

THE MITRE

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EDITORIALS.

ARE all looking forward to the fast approaching new year with much interest, because January the 28th 1903 will be the 50th anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter which in 1853 constituted Bishop's College a University, with power "to confer degrees in the several Arts, and the Faculties of Divinity, Law and Medicine." The Convocation therefore which closes the present Academic year 1902-1903 next June, will be a Jubilee Convocation.

Now a Jubilee Convocation is an event of a life-time, and we feel sure that those who have the necessary power and authority will rise to the occasion and spare no pains to signalize so great and important an event in a manner befitting the dignity

of a University, and in such a way that the memory of June the 18th 1903, will long live in the history of Bishop's. Let such a red-letter day be marked too by a veritable "gathering of the clans" from every point of the compass. Let our Alma Mater have a glorious home-coming of her sons, at which each one of them will count it a point of honour and a moral obligation to be present. Life is too short to allow us to celebrate more than one Jubilee of any one institution, so let us make the most of this.

We earnestly hope too that the trustees of the University will assist us in every possible way to bring out a Jubilee number of the "Mitre." This is almost a necessity on such an occasion as this we are willing to do all in our power, if only they will meet us half-way, and with proper assistance we feel sure that we can produce a special number that will be a credit to all concerned.

1853—1903.

St. Cyprian.

Written for the "Mitre" by The Lord Bishop of Quebec.

PEOPLE often ask what we mean, when we speak of the early Fathers of the Church, i. e., of the writers of the first centuries. We reply, that there were after the time of our Lord and His Apostles, certain great Christian writers, whose works were not accepted, as S. Paul's were e. g., by the whole of Christianity as teaching infallibly the Divine Will. And yet it has ever been held, that the teachings of those good men, who wrote in days so near to the time of our Lord must be more reliable than our own opinions at this distant date; and therefore we gladly gather from these early writings all that we possibly can concerning the manner in which Christian people in the early days accepted the Holy Scriptures of God and worshipped Him in their Public Assemblies: and we call these writers the early Fathers of the Church.

And among these early writers, not one of the very earliest, but one of the most helpful is a certain good and great

man, known to us as Cyprian, born about the year 200 A. D., and converted to Christ and baptized through the influence of a Priest named Cæcilius in the year A. D. 246. This Cyprian had been educated as a Rhetorician or Public Speaker, and when he became a Christian, it was not long before he was ordained; and soon after his Ordination, in spite of objections raised by the older Clergy, he was raised to the Episcopate, and became Bishop of Carthage in North Africa on the southern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and this holy Office, Cyprian held for the remaining ten years of his life, until his martyrdom.

On the breaking out of the Decian persecution, A. D. 250 it is true that the good Bishop quietly withdrew from Carthage, and that he was greatly blamed for so doing; but he only did this for the good of the Church, and he all the while continued in many respects the superintendence of his Diocese, and in the end he suffered at Carthage, his See City. He had expected and awaited his end from day to day, and at length, on receiving judgment in the Prætorium, he was led out to an open space surrounded by trees, whose branches were full of people. Here he bound his own eyes with a bandage, and encouraged his executioner to do his bloody work, and willingly suffered for his loving trust in our ever blessed Lord. A. D. 258.

And now comes the question, What did Cyprian believe, and what did he teach? For certainly it is very valuable to us to know exactly what one, who wrote so early in the history of the Church, taught as regards both our faith and practice. In answering this question, we may say that from Cyprian's writings we gather, first, that in his day the Church of Christ held firmly to the worship of One God in three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, secondly, that the Church held that Holy Baptism is the Laver of Regeneration, whereby we become Members of Christ, Children of God, and Inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven, thirdly, that the Church held that in the Holy Communion we verily and indeed take and receive the Body and Blood of Christ to the strengthening and refreshing of our souls, and fourthly, that the Church had the three fold Ministry of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. At the same time, if we read

these writings carefully, we find that, in opposition to any papal system, under which all would be in subjection to one Head upon earth; Cyprian teaches (1) that the Apostolate is perpetuated in the Episcopate, or that in the Bishops of the Church we have a continuance of the Apostles, (2) that there is a universal parity or like position among Bishops, and also a universal community among them, so that their united decision would be sure to be God's truth. (3) that the Presbyterate or order of Priests is an Apostolic Institution, and that the Priests should be associated with their Bishops in their functions, except when those functions relate to the presidency of their Dioceses.

Cyprian's maxim "*Ecclesia in Episcopo*" may be held to signify, that in the Church there must be Bishops: but it may also be held to point to the fact that the government of the Church is vested in the Bishops as a whole, and not in any one Head upon earth, or Pope. Indeed in opposition to anything in the nature of ecclesiastical despotism, Cyprian, while teaching that the Bishops must rule, gives at the same time a large position to the Presbytery or order of Priests in the Diocese, as well as to the co-operation of godly Laymen, i. e., the Communicants, in the election of Bishops and other important matters. He teaches, in fact, clearly, that the Church, which is the Body of Christ, is an organic whole, in which every member has his or her own honorable function. Thus Cyprian pleads for limited monarchy in the Church, i. e., for a monarchy (1) by the general rights of the whole Body and (2) by those rights, which we meet with in all representative and popular government, or, in this case, by the rights of the Clergy and Laity. Thus, e. g., Cyprian contemplates Synods, presided over by each Bishop, assisted by his Priests, with a due representation of the Laity.

The Eastern Church has, as is well known, retained this Ignatian and Cyprianic teaching, but from the time of the great Schism between East and West in the ninth century, arising from the insertion by the Bishop of Rome of the word "*Filioque*" (and from the Son) in the Nicene Creed, the Western Church forsook more and more this early Catholic belief with regard to the Constitution of the Church, and adopted instead a system of abso-

lute government by a single Head or Pope, and supported and propagated this papal notion with the assistance of forged and false decretals, purporting to be of an early date, and to give all wisdom and power and sovereignty to the successor of S. Peter at Rome. Hence there arose, of course, in the West a sad and fatal ignoring of the Cyprianic, Catholic maxims and an utter loss of the true Catholic principle of unity.

This change involved moreover (1) the enslaving of the Episcopate, for a Bishop in communion with Rome has to be a mere abject servant of the Pope's, (2) the annihilation of the rights of the Presbytery, and (3) the abasement and exclusion of Laity from the Synods of the Church.

Cyprian had upheld the conference of Bishops with each other, and what we should call the gathering of Dioceses into Ecclesiastical Provinces, and he further contemplated a constitutional Primacy, so that one Bishop might preside with distinctly defined and limited powers, over all the rest; but by the aid of the forged decretals this Catholic ideal was gradually superseded in the West by the Papal system, 'exalting one man power' to the destruction of Unity, a necessary consequence of a vain pursuit after Uniformity.

Gregory the great, the Bishop of Rome, who sent the Missionary Augustine to evangelize our Saxon forefathers, when the Christian Britons had been driven by the Saxons into Wales, Cornwall and Cumberland, was holding to the Cyprianic basis, when he said, that the author of any scheme for creating a universal Bishopric would be the forerunner of Anti-Christ. But, alas! there arose by the aid of the false decretals in the place of the Canonical presidency of a Chief Bishop, acting as a "*Primus inter pares*", the fictitious notion of the Divine Supremacy of one Head upon earth with the whole earth as his one See.

Against this the Cyprianic system is that of the early Church and it should be our prayer and endeavor to get this system encouraged and restored throughout the Christian world (1) by pressing upon all men the fact of our dear Lord's prayer for the Unity of His Church, and (2) by reminding ourselves and others of the great and certain and well known and accepted truth: "*Magna est Veritas, et prevalebit.*"

† A. H. Q.

The Mother.

(By Edward Wright, in "The Pilot," London.)

She sends her wild and noisy throng
Of children out of sight to play,
Careless it seems of any wrong
That might befall them on their way:

But she has weaker lives to rear,—
Babes at her breast and at her knee,—
So toiling on, unmoved by fear,
She lets her children wander free.

Untended in the rain and sun
They fight and play and dream and roam,
Till, tired and listless one by one
With lagging feet they make for home.

And there, forgetting grief and mirth,
Into their mother's arms they creep;
And on the cool soft breast of Earth
Her weary children fall asleep.

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

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

Almost all specialists are already converted to the results of Mr. Doughty's researches. Colonel C. V. F. Townshend, C. B., D.S.O. is rewriting his military life of Field Marshal the first Marquess Townshend in accordance with Mr. Doughty's evidence.

Parkman, Bourinot, Casgrain et al; never had enough material to work on. Their outlines are blurred and their touch uncertain. In fact the difficulties of arriving at exact truth have hitherto been insurmountable. None of the historians have understood naval affairs a "*sine qua non*"—or very much of military

matters either. And none of the few soldiers writing on the affair have had local knowledge. And no one has had all the correspondence.

Wolfe's initiative is fully proved. His final plan was a profoundly calculated one based on a consummate knowledge of his profession and ceaseless study of the actual problem on the spot. He knew the state of the French forces, their division into four separate commands, the contemptible character of Vaudreuil and his official authority over the universally greater Montcalm. Having the absolute command of the River, by reason of unchallenged sea-power, he alarmed the French by reconnaissances in force at many points, kept them on the alert from Montmorency to Pointe Aux Trembles—a distance of 30 miles—wore out their corps of observation by making them march up and down the heights to follow the British fleet going up and down with the tide, and finally, by concerted movements over the whole 30 miles he tied Montcalm down to the defence of Beauport, while he drew Bougainville up to Pointe Aux Trembles and then cut in below Sillery where the French were in least force and least expected him. The victory was half naval and the conquest of Canada depended absolutely on Sea-power. The campaign cannot be understood at all unless the all-importance of sea-power is thoroughly grasped—Hawke, Osborne and Boscawen were blockading the French coasts, and therefore they were strategically cutting the French line of communication with Canada. Montcalm was at the head of a landing-party left to shift for itself, Wolfe at the head of one which was in touch with its fleet—Hence the difference.

The plan of campaign was, then, one of world-wide naval strategy supporting a local tactical success ashore. Or, to put it in another way, the British fought with a spear complete with the head (Wolfe's army) and the shaft (their naval lines of communication over sea) the French fought with the head alone—their shaft was broken. The navigation up the St. Lawrence was of extreme vital importance to Wolfe. There was just enough British force to take Quebec and no more. Now if anything had happened to the 41 men of war and 152 transports on their way up (1st–26th June) they would have been too weak to take Quebec.

They had fine weather. The French pilots were not much good if any. A "screen" of sounding boats preceded the fleet [a boat's crew was captured three days sail ahead of the flagship] and with these boats and bow and mast-head look-outs the ships felt their way up in safety. All aids to navigation were removed by the French. In pilot water with enough sea-room the vessels actually beat to windward in successive lines abreast; in narrow passes column ahead. The sounding boats were absolutely necessary as no ship could negotiate, say the channel between Red and Green Islands by use of hand lead only in unfavorable weather. If way were lost by sounding to in such places you know what might happen. And remember that there were no patent sounding machines in those days. Besides Saunders's fleet was not homogeneous, many of his vessels were ill-formed and under-manned.

Wolfe and Montcalm were both good writers. Wolfe's letters and dispatches are excellent. Wonderful insight into general principles, gift of situation and power of graphic expression in few vivid words.

Montcalm a very good scholar, his letters excellent, rapid, elliptic French.

Extraordinary number of brilliant exceptional men in small forces on both sides, Wolfe and Montcalm of course. Levis and Townshend both died Field Marshals. Saunders was a very good Admiral. It was he who replaced Byng to retrieve naval honours in the Mediterranean. He was afterwards First Naval Lord of the Admiralty. Holmes, the second in command was a naval mentor of Howe who was the same of Nelson's. The great Captain Cook was employed on Survey work and, curiously enough, he was in the boats bringing Wolfe's men down that night, whilst Bougainville, the great French circumnavigator, was commanding the corps of observation on the heights. They afterwards discovered Islands close together in the South Seas, and Bougainville Island, the famous Bougainvillea is called after him.

Jervis was first lieutenant of the "Sutherland," Holmes's flagship. He was a great friend of Wolfe's and a link between Wolfe—who was the military Nelson—and the great Nelson himself. He was First Lord of the Admiralty during the Napo-

leonic period. Murray was first Governor of Canada, Carleton of course first Governor General, Monckton was afterwards Governor of New York and took Martinique 1761. On the British side the first in command was killed, the second wounded, the third took the troops out of action. On the French the *five* senior officers were *all* killed. Almost unique in war. Montcalm, Senne-zergue, Fontbonne, St. Ours and Beauchatel. The numbers were about equal 5,000 on each side. Also the respective grand totals at first were French: 4,000 French regulars, 1,000 Canadian regulars "Marine troops," 1,000 French and Canadian seamen, 10,000 Canadian militia and less than 1,000 Indians. British-Wolfe's Army, all told, under 9,000 (of which about ten per cent were American Rangers) Saunder's Ship's Companies 7,000.

Divinity Notes.

ON Nov. 21st, Rev. J. A. Elliott of the Diocese of New Westminster, visited Bishop's College and at the request of the Rev. Principal Whitney, addressed the students in the chapel at 11.15 on the Subject of Domestic Missions. The Rev. gentleman began his address by an appeal to our loyalty as citizens of Canada, portraying the vast resources and magnificent future of our country, and followed this up with an appeal to our loyalty as churchmen to place our Church on a firm and proper basis to meet the demands of the present and coming years. He predicted great progress for the West in future years, and said that if the Western Dioceses were properly supported for the next few years, not only would they become self supporting but they would in time take a prominent part in sustaining other Missions. He referred briefly to the New Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, commending highly the work it has undertaken to accomplish and the spirit of enthusiasm which characterized its formation. But while money was needed to open New Missions in the Western Dioceses, there was even greater need for men of Missionary zeal, integrity and fortitude. Rev. Mr. Elliott spoke in a very sincere and earnest manner as one

who had experience in those Dioceses, and that his discourse was appreciated was well attested by the rapt attention which was accorded him.

Mr. W. T. Wheeler B. A. conducted the Services at Windsor Mills on Nov. 16th.

Rev. Mr. Shewen, on the same date took the Services at Magog School House.

The Missionary Union, which has been lately in a disinterested state, is now we hope awakening to a sense of its duties and responsibilities. A plan, put forward by the committee has been adopted by the Union. This plan provides for monthly corporate communions of the members and for Monthly Meetings of the Union, at which papers on Mission Work are to be read, also for a weekly service of intercession for Missions. A clause in the plan answers the question "Who are members of the Union?" in future when persons eligible for membership express their desire to become members they will be enrolled in the list of members.

A number of our theologs together with some of their Arts friends were missed from the College precincts on Guy Fawkes' Night. After a diligent search they could not be located, and upon further enquiries being made it transpired that they had gone to the Hospital. A telephone message being sent to this place it was discovered that the malady they were suffering from was that generally diagnosed as "homesickness." We are glad, however, to say that owing to the splendid treatment given them by the Lady Superintendent of the Institution ably aided by her assistants they were in a convalescent state in a very short time after their entrance, and were able to return the next morning benefitted in mind, body, and soul and have since prosecuted their studies with a vim heretofore almost unknown. To any therefore who are suffering we would recommend an interview with our 1st year theologs and a trip to the Hospital.

Our ghost has made on an average one trip a week to the upper ten's apartments why have his visits not been recorded? Is

it because his two red stripes cry out for blood or is it because our scribes sleep more soundly this year than formerly?

Is smoking a bad habit? Evidently the occupants of Nos. 1 and 3 think so for while sleeping soundly the other night, two of their fellows thought the best way to coax sleep at three A. M. was to have a "pipeful." Unfortunately for the sleepers of Nos. 1 and 3 no pipes were to be obtained on their flat, and one with a beautifully attractive voice raised to "C" in the twice marked 8ve. for the occasion sang "bring me down my pipe." No doubt the song had its desired effect, but it also awoke the slumberers who thinking the hot water pipes had burst rushed headlong downstairs to cut them off. On their arrival there, they found that owing to coal being worth diamonds, the stove was cold. They afterwards returned determined to find out what was wrong with the pipes. Imagine their wrath at the smokers who were the cause of lost sleep, lost tobacco and lost equilibrium of mind.

Alumni Notes.

The Rev. J. P. Turner (Arts '95) is in charge of the Cathedral Mission, San Francisco, Cal. He has two assistants associated with him in this important work. He took his divinity course at San Mateo Divinity School, and after graduation took up the work in which he is now engaged.

Favorable comments on the present condition of the *Mitre* are coming in almost daily. Such kind words serve to spur on the Editorial Staff to still greater efforts to make our College Magazine what it ought to be. The Rev. B. Watson M. A. writes us as follows,—“As an old Editor of the *Mitre* I beg to congratulate the Staff on the splendid tone of the recent issues.” If we can keep up to the standard set by Mr. Watson when he was Editor we shall be satisfied.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the MITRE will kindly notify the Business Manager of any change in their addresses.

All subscribers will save the management needless labour and anxiety by remitting their subscriptions at an early date to the Business Manager.

Book Review.

The Gospel of Work. Four Lectures on Christian Ethics, with an appendix containing Three Occasional Sermons. By W. Cunningham, D. D. Cambridge., The University Press. Toronto, George N. Morang & Co. 1902. 2s. net.

One of the best and most practical of books is this little volume. Dr. Cunningham certainly knows how to impart his knowledge in the most lucid and interesting manner. The subject of the book is "Christian teaching on the everyday duty of doing our work." It will help to obliterate the sharp line between things religious and things secular which so many are disposed to draw, and which such men as Bishop Westcott so much regretted. In the first lecture we are shown that Christianity "holds out to us a gospel of work which has no place in other religions," under the suitable heading of Divine Vocation and the Dignity of work. The remaining lectures discuss The Duty of Diligence, The Spirit in which Work is Done, and The Appreciation of Work.

Of the three excellent sermons included in the book, one give the so-called Christian Science a severe rap *en passant*, another we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Cunningham preach in our College Chapel when he visited Lennoxville and Bishop's had the honor of enrolling him among her Alumni. This sermon was printed in the "Mitre". and from the "Mitre" reprinted in this book.

Religious And Social Work Amongst Girls. By Flora Lucy Freeman, Skeffington & Son, 163 Piccadilly, W. London, England. 1902, Cr 8vo cloth 2s. 6d. net.

This book supplies a want and should prove most useful not only to the clergy in cities and large towns, but to all girls

and women who are able and willing to serve those less fortunate than themselves. It contains much that is of general interest to Church workers, such as Religious teaching, the Organization of Girls' Clubs, and the management of them when organized, Singing and Drawing Classes etc., and gives a list of useful books for study. The preface to the book is by the Rev. R. R. Dolling.

A Goodly Heritage. By Georgiana M. Forde. London Skeffington & Son 163 Piccadilly, W. 1902. Cr. 8vo. cloth. 2s. 6d. net.

The very simplest history of our Church that has yet been written. Written too in a pleasing and interesting style which will make it the Church history *par excellence* for young readers, it is just the book for Church schools and Sunday schools. It is beautifully printed and bound, as is usual with books from these well known publishers.

Lenten Preaching. Three Courses of Sermons for Lent. By the Rev. Alfred C. Mortimer. D. D. London, Skeffington & Son. 163 Piccadilly, W. 1902.

This book contains xx most excellent sermons divided into three courses, the first course being on the Epistles for the Sundays in Lent and the Sunday next before Easter, the second on "Jesus our Example" and the third on "The Seven Words from the Cross in the light of the Beatitudes." Here is a typical extract from the sermon on "The First Word;" "Who was the meekest man in the Old Testament? Moses, we are told, Was he a weak man? No, he stands out upon the horizon of history as one of its greatest characters; a man who took a race of slaves and led them for forty years through a wilderness, enduring their murmurings, their rebellions, their many failures, until he had converted them into a nation of heroes, who conquered the land of Caanan and took it from peoples for generations trained to war." Here is another: "To have a theological knowledge of Christ's nature, and not to love Him, is to be no better off than Satan. To utter pious sentiments which we do not carry into action is to be like Balaam who said, "Let me die the death of the righteous," but who lived the life of the wicked."

The Enthusiasm of Christianity. A study of the Higher Life. By the Rev. Charles T. Ovenden D. D. London, Skeffington & Son. 163 Piccadilly, W. 1902. Cr. 8vo. cloth. 3s. 6d. net.

All who read this most valuable and helpful book will feel thankful to Dr. Ovenden for writing it. The arrangement of the different parts is similar to that followed by Dean Goulburn in his "Thoughts on Personal religion," each of its xxi chapters being based upon an appropriate text, while preserving that distinct unity throughout which is technically called "sticking to the subject." The book is written in a lucid, earnest style with suitable and forcible illustrations. It is a book to be read and re-read and is just the thing for working up into sermons. One main thought worked out is that Christ is to be sought not from a desire for reward but from enthusiastic loyalty and devotion, and the book is throughout an inspiration.

Second Strings. By A. D. Godley. London, Methuen & Co. 36 Essex Street, Strand. W. C. 1902. 2s. 6d.

A small volume of very clever verses, of the lighter kind dealing with a variety of subjects many of which will appeal especially to readers who have experienced college life. For general style we are disposed to compare Mr. Godley with Bret Harte. He does not disdain the concrete and practical, and passes under review such things as the automobile and the daily paper. In his treatment of the last institution he has this verse:

And Mr. Stead, whose red right arm
Was fain to plunge in Turkish gore,
Would almost sooner die than harm
A Boer!

It is a first rate book.

The Fight with France for North America. By A. G. Bradley, Toronto. George N. Morang & Co. Ltd. 90 Wellington Street West. 1902. \$1.50.

This well-proportioned volume of 400 pages is a most

valuable addition and supplement to Canadian historical literature, and has received the highest praise from the press far and near. While it is particularly a book for boys, older readers too will find it attractively interesting and profitable reading, and in fact no serious student of history can well afford to be without it. As an author, Mr. Bradley has a well-earned reputation to sustain from which we are quite sure this, his latest book, will by no means detract. The "Guardian" says that this book "makes better reading than ninety-nine out of a hundred novels of the day," the "Birmingham Post" that "It will become something not far removed from a classic," while the "Spectator" asserts that "Mr. Bradley writes as enthusiastic and almost as eloquent English as Macaulay." The book is illustrated throughout by suitable maps, which are always a desirable feature in a work of this character, and it should prove an interesting study for advanced readers to compare it with the larger work on this subject, reviewed in the last, and this, number of the Mitre.

Belshazzar. A tale of the Fall of Babylon. By William Stearns Davis. Toronto. The Copp, Clark Company, Ltd. 1902.

This is an intensely interesting book dealing with the Babylonian Captivity and the events that cluster around it. Replete with dramatic situations and beautifully illustrated, preserving the tone and spirit of the age to which it relates, we shall be surprised if it does not become as popular as the well known "Ben Hur." It is interesting to find that Mr. Davis, in common with many eminent theologians, favours the theories (1) of a double authorship for the book of Isaiah and (2) that the second prophet was a namesake of Isaiah I. In this book the "Great Unknown" is not only named but is made to be the son of Shadrach, and the betrothed of Ruth the only daughter of the Jewish hero Daniel. This magnificent book stamps the author at once as a scholar, and it must have cost him much study and research.

The typography and binding of all of these books are excellent.

Annie.

Auld Scotia raised her hoary head;
To westward bent her gaze.
An islet green, most verdant green,
Showed up from out the haze.

"My men have too much might for me,
I'll gie them grace to gae"—
The mother said—"if they must fight
They'll fight a fierce-fought fray!"

So having said and told her sons,
They hastened to obey,
Each seized his coracle and arms
And swiftly moved away.

I dinna ken just brawly
(The story doesna tell)
Whether the demi-god Wullie More
In Irish battle fell.

At any rate, this thing I know,
Full many men and great
Took up abode on Erin's shore
And fought for things 2. 8.

As ages passed and cycles flew
America was seen,
And to her many heroes drew,
A-wearin' o' the Green.

With other bards both small and great
(The story scarce is cannie)
Some famous pipers, travelled Scotch,
Fore-fathers of our Annie.

Came to this land and here abode
Instructing men alone.
In the great art of chanter-blowing
Teaching tunes of Home.

Sweet Annie came at last to know
These tuneful tunes so tuny
And nightly one may hear her blow
Her heirloom so uncanny,

Her Fiddle also took the place
Of Erin's well-known harp.
It gives a chance to those who dance,
For many a merry lark.

The turns events have taken, thus,
We one and all do know;
We should not therefore wonder at
A process wondrous slow.

Withal s' evolutionary
That we hardly ken
What to expect since we have got
Unco' Scotch Irishmen.

I cannot write the Gaelic, nor
Is this thing a poem,
I merely wish to bid you well
And make you feel at home.

So, Annie dear, accept from me
And from us all as one,
The welcoming hand, stretched forth to you.
For gravity or fun.

G. S.

Athletic Notes.

The following uniforms have been recently adopted by the Athletic Association:

FOOT BALL. Stockings of alternate purple and white one and one half inch stripes. White jersey with purple trimmings. White sweater with purple trimmings. White knee pants. Canvas jacket.

Members of the First xv shall be entitled to wear in addition to the above, a large purple B and the Roman numerals xv on the left hand side below the B on the sweater, and a smaller purple B on the left breast of the canvas jacket.

Members of the First xv shall be entitled to wear a Football cap of six alternate purple and white velvet sections (with

white silk tassel) the year of the team being designated.

HOCKEY. Stockings of alternate purple and white one and one half inch stripes. White jersey with purple trimmings. White sweater with purple trimmings. White knee pants.

Members of the First VII who have played in at least two games shall be entitled to wear a large purple B on the sweater and jersey, and the Roman numerals VII one and one half inches in length on the left side of the sweater below the B.

CRICKET. White trousers. Soft white shirt. White felt hat. Purple sash. Blazer of dark blue cloth trimmed with white cord.

Members of the First XI having played in two Matches shall be entitled to wear the College Crest worked in colours on the breast pocket of Blazer.

BASEBALL. Same stockings as authorized above. White knee pants. White shirt with short sleeves, with letters B. U. on breast. Purple cap (Chicago style) with two white encircling stripes.

TENNIS. White trousers; *soft* White shirt; white felt hat.

All members of the Athletic Association are entitled to wear a white flannel cap (of cricket pattern) with a purple Mitre thereon.

The following prohibitions were passed at the same meeting of the Association:

"No other uniform than that authorized shall be worn in any first team match of the University."

"No one shall wear the distinctive mark of any team, whose case is not provided for in the above."

The following have been the officers of the Football Club during the past season:—

Hon. President: The Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D. D., D. C. L.

President: F. D. W. Carroll, B. A.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. J. Seaman.

Captain: G. W. Findlay.

Representative to Union: G. W. Findlay.

BISHOP'S VS. MCGILL.

The first game with McGill University was played on the McGill Campus on Saturday November 1st, in perfect football weather.

The final score was 25 to 0 in favour of McGill.

(Unfortunately the manuscript has been lost and for this reason we are unable to give a detailed account of the Match.)

MCGILL VS. BISHOP'S.

The second game with McGill University was played at Lennoxville on the College Campus, on Saturday, November 1st. The clerk of the weather again favoured us with a day which was productive of good football. In fact the match was one of the best ever seen on the home gridiron. Although defeat seemed inevitable judging by the score of the previous match and also from the fact that Dr. Lynch was unable to play with us on account of an injury which he had then received, still our men went on the field determined to put up a stubborn fight.

The teams lined up as follows:

BISHOP'S		MCGILL.	
Kennedy	Full	MacDonald (Capt.)	Likely
Shewen	Centre Half	Andrews	Papineau
Hale	Left Half	Taylor	Crosby
Walters	Right Half	Inksetter	Dowler
Read	Quarter	Hammond	Mucklestone
Bousfield	Scrimmage	Wilson	Cameron
Findlay (Capt.)	"	Gray	Sharpe
Seaman	"	Sullivan.	
Donnelly	Inside Right Wing		
Mair	Inside Left Wing		
Bonelli	Wing		
Rollit	Wing		
Breckenridge	Outside Wing		
Spafford	Inside Wing		
Fletcher	Fly Wing		
Referee	E. Rankin.	Umpire	W. Kenny

Bishop's won the toss and decided to defend the eastern goal. Cameron kicked off for McGill and a scrimmage followed about the College 35 yard line. After several scrimmages in which neither side gained the College relieved by a kick into touch. The ball was secured by McGill and gradually worked into College territory

This resulted in Kennedy being forced to rouse after a long kick by Andrews. After the kick off Bishop's secured the ball on a "muff" by Papineau making a clear gain of thirty yards. This advantage and the ball were soon lost. On a pass from the scrimmage Andrews kicked, Walters' return was blocked and the ball went behind the goal where Mucklestone fell on it for a try, which MacDonald failed to convert. At the kick off Bishop's were off-side and McGill was awarded a free kick at centre which soon landed the ball in touch near Bishop's goal-line. Here the home team settled down to desperate work and by continued line-bucking and magnificent work by the College forward line the ball was steadily worked down to within a few feet of McGill's goal line. It was here that Donnelly and Wilson lost patience with one another and consequently viewed the game from the side line for the space of five minutes. On a fumble Bishop's lost the ball and Taylor before he could be stopped had made a gain of twenty five yards. On the next scrimmage Bishop's was off-side and a free kick from McGill which was not returned netted a large gain. Soon Andrews went over for a try which MacDonald converted just as half time was called.

In the second half the play was generally about centre field until a free kick for McGill sent the ball to Bishop's quarter line. From there Shewen and Walters made some fine ground-gaining runs which seemed likely to result in a score but at last MacDonald got the ball and with a long punt recovered the lost territory. Again the College halves made a long run down the field and brought the ball to McGill's quarter. Things were looking more rosy for Bishop's and black for McGill when Andrews saved the situation by a long kick to centre. From this on, the McGill halves played a kicking game which seemed to favour them and Taylor crossed the line for another touch down, which was not converted. Time was then called, and Bishop's for the first time in many years had suffered defeat on her own grounds. Score 17-0.

Mr. Rankin who was Referee in both matches was all that could be desired.

After the game we had the pleasure of the McGill Team's

company at Dinner, at which complimentary speeches were made showing the good feeling existing between the two teams.

WINDSOR VS. BISHOP'S.

Saturday November 8th, saw B. C. play their last football game of the season of 1902, and it may be properly called a fitting climax. The home team lined up as follows:

Kennedy		Full	
Lynch	Shewen	Halves	Walters
Read		Quarter	
Bousfield	Seaman	Scrimmage	Findlay (Capt.)
Rollit		Wings	Mair
Bonelli		"	Becket
Fletcher		"	Breckenridge
Robertson.		"	

Quite a large crowd were present and considerable excitement prevailed, owing to the unknown quality of the visiting team, although as far as quantity was concerned they were all that could be desired. However the anxious minds of the College supporters were soon relieved when they saw the Windsor stalwarts laid low in the dust. (This is poetic license.) It will not be necessary to enter into a detailed account of the match. Suffice it to say that the final score was Bishop's 42, Windsor 0. There is no doubt that had the visiting team been in better condition the score would have been more even. The match was a very enjoyable one and we sincerely hope that we can arrange matches with them early next season.

On Friday evening November 14th, the Annual Meeting of the C. I. R. F. U. was held in Montreal. The much-talked-of question of the Burnside Rules was the chief subject of debate, and although our Club in some respects favoured their adoption yet our representative was authorized to vote according to his convictions formed by the discussion at the meeting. However it was decided not to adopt the new rules at least for the season of 1903, and a few minor changes were made in the present rules.

Now that football is over our minds naturally turn to

Hockey and chiefly to the formation of the new Intercollegiate Hockey League which met at Kingston on November 22nd. As we go to press the details of this organization are not made public. It is expected however, that this organization will be formed upon similar lines to the C. I. R. F. U.

Arts Notes.

ONCE more the "At Home" given annually by the Professors and Students of the College is a thing of the past, and once more we hear the old familiar opinion "the best we ever had." All the Dances held for the past few years have been so enjoyable, that it is hard to attach precedence to any, so far as real enjoyment is concerned; too high praise cannot be given the present Committee for the admirable arrangements which were made for the enjoyment of those concerned, arrangements that were so perfect that not a single thing occurred to mar, even in the slightest degree, the evening's enjoyment; and we cannot refrain from complimenting them in particular, on the superior arrangements for the refreshments, which were a decided improvement on former years. The thanks of the Student body are due also to the Patronesses. Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Allnatt, Mrs. Scarth, Mrs. Parrock and Miss Gill, who looked so carefully after the comfort of every one during the evening.

Over 200 guests were present, among whom were visitors from Montreal, Longueuil, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Danville, Compton and other neighboring Towns. Bishop's Medical Faculty was represented by Mr. J. J. McGovern, and McGill University by Mr. Dakers Cameron.

Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock in the School Dining Hall and Council Chamber, which were appropriately decorated for the occasion, and was continued until about 3. a. m. To the great regret of many, Hubbard's Orchestra, who furnished the music for the evening, had to leave at 2. a. m., but volunteers came forward and the piano was used for five extras.

We owe our thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, who so kindly threw open the Lodge. All those who have been present at the College Dances for the last two years, will recognize how great an adjunct the Lodge, with its innumerable cozy corners and sitting out places, is to the real enjoyment of the evening. The Library, Common Room and Dr. Parrock's Lecture Room were also used for sitting out places. Easy chairs were requisitioned from the Students, the lights were properly shaded, and the desired effect was produced.

The Committee who carried to so successful a result all the necessary preparations and multitudinous details, consisted of Rev. Prof. Parrock, L.L. D., Messrs. Nelms, Findlay, Iveson, Miall and Fletcher. To Mr. T. H. Iveson, who acted as Secretary, a large share of the work necessarily fell; and for his untiring energy in making everything pass off so well, a word of praise is due.

The Aftermath of the Dance:

1. Where was Bay?
2. Tommy danced attendance on the *belle*.
3. The visitors would be favorably impressed by the students love for book-lore.
4. They say that the Library down stairs contained nothing but reports.
5. Well done Andy!
6. Arthur was mistaken for Henry VIII.
7. Even Force could not induce the men to attend breakfast the next morning.

The Second Debate of the Season was held in the Council Chamber, on the evening of Nov. 10th. The subject of Debate was,—“Resolved that women shall be allowed the right of suffrage.” The affirmative was upheld by Messrs Nelms, Plaskett and Morey; the speakers on the Negative were Rev. H. F. Hamilton M. A., Messrs Bousfield and Breckinridge. The Judges were Messrs Seaman I, Fletcher and Collins. Dr. Whitney acted as Critic. At this Debate we were favored with the presence of

several ladies, who seemed to add a great incentive to the speakers. The question was well debated and some good speeches made. Mr. Nelms very eloquently put forth the oppression which woman suffered at the hand of "Lordly" man, and demanded for her the protection which the right of suffrage would undoubtedly force from man. Mr. Hamilton in a quiet and incisive manner took up a humorous view and showed the ridiculous position in which woman would be placed should she exercise the right of suffrage. Mr. Plaskett traced the gradual evolution of woman from a position of slavery to equality with man. Mr. Bousfield in his speech said that "Home" was woman's place, to which Mr. Morey replied that as "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" woman surely had a distinct right of suffrage. Mr. Breckenridge pointed out that the woman who were eager to vote, were generally lacking in something, and that something was a husband. While the Judges were considering their verdict, side speeches were made by Dr. Allnatt Prof. Dunn, Messrs. Sykes, Miall, Bonelli, Rollit II and others. The Judges being unable to come to a decision; a popular vote was taken, and the Negative won by a large majority. Dr. Whitney then summed up the various speeches.

Nearly always are we accustomed to connect stories of absent mindedness with very learned men. Such being the case there is very great hope that a student of this College will in the near future become a learned and distinguished scholar.

A few mornings ago, a number of those who are generally in time for breakfast, were astounded at having a knock at the dining room door. Scarcely thinking that it could be a professor or a visitor to the College at such an early hour, the customary "Come in" was shouted out; and greatly to the surprise of those present, in walked a respected student of the first year. He was greeted with a roar of laughter, and on being questioned as to why he did it, said: "I don't know why I did it, but I felt that I wanted to enter, and so knocked. I often find myself knocking at my own door."

On Saturday Nov. 10th, a Ping Pong Tournament between

King's Hall, Compton and the College, was held. For some weeks previous there was great competition among the students, as to who would be chosen to represent the College. There were twelve contesting for the honour, and the lot finally fell upon Messrs. Butterworth, Lemlein, Fletcher and Harding, who had proved their prowess over the others. The Tournament began at 2.30 P. M. and the ladies from King's Hall, who opposed our mighty four, were the Misses Chapman, Bell, Tarn and Barr Brown. At first our men seemed to have all the advantage, owing to their familiarity with the table, but in the second half, when the ladies grew more accustomed to the strange table, they fully held their own. The final result in games was 5 for King's Hall, 11 for the College. The points made by each side were King's Hall 227, College 301. For the visitors Miss Chapman and Miss Bell played a very good game, and some of their rallies were exciting. When the games were ended, an informal hop was held in the Principal's Lecture Room. Mrs. Whitney afterwards kindly invited the contestants to an afternoon tea. May they come again.

Almost at the same time as this number reaches our subscribers we will be in the midst of the tussle and worry of Christmas Examinations. Even now symptoms of the coming struggle can be discerned in the anxious desire to "swat." When the Football Season was over, it was thought that then could that feverish desire be attained. However the Dance cropped up, and caused another postponement of the wished-for object. Then Exams lay only three weeks away, and the vast amount of work still to be done was appalling. When at last the dread conflict begins, it means sleepless nights spent in the vain endeavour to store up sufficient knowledge to get the necessary pass Oh, fateful procrastination! Thou thief of Time. Why did I not begin the "Swat" earlier in the Term? However it must not be inferred that all are in this condition. There are a few, a noble few, who "Swat" industriously, day in and day out, football or no football, dance or no dance, and upon them depends the upholding of Bishop's name in the Examination Hall. We would like to end with a word of advice. Swatter's look about

you. There is something in life beyond mere book knowledge, The other class too, should remember that knowledge is not a hard burden to carry through life, and is that which sometimes helps to carry us along in the struggle during these strenuous times.

Loud and long were the wailings, when at the end of the Football Season, the training table was abolished "No more cocoa" was the dismal cry. "Now for mutton and pork" was the cheerless echo. So much is the cocoa missed, that a goodly majority of the men, in despair, have taken to Breakfast Foods, and a large company of "Sunny Jims", each with his own particular brand, can be seen marching to the breakfast table every morning.

The Training Table this year was a great improvement on former years. Instead of being limited only to Footballers, every student was privileged this year to partake of the special diet arranged for the Training Table. Cocoa was given at two meals, instead of as formerly only at breakfast. After the close of the Football Season at a meeting of the Club, a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Miss Davidson and the Food Committee for the excellent manner in which the Table was arranged and carried out.

The Lennoxville Musical Club, which was so popular last year, has again been organized. The first meeting was held on Nov. 3rd last in the Church Hall. On the programme were noticed the names of several students, and the committee hope that all the students will become members and attend the concerts which, judging from the past term will be most enjoyable as well as instructive.

Dr. and Mrs. Whitney have our hearty thanks for their kind gift of five easy chairs to the Common Room. With this addition to the furniture our Common Room is now quite comfortable. The walls however are in bad condition, and at a meeting of the students it was resolved that they should be tinted during the coming holidays. We trust that the Committee will see that this is carried through.

We would like to call the attention of the students and

and friends of the College to the fact, that at present the walls of our Dining Hall are devoid of pictures. It has been suggested that here would be a good place to hang the pictures of the Graduating Years. As it is now, these are hung in the Common Room and Reading Room, but these two rooms are well supplied with the pictures of our Club Teams. With the present pictures of Graduating Classes transferred to the Dining Hall, a good beginning would be made towards the desired end, and then if some good friends would kindly donate pictures of past Chancellors, Principals and other benefactors of the College our Dining Hall would take on a more University appearance.

From the Canadian Magazine.

The Freshman of to-day has it all his own sweet way,
As any final fellow now can tell.

He every night reposes on a bed of thornless roses,
And his little life goes merrily and well.

But when we were freshmen, Oh! List ye to my tale of woe:
We walked in wisdom's most unpleasant ways.
You can bet the senior men kept us under water then,
And they only let us up on certain days.

"Ego gar eimi presbutes" in New Testament Greek, according to a first year man should be translated "For I am an old woman."

Player on Windsor team:- "Who can lend me a shoe? I've lost my sole."

Bleacher, to captain who has just converted a goal:- "Why don't you try that on his sole?"

The Windsor Football Team introduced an innovation in the position of their men on the field. They played with a full quarter-back.

All are invited to partake of the hospitality of the East end table in the Hall. The regular Bill of Fare for this Term consists of,- "Hip-bone" washed down by a "John Collins." Seasoning is provided by the "Old Salt" at both ends of the table. The guests, in the event of the present supply running out, can take

comfort that "More" is always on hand. "Plunket's Porous Plasters" are always kept in stock, in case of sudden pains. For those who cannot use a fork a "Speer" is provided. Reclining couches are provided for the "Weary." The only word of warning we give is, "Beware of the Long Bill" that follows on in temperance.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The wonderful experiments in wireless telegraphy as demonstrated for the first time by exchanging signals from a railway station to a train running at a rate of sixty miles an hour, made on the Grand Trunk special train October 13th, 1902, carrying the members of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents to their forty-seventh annual convention held at Portland, Maine, October 14th and 15th, 1902, have prompted the Passenger Department of the Grand Trunk Railway System to issue a publication giving a description of the experiments together with a concise, popular treatise on the principles of wireless telegraphy, dealing with the subject also from an historical point of view and including a chapter on the recent developments of this branch of physical science. This article is from the pen of Howard T. Barnes, D. Sc., F. R. S. C., of the Macdonald Physical Laboratory of McGill University, Montreal, and is most opportune in view of the great interest occasioned by the recent arrival at Glace Bay, Cape Breton of Signor Marconi, on an Italian warship, with the object of perfecting his plans for wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the article on this subject, a description of the luxurious Grand Trunk special train on which the experiments were made, and a short Resume of the trip from Chicago to Portland, Maine, is given in an interesting manner. Copies of this valuable publication have been mailed to the principal officials of the great railway systems of the world, and anyone desiring a copy can secure one by sending a two cent stamp to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.

EXCHANGES RECEIVED.

Cambridge University Review. McGill Outlook. McMaster University Monthly. Trinity University Review. The Student (Edinburgh). The Reveille. Presbyterian College Journal. University of Ottawa Review. The Argosy. Church Times. Parish Helper. The Crozier. Diocesan Gazette.

School Notes.

The School Notes in "The Mitre" having appeared scanty of late it has been decided to make an effort to improve. Adams and Chambers have been appointed to assist the present editors and Fraser-Campbell will also share in the editorial work as well as acting as business manager.

An epidemic of "the jumps" has recently claimed two victims in the school. Our friend Mr. Bang was the first. One morning he tried a short cut to Hall and jumping from the second flat broke his leg. We hope it will prove a healthy lesson to others who have tried, in a milder form, the same way of getting to breakfast.

Only a few days ago Hamilton jumped or fell from a class room window and landed on his head. As the ground was hard it might have been more serious, but luckily he was not hurt beyond a stunning and shaking up.

We are glad to see that, at last, the school is to have some record of the sports kept during the year. It has been suggested that a large book should be kept by some prefect in which would be kept the names of all the teams, accounts of the matches, and the annual sports at the end of each year, and so have a permanent record.

It is not quite decided whether the book be kept by years or have all the football records, all the hockey records, and other sports together in the same way.

The Headmaster is collecting as many names as he can of the members of the different teams of past years, the idea being to commence from the earliest year from which consecutive lists

of teams are available. It may not be possible to procure complete lists of prize winners in the sports for the same time. We think it is a good plan and hope it will be carried out and continued in future years. We hear that the book has already been ordered and measures are being taken to begin to fill it as soon as it arrives. Such a record would be a grand thing and an interesting history of the school's life from the physical side.

We believe the Recreation Club are taking steps to get as many photographs of bygone teams as possible, and hang them up round the school. This would be an excellent thing for when old boys come back to the school they see their photographs or those of their chums in such and such team picture. It recalls happy days and pleases them very much. We could at least get all the teams' pictures from 1897 these could be hung in the reading room and improve it, there is also plenty of room upon the walls of the Prefect's stairway.

A few days ago while some of the most noted trappers in the school were crossing a field on their way home from their traps, they saw a pretty little black and white animal very close to them. One of them shouted "Sk-k" and as soon as the rest of the party heard this, they tore across the field at a terrible pace, on looking around, however, and seeing that the animal was not in pursuit, they stopped and congratulated themselves on their narrow escape. The next half holiday, the trappers were crossing the same field and again saw their enemy. A council of war was called and it was decided to attack. Immediately sticks and stones were flying in every direction; but although the greatest bravery was shown on the part of our heroes, and although they sacrificed clothes and everything else in their desire to capture their foe, it was no use and they returned to the school a little wiser than when they left. It was noticed that *une odeur abominable* come from their room and also that they hung their clothes out of the window for some days afterwards.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

On All Saints' Day the annual Cross-country Race for

the Ottawa cup took place. It was decided this year that, as no suitable point could be found near the school to which boys could easily find their way, the competitors, should be taken out to some point by train, and should then run back to the school. This was rather an important change in the conditions of the race, and gave the runners a better chance, for everyone knew, when they lined up for the start, exactly where they had to run to; whereas before they sometimes made mistakes and lost their chances of winning because they had not a clear idea where they were trying to go.

This year the competition was a very good one there being in all twenty-one entries. The point decided upon for the start was Capelton, a station on the Boston and Maine Railway about five and a half miles from the School. The competitors went up on the ten o'clock train and on arriving were met by Mr. Marling and Mr. Beck who had driven up to start the race. The Boston and Maine track was barred, but otherwise fellows were free to pick their own route, this they began to do the moment the signal for the start was given. A good many struck across by different ways for the Grand Trunk track, which afterwards proved to be the shortest direction, and then the race began in earnest. After the first couple of miles, training began to tell and those who were in bad condition began to drop behind. Two boys, Jephson 1 and McNaughton 1, who got the lead almost at the beginning managed to hold it, and, as all attempts made to pass them failed, they had to settle who should be the winner between them. Jephson 1 won having run the whole course in 33 minutes while McNaughton was a close second only half a minute behind. Robinson, Raymur and Shaw also ran very well, coming third, fourth, and fifth, respectively.

On November 7th, the long talked of match between the Lower and Upper Flats took place. As this division of the School gave each team about an equal number of men from the first fifteen a hard game was expected, and no one was at all disappointed.

It was not a very good day for football as the ground was slippery, however the men turned out well on time.

The teams lined up as follows:—

UPPER	POSITION	LOWER
Bray I (Capt.)	Back	Valpy
Fraser-amp bell I	Half	Johnson II (Capt.)
Vincent II	Half	Gilmour
Adams	Half	Strachan
Chambers I	Quarter	Nelson
Palmer	Scrim	Williams
Graham I	Scrim	Peck I
Buzzell I	Scrim	Cleveland
Beckett	Wings	Sykes
Shaw	"	DeLotbiniere
Chambers II	"	Johnston I
Carter	"	Robinson
Cummins	"	Raymur
Richmond	"	Irving
Bowen	"	Gwyn.

Referee E. Read Esq. (Bishop's)

The Upper Flat won the toss and chose to play with the wind. The whistle blew at 2.30 sharp and Peck kicked off for the Lower Flat. After an exchange of kicks the ball settled down about centre field and a series of scrimmages followed. The Upper Flat scrim was very light and had to play against much heavier men but they managed to hold their own very well. Gradually the ball was worked up the field towards the Lower Flat goal and Campbell kicked over the line. Then followed the first of Johnson's fast runs which were the great feature of the game. Catching the ball behind his own goal line, he dodged all those who attempted to tackle him and ran almost the whole length of the field before he was downed by Beckett. At this point of the game Bray got in some excellent work by breaking through the wing line for short but steady gains. When the whistle blew for half time the play was about centre field.

In the second half there was very little open play except for two more long runs by Johnson one of which would have counted had not Richmond intervened. The play in this half was chiefly in the Upper Flat's territory and once was on their goal line, but through the good work of Graham, at centre scrimmage, and Chambers at quarter, they managed to hold the ball

and thus prevented any scoring. When time was called the score was 0-0 all with the play in centre field.

For the Lower Flat, Johnson, Nelson and Gilmour did very effective work while for the Upper, Adams, Chambers 1, Bray and Beckett played excellent games.

Some people say that kicking the football in the quadrangle at a quarter of an hour a kick is too expensive.

We hope that the Dormitory Hockey League will be a success this year and if the boys wish to they certainly can make it one. This league was formed in 1900 by the boys then in the upstairs dormitories and some masters. A handsome cup was bought upon which are inscribed yearly the names of the winning team. The first year it was won by No 4 and the second year by No. 6. One can hardly judge so early, but it looks as if the teams would be very evenly matched this year. This league ought certainly to be encouraged by everyone in the school as it is not only encourage hockey but also helps to make good players for the first team.

One early morning not long ago the boys who hang hares out of the windows of the lower flat were awakened from their peaceful slumbers by hearing some one shout that their hares were being stolen. A few of the braver spirits looked out of the window and to their dismay saw a dog trotting away with two little animals which had cost them so much trouble to catch. Firearms were called for but nobody had any, and as no one was brave enough to pursue the dog, clad as they were, he quietly trotted off to devour his meal.

SNARING.

Snaring is a pleasant as well as useful pastime and we are glad to see so many boys going in for it this year.

The season opened on the first of November and has so far been successful, one gang of trappers having already caught thirty-five, and others nearly twenty. Owing to the snaring woods being so far from the school it is only possible to visit them on half holidays, but we are told that some enthusiastic individuals rise at the early hours of four and five in order to go out on the other school days. We wish them luck in their early wanderings.

BASKET BALL.

There is talk among the boys about getting up a Basket Ball team and having a regular team of the school and playing matches with the different places round here. We all hope it will be a success as there is nothing to do during the evenings of the winter term. The sergeant has arranged for a number of teams to play against one another and in this way many matches have been played.

The time generally chosen is Saturday evening after tea, when we have a full hour and so have plenty of time to play the match and get cool before study commences at 7.30. The first and second team have played twice already, the first team playing five men against the second team's six.

On Saturday, November, 15th the first and second teams met. A very exciting match was played in which the second team took the lead almost from the first and held it right through. After about a minute's play the whistle blew and the first team were awarded a free throw for a foul and scored. After a bit of quick playing on both sides one of the members on the second team kicked the ball, and by the free throw which followed the first team increased their score by one point. The first team got two more tries on fouls in quick succession but failed to score and then the second team began to pull together and after some fine passing placed the ball neatly in the basket. The score was now 2-2.

The first team began to feel the absence of their two men Adams and Johnson although the men chosen by the captain played as well as could be expected. The first team lost their nerve for a while and at half time the score was 8-2.

At the outset the second team in the next half played a good game and scored a number of times but after the first six minutes the first team had the best of the play for rest of the game. The score when time was called was 14-9 in favor of the second team. For the first team Bray played a good game on the wing, but had no one to back him up as Adams and Johnson play on the forward line. For the second team Valpy at "home" and Irving at "defence" were noticeable, Valpy scoring quite a number of goals.

The teams lined up as follows:-

First team		Second team
Beckett	defence	Irving
Chambers II	centre	Vincent I
Carter	R. wing	Vincent II
Bray I	L. "	Chambers I
Fraser-Campbell I	Home	Strachan
	Fly	Valpy

At the Rifle Range only sectional firing has been done so far. The results have been very fair but we look for more interesting scores when there is Individual Shooting. The best scores made by sections are those of 1st Lieut. Cummins' team at the 25 yard range and Corpl de Lotbiniere at 50. At 25 yards Cummins' section scored an average of 17. 60 and de Lotbiniere's at 50 yards averaged 11. 14. On the teams the highest scores have been Palmer's 53 at 25 yards and Gwyn's 20 at 50 yards.

All scores are out of a possible 25. The chief drawback to the success of the Rifle Club at present is the difficulty of providing ammunition. Of course it is furnished free for sectional shooting but for private practice, over and above the regular five rounds issued, a boy has to pay a cent a round. All the funds originally subscribed for the Range have been spent and the Recreation Club has had to provide about five dollars in addition. It looks as if it would be necessary to make an extra charge for Rifle Club and Cadet Corps expenses in the fees so that boys may practise by themselves without too heavy a drain on their pocket money.

We understand that a meeting of the Recreation Club is to be held shortly to consider the question.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Wm. LeMesurier Carter '90 '95 has lately been appointed to an important position in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec.

Mr. R. H. Montgomery '90 '94, who is now well known as an artist is in New York.

Mr. Arthur Carington Smith '90 '92 is now Manager of the up-town branch of the Quebec Bank in Quebec.

Mr William H. Petry '83 '88 late of the Quebec Bank, but now representing the Standard Life Assurance Co. in Quebec was

appointed Secretary of the Quebec Garrison Club at the annual meeting of the Members held in September. Mr. Petry is a brother of the Headmaster.

Mr. Edmund C. Parker of Compton '88 '94 has lately left his home for a place in Wisconsin having accepted the managership of a large poultry farm.

Mr. F. Napier Smith '90 '96 of the Bank of Montreal is now in Victoria B. C.

Mr. Edmund A. Burke '90 '94 has left Montreal in order to study for Grand Opera in Europe.

Mr. Charles F. Size '88 '92 has recently joined the ranks of the benedicts, his bride being Miss Eleanor Scott, daughter of Mr. Harry Scott the well-known Stockbroker of Montréal.

Mr. E. G. Shepherd '91 '94 is in the Bank of Montreal in Montreal.

Mr. James Bowen of New York '91 '94 lately paid a flying visit to the School.

Lt. Col. George R. White '61 '65 who has commanded the Special Service battalion in Halifax has been transferred to the command of the Military district of which Fredericton is headquarters.

Dr. G. T. Alley '89 '93 is practising his profession in Charlottetown P. E. I.

Mr. LeB. Maule Doury '87 '92 is in the Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

Capt. Fred'k Curtis Johnson '90 '93, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry was in Montreal recently.

Mr. Selwyn Blaylock '92 '94 is filling an important position as an Engineer in British Columbia.

Mr. R. A. LeRay '93 '98 is in the Merchants Bank in Sherbrooke.

Mr. H. A. C. Scarth, '92 '98 is on the Staff of the Eastern Townships Bank in Montreal.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud '92 '94 is engaged in Journalistic work in Quebec.

Mr. George H. Dunn '92 '95 paid a short visit to the School in Sept. Mr. Dunn is now at Cambridge.

Mr. C. G. LaFrenaye, '93 '96 is in business in Magog.

Mr. Hugh M. Cummins, who won such distinction in the late war has returned to South Africa.

Mr. George Shuter, '93 '98 is in business in Montreal.

Mr. Kenneth F. Gilmour, '93 '98 is on the Staff of the Merchants Bank in Quebec.

Mr E. A. Cowen, '93 '97 has been the Captain of the Britannic Football Club during the last season. Mr. Cowen was a good athlete when at School and was a winner of the Smith Cup.

Mr. Clarence H. Carter, '94 '97 is in the Bank of Montreal at Picton Ont.

Mr. F. F. Proctor, Jr. '94 '98 frequently visits Montreal in the interests of Proctor's Theatre.

Mr. Magill Tait, '95 '98 is coming to the fore as a musician, being the possessor of a very fine voice.

Mr. A. F. Paddon, '96 '98 is on the Staff of the Bank of Montreal in Lindsay Ont. His Father, another old B. C. S. boy, is manager of the branch in that town.

Mr. Hubert L. Bingay, '95 '96 of the Royal Engineers is at home on furlough in Yarmouth, N. S.

Mr. H. W. Pillow, '96-'00 and Mr. C. G. Greenshields '97-'00 paid a short visit to the School last month.

Mr. Evan Fraser Campbell, '97-'02 who has successfully passed into the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard is now in residence at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. W. S. LaFrenaye, '97-'01 is on the Staff of the Bank of Montreal in Chicago.

Mr. E. M. Norris, '98-'01 is attending the Scientific School of Columbia University.

Mr. Rodney Reynolds, '98-'01 is on the Staff of the Bank of Montreal in Quebec.

Mr. F. L. Ball, '00-'01 who is now in business in Boston paid us a short visit last month.

Dr. Petry, went lately to Quebec to visit his father who is, we regret to hear, seriously ill.

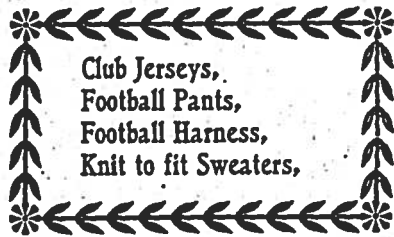
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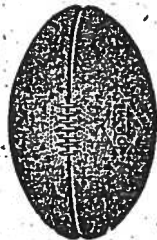


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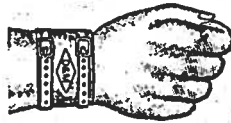
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