for his handsome gift.

The Headmaster's son has been seriously ill with bronchitis but we are sincerely glad to hear that he is now recovering.

The editorial staff has again undergone a change. Irwin max has left us and Cummins has been elected to fill his place. Irwin is now attending Ashbury College at Ottawa we hear and is being specially coached for R. M. C.

There is one part of the

School buildings which it seems possible to improve greatly in appearance without much outlay we refer to the dining-hall. This is a fine large room but the walls being high and bare look inhospitable. Surely there are pictures available which might be hung here to adorn the cold walls and make the room less cheerless in aspect. We see in the Recreation club minutes for the Feb. 7th. '01 that a committee was appointed for the purpose of getting and having framed pictures of school teams up to date. Fifteen dollars were set apart for them. The members of that committee have since left, but we believe they took steps to get the pictures and had them them promised in fact. Since their departure however the matter has been allowed to drop. All that is needed is a little energy and the thing can be done Will not the result repay the

trouble? It is always a source of secret pride to an Old Boy on re-visiting his school to see his name amongst those held up, as it were, as examples of prowess in one direction or another and these walls seem a good place for pictures and lists which have yet to be put up. All the space on the stairways and in the main hall is already pretty well filled, but there are pictures of at least fifteen teams which might be had. It would we think, have the effect of giving wholesome example and serve as a link between the Past and Present.

Fire! Fire! Was the cry passed through the lower studies one night last week. Most of the boys left their work and directed by the night watchman made their way to the north end of the building, where they saw the island at the junction of St. Francis and Massawippi rivers in Flames. "B" classmoun afforded a very attractive view of the conflagration. The scene reminded one of a prairie fire, though of course on a much smaller scale. From Sherbrooke it must have appeared as if the school was on fire as telephone

messages were received inquiring as to the whereabouts of the fire. The terrace in front of the school also caught on fire probably making the scene the more alarming to the Sherbrooke people. Although there was a heavy wind at the time no damage has been heard of.

It is with great satisfaction that we learn that a sum of about eighteen hundred dollars is to be expended on the enlargement and fitting-up of our present Reading-room. We understand that the work is to be begun very shortly and that we may expect to see it completed by the end of the summer holidays. For this improvement to our school-buildings we are indebted to the generosity of some good friends of the school, whose names have not yet been disclosed. We hope in due time to tender to them our heartiest thanks for a gift, the value of which will be appreciated by every boy in the school, not only of this but of each succeeding generation. We venture, too, to predict that, when once the room and the book-shelves have been provided, our scanty stock

of books will soon be augmented by contributions from all sides and that a few years hence we shall be in possession of such a library as a school, of this size and character should possess.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of this acquisition. Hitherto, with our accommodation, reading out of school whether for instruction or for amusement, has been almost an impossibility for the majority of boys: and yet without such reading out of hours it is hardly conceivable that any school should attain a good general standard of intelligence, of thoughtfulness, and of literary taste. Let it be granted that the reading will be in the case of most boys of a somewhat desultory character, and devoted chiefly to novels and books of travel and adventure. That is far from being an evil: it provides on the contrary, just the right sort of relaxation after the more serious labours of the class-room, and has proved over and over again to be the bait which has lured boys onward to reading of higher and more enduring interest. In reading the lives of eminent writers, we commonly find that

their intelligence was first quickened, their taste first formed and cultivated by the fact that they had free access to some good library, whether in their homes or at school, a library which they plundered at their own sweet will, at one time devouring volumes of romance and poetry at another poring in wonderment over tomes of profoundest import which they had opened at hap-hazard, the very drift of which was perhaps barely discernible to their untutored minds, but which appealed in some sort to their imagination and awakened and stimulated their appreciation of literary excellence. He would indeed be a bold man who would venture to deny that we may have at this moment in our midst some boy who is destined to be a literary genius of the future, a boy whose name and fame may become a household word through out the Empire, and who may owe his first acquaintance with good literature to the casual reading in which he indulged on wet half-holidays at school. Perhaps our pen is running away with us, perhaps we are giving too free a rein to our imagination, but of one thing we are cer-



tain that with a library within our reach of good sound literature of the kind which has never failed to entertain, interest and stimulate boys' minds there will come the sure and steady development of an interest in things literary, a widening of the mental horizon, of all sorts and conditions of boys. The gentlemen who have taken this matter in hand and who will no doubt carry it through to a successful issue are real benefactors of the school and deserve the tribute of a more than common gratitude.

The dormitory matches in hockey were not completed when our last issue came out, so we give the details below.

Feb. 14th	No. 6	defeated	No. 7	by	8-0
„ 15th	„ 6	„	„ 4	„	4-0
Mar. 6th	„ 4	„	„ 7	„	3-0
„ 8th	„ 6	„	„ 8	„	4-2
„ 13th	„ 4	„	„ 7	„	3-3
„ 15th	„ 6	„	„ 4	„	7-0

Thus No. 6 are the winners of the cup for this year.

At a meeting of the Recreation Club committee held Mar. 22nd, the subject of caps for the School and the different teams was discussed. Motions were passed to the following effect. The general school cap must

have a ground of dark blue cloth with the school arms worked in front in white silk. The XI cap is to be of white cloth with the arms in purple silk. The XV cap is to be of purple velvet with silver piping and tassel and B. C. S., in front with the dates underneath. The VII cap is of purple and white knitted in stripes. Samples of these caps are now being made in Montreal to be submitted for approval.

Mr. Bazett has gone to Montreal to choose the cups for last year's gymnastic competition. Mr. J. K. L. Ross has promised a sum of \$100.00 to be given annually for this purpose, so every encouragement is given to gymnasts. The competition this year is to take place on May 1st.

It is proposed to have the names of the winning teams engraved or illuminated and framed and put up in the gymnasium from year to year.

It was decided last term, with the consent of the School Board, to change the date of the field sports. June 5th, has been appointed as the day for this year. It will have the effect of distributing the events of the

term more evenly and leaving the latter part more free for work.

Lacrosse has been in evidence this term but the interest in it seems to be on the wane. It is the National Game and so should be encouraged rather than condemned we think, but the difficulty is to get competition in this branch of sport. Cricket has been so long recognised as the summer game in schools of this kind and has such a firm footing that we believe it would be hard to supplant it. It seems impossible for two sports to flourish simultaneously and as cricket has such a repute and long standing, surely it is better to stick to it.

We hope that a keen interest will be taken in the cricket this year, and that practices will be regularly attended, as by this alone it can be made a success. A match has been arranged with a McGill team, to be played on the school ground on May 24th. It is proposed also to arrange matches with the College, Compton, Sherbrooke and Magog; from the last named a challenge has been received. Great attention should be paid to fielding; more matches being lost by slackness and carelessness in this depart-

ment than in any other way. Good fielding can only be obtained by practice, and one day a week at least should be devoted to it. In bowling length and not speed is the first thing to be considered; a slow ball well pitched is far more likely to secure a wicket, than a fast one which is either a long-hop or a full-pitch. Not only is this the case, but by trying to bowl too fast one is liable to overdo it and become useless. As regards batting, a straight bat is the first essential; care must also be taken to get well over the ball, so as to keep it down. One or two hard-hitters are a very good thing in a team, but it must not be composed of them entirely, A slogger as a general rule is a negative quantity, and not much reliance can be placed on him. Of last years team, Walters (this year's captain), Bonelli, Bray I and Fraser-Campbell I are the only ones left. Some of the recruits however promise well, and should improve as the season advances.

#### WHEREABOUTS OF OLD BOYS.

Jasper H. Nicolls B. C. S.  
1898-01 is now at the King's  
School Canterbury England.

Basil C. White B. C. S.

1898-90 son of Lt. Col. G. R. White of Halifax has gone in for a soldier's life, and as a Lieutenant of Artillery at the Citadel in Quebec.

W. S. La Franaye, B. C. S. 1897-90 is in the Bank of Montreal, Chicago Ill.

W. L. Simpson B. C. S. 1897-90 has been lately given a position in the Bank of Commerce.

C. Hamilton Gault, B. C. S. 1895-98 is a Lieutenant in the 3rd, Canadian Mounted Rifles, now in South Africa.

C. P. Holden B. C. S. 1894-97 has a position with the Provident Savings Life Assurance Co. in St. John N. B.

F. F. Proctor 1894-96 is associated with his father in the management of his Theatres.

Percy H. Dean 1893-96 is in South Africa having been given a commission in the 5th, Batt. Royal Fusiliers (the city of London Regt.) The Headmaster has lately received a very interesting letter from him.

George Shuter 1893-99 has a position with the Phoenix Ins. Co., in Montreal.

Lieut. A. E. Smith, R. A. (93-96 is in South Africa.

H. C. A. Scarth, (92-98)

has been removed to the Montreal Branch of the Eastern Townships Bank.

Reginald W. Purvis (92-96) is temporarily with the Page Woven Wire Fence Co. Monasen Pa., he expects to return to Sydney C. B., before long.

Stanley R. Purvis (92-96) has rejoined the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia after a six months absence in Europe.

A. H. M. Simpson (88-92) has left the Eastern Townships Bank and has gone into the Insurance business in Sherbrooke with Mr. R. R. Burrage, another old B. C. S. man.

Lt. Fredrick C. Johnson of the 5th, U. S. Cavalry is with his Regt., in Cuba.

Stanley C. Willett (91-95) is with the 3rd, Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

G. D. Porteous (90-96) has been moved to the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Capt. A. C. H. Dean R. A. (89-94) is at present stationed in Halifax.

Lt. George R. Lightbound (88-93) is in active service with the 3rd, Contingent.

F. N. Smith (90-96) is in the New York office of the Bank of Montreal.



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It is with deep regret that we report the death, of Lieut. Beverley R. Webster of the Kings own Royal Lancashire Regt.

"Bev", as he was affectionately called by all his friends, entered B. C. S. in 1892 and left in 1897. While at School he was a general favorite among Masters and boys—and was the type of everything a Lennoxville boy ought to be, a manly, truthful, high-spirited, courteous fellow. He always took a deep interest in the Cadet Corps, and was a good officer. Shortly after leaving School he attracted the notice of General Hutton at a military camp in Nova and it was through his influence that

Webster got his commission.

On going to Africa with his regiment Webster saw much active service and was mentioned in despatches for bravery. He was at Vryheid when the Boers so fiercely attacked that position, and the day after the battle he wrote a long letter to Dr. Petry giving the details of the fight and telling of the death of Colonel Gawne. Later on in the Campaign Webster contracted a sickness through exposure, and was invalided to England. After a lingering illness he died in Hospital on March 20th.

His old friends of B. C. S. are contemplating the erection of a Brass to his memory in the College Chapel. May the School have many such Sons!

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## AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

BY AN OLD B. C. S. BOY

It was on the 21st, Feby 1900, that I found myself in command of a Squadron of Irregular Horse, part of a force under Genl French which was going out from Koodoos sand drift, on the Modder, to clear some Boers from the hills to the South of

Cronje's famous laager at Paardeberg.

On the way out, General French sent for me, and pointed out three different Kopjes which he told me to hold with my Squadron.

I put about thirty men on

each of these Kopje's, going myself to the most isolated one, where I hoped to get the best view of any "fun" that might be going on. This Kopje was about four miles from the hills that the Boers were on, and we could see every yard of the open plain that separated us from them.

For four solid hours we sat on that Kopje, all very sick at being "out of it", for we could hear a fair amount of artillery and rifle fire in the distance.

Presently one of my Subalterns, looking through his glasses, said:—"By Jove, there go our cavalry charging something"—We all looked. Something certainly was happening, but imagine our feelings when the silence was broken by "I say you chaps, there's no charging there, for they're galloping *this way*, out into the open".

Could it be another disaster? Nobody dared suggest such a thing, whatever may have been passing through his mind.

On they came, fifteen hundred of them, bang in our direction, as if eager to seek the shelter of our Kopje.

When within about a mile of us, my Sergeant Major jump-

ed up excitedly and called out to me "By Jove, Sir, they're *Boers!!*"

It makes me smile whenever I think of the scene that followed. There was no mistake about it, we *did* (as we used to say at B. C. S.) "get a move on" Before you could say 'knife' we had the horses round under cover, with a few men to hold them, and every one of the rest of the men behind boulders, with his magazine loaded, waiting.

They were Boers alright, but instead of coming to wipe us up, they were running away pursued by our Cavalry, and *did not see us?*

To our relief (!!), we saw them swerve so as to pass by the North of our Kopje. There was a cactus hedge 600 yards away on that side and we knew that they'd have to pass on our side of it.

In a fever of excitement we waited till the first lot of them (for they were now in a string about a mile long) got between us and the cactus.

We then "let her go" and for ten minutes we kept it up every man as fast as he could fire.

When the last of them had

passed, we mounted and went out to see what the result was and found that we'd bagged thirty five (five killed, sixteen wounded, and fourteen prisoners whose horses had been shot and who consequently had been unable to escape.) We also got an ammunition waggon full up.

Considering that we had twenty four rifles firing and that the range was only about five hundred yards. I think we ought to have made a bigger bag; anyway, I always look back to it, as the most exciting ten minutes of my life.

## ERRATA.

We would ask our readers to note the following corrections:—

Page 126	Line 22	<i>accomplished</i>	should be	<i>accompanied</i>
" 127	" 20	<i>improved</i>	" "	<i>imposed</i>
" 128	" 17	<i>facilities</i>	" "	<i>facullies</i>
" 128	3rd. last line	<i>not</i> should be omitted		
" 138	2nd. Column (Editorials)	<i>put</i>	should "	<i>published</i>

The article on "Boundary Disputes" is "continued" from former numbers.

## To Friends of the Mitre

During the last two months the Mitre has suffered severe losses, in addition to a heavy deficit for over two years. We are therefore constrained to appeal to you to assist us in our efforts to remove this burden

If all subscribers who have not already sent in their subscriptions to date, will kindly do so without delay, they will greatly strengthen the hands of the Board of Directors,—

On behalf of the Directors

GEO. E. WEAGANT

BUS. MANAGER.



## PERFERENDA.

## ODE TO MY "KELLY"

And now thou hast, symbolic key!  
 A new significance for me,  
 The classic stores are *locked* by thee.  
 My "Kelly"

## TO MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

There's a sadness in her sadness when she's sad  
 And a gladness in her gladness when she's glad  
 But the sadness of her sadness, and the gladness of her gladness  
 Is nothing, to her madness when she's mad.

A new version of the Canadian boat song is threatened we believe, founded upon actual experience. The book is to be by the "honour man". In hexameters, it will be seen, and the music by the organist.

(This last spasm is blank verse. Detect the metre.)

It is reported that one of our number is to get a V. P. *ad eundem*. What extravagant prodigality. Surely he is well reWarded.

Dignified Senior to querulous freshman, stiffly, you say you are indisposed.

Freshman, cautiously. Y-e-s.

D. S. Very well then, I will prescribe for you. You must take a walk after each meal on an empty stomach.

F. On whose stomach, Sir,

Tableau. Strike up the band.

St. Augustine used to say that he would rather judge between strangers than friends, because he might, perhaps, make a friend of a stranger in whose favour he decided whereas one of his friends would certainly be alienated by an adverse sentence.

*Query.* Would St. Augustine have acted as referee in a hockey match?