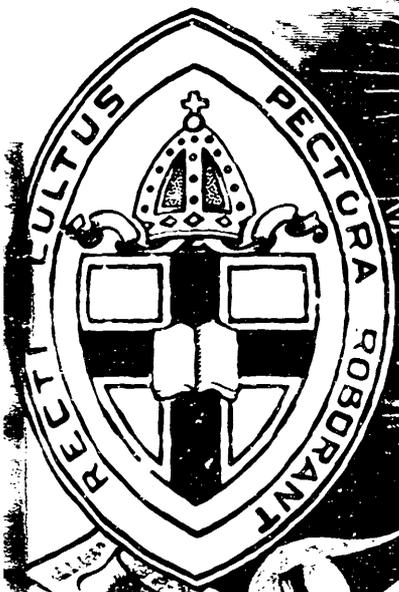


"Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus"

Horace.



THE MITRE



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
Literature
University Thoughts
and Events

VOL.
VII.
No. 3

JANUARY 1900.

THE
ITRE.

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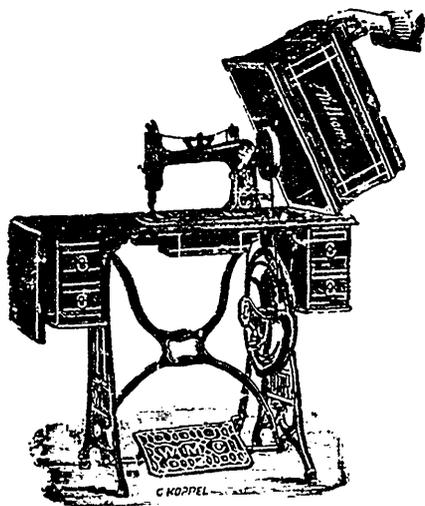
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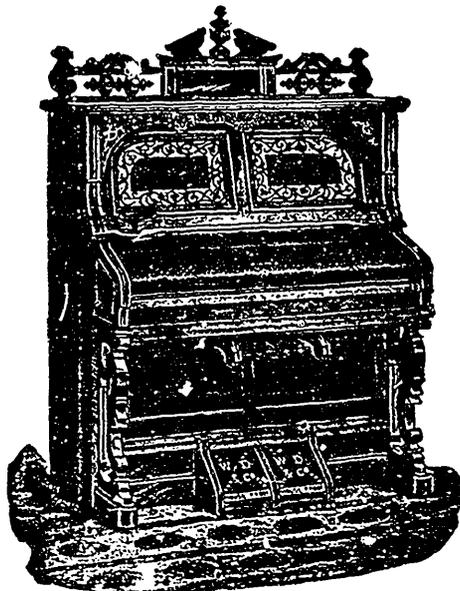
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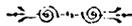
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PRINTED BY GEO. GALE & SONS, WATERVILLE, QUE

SERMON

PREACHED IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL ON THE LAST SUNDAY IN THE MICHAELMAS TERM, 1899,
BY THE REV. F. J. B. ALLNATT, ACTING PRINCIPAL.

"FINALLY, BE YE ALL OF ONE MIND, HAVING COMPASSION ONE OF ANOTHER,---LOVE AS BRETHREN, BE PITIFUL, BE COURTEOUS." I ST. PETER, iii 8.

The close of the Michaelmas term is in some sense an occasion for even more serious thought than the end of the whole academical year. For one thing, it brings us to the close of another civil year. We part in the prospect of passing—before we meet again—one of those great landmarks by which our lives are as it were parcelled out into sections, each having a sort of completeness of its own, a little life-time in itself. Another Chapter in the Story of life—with all its meaning—all its purpose—all its effect in shaping the man for eternity—draws to its close, and we are about to turn the page for a new beginning.

To us in this place the end of our Michaelmas term must bring with it our own special matter for serious thought. From this point of view we

have reached a half-way house in the year's working life. The year's work has been taken up, well or ill; and is in full progress, each man's hand is on the plough, now in mid-furrow.

Well or ill? How is it with you, brother, each one? How is it with your part, so far, in the year's work? If *well*-begun, beware of slackening, of losing ground. I would urge you—take care of your holidays. Enjoy them, but do not let them relax your energies, impair your resolution, blunt your relish, for the work which should be the leading purpose, the main effort, of your life this year.

On the other hand, if *ill*-begun, this working year, what then? Well, even so, its course is not yet so far advanced, but that there may be time to regain in some measure lost ground, to repair past failures. It *may* not be too late now,—how soon it will be so is a solemn question.

Consider then, young brothers, whither this first term's work has brought you. And then consider how the two terms which are yet to come may, on the one hand, maintain and improve your present condition of advanced progress, or on the other, repair the mischief which the past term's negligence has brought about.

But this special season, the closing weeks of '99, has brought with it peculiar causes for serious thought, yes, and deepest sadness.

Uppermost in all our minds at the present time is the sentiment of sympathy with our Mother Country in this her hour of grievous trial, forced to look on while the blood of her children, her noblest, her bravest, her gentlest, her very strength and stay, is being poured out like water,—freely, generously lavished, without stint or wavering, for her dear sake. A noble motive surely; but alas, for what end else?

And we too here in Canada have given practical expression to our loyal sympathy by joining with our sister colonies in sending of our best and bravest to stand shoulder to shoulder with the warriors of our Motherland, and, if it must be, to mingle their blood with theirs in the same noble cause.

A sad sad Christmas will this be for England. And we her sons cannot be so selfish as not to partake in some measure in her sadness. "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another: be pitiful." The shadow which has fallen upon her must fall on us too. Who can say but that this shadow over our coming Christmas festivities may have a meaning for us, a purpose of kindly rebuke, reminding us that in our past observance of the sacred season our thoughts have been too much taken up with the merely social aspect of our great festival, and not sufficiently impressed with the glorious realities of its spiritual significance. Surely the events which are now transpiring, while they restrain in some degree the exuberance of merrymaking which otherwise might be suitable to the occasion, should yet tend to quicken our appreciation of those higher joys which no earthly ca-

lamily can quench. And let us remember in our prayers those to whose be-reaved hearts Christmas this year can bring no gladness; that the coming of the Prince of Peace may at all events shed a ray of comfort on their sad-dened souls. And for our motherland, and those fighting for her, let us pray for "peace with honour," peace that may be for the welfare of all parties.

But besides this more general ground for serious thought, this clos-ing Michælmass term has brought with it, in its relation to ourselves as an Institution, more than one occasion for special sadness and disquiet.

The news of our Principal's resignation of the post which he has now held for fourteen years, though not wholly unexpected, and evidently, owing to his enfeebled health, inevitable; none the less came upon us in some sense with a shock. Who of us that can recall his marvellous energy, the wide scope of his intellectual grasp, his unwearying industry and cease-less activity, his uniform kindness and courtesy, and his devotion to the cause of the institution which he represented, can fail to be moved with deepest sorrow for the cause which made this resignation needful, as well as sympathy with him and with Mrs. Adams under their present trial?

As our thoughts this evening have somewhat of the character of a farewell, it may not be unsuitable to glance over the leading points of his earlier history, as they are related in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography.

"Dr. Adams is a member of a Cornish family, and son of the late Rev. Thomas Adams, who for some years laboured as a missionary in the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific. It was on his way to these islands, and at Paramatta, in New South Wales, on September 14th 1847, that our Principal was born. His father was distinguished as the translator of a great part of the Bible into Tonguese and was the first to issue a complete edition of the Bible in that language. Dr. Adam's uncle, his father's eldest brother, was the Astronomer of world-wide fame, J. C. Adams, F. R. S., discoverer of the planet Neptune, though anticipated, owing to accidental circumstances, in the publication of its existence by the French astronomer Leverrier. And on the retirement of Sir G. B. Airy the position of Astronomer Royal was offered to him, but declined by him. Another uncle, W. G. Adams, F. R. S. is a leading authority on elec-tricity and natural philosophy, and a professor in King's College, London.

"Dr. Adams was educated at Taunton, Somerset, and afterwards at University College, London. In 1867, he joined the Geological Survey of England, but resigned in 1869 owing to a severe sprain. In 1869, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1873 graduated as nineteenth wrangler. He held the temporary position of teacher of Mathematics in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and afterwards became Mathematical and science master in St. Peter's School, York. In 1881 he took part in the Jubilee meeting of the British Association at York, and in conjunction with Dr. T. Anderson became local secretary. In 1882 he was elected out of 57 competitors as first headmaster of the High School for boys at Gateshead-on-Tyne; and left this position in 1885 to accept the principalship of our College, succeeding Dr. Lobley in this capacity, and also in the rectorship of the School."

In 1886 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in 1897 he was appointed by the Bishop to the honorary canonry vacated by Rev. George Thornloe on his consecration to the bishopric of Algoma.

The progress made by the University in numbers, in money-endowments, in building, in educational extension, during Dr. Adams's tenure of the Princi-

pal-ship, has been most remarkable and continuous, and no doubt in large measure owing to his energy and devotion to its interests. It may be well to mention a few instances of this progress. Such were the Bishop Williams Wing, undertaken in 1886, the predecessor of our present Bishop-Williams Hall, and the result of Dr. Adams's active exertions,—the Divinity House (1888-91),—the rebuilding of the School after the fire of 1891 on a scale of much greater extent, and on a greatly improved plan, calling for additional funds to the amount of some \$25,000 to supplement the insurance—the Headmaster's House, and our noble Gymnasium, and notably,—the restoration of the Chapel after the same fire also to a condition of even greater beauty, and fitted up with greater completeness, than was the case before the fire. To these may be added the various endowment funds, and notably the Jubilee Fund of 1896, the result of an offer of \$20,000 by Dr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, and which ultimately reached the amount of \$50,000. Funds for the endowment of the Principal's stipend, and the chairs of Pastoral Theology, Classics, and English, besides the Headmastership of the School, have been founded, and most of them carried to a very considerable degree of productiveness, during the period of Dr. Adams's principalship, and have been in great measure the result of his untiring energy. The same may be said of the large extension of the scope of our teaching matter, and the improvement of its methods,—the additions to our honour and optional courses, together with the introduction of a course of instruction in pedagogy; the idea and initiatory plan being for the most part his own, even in those instances which have been carried into effect since his retirement. I trust to be able to make arrangements by which we may as a body give expression to our feeling of regret and sympathy, and our fervent good wishes on his behalf for better times in the future. And may he during his enforced waiting time realise the blessed truth of the Miltonic maxim.

“They also serve who only stand and wait.”

Yes, and sometimes this form of service is the highest and the best.

But we have yet another cause for disquiet in relation to our position as an educational institution. You are I suppose all of you by this time aware of the fact that the closing term finds us in a condition of peculiar financial difficulty, owing to the sudden withdrawal from us (as from our sister university, McGill) of one half of the accustomed Government grant,—with the practical certainty that for the future we shall be deprived of all government aid whatsoever. What gives the calamity its specially annoying character is the fact that it has dropped upon us suddenly, as it were, without warning, depriving us of the income on which we depended for the defrayal of the expenses of the current year. I have been speaking of increased endowments, and enlarged means. It may seem strange to couple such statements as these with the plea of poverty. But it must be remembered that if our means have increased, our needs have increased in even greater propor-

tion. It is not many years since the University had only two honour courses. We have now four, besides six optional courses. The number of professors and lecturers has also increased. Before I came here in 1887, there were only four professors and two lecturers. We are now six professorships and three lectureships, every man with as much work as he can manage. Again a very serious diminution in our income has been the result of the general decline in the rate of interest on investments. It seems a comparatively short time since an interest of six, seven, and even eight per cent could be obtained on safe securities. At present, I suppose that four per cent represents about as much as can be relied upon with any certainty. I refer to this point only to show, that the fact of a permanent diminution of income to the amount of \$2250 a year at one swoop is sufficiently serious to afford real ground for disquiet. I say \$2250, because, although it has been the custom to hand over \$500 of it to the School, the School has given it back again in the form of a stipend for Chaplaincy services on the part of the College.

And why am I bringing these facts before you tonight? Not with the view of saddening or depressing your spirits, but rather as an appeal to your loyal interest in the welfare of your Alma Mater. I am not asking for anything in the way of definite tangible assistance, but for your sympathy and consideration. I want you to understand and to realise the difficulties under which she is at present labouring, and your own personal interest in her efforts to maintain the position of honour and usefulness which she has achieved. Bear with her, and make the best of her, as loyal sons, even though you may observe in her faults which seem to tax your forbearance. Avoid any conduct which may tend to embarrass her in her time of trial. Rather seek to do your part in tiding her over her difficulties. I am not speaking in any spirit of complaint. Thank God, I have no reason to do so. I am not speaking in any spirit of disheartenment. For this likewise I see no reason. The College has lived through periods of depression far more serious than the present one appears to be, and has come out all right. There is plenty of life in her. She is in good health and good heart, and she has good friends. Fortunately she has no debt. The clouds will no doubt soon clear away, and things look brighter than ever. But now is the time for her friends to shew themselves friendly. Every kind office done for her now marks the friend in need, the friend indeed.

I call on you then to night, each one of you,—Do your best for your Alma Mater. Be ready now more than ever—now that she needs it,—to say a good word for her, to stand up for her. Be ready, now that she needs it, to do a good turn for her. I earnestly commend this thought to you for the coming vacation.

In connection with this subject, I cannot help expressing my gratification at the state of order and of feeling which I have observed as prevalent among the students during the past term. The spirit of loyalty to the

institution, and of cordial goodwill towards the authorities, with their evident recognition of the duty of combining to secure the maintenance of good order and seemly conduct, have been the source of the highest satisfaction to the teaching staff. I should also like to record my appreciation of the uncomplaining way in which the students have accepted the inconveniences and discomforts arising from the disturbance of domestic arrangements in consequence of the building operations now going on. I have not spoken of it until now, but I have none the less fully noted it. I feel that much credit is due to the senior man, and the senior men of both Faculties for the part they have taken in bringing about these results. I feel that the College is fortunate—during its present unsettled and transitional circumstances—in the class of students now in residence. If I should be enabled to make as favourable a report in this respect at the close of our Trinity term, I shall feel that I have indeed cause for thankfulness.

But if this is to be so, we must all bestir ourselves. "Be not weary in well-doing." "Be ye all of one mind." Work, brothers, work together, each in his place, each considerate of the rest,—work energetically, harmoniously, as members in a body. Let us be a counterpart, in our little measure, of that greater Body of which we form a part, and which should be our Type and exemplar, and whose Head is our Head. "In Whom the Body fitly framed together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the Body unto the edifying of itself in love." "*In Whom.*" Yes, every true union of men is union in Christ. It is upon this fact, as its basis that our University was built. Its purpose was, as our Royal Charter declares, "the education of youth in the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion as inculcated by the Church of England, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature." We acknowledge Christ as our Foundation. We are all Christians here. No other has any right to a place in this house of learning. Our buildings, our teaching, our endowments, are for Christians only, or for those willing to learn Christianity. And in all our teaching we recognize the truth that in the Person of Christ, and in the knowledge of Him, all other knowledge is summed up. Science, Philosophy, Mathematics, Philology, Poetry, Ethics,—every path of knowledge starts from Him, and leads to, Him. The recognition of His presence in it gives each department a depth and a fulness, which it must lack otherwise.

Yes, brothers, the key to the mystery of universal truth, in its practical application to Humanity, as a power, is to be found in the fact of the Incarnation. It is this that gives meaning, purpose, unity, coherence, to the great complex of knowledge.

All truth is truth because the Logos, the *expression* of the Divine will, the Divine purpose, the Divine character, is at the back of it; nay, penetrates through and through it. Immanent is He in the great universe of nature;—

immanent as the truest Real Presence, in the world of Matter, in the world of Physics, in the world of Spirit. As Bishop Lightfoot says in a passage familiar to many of you (on Col. 1. 17). "He is the principle of cohesion in the universe. He impresses upon creation that unity and solidarity which makes it a Cosmos instead of a chaos". Yes, and above all, immanent in the world of Humanity, which is His own special seat, and which in His Person forms the connecting link between Creator and Creation. Yes, thank God, this fundamental truth of truths is the key to all our work in this place, to our search for truth in all its departments. And yet more, we recognize and proclaim the fact that not only in the subjects of our learning, but in the actual life of the place, the life collective and individual, the life of teachers as of learners, is this Presence to be sought,—no mere principle, but a real Personal presence, in warm conscious loving touch with the seeker. What a glorious object to aim at is expressed in those few words of St. Paul's—"Ye are *complete in Him*." This "completeness in Him" at all points, God help us as a University—as men—ever to aim at, ever to approach, finally to attain.

[The attempt to reproduce the sermon (delivered in great part extempore from fragmentary notes is necessary an imperfect one, entailing omissions and alterations, as well as some additions. — F. A.]

AYE HOW THE WORLD CHANGES!

I was just nineteen, had very little education and consequently had to earn my living by the sweat of my brow. Times were rather dull in my native city —, so I concluded that I should take myself and trade—that of the machinist—to St. Louis, the then coming city of the West. With a small handgrip containing all my clothes I boarded a steamboat, the beautiful Hill City of the Anchor Line, plying between New Orleans and St. Louis. Sitting on deck until the last hill and steeple of my native city had faded from view, I fell asleep. The boat blowing for — awakened me and broke off my pleasant dreams of future prosperity, wealth and happiness. It was then late in the night. I had slept quite a while and felt very much refreshed, and so I thought I would enjoy the beautiful moonlight before retiring. The boat cleared from — and was soon in mid-stream pushing northwards.

The deck was deserted by all save myself and my thoughts. I was beginning to feel drowsy and was about to retire to my bunk for the night, when the sudden appearance on deck, from one of the state-room doors, of a tall, gaunt figure clad in white aroused me to my senses. The moonlight streaming over the figure gave it such an unearthly appearance that I stood horror-struck, afraid to move. But the worst was yet to come; for the figure with an easy, noiseless glide was soon at the end of the deck and the next instant was falling headlong overboard into the Mississippi.

I heard a splash, I heard a scream, My God! it was a man, and not a ghost as I had thought. Pulling off my coat and vest I was soon, but none too soon, in the water with the lifeless, limp body of the man in my arms. With the aid of several of the boat's crew, who had been attracted by the scream, we were soon safe on deck. The seemingly dead man was carried to his berth and I was given a change of clothes and a warm bed by the captain.

The next morning at the request of the rescued man, I was led to his compartment—number 13,—where I was received with every cordiality and thanked over and over, dozens of times, by him and his wife for what they termed a daring rescue. I soon learned that his name was Mr. B. C. Johnsing, that he was a somnambulistic millionaire, that he was travelling for his health but was then on his way to his home in Milwaukee, where his wife's mother was ill. He soon learned my name, that I was a poor man and was then on my way to St. Louis to find employment. Of course I was changed from the second class table and berth to the first class. At a way station he bought me a large portmanteau full of clothes. I had a very enjoyable time in their company the following day.

At length the St. Louis bridge came in sight and then, for the first time, he broached to me the subject of reward. Calling me to his cabin, after his trunks and everything were ready to be transferred, in a grave and sad tone of voice he began "—— my young friend and preserver, I am able to give you a fortune and I should. I have no children,—my only child, the son of my bosom, was killed in St. Louis, dying the death of a hero. Yes, I should give you a fortune, but I, like most millionaires, am eccentric, and one of my eccentricities, or you may say crazy notions, will creep in here. You seem to me to have a pretty good head for business and would certainly become rich if you only had the chance. It is that chance that I am going to give you. It will be better for you if you make your own money." Here, he pulled out a roll of greenbacks that fairly made my head swim, and then continued.

"I am going to give you one thousand dollars in cash, with one little condition attached, that is, that you, if living, will meet me ten years from this day, hour and minute, on the north-west corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis." Pulling out his watch, he gave me the time and I took note of it.

"Then, I am to meet you at thirty-one minutes past three, April 29th, 1894 on the north-west corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis Mo?" "Exactly" said he, "will you accept that conditioned gift or I should say debt?"

After several refusals to take any further compensation for what I had done, I accepted. The boat landed at the wharf, we drove to the Union De-

pot, and he and his wife, after a very affectionate and tearful farewell, were on their way to Milwaukee.

The first thing that I did was to find my way to the corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets. Standing there amidst the bustle and noise of a large American city I began to muse. "One thousand dollars—it may mean hundreds of thousands for doing my duty—rescuing a human being from drowning. No more foundry life for me. But remember, ten years from this date I must be here. Yes, be here I will, I swear it, sick or well, poor or rich, dead or alive." I must have grown very eloquent in my musings, for a policeman seeing me, inquired if he could help me in any way. I thanked him and told him no, but asked him if he remembered a young man from Milwaukee being recently killed in the city? Almost immediately he told me that a young Mr. Johnson of Milwaukee had been killed about four months ago, "right there," a few feet from where we were standing, in rescuing a lady from under the wheels of a fire engine.

I went to a hotel and put up for the night. Naturally my thoughts turned to my change of fortune. During one of our talks together Mr. Johnson had told me that the larger part of his fortune was made in Florida phosphate lands. It flashed through my mind then, "Why cannot I also become successful in the same field?" To think was to act. Taking the boat on the return trip I was soon back home and three days later I was in Florida. I at once began speculating in phosphate lands. I met success on every side. My one thousand dollars had grown to be in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand. I married. Time passed quickly and brought happiness and wealth. Three years, a half a million, five years, a million, nine years, a multimillionaire. Nine years? Yes! Time drawing near for me to fulfil my promise, my self-imposed pledge. On April 2nd, we left our home in St. Augustine for St. Louis. How happy we were. It seemed that all, even to the youngest, knew or felt that we were going to see the man who had made it possible for us to be in such good circumstances and so happy.

At last the 29th, rolled in, bright and beautiful. One hour before the appointed time I was standing on the corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets. It was the longest hour in my life. The hands on the city clock moved slowly but surely. The clock struck three—thirty-one minutes to wait. The minutes seemed years—nevertheless they passed. Five minutes more, and then for the first time in those ten years I wished that the appointed day, hour and minute would never come, disappointment seemed so certain. I stood on tiptoes, I stretched my neck, I strained my eyes in looking for my friend. But no, the time appointed was not up. The clock struck half-past—only sixty seconds to wait, but still no sign of him. I was beginning to shed tears of sad disappointment, when, looking down the street, about fifteen yards from where I was standing, I saw an old, gray-haired, ragged-dressed man, approaching the corner, his eyes on the clock. At last! there is my friend come to

meet me! He recognized me as soon as I did him. We rushed to meet each other. At thirty-one minutes past three we were locked in each others arms in a long embrace. He was the first to break the silence with "Aye, how the world changes! Ten years ago this day I was a millionaire and you, a poor man, to-day you are a millionaire and I, a pauper."

I took him to the hotel and after a light lunch I put him to bed. In the evening he awoke and was very much refreshed. We then gathered around him to hear his story. His wife had died in 1887. He began to lose in speculation and had to sell his phosphate lands one after the other, until all had disappeared, and he was a beggar. To my utter surprise and deep regret, I then learned for the first time that every acre of land his broker had sold for him, my broker had bought for me. I felt disgraced, I felt horrible. I had robbed, I had financially murdered, aye, I had unknowingly given my benefactor a taste of hell on earth. But ever since then I have had one consolation. It took Mr. Johnsing, my friend and benefactor, ten long years to lose his wealth, while mine was gone in less than half a second. For just then my father pulling, jerking the cover off me with "——— wake up! get up! Yellow Fever in———(forty-five miles from home). Get ready to go to St. Louis."

In less than two hours we were on the train for St. Louis, and in less than three days we were in the beautiful Mound City.

J. M. B.

ARTISTS OF THE RENAISSANCE.

(CONTINUED)

II.

Though not among the foremost artists of the period, Sandro Botticelli is typical of the early Renaissance in its freshness and uncertainty. And besides, of all his contemporaries, he only is mentioned in Leonardo da Vinci's treatise on painting.

To other artists of those eventful times, Botticelli was a marked contrast. Without a ripple, the even current of his existence flows on; till scarcely knowing it, we find him vanished from our sight. Indeed it has been said there were but two events in his life: one, when he was invited to Rome to paint in the Sistine Chapel; the other, when he fell under the influence of Savanerola and disappeared in "a cloud of religious melancholy."

Sandro was a poetical painter; but he did not lack a sense of realism. In all his canvasses, subject and sentiment are marvelously blended. And although his figures are cadaverous, and are irregular in feature, yet there is a

hidden charm in them, which comes to light the oftener it is studied.

Of all the characters of this age, none stands out in such huge, vivid, violent relief as Michael-Angelo Buanorrotti. He came of a noble Florentine family, and at birth was put out to a stone mason's wife to nurse. So that afterwards he used to say, it was not strange that he loved to cut in stone, for he had drunk in a taste for it with his mother's milk. And of the child, astrologers foretold, that since Mercury and Venus were then on friendly terms in the mansion of Jupiter, 'his works of art whether conceived in the spirit, or performed by the hand, would be admirable and stupendous.'

Now from an early age Angelo showed his love of art, and studied at it despite the opposition of his parents. At length he was permitted to be apprenticed to Domenico Ghirlandajo, at that time one of the foremost artists in Florence. And while with this master, he received a blow, from a fellow-student, which broke his nose and disfigured him for life. Nor did he learn much from Ghirlandajo, except the bare technique of his profession.

However, Buanorrotti soon caught the eye of Lorenzo Medici, a man ever-mindful of genius, with whom he formed a firm, lasting friendship. Now this relationship benefitted the young artist, not only in the pursuit of art, but also in the chance it gave to improve and broaden his mind. And Angelo knew well how to seize opportunities. He was a severe worker. Whatever task was before him, he attacked with so great vigour that it might have been thought the last, supreme effort of his life. When sculpturing a block of marble, he used to fly at it with such fury as to threaten its further existence. In all directions the chips were showered. And spectators wondered if any stone would be left when the onslaught ceased. All his life he worked—and worked furiously.

In form, Michael-Angelo was neither of good feature, nor of good figure; yet all who met him were impressed by his innate dignity and nobleness. He was slight, but strong, and broad in the shoulders. His nose was distorted, having been broken in youth; his forehead was high and broad, with small, bright, piercing eyes beneath. And although living in an active, pleasure-loving age, he avoided society and lived only for his art. Indeed when asked why he had never married, he replied, that he was already wedded to art, and she was too much for him. At a time when men went to an excess either of pleasure, or asceticism, he lived an ordinary life, plainly and frugally. In Angelo's works is seen a shell of Greek form, vitalized by his own genius—a genius "spiritualized by the reverie of the middle ages." And as a sculptor he is not light, nor graceful, nor beautiful: he shapes rather the grand, the stern, the forcible truths of human nature. A sculptor is a 'master of live stone,' and this in every sense Michael-Angelo was.

Among the great Buanorrotti's productions are the David, a colossal statue, weighing eighteen hundred pounds; the impressive figures of the two

Medicis; and the sadly beautiful Picta, a statue of the Virgin with the dead Christ lying on her knees. In all these works is the artist sublime: in none did he attain to such sublimity as in his stupendous painting, the Last Judgement. It is thus described:

"The Judge is what the crimes of Italy and the world have made Him. . . . His face is turned in the direction of the damned, His right hand is lifted as though loaded with a thunder-bolt for their annihilation. . . . The Virgin sits in a crouching attitude at His right side, slightly averting her head, as though in painful expectation of the coming sentence. The Saints and the martyrs who surround Christ and His mother. . . . all bear the emblems of their cruel deaths. . . . Yet while we record these impressions it would be unfair to neglect to record the spiritual beauty of some souls embracing after long separation in the grave, with folding arms, and clasping hands, and clinging lips. . . .

"To the left of the spectator are souls ascending to be judged, some floating through vague ether, enwrapped in grave-clothes, others assisted by descending saints and angels. . . . To the right are the condemned, sinking down to their place of torment, spurned by seraphs, cuffed by angelic grooms, dragged by demons, howling, huddled in a mass of horror. . . . There is a wretch twined round with friends, gazing straight before him as he sinks; one half of his face is buried in his hand, the other fixed in a stony spasm of despair, foreshadowing the perpetuity of hell. Nothing could express with sublimity of a higher order the sense of irremediable loss, eternal pain, a future endless without hope, than the rigid dignity of this not ignoble sinner's dread".

In private life, Angelo was not happy. He seemed doomed never to finish what he had begun. Disappointment, discontent, insatiable ambition, gnawed ceaselessly at his heart. Into this eating sore of misery a soothing influence came, in his love for Vittoria Colonna. An affection purely Platonic, which was both returned, and for a time made his existence one of painful happiness. But in this, as in all else, he was destined to be unsatisfied. In 1547, Vittoria died, leaving the great artist desolate and broken-hearted. Of this sad event, a pupil said: "After her death, he stood trembling as if insensible. . . . I have often heard him speak about love. . . . but the only love of which he spoke was that kind spoken of in Plato's works. . . . I, who have lived with him so long, can assert, that I never heard any but the purest words issue from his mouth."

On the eighteenth of February, 1564, towards sunset, in the ninetyeth year of his age, Michael-Angelo died. Before his death he turned to his friends, saying: "I give my soul unto God, my body unto the earth, and my worldly possessions to my next of kin, charging them through life to remember the sufferings of Jesus Christ." These were his last words.

OXFORD AND OXFORD LIFE.

III.

The intellectual activities of the University are not confined to lectures and "Schools." Nearly every College has its 'Essay Club' or its 'Literary Society', while some have two or three. In the former a Paper is read by a member on some subject, literary, social, or political, and is followed by a discussion. The average quality of both papers and discussions is good, and the fact that in most such societies, some of the College Fellows are members, and take an active part in the proceedings helps to keep the standard high. Most Colleges, too, have their Debating Societies, which however vary in quality, since in some it is nearly all Private Business, (which usually takes a frivolous form,) while in others the debates are conducted on serious lines with skill and ability.

But the University has its great Debating Society in the "Oxford Union", which is partly an institution devoted to Public Discussion, partly a large Club. It has a fine set of buildings with Writing and Reading Rooms, where all the leading papers, reviews, and magazines are found;—besides which there is a first class library, to which new books are added every week.

Attached to the main block of buildings is a large Debating Hall, where Debates are held every Thursday night; and on the walls of the Hall are hung the portraits of those many Ex-Presidents and Officers who have since become famous both in Church and State. The questions debated are of various kinds, religious subjects alone being debarred,—and that necessarily—while the speakers range from bad or mediocre to good or brilliant. Some debates draw comparatively few hearers, but any particularly interesting question attracts a full House,—for example when the subjects of the American-Spanish War, the present condition of France, and the South African difficulties were brought forward. The most interesting meetings of the Society, however, are those held on the occasion of the visit of some well known public man, who comes to speak with authority on the subject discussed. The present writer has heard on such occasions men of such different views as Mr. H. H. Asquith (an Ex-President of the Society) Sir John Gorst, Mr. Andrew Lang, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Madison M. P. (President of the Labour Federation), and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The most impressive scene perhaps ever witnessed in the Hall was on the day of Mr. Gladstone's death, May 19th 1898. The subject for debate originally fixed was a more or less frivolous one (since it was in "Eights week"); but the news of the death reached Oxford that morning; and the Society after hearing three or four short impressive speeches made by the best speakers of both parties, solemnly rose and adjourned, out of respect to the memory of its greatest Ex-President; a bust of whom is shortly to be placed in the Hall. Mr. Gladstone's devotion to his old University, which for many years he represented

in Parliament, was most striking. His last message, sent from his death-bed in reply to an address of sympathy from the University, was most touching. In it he reaffirmed his love and affection for the "God-fearing and God-sustaining University of Oxford".

It remains to say a few words about the Religious and Ecclesiastical life of Oxford. The University is no longer the exclusive possession of the Anglican Church; practically all the Tests have been abolished, and the Colleges are open to men of all views. Of course from one point of view the result would appear that Oxford has become not merely "undenominational" but secular;—but in other ways it has become the centre of much religious activity. The influences of the Oxford Movement are still at work; and happily in Oxford itself the spirit of the older Tractarians, as opposed to that of modern extremists, on the whole prevails. On the other hand, while Oxford has always been the stronghold of the High Church Party and is still so in many ways, yet she is now comparatively free from that Ecclesiastical Toryism, often combined with a species of Erastianism, which has sometimes characterized her in the past.

The University Church of St. Mary's is of course Anglican; and every Sunday morning and afternoon a University sermon is preached. Every other year the "Bampton Lectures" *i.e.* eight sermons on some subject are delivered from St. Mary's Pulpit, by a selected Lecturer. As a rule, the official University Sermon does not attract many undergraduates, though occasionally their gallery is crowded, when some preacher well known to the younger generation, is chosen. But in the two winter terms a series of special sermons for Undergraduates are preached on Sunday evenings after Evensong; and then the Church is often filled. Many of the best English preachers, (men sometimes representing widely different points of view) have thus addressed large numbers of undergraduates. The two, who perhaps exercise the widest influence by this means over Oxford men, are Canon Gore, and the Bishop of Stepney, who, as formerly Head of the University settlement of Oxford House in East London, and since as a Bishop, has always exercised a wonderful power in attracting men and arousing in them a genuine religious enthusiasm.

There are a number of organizations of a distinctly religious nature in Oxford; a good many Colleges have Church Societies, while there is a "Church Union" open to all members of the University. A large institution is the "Christian Social Union", which has branches all over the country, but is particularly strong in its Oxford Branch. Its main object is to study social problems from the Christian point of view, and to try, in a small way, to reach practical solutions of them. There are two Theological Colleges in Oxford, Wycliffe Hall, and St. Stephen's House; which is intended more particularly for Missionary students; and Cuddesdon College is situated in the country about seven miles out.

Daily services are held in all the College Chapels, but in most cases attendance is not compulsory in so far as the alternative of "keeping a roll call" is allowed. The Services vary considerably; in some Colleges they are very plain and simple, while others have very good music and singing. Magdalen College, like King's Cambridge, possesses one of the best choirs in England; and at New College Chapel, and the Cathedral (which is also the 'Chapel' of Christ Church) the singing is also of a high order.

Besides the Church of England, the other religious bodies have established themselves more strongly in Oxford, since the abolition of the Tests. The Congregationalists have built Mansfield College for the training of their Ministers, which institution has become the centre of Oxford Nonconformity in general. The Wesleyans are thinking of founding a similar institution and a large Roman Catholic College is now a possibility;—two small 'Halls' having been already founded, one of them by the Jesuits. There is also another institution now in Oxford, Manchester College, which is open for "free religious study", and practically belongs to the Unitarians.

As will be seen the religious and ecclesiastical life of Oxford is by no means dormant. On the contrary it is active and vigorous; and though there is inevitably a certain amount of rivalry and competition between different parties and bodies, yet happily there is shewn on the whole a spirit of toleration which enables Oxford men to discuss differences in a friendly and sympathetic manner;—even if that manner is at times somewhat "Academic".

G. O. S.

ODDS AND ENDS.

II.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as others see us."

"Every genius is in some respects mythical."

"Know thyself."

I wonder if Burns, when he wrote the first of the foregoing verses, had in his mind the remembrance of some occasion, upon which he had made himself ridiculous. When a man realizes that people have been laughing at him self, not at his antics, he wishes to be able to stand off and look at his proper self. Burn's eccentric nature and wild erratic disposition must often have given vent to such a prayer, if he ever listened to them; and we have abundant proof both in his poems and in his letters that his folly troubled himself. True only for a short time was he ever continually beset with qualms of conscience but this is enough to show that he did not belong to the class

of men who serenely consider themselves number one and are amazed when their fellows do not label them according to the same standard. The second quotation is given in regard to Goethe, who if biographers are to be trusted took more than thirty years to find himself out but ultimately did so pretty thoroughly. At least this is the only reason we can assign for many of the freaks of his boyhood and youth. But genius never, is understood by itself or others. The last quotation is the watchword of Ralph Nickleby, who, from Dicken's account of him, certainly knew himself, even if before departing this life (by his own hand) he became a little hazy upon various problems of life. Though it would not seem to be difficult for such a nature to know itself thoroughly the results reached in that direction by men of this kind are always very disappointing. Such men seldom try to find out themselves. These quotations serve as a prelude to the subject of self-study, that science or art or philosophy or whatever it is that enables a man to know himself as he actually is, not the idealized self which so many of us know so well and so assiduously worship, but *the man* his appearance aims, ambitions, foibles, weaknesses, powers; in fact the man as he is known to those who are his friends without being his slaves.

A man has fuller, more definite, and more reliable information upon himself, his purposes and actions than any other person can have; so that at first sight it would seem very easy for him to know himself thoroughly. So it would be if he could step out and have a look at himself from a distance. But unfortunately (or otherwise) for him he is lawyer for the defence as well as judge of the case. The judge hears only the arguments for the defence. The other side of the case is not represented or if it is the lawyer for the prosecution is afraid to put in all the evidence expecting in such a case to be censured by the court. If a man express his plain unvarnished opinion of another to him the result is a fight and a verdict for ten dollars and costs; or if the judge is quite impartial, ten dollars each. So the ordinary expedient of the law courts is not acceptable either to friend or foe. There is no alternative then but to give the witness for the defence such a training that he will keep his oath, that is to tell the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. And this not only to himself but to those in contact with whom he may be thrown. Neither his words nor his actions may be his.

Now it is very difficult to describe an event just as it happened, a statement quite borne out by remarking that if one hundred men see an accident there will be one hundred different versions given to the reporter; if two reporters, two hundred and so on ad nauseam. Much harder is it when the description is one of motives thoughts and feelings. No man is a prophet as regards himself. If he attempt prophecy his inclinations mix with his will and both with his feelings and the aggregate is a most inharmonious conglomeration of contradictions. No amount of experience and past failure seems to have any effect. There is always fate in the background. Some-

body has well said that we credit ourselves with our successes while fate affords a convenient loophole in case of failure. That is why men attempt the same thing, two or more times, unsuccessfully.

We cannot decipher ourselves because we do not apply the same tests that we apply in the case of others. If any person doubts this statement let him scrutinize the opinion he has formed of another and inquire into the reasons which have led him to the conclusion he has reached. One man he finds a bore because he will not listen patiently to long winded platitudes upon the beauties of astronomy. Of another he has a very high opinion because the ideas of both agree upon the higher criticism. An outsider knows that neither of them has ever studied the subject in earnest. Our hero finds another intolerable because his jokes and puns are pronounced insufferably stale. Of course the sufferer proceeds to regale the next victim and is rewarded when he finds that the new confidant never heard them before. Our example is a man who writes poetry and wants it criticized. This criticism must be favorable or there is a towering passion not always so well founded as the bases of *Ætna*; and the critic finds out that to be liked a man must keep his opinions to himself. The critic is a football player and retorts (somewhat irrelevantly) with the glories of that game. The other calls it an extraordinary game and they part in agreement though cheating the referee is in the mind of one and the patience of the man at the bottom of a "log heap" uppermost in the thinking-machine of the other. Kindred cases occur among the ladies but we appeal to the saying "*semper mutabile est femina*"(?); and leave the task of pointing them out to any of the fair sex who is willing to undertake the easy though thankless task.

These examples serve to illustrate the difference between our point of view and that of the other man. How is it to be surmounted? By our studying the reasons for the point of view of others; and their acting in the same way in forming an opinion of us. As a general rule they are not more biassed than we are and if our opinions differ there must be reasons which calmly studied will give us a deeper insight into their characters and incidentally into our own. When a man has done something silly in our estimation it is always best before passing a final opinion to try to get to the bottom of the affair, to study it upon historical principles. When all the concomitant circumstances are thus lighted up the truth dawns upon us that we do not differ so much from the other man after all that placed in the same position we should behave pretty much as he has. Even if we would act differently full knowledge leaves us unconvinced of the silliness of his action and gradually forces us to look at our own actions from a broader point of view. Hence we start to study ourselves logically, that is from the standpoint of others. There is no use laughing at this; its truth is perceived practically not theoretically.

Every man has within him a witness in regard to the right

or wrong of things,—his conscience. This witness does not approve of argument, because so far as he is concerned it is unfair. When argued with he becomes silent especially after a supreme effort. But if he is listened to in cases where he rightly has a say his opinion is always deserving of careful consideration. In fact his word should be final. He is therefore a most powerful aid in knowing ourselves. As a result we are justified in criticising the other man when we have found out the nature of his conscience. No sensible person, for instance, would apply the same code of morality to the actions of a slum child as to the doings of a man who professed fully the principles of Christianity any more than he would expect the westerner to be conversant with the extravagant social practices of the Orient. There is no use referring to any abstract absolute standard of correct and incorrect, because such a standard can be arrived at only by faith, and it is a fact that the faith of no two men is exactly alike. By faith here is understood the belief of a man in regard to things which cannot be decided by reference to the intellect alone. It is a larger word than the word faith employed by the Christian and includes it.

The keynote for self-criticism in matters pertaining to morality is, I think, also the keynote in all others. The reasons for men's actions must in many cases be unknown to us and the inference is that we have absolutely no right to criticize as if we knew all. Conversely in self-criticism, if, when under the influence of certain ideas, we try to find them out and judge our actions accordingly, we are upon the highway to self knowledge even if only at the beginning of the journey. We begin to know ourselves. The result will be, in the first place, a great shock to our self-love and consequently a great improvement in ourselves. Pride we will still have; but vanity, worn out and ridiculous looking will fall off like a tattered garment.

What will be the total result? Charity. A desire to cloak our neighbours' faults not to bring them to view in the capacity of scandal and gossip-monger. A willingness to let others know that everything is not rotten in the state of Denmark; that there is no person wholly vile and a silent challenge to dare him who thinks himself without sin to throw the first stone. And lastly an improvement in men and women. No person has ever been improved by acting only upon the bad within him. The good must be appealed to; and if it is not apparent must be sought out. Self-knowledge is therefore in its effects concerned with something more than self. It can be made a most important factor in the betterment of the world. Thus may we destroy the bad and rise on stepping stones of our dead selves to better things.

Dod.

Medical Faculty.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Those who in the early part of the present century, established in Montreal, the first Medical School in Canada, now the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, were far seeing men. The future of Montreal, as a centre for Medical education was evidently not beyond the horiscope of their vision. Events have thoroughly proved the wisdom of the action which they took and persevered in, often no doubt amidst much discouragement. A few years later, in 1845 the Montreal School of Medicine was incorporated, and its lectures were delivered in both the French and English languages. This system of double lectures, was found not to work satisfactorily and was discontinued. It then became what it is today the medical educational institution for our French speaking confreres. During its history it has in turn been simply a teaching body or School, a Faculty of Victoria University, Cobourg, and now is a Faculty of Laval University.

Such was the position of Medical teaching in Montreal in 1851—This was before my day, but I can imagine existing lines, to have been then, as I know them to have been twenty years later. It was this condition which induced the formation of the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, a copy of whose first and only announcement was as follows:—

ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL, of MEDICINE of MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Act of Provincial Parliament.

The Winter Course of Lectures at this School will commence on Monday the 3rd of November 1851 and will be conducted as follows:—

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	F. C. T. ARNOLDI, M.D., late Lecturer on Midwifery, School of Medicine, and on Medical Jurisprudence McGill College. Surgeon Montreal General Hospital, and member of the Board of Examiners College of Physicians and Surgeons. L. C.	9.00 o'clock A. M.
Institutes of Medicine Physiology Pathology and Therapeutics.	GEORGE D. GIBB, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., Physician to the Montreal Dispensary.	10.00 o'clock A.M.
Theory and Practice of Surgery.	R. L. MacDonnell M.D., L.K., Q.C.P. and R. C.S.I., late Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine, and on Clinical Medicine, McGill College late Surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital.	11.00 o'clock A. M.
Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.	THOMAS WALTER JONES, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,	2.00 o'clock P. M.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.	A. H. DAVID, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Physician to the Montreal General Hospital, Member of the Board of Examiners College of Physicians and Surgeons L. C.	3.00 o'clock P. M.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	GEORE E. FENWICK, M.D., Physician to the Montreal Dispensary, late Curator to the Museum, McGill College.	4.00 o'clock P. M.
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.	HENRY HOWARD, M.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution.	5.00 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry.	ROBERT PALMER HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Physician the Montreal Dispensary.	7.00 o'clock P. M.
	* * * * *	
Botany, Clinical Medicine.	At the Montreal General Hospital by Dr. DAVID. At the Montreal General Hospital by Dr. ARNOLDI.	Noon
Clinical Surgery, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	By Dr. GIBB.	Noon

Anatomy being the basis of Medicine and Surgery special care will be devoted to its cultivation, and every facility will be afforded the pupil by dissections and demonstrations; and in order to enable him to prosecute his studies in this department more profitably, the dissecting rooms will be lighted with gas and will be kept open from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. daily, during which time competent demonstrators will attend to superintend the pupils.

The business of this School will be carried on in a commodious building, situate in the immediate vicinity of the Montreal General Hospital, containing a large theatre, spacious and well ventilated dissecting rooms, and a Museum of Human and Comparative Anatomy and Pathology.

Five Lectures will be delivered weekly throughout the session, on each branch (excepting Forensic Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, Botany and Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology, each of which will be a three months Course.) from 1st November to end of April, in conformity with the rules of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. They will be illustrated by numerous preparations, a large collection of plates, drawings, models and casts; and the recent discoveries in Physiology and Pathology will be practically taught by means of Achromatic Microscopes by the Lecturers on these branches.

Ample opportunities for Midwifery practice will be afforded to the Senior students in that branch, under the immediate superintendence of the Lecturers.

Students attending the lectures on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery will have the privilege of witnessing the practice at the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution during the session.

Board and lodging can be obtained at moderate rates in the vicinity of the School.

The fees for the lectures will be the same as at the University of McGill College.

For further particulars apply to

A. H. DAVID M. D.

Secretary.

N. B.—The certificates of this School being recognized by all the principal Colleges in Great Britain and the United States, it will be to the advantage of students intending to complete their professional education in either of these countries to attend the courses of lectures of this school.

The St. Lawrence School of Medicine only existed for one session. The cause which it is said, terminated its existence, should have prevented its birth. This was the fact that it could not compete on equal terms with McGill University.—The graduates from McGill received their license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada without further examination as to their knowledge and skill.—Those whose Medical course would have been completed at the St. Lawrence School had it lived and requiring the Provincial License, would have had to present themselves, before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada for examination on all the branches of Medical Science. The examiners of this Board, were, many of them Professors in McGill. I have been told by several who were Lecturers in the St. Lawrence School, that it was not considered either wise or fair to submit the chance of their students getting fair play from a Board largely composed of rival Professors. With the termination of its first session—the St. Lawrence School of Medicine therefore closed its doors.

The spirit, however, which had brought to life this School did not die. On the contrary it continued to grow and gain force and when I entered upon my professional life in 1862 in the city of Montreal, I found among many, a feeling of the necessity for a new, or if you like the word better, an opposition School of Medicine in this city. Various reasons may be assigned for this feeling, and they may briefly be epitomised as follows:—(1) A desire to have an up-to-date School, for the only existing English School had been for years running in the groove, which it had long followed, some subjects taught in England and the United States or more elaborately taught, not yet having been added to its curriculum. (2) A feeling that the members of the profession, outside of this school, had no chance to secure Hospital and other appointments—for when vacancies for these occurred, candidates from the outside profession, were met with the united opposition of this School. (3) This same opposition was evident in private practice, and gave rise to numerous heart burnings. It was felt that the formation of a new Medical School, would afford an opportunity of at least attempting to rectify some of these

grievances, and if successful, place the profession generally in a more satisfactory condition. It was very generally expressed that a new School would be beneficial in many ways, and that McGill had not pre-occupied every avenue to science. How keen this feeling was, even at the foundation of the "School of Medicine and Surgery", will be understood by the following lines taken from the lecture delivered at its opening by Dr. Sutherland. "What exclusive right is possessed by this Faculty? What species of idolatry is it which ought to enforce us to blindly worship the memory of its departed founders, in permitting their representatives to hold within an iron grasp, all the reputation derivable from such a source. What has rendered this place a shrine at which they alone are to receive homage." I found this feeling strong in 1862, I saw it grow year by year until in 1871 it culminated in the formation of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College. This new teaching body, was free from the central point of weakness, which had wrecked the St. Lawrence School of Medicine. It was, like the Medical School of McGill, the Faculty of a University. The early history of this Faculty of Medicine, and of its creation may not as yet possess the interest which attaches to older institutions. It is however advisable that its history should be written while some of those who participated in its formation are still alive. When time shall have given antiquity to an institution still in its youth—but a youth of vigour, energy, and promise, it doubtless will be surrounded by hosts of friends. These will realise and we believe appreciate the untiring, unpaid energy and determination of its founders, who brushed aside all obstacles, till success rewarded their efforts. In January 1871 Dr. Charles Smallwood, Dr. Hingston, Dr. A. H. David, and Dr. E. H. Trenholme met and discussed the formation of a School of Medicine in Montreal in connection with the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The decision being in the affirmative, it was decided to ask me to assist them in the work. Having accepted the proposal, I attended a meeting at Dr. David's house in Beaver Hall Terrace on the evening of 1st February 1871, when the four gentlemen named above were present: The following telegram was read:—

St. Hilaire 1st February 1871.

To Dr. Hingston.

More particulars of Medical Corporation required, give them in person, it will hasten matters.

Signed T. E. CAMPBELL.

Major Campbell, C.B. who signed this telegram was Seigneur at St. Hilaire, and a warm friend of Bishop's College up to his death in August 1872. He was a lineal descendent of the Campbells of Inverawe, and served in several Imperial Regiments, his last I believe being the 7th Hussars. The Faculty of Medicine of Bishop's College, owe to him a debt of gratitude for the active interest he took in its formation.

It was decided to send Dr. David to Lennoxville, and he accordingly

left that night, to lay before the Board of Trustees, a proposition for the establishment of a Medical School in Montreal, in connection with the University of Bishop's College. On the 3rd of February Dr. David, reported to the above five named gentlemen that his interview with the Board of Trustees of Bishop's College, had been very satisfactory—the following resolution having been passed by them.

“That it is the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen present at this meeting . . . that the proposal to affiliate to the University the Medical School about to be formed in Montreal consisting of . . . and others, is one of the highest importance to the University, and with this view the gentlemen now present will request the President of the Corporation at the earliest possible period to call a meeting of the Corporation to consider this proposal.

On the 9th of March 1871 a special meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, was held in the Cathedral School House (now Synod Hall) the Hon. Edward Hale, Chancellor of the University—being in the chair. A motion accepting the offer of the proposed Medical School, and that it go into operation not later than the following October was unanimously passed.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Professors in the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College:—Charles Smallwood M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., Professor of Midwifery. A. H. David M.D., Edin. L.R.C.S., Edin. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. William H. Hingston M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin. Professor of Surgery. Francis Wayland Campbell M.D., L.R.C.P. London Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. Edward H. Trenholme M.D., B.C.L., Professor of Materia Medica. Dr. Smallwood was named Dean and Dr. F. W. Campbell Registrar at a meeting of the new Faculty held on the 14th of March at Dr. Hingston's house.

On the 18th of March at a Faculty meeting, a code of rules for its government was adopted. The only rule worthy of special mention, was the following:—“Should the resignation of any professor be deemed advantageous to the interest of the School he shall, upon the written request to do so of any six of his colleagues, resign forthwith his appointment.” From this date till the 7th of June, the Faculty was engaged in the work of completing its formation. On this day it struck its first shoal by Dr. Smallwood severing his connection with it on account of having “received an appointment from the Signal Office of the United States War Department, and also from the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries” which would occupy all his spare time. The resignation was accepted and Dr. Hingston elected Dean in his place. At the annual Convocation of the University held at Lennoxville, in the latter part of June, the Faculty attended, each member receiving the degree of M. A. *honora causa*. The end of July the Faculty issued its first annual announcements, which created no small excitement, as it had been hoped by many that the efforts which had been put forth to strangle its birth would have been successful.

The faculty at the time stood as follows:—

Wm. H. Hingston, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery, Dean of the Faculty.

Aaron H. David, M.D., Edin. L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Prof. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Robert T. Godfrey, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Jean Lukin Leprohon, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Hygiene.

Francis W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., Lond. Prof. of Institutes of Medicine, Registrar of Faculty.

Edward H. Trenholme, M.A. M.D. B.C.L., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. Baker Edwards, M.A. Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and Microscopy.

Richard A. Kennedy, M.A. M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.

William Gardner, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

George Wilkins, M.A., M.D. Prof. of Pathology.

Silas E. Tabb, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Botany.

James Perrigo, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

The second vicissitude of the Faculty came about soon after its first announcement was issued, and was the withdrawal of Dr. Hingston (now Sir William Hingston) from the Deanship and Professorship of Surgery, this action on his part having become necessary in order to retain his connection with his Hospital (the Hotel Dieu). It appears that many years previously, the Medical Control of this Hospital, was by notarial deed, placed in the hands of the Montreal School of Medicine (at this time affiliated with Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont.). On the announcement of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, being placed in the hands of the public, Dr. Hingston, was notified by the Montreal School, through its Secretary, the late Dr. Pelletier, that he must sever his connection with Bishop's College, or his connection with the Hotel Dieu would cease on a date named. The future of the new School was of course uncertain, and after weighing well the *pour et contre*, he determined, with deep regret, to withdraw. I need hardly say that the Faculty felt that Dr. Hingston's retirement was a severe blow. Several meetings were held, and the situation thoroughly and thoughtfully discussed. The decision, was to proceed, and prepare for the opening of the School in October. Dr. David was elected Dean and Dr. Godfrey was transferred to the chair of Surgery, Dr. Trenholme to that of Midwifery, and Dr. Kollmyer was taken into the School and elected Professor of Materia Medica. The future being now clear, the Faculty began to look around for a building in which to carry on its work. In this search, great difficulty was experienced, as several buildings, which were deemed suitable, were refused by their proprietors to be rented for such a purpose. At last, a top flat was secured in a Building on the North East corner of McGill and Notre Dame Sts., it being sub-leased from the Chemists' Association. The date for opening the School, was fixed for the 9th of October 1871, and the opening lecture to be delivered by the Dean, Dr. David. This fact was duly advertised; also that the Registration book was open. The first name entered upon it, was Wolfred Nelson, a son of the late Dr. Horace Nelson, and a grandson of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, an ex-Mayor of Montreal, and

well known in Canadian political life. The opening lecture was delivered on the date named. The audience was not large, but among those present was the late Dr. William Sutherland, Prof. of Chemistry in McGill University. Work was then commenced and the lectures regularly delivered, and the dissecting room opened. Many interesting anecdotes of this first session might be given, but they would occupy too much space; one will suffice. My class for the first two weeks, consisted of two students, viz. Mr. Richmond Spencer and Mr. Robert Costigan. About the end of the second week, on arriving to deliver my lecture, I found that my class had diminished by one-half. Mr. Robert Costigan was absent. I was told he had been induced to leave and go to McGill College. Depressed by this desertion, but not discouraged, I lectured for a whole week to the remaining member of the class, when Mr. Costigan returned to his first love. He attended the College for three years, and graduated, M. D. from Bishop's, April, 1874. The means used to detach Mr. Costigan were not fair. I will not say more, though the details are as clear in my mind today as if they had occurred but yesterday.

By the time the Registration book closed in December, twenty five students had registered their names. On the 4th of April, 1872—the first Convocation of the Faculty took place at Lennoxville—the Chancellor of the University—the late Hon. Edward Hale—conferring the degrees. The entire Faculty were present. The following are the names of the first graduating class:—

Wolfred D. E. Nelson,	Montreal Que.
Henry S. Cunningham,	St. Catherines Ont.
Philippe Deselets	Three Rivers Que.
Joseph E. Lanouette	Champlain Que.
Andre Latour	Lachine Que.
Richard Webber	Richmond Que.

The first session was considered as being more than satisfactory. As a result of this success, the idea of erecting a building for occupation by the School, was mooted and seriously discussed. There were difficulties in the way—financial difficulties—of course. These were soon relieved by a generous offer on the part of Dr. Godfrey, our Professor of Surgery, to erect such a building as the School required, on the Faculty agreeing to pay interest on the cost. I need hardly say that this offer was accepted. Plans were prepared and discussed and finally adopted. That such an idea had very early in the history of the Faculty taken root, is proved by the fact that Dr. Hingston had secured for this purpose, a lot of ground on the corner of Mance and Ontario Sts. This land was purchased by Dr. Godfrey, and work was commenced on the building. Although not completed, yet it was in such a forward state, that the second session opened on time within its walls, the introductory lecture being delivered by me. This session showed a registered class of thirty students, being an increase of five over the previous year.

This was considered a satisfactory showing, seeing that this faculty was competing for students, on an advanced schedule. By this I mean that we were teaching subjects, which up to that time, had not been included, as distinct branches, in any Medical School in the Dominion. These were, Pathology by Dr. Wilkins, Hygiene, by Dr. Lephoron, and Practical Chemistry by Dr. J. Baker Edwards. Subsequently—within a year or two—Dr. Wilkins took up Practical Physiology and Histology. In 1877, Dr. O. C. Wood of Ottawa, through his son, Dr. C. A. Wood, a graduate of the College, offered a Gold Medal, to be known as the "Wood Medal" to be competed for annually on the following terms:— 1st., Competitors must attend at least two sessions at Bishop's College. 2nd. 75 per cent of the whole number of marks must be taken—including all subjects. 3rd., If the graduating class, at any time be less than four, the Medal may be withheld, unless the Faculty thought that the best man had shown such excellence, that he was deserving of it. Dr. O. C. Wood having died, Dr. C. A. Wood, has donated the sum of \$1000, which is invested, to produce the Medal yearly.

In 1880, Dr. C. E. Nelson of New York, founded the "Robert Nelson" Gold Medal. For this purpose he donated the sum of one thousand dollars. The Medal was in commemoration of his father, Dr. Robert Nelson, who began his medical career in Montreal, where he obtained special eminence in surgery. He subsequently removed to New York, where he died. This Medal, was donated as a special prize in Surgery, and for it there was to be a special examination, which must be written, oral, and the performance of operations on the Cadaver. To compete for this Medal, students must have attended two sessions at Bishop's, and have obtained 75 per cent of the allotted marks on all subjects. With the exception of one or two years, this medal has been awarded since its endowment, and at times the competition has been very keen and close. I believe the Faculty secured this magnificent Medal which is of the value of \$60.00 through the influence of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who as I have already mentioned was our first registered student, and a member of our first graduating class. In 1882, Dr. David, who had been Dean of the Faculty, since the active work of the School began, died, after a lingering illness. The loss which the Faculty sustained by his death was very great, for from its inception he had been its most zealous friend, and faithful adviser. To show its appreciation of his work, the Faculty founded the "David" Scholarship, which some years later was changed to the "David" Silver Medal. This is awarded to the student obtaining the highest number of marks in the Primary Examination. The other Prizes in the Faculty are "The Chancellor's Prize", (books) to the student who passes the best examination on the Final branches; Prize for the best examination in Histology. Prize to the best Dissector, and best examination in the practical Anatomy course (first year) and a similar Prize for the same (second year). A scholarship, consisting of a reduc-

tion of one half the fees, in all theoretical subjects of the Medical course, to the applicant showing the highest aggregate of marks, taken in the Provincial Matriculation examination. A similar scholarship to the graduate in Arts of Bishop's College, who shows the highest aggregate number of marks in the Arts course. The vacant position of Dean, and the Professorship of the Theory and Practice, of Medicine was filled in 1882, by my election thereto, and which position I still occupy. In another year the Faculty will be in the thirtieth year of its existence, and until recently the work has been performed by all, as a labour of love, the various members not receiving any money reward for their labour. A surplus there has been over expenses—but this has been used in the purchase of equipment—so that the amount so expended now stands at many thousands of dollars. Within the last few years however it has been found advisable to obtain special workers, and we now possess two who devote their entire time to College work. These naturally are paid. At this moment the College is as fully equipped for its work, as is any College in the Dominion. Our endeavour, and in this I know we are successful, is to give a thoroughly practical training. In one department, Midwifery, whose successful practice has such an important bearing, on the success of a general practitioner, we possess advantages certainly not surpassed if equalled, by any Medical College in Canada—we possess a Women's Hospital which is under the charge of our Professor of Midwifery, where the practice is so extensive, as to give our graduates, practical charge of as many cases, as fall, as a rule, into the hands of the young practitioner, during the first four or five years of his professional life. The University has graduated M. D. 222 students. Of these thirty have passed to their rest. Those who survive are in the full pursuit of their life work, in almost every quarter of the globe. More than the usual success has been obtained by many, due beyond doubt to the eminently practical training they received.

Some have risen to distinction—carving for themselves a name, and a professional reputation, extending far beyond the Cities in which they reside, and reflecting honour on the University, which is their Alma Mater. In the special field of Ophthalmology—Dr. Wood, of Chicago stands preeminent among the practitioners in the United States who follow this specialty. This gentleman graduated in 1877, and practiced for at least ten years, in Montreal as a general practitioner, filling during that time in Bishop's, the chairs of Chemistry and Pathology. Another graduate who occupies a distinguished position in this same field is Dr. H. B. Chandler, of Boston—one of the Surgeons of the Boston Eye and Ear Hospital. I every now and then see evidence of the very excellent work he is doing. In the field of general Medicine I find Dr. Tereault, of Orange New Jersey, occupying the position of Medical Health Officer, and a recognised authority on Sanitary matters. In the City of New York I find Dr. Wolfred Nelson, holding an enviable position as a Life Insurance Specialist. In Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, Dr. Broustorph

who graduated in 1884—I am informed, has risen to the position of one of the leading Surgeons, and has a reputation for Surgical knowledge, and skilful operator which extends all over the Island. Dr. A. J. Richer, one of our graduates, and on the Faculty Staff, is rapidly coming into notice, as an authority on Tuberculous diseases, and is the head of the Sanatorium at St. Agathe. In the far West, at Belt, Montana, I hear of Dr. Vidal, who graduated in 1890, being so pressed with work as to need for several years past, two assistants. Dr. Blackmeer, who graduated in 1884, is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Barnes Medical College with a class of over four hundred students. In Montreal I find Dr. Maude Abbott one of our first lady graduates doing excellent work in the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Victoria Hospital—also Drs. Jack and Foley—who graduated from Bishop's in 1889 and 1880—forging rapidly to the front as Skin Specialists. Dr. C. R. Wood (M.D. Bishop's 1891)—is in Ujjain, India, doing excellent work as a Medical Missionary. In Literature, my fellow Professor, and Bishop's College graduate Dr. W. H. Drummond, has won a place of great eminence. His book of poems "The Habitant" is read and admired, all over this Continent. These are but a few samples, to show that our teaching has not been in vain.

Ever since the Faculty was organised, its members felt that a Dental Department, would prove a valuable addition to the University. It was however, not till about 1895, that the matter took shape, and it was then, in a measure forced upon it, by the action of the Dental Board of this Province. That body had established, the Dental College of the Province of Quebec, and sought affiliation with another University. As we had for years, given the Medical portion of the Dental Curriculum to many students, we were forced in self defence to seek for a change in the Dental Act. In this we failed before the Quebec Legislature, that is we succeeded before the Legislative Assembly—but failed before the Legislative Council. A year later the attempt was made again, and resulted in a compromise.

The Dental College became affiliated to the University of Bishop's College. The result has been excellent, to both of the contracting parties. The Dental College has prospered beyond the hopes of its most sanguine friends, and the Medical and Dental students, fraternize in a way that is calculated to add to the prestige of the two Faculties and the University. Lectures in the Dental Department are delivered in both the English and French languages.

During the twenty nine years of its existence the Medical Faculty has had many vicissitudes.—It has had its periods of despondency and of exultation—but it has in spite of bitter opposition, never wavered in its determination to continue the struggle till complete success rested upon its Banner. A large measure of this success has already been obtained. To the present members, and those who succeed them remains the duty of pressing

EDITORIALS.

We have always been most eager to record all advances of the University, but there has never been, in the history of the Mitre, such an occasion as the present one to tell of the growth of prosperity and progress, as evidenced by the opening of the new building, the Hamilton Memorial. The construction of the building, and all the work involved in that movement, was well known to all the friends of the College and has become common-place to us who have seen it grow day by day, and who, perhaps, do not appreciate it as fully as if it had suddenly dawned upon our vision.

With the opening of this term we came into possession of the new apartments, the new dining hall, lecture rooms, and students' rooms. We hope that it is not a thought born of a too sanguine temperament, but with the new buildings we see a new epoch in the history of Bishop's. With the new dining room we trust that we have heard the last of those "grub" agitations which kept the College in a turmoil and ruffled the otherwise smooth current of University life. We feel assured that many of those unpleasant scenes were not altogether inspired by the quality of the food served, but to some extent by the manner in which it was served, in a crowded hall and with insufficient help. Insufficient service and an overcrowded dining hall will do much to spoil the most sumptuous repast.

By the entire separation of the College and School many advantages incidental to both are involved, advantages which, if not apparent before, will now stand revealed. The College now has a hall which would do honour to any University in the land, a hall large enough to accommodate all of her students and unsurpassed in beauty, requirements of health, and convenience.

With the new lecture rooms will end those tiresome migrations in search of a room suitable for the size of the class. The new rooms are large, airy and above all, well lighted, and the new Council Chamber is one worthy of the deliberations of that body. With the addition of the new students' rooms is afforded to all an opportunity for enjoying the residential system which is so important a factor in our University life. For a few years past the College has been unable to contain all the students.

Though the work is yet unfinished, it is a fitting monument to the memory of a great and good man and to the princely generosity of all the friends of Bishop's who have contributed to it, and it speaks eloquently for the estimation in which the University is held and reflects brilliantly upon the sacrificing efforts of those able men who have spent their lives in her service.

But little is left for us to add to

the encomiums which have been heaped upon the work of our late and respected principal, Dr. Adams. It is hoped by all that the severance of his connection with us is not final but that those splendid abilities and brilliant talents may sometime be restored to the University for which he has done so much. It would be out of place for us here to even attempt to describe the extent of the work of Dr. Adams, for it is well known to all what a mighty influence he had in raising Bishop's to her present status. He presided over the institution with the genius of an ecclesiastical statesman of great constructive ability and shaped its destinies with the talents of a master-builder.

Sad as the loss of health must be, it must be harder still to be removed from the scene of his life's work, which had become endeared to him, at the time when the University was about to venture on the lines which have proved so successful, the founding of new chairs and the improvements in the buildings. There is one phase of Dr. Adam's greatness which is perhaps not generally recognized, and that is the power of imparting his greatness to others, to those who worked with and studied under him. This is evidenced by the steady progress and continued advancement of the University since his illness; things have gone on in their usual happy and prosperous manner. This perhaps came as a surprise to many who knew the important part that Dr. Adams took in all departments of the University, and who feared

that his illness would materially affect the institution. But his greatness was of the high type, sometimes lacking among great men of action and constructive power, which trains up subordinates to carry on the work after they have been obliged to lay it down.

If, as is said, the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church, the blood of patriots is the seed of empire. And as the blood of the saints produced a church united upon national lines, so may the blood of heroes produce federation in Britain's material dominions. If this be the result it will atone for many of the regrettable incidents which are occurring every day in the great struggle which the Empire is waging on the plains of South Africa, a struggle for freedom and liberty, in which the arms of Britain have so often been engaged and from which they have so often emerged victorious. But truly she is cementing the bonds of national unity, with her noblest blood, drawn from all the corners of her dominion, from all the parts of her empire, and proffered with the bountiful hand of patriotic generosity.

The mother-country is now reaping the reward of her fostering care in times past. Remembering the protection that she has always accorded them, the Colonies are now endeavouring to make some fitting return for all they have received. But to accomplish this they had to exceed the bounds of constitutional usage and establish the sacred innovations of precedent.

From henceforth we may expect to see a Greater Britain, which, though bound together by constitutional ties, is yet more closely united by the bonds of national sentiment.

Considering what an important factor hockey is in the athletic life of the University and of the country in general, and in view of the fact of its rapid advancement as a national sport and the ever-increasing interest manifested in every aspect of the game, we, as interested observers, wish to make a few general remarks on the subject of hockey.

From the primitive game of "shinny", played with rude club and a rough block of wood, has evolved the perfected and scientific game of hockey, which holds its sway, undisputed, during the winter months and which we think will retain the prestige which it has obtained as a game of almost national character. And the reasons for this are not far to seek; its appointed season and its characteristics.

It is played at that season of the year when other out-door sports are comparatively at a stand-still and so enjoys a peculiar isolation which tends to bring it more into popularity with the athletically inclined spectator, while to the athlete it affords the training necessary during these months. And the game which has a recognised season of its own is certain to maintain its rank as a popular sport.

And also it is a pastime, to excel in which requires that which is the ambition of all athletes, an alert

eye, a quick hand, a steady foot and an instant response of all the faculties to whatever demand the exigencies of the game may impose upon them. It is a game which combines the valuable qualities of many other games; the vigour of foot-ball, the science of cricket, the skill of base-ball, the rapidity of lacrosse. It is therefore of little wonder that it holds an assured position in the world of winter sports.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

DECEMBER, 21ST, 1899

REVEREND AND DEAR PRINCIPAL:—

We, the undersigned members of your Staff of workers and Students under your charge, beg you to accept the expression of our deep regret at the circumstances which have made it necessary for you to resign the position of Principal of this College; and our heartfelt sympathy with you and yours under your present visitation of enfeebled health.

We desire that you should be assured of our full recognition of the many and great benefits which have accrued to our University through your instrumentality,—the additions to our buildings, our endowments, our educational course, which have been in great part the direct consequence of your untiring energy and devotion in her behalf.

We would also assure you of our personal sense of the kindness and courtesy which we have uniformly experienced at your hands, in our various relations with you, as well in

the intercourse of private life, as in that of official duty.

And we would further express our fervent hope that it may please ALMIGHTY GOD to restore you to health and strength, and to grant to you and Mrs. Adams, with your family, many years of happiness and prosperity.

Signatures:—

F. J. B. Allnatt D.D., Vice-Principal, and Professor of Divinity.

H. J. H. Petry, M. A. Headmaster.

A. Campbell Scarth, M.A., D.C.L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Bathurst Geo. Wilkinson, M.A., Professor of Pastoral Theology.

R. A. Parrock, M.A., Professor of Classics.

R. N. Hudspeth, M.A., Lecturer in Science.

L. R. Holme, M.A., Professor of English.

F. W. Prith, B.A., Registrar and Bursar.

C. W. Mitchell, B.A. in behalf of Students in the Faculty of Divinity.

Ernest F. King [vice E. Rankin] in behalf of Students of the Third Year in Arts.

George E. Renison,—in behalf of Students of the Second Year in Arts

Edward S. Krams,—in behalf of Students of the First Year in Arts.

Mr. A. LeRay, M.A., Lecturer in French, was unfortunately absent.

**REPORT OF UNIVERSITY OF
BISHOP'S COLLEGE LENNOXVILLE,**

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL AND THE
SYNOD OF THAT DIOCESE

For the year 1899, including portions of the
academical years 1898-9 and 1899-1900.

My Lord Bishop and President of our Corporation, and Gentlemen of the Synod.

I have to lay before you a summary of the progress made by our College since the end of December 1898, the period up to which my last report was carried.

"The resignation of the office of

principal by Dr. Adams, received November last, is doubtless already known to every one here present. The circumstances which made it necessary, his enfeebled health and shattered powers, must be a matter of deep regret to all who remember his untiring energy, ceaseless activity, his uniform kindness and courtesy, his distinguished intellectual powers and his devotion to the interests of the institution which he represented. The loss of his active and energetic presence has been seriously felt, and no doubt will continue to be felt for a long time to come.

"Notwithstanding disadvantageous circumstances, however, the work of the academical year 1898-9 in its various departments, was carried on without interruption, and with good results as tested by the examinations, of which the final one was conducted in great part by outside examiners.

"In the department of arts 12 students completed the prescribed course in one or other of its forms (honour, optional or ordinary), and proceeded to the degree of B. A.

"Of the divinity students, four presented themselves for the preliminary theological examination for holy orders, conducted by the board of examiners under the canon of the provincial Synod, and passed successfully, three in the first class, and the fourth within three marks of it. The other divinity students were examined by Professor Body, of the Theological Seminary, New York.

In addition to the regular and ordinary courses of our curriculum,

we have been enabled during the past year to initiate a system of instruction in the art of teaching, with the view of qualifying students for the position of teachers of academics in the province of Quebec, after taking their degree of B. A. in the university.

A scheme representing a course of over fifty lectures in this subject of the same character as that which was approved by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the University of McGill, was drawn up, and submitted to the Committee in February last for its approval, together with a proposal to secure supervised exercise in teaching in the academies of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke. The approval was readily granted,—the lectures were duly delivered by members of the College and School staff, assisted by other experienced educationalists, including M. J. W. Parmlee, secretary to the Protestant Committee; and a class of seven students completed the course and qualified themselves thus far for the diploma.

Besides the twelve degrees of B. A. in course, to which reference has already been made, and which were conferred on the 29th June last, the following degrees were also conferred at the same time:—

D. D. (*jure dignitatis*), on the Lord Bishop of Niagara, who was university preacher on that occasion; and on the Very Rev. L. W. Williams, Dean of Quebec.

D. C. L. (*honoris causa*) on the Hon. L. A. Jette', Governor of the Province of Quebec, and on Rev.

Canons Davidson, Mussen, Von Iffland and Foster.

M. A. (*ad eundem*) on Professor L. R. Holme, M. A. (*Camb.*) and W. J. Rusk, Esq. M. A. (Toronto University.)

Mus. B. on Miss J. E. Howard, and Mr. W. H. Jackson, the examinations on this subject having been conducted by H. H. Mann, Esq., Mus. D., organist to King's College and to the University of Cambridge.

In addition to the above, the degree of M. D., C. M. were conferred on six candidates, at the Convocation of the Faculty of Medicine on April the 11th.

At the business meeting of Convocation on 28th. June, John Hamilton, Esq., M.A. was unanimously elected to the office of Vice-Chancellor, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. W. Norman, D. D., D.C.L.

“Our numbers during the opening term of the present academical year have been diminished from various causes. One of our most valued divinity students was taken from us in the midst of his course by a sudden death, being drowned in the Massawippi in June last. Three students have been prevented by serious illness from resuming their work thus far, and two others have been obliged to go home on sick leave. The total number of those upon whom we may reckon as likely to complete their year's course of study in divinity and arts is 48, of whom 25 are candidates for holy orders, 8 of the latter being divinity students.

A NEW PROFESSORSHIP.

"With the current year we have moreover, been enabled to make a new and important departure in the form of an additional professorship, that of English. In connection with this, a new honour course has been instituted in English subjects, comprising logic, psychology, political economy, moral philosophy, history and English literature. To facilitate entrance upon it, convocation has decided that Greek shall no longer shall be compulsory (except in the case of candidates for the holy orders) for matriculation or the B.A. course, a sufficient alternative in English subjects being provided.

Mr. R. L. Holme, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, whose efficiency in work of this character has been thoroughly tested, was appointed to the new Chair, and we have been enabled to secure Mr. G. Oswald Smith, an Oxford graduate in high honours, as Assistant Lecturer in this department, as well as in that of classics.

On the 22nd of September a special meeting of Convocation was held, at which the degree of D. C. L. *honoris causa*, was conferred upon Rev. Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, and upon Rev. Professor Cunningham of Trinity College Cambridge, the author of standard works on history in its relation to economics.

"The death of Mr. Robert Hamilton, one of the two leading benefactors of this university, at the opening of the last academical year, was followed by the death of the

other, the Hon: Senator Price, just before the opening of the present one. The loss in each case, I need not say, was a most severe blow to the College.

The proposition for a memorial to the former gentleman, in the form of architectural extension and improvements in the Arts building of our University, has been acted upon, and in part carried into effect, by means of the offerings of a large number of contributors, foremost among whom were the Bishop of Quebec and Senator Price. The building has been considerably enlarged, the School being now provided with a spacious dining room for its exclusive use; and the College with a new lecture room, dining room, students' rooms, bath-rooms, etc. The kitchen department, upon which both sides of the institution depend, has also been greatly enlarged and improved. Much, however, still remains to be done. Only one section of the proposed reconstruction has yet been undertaken. The help of our friends is sorely needed for the continuance and completion of the work, so vitally essential to the well being of our institution.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

"Most unfortunately, just as we were in the act of thus extending our accommodations, as well as the scope of our educational work, we were informed, without the slightest previous warning, that the Government Grant, now of so many years standing, would be diminished by one-half for the current year, which

then was near its close. Being thus deprived of this portion of the years expected income, we have been a good deal embarrassed in our efforts to meet the year's expenses. If, as there appears reason to fear, the entire grant is to be withheld in the future, the endeavours we are making to render our work more comprehensive and more generally advantageous to the community at large, will be sorely crippled, if not altogether frustrated.

"Another source of diminution in revenue is the steady decrease in the rate of interest on invested funds. The question assumes a specially serious aspect from the fact that as our means increase our needs increase in even greater proportion—those arising from an enlarged range of subjects taught, as well as adequate manner of teaching; such as is absolutely requisite in an educational institution at the present day.

"In conclusion I am thankful to report a very satisfactory state of discipline, and an excellent spirit of loyalty and good feeling on the part of the students."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Bishop's College. Vice-Principal
and Acting Principal.

January 6th, 1900.

THE SCHOOL.

The report of the headmaster of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Mr. J. H. Petry, stated:—

"There were at the close of the Michaelmas term 104 boys in the school, of whom 88 were boarders.

A change has lately been made in the domestic arrangements of the school, whereby the lady matron is responsible not only for the care of the boys and for the superintendence of the school building, but also for the kitchen and dining room department. The lady matron is assisted by a sub-matron, who is a certificated hospital nurse, and who has charge of the school infirmary. Of the 104 boys mentioned above, two-thirds are members of the church of England, and one-third comprises Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics. Owing to the increase in the number of students and boys during the last two years, it has been found necessary to make arrangements for separate dining rooms, that for the boys being the old dining hall, extended and so arranged that it is entirely separate from that of the College. This new plan will prove of advantage to both branches of the institution. The health and general conduct of the boys was excellent throughout the term.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Headmaster.

On the motion of Dean Carmichael, the following was adopted:—

"This Synod sincerely regrets the enforced resignation of the Rev. Canon Adams, D.D., as principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The success of Canon Adams as the head of the University and in the general work of the Church is too well known to be enlarged on, the Synod can alone place

on record its sorrow that such a brilliant career in the wide field of education should have been brought, it hopes to a temporary close, by the

illness of the esteemed principal. The Synod earnestly prays that in God's good time, Rev. Canon Adams may be restored to health and activity."

"THE JACOBITE."

An interesting entertainment was given in December, at the opening of the New Church Hall. The first part included, inter alia, some very clever humorous recitations by Mr. Conklin, two good songs by Mr. Rothera and some delightful songs charmingly sung by Miss Heneker. The evening closed with a dramatic performance, by residents in the village. The play selected was "The Jacobite"; and it was a very happy choice. Amateurs are always rather prone to choose the purely farcical and it is a great pleasure to find a play which—while full of humour, and sometimes rather boisterous fun,—has a strong element of real comedy, and a plot which is capable of keeping an audience really interested, where mere knock-about farce might well pall.

The whole performance was a most creditable one. The play had been very carefully rehearsed and went without a hitch. There was of course just that want of snap, of dramatic *savoir faire*, which can only be obtained by a long experience on the stage. Amateurs are constantly having this reproach cast in their teeth but it should be remembered that Amateur Theatricals are only a number of first night performances, and that on the stage a piece is never

seen at its best till perhaps twenty or thirty nights have passed.

But to turn to the individuals concerned. The honours of the evening were very evenly divided among the three ladies who all worked extremely hard.

As the heroine Lady Somerford Mrs. William Morris was charming, and in her scene with Sir Richard where she has to conceal her hatred of the man in her anxiety to rescue her lover from the dangers that surrounded him, she showed real dramatic power.

Mrs. Parrock played the part of Patty the landlady's daughter with great success. She looked charming, and played with such grace and sweetness that we might well envy John Duck even the discomfort of his concealment in the chest, when we think of his final happiness.

As the Widow Pottle, Miss Shuter received a great ovation. Her "make-up"—which by the way was one of the best pieces of Amateur work, we have ever seen—was extremely good, and she seemed thoroughly to enter into the spirit of her difficult part.

Of Mr. Holme as John Duck we do not propose to say much. Mr. Holme's talents and versatility

are so well known in Lennoxville by this time, that we feel there can be no higher praise than saying that he lived up to his reputation, and did much to make the play the success it undoubtedly was.

Major Murray, the hero, at any rate commanded attention by his height. The part was a thankless one at best, and he got through it creditably. But why—oh why, did he look at his hands so often? It was a bad habit which revealed a nervousness he did not otherwise show.

The only fault that can be found with Mr. Oswald Smith's representation of "Sir Richard Woughton", the bold bad villain is that his villain-

ry was a little forced. It rather gave the audience the impression that he was being wicked against his will—as who that knows Mr. Smith's irreproachable character would doubt? In his scene with Lady Somerford he rose to the occasion and ably seconded Mrs. Morris' very successful efforts—

Minor parts were well played by Mr. A. Spied, Mr. Harry Scarth. The play was well dressed, thanks to the energy and skill of Mrs. Scarth and Mrs. Spied: and the cleverness with which Mr. Ernest Shuter "made up" the performer was a great factor in the ultimate success achieved.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL NOTES.

The 29th. annual Dinner of the Medical and Dental Faculties, was held in the Place Viger Hotel, on Dec. 13th. 1899, and was pronounced one of the most successful in the College history. The dinner was first class and was very daintily served and did full justice to the reputation of the Place Viger. The hall was tastefully decorated and during the dinner, Rotto's Orchestra discoursed sweet strains of music, with excellent taste. The frontispiece of the menu card was a genuine work of art, and represented an intellectual looking skull, with a college cap on it. The photos of Deans Campbell and Kerr, were placed in the orbital foramen, while the dentists had cleverly filled and crowned the teeth, in a manner

which proved that Mr. Skull was quite up to date. The work was done by Mr. Racey, and is very creditable to him. The Professors and students were out in good force, and the dinner was favoured by the presence of a goodly number of guests, although it is to be regretted that Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was unable to send any student representatives owing to the fact that examinations were being held at that time.

Among the student representatives from other Colleges, were:—

J. A. Newsom,	Trinity, Toronto.
A. J. Cameron,	Toronto University.
S. M. Smith,	Queen's University.
A. S. Morrison,	McGill.
J. A. Baudouin,	Laval Medicine.
P. C. DuBoyce,	Laval Law.

Letters of regret were received from a number, among whom were, Dr. R. Craik, of McGill, and Dr. Casey Wood, of Chicago.

Mr. J. A. Hamilton presided, and was supported at the table of honour by Deans Campbell and Kerr, Dr. Heneker, Messrs. Cameron, Toronto University; Smith, Queen's University, Toronto; J. A. Newsom, Trinity College, Toronto. At the other tables were: Prof. J. B. McConnell, F. A. Knapp, Eudore Dubeau, George R. Olivér, Robt. L. Watson, Dr. Jeffrey H. Springler, G. H. Kent, S. J. B. L. Blanc, Prof. Robt. Wilson, Geo. H. Matthews, Dr. N. C. Smillie, R. McGlaughlin, Dr. C. W. H. Rondeau, Dr. T. H. Jackson, Prof. Wm. Burnett, Dr. E. L. Sutherland, Dr. James J. Benny, Remi de Chalus, Dr. J. K. Cleary, Dr. Thos. D. McGregor, Dr. W. S. MacLaren, Dr. W. H. Drummond, E. P. Heaton, A. A. Bruere, Dr. A. Laphorn Smith, Dr. H. L. Reddy, Dr. Charles A. Hebert, Dr. H. L. Sylvestre, Dr. W. Grant Stewart, Dr. Rollo Campbell, Dr. Frank R. England, J. T. Donald, M.A., Dr. Geo. all, Dr. Geo. Fisk, J. A. Baudouin, Laval, Medicine; Percy C. DuBoyce, B.A., Laval, Law; A. Sterling Morrison, McGill; Albert C. Lopez, Hyman Lightstone, W. C. Bazin, James A. Gillespie, T. Linsey Crossley, G. T. Tuthill, Napoleon Desjardins, T. W. O'Connell, W. H. Still, R. H. Somers, P. J. Cullin, F. J. McKenna, E. A. Tomkins, Dr. J. McGregor, A. E. Wilson, Ladislas Tremblay, Samuel Mauffette, Simon S. Sperler, J. P. H. Massicotte, J. N. Fournier, Massue Fortier, C. C. Warren, Eugene Lemieux, Edward J. T. Stuart, H. L. Troutbeck, Burt W. Brock, T. F. Donnelly, Ernest A. Vallee, E. H. Brown, J. E. Dohan, S. L. Gibson, W. H. Brown, Chas. De Pencier, Jas. B. Mousin, F. E. Skinner, Alex. MacDonald, S. P. Brown, and W. Frothingham Roach.

After the menu had been done full justice to, the toasts of the evening were proceeded with, and a very pleasing feature of this dinner was, that the toasts were all listened to with the greatest of attention, and that there was excellent order throughout. The great feature of all the toasts, was the pronounced

display of loyalty to our Queen and the mother country at this time of testing, and the spirit displayed, from the veteran Dean of Medicine, to the greenest freshie, was one of war-like enthusiasm.

The toast of "Our Queen" was proposed by the President, Mr. J. A. Hamilton. After the enthusiastic singing of "God save the Queen", Dean F. W. Campbell gave the toast of the Governor General, and recounted some of the history of his own time, and referred to the worthy representatives of our Queen and the loyal spirit of the Canadian people. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Dr. R. Wilson, in a capital speech, proposed the toast of "The Army and Navy". He stated that he had been identified with the army for years, and that Britain's navy still was undisputed ruler of the seas. He referred in a humorous manner to Britain's little troubles with the Boers, as being much of the nature of boils on the neck of John Bull and referred to Laing's Nek etc., but said that they were always of short duration. He praised in glowing terms, the bravery of England's soldiers and officers, and spoke highly of the spirit shown by the colonies in coming to the help of the mother country, and thus proving the oneness of the British Empire. The toast was drunk amidst a burst of enthusiastic cheers.

Dean Campbell replied, and stated his experience as a military medical officer for the last forty-

three years. He stated that as Canada had shown the fighting qualities of her men in the wars of 1812—14, so would the qualities of the Canadians in Africa prove that they were equal to the best of Britain's soldiers. He had seen the contingent embarking at Quebec and remarked to General Hutton, that the physique of the men as a whole, was equal, if not superior to any body of soldiers he had seen, and he believed that when they received their baptism of fire, they would do honour to Canada. After his response, the students rose and sang "Rule Britannia".

Mr. C. H. Christie, Medicine 1900, then proposed the toast of "Alma Mater", in a well chosen and well received speech. Chancellor Herker responded, and was received with applause. He spoke of the splendid progress that had been made at Lennoxville, of the improvements on the College buildings etc., and stated that the College at Lennoxville was getting on splendidly. The government grant had been taken away, but it was a question whether it would effect the College much. He congratulated the Medical and Dental Faculties on the great progress made, and stated that in his experience the graduates of Bishop's College, had been men well fitted, both in soundness of character and scientific training, and consequently, were respected and were very successful wherever they went. He incidentally stated some of the advantages of a boarding college life and closed by stating that after a connection with the College for over

forty years, he could look back with pride at the work of lasting good it had accomplished and say that it had been the greatest pleasure of his life to be connected with it.

Mr. J. A. Gillespie, Medicine 1901, then proposed the toasts to the Deans and professors which was replied to by Dean Kerr, of the Dental Faculty, and Dean Campbell of the Medical.

Dean Kerr traced the history of the dental profession in this province and showed the wonderful advance that had been made. He claimed that to a dentist belonged the first honour of having used anæsthetics and so conferring an untold blessing on the world and he stated that the efficacy of the dental laws and the standing of the dental profession in this province were second to none in the world.

The toast of the Sister Universities, was proposed by S. G. Brown in graceful words of greeting which was responded to heartily and in a very happy manner which was well received by—A. J. Cameron, Toronto and S. M. Smith, Queens.

The other toasts were:—
"Our Guests" by J. B. Morrison, which was very ably responded to by Mr. E. P. Heaton, who told of the statement that of the students in our colleges, one-third died of excesses, one-third never graduated and the remaining one-third ruled the world and showed the necessity of that remaining one-third being composed of men of honour and integrity so that the whole world might be moved onward and upward with rapid strides.

The toast of Class 1900, was proposed by Mr. C. H. Tutill, in a humorous manner and responded to by Mr. J. A. Hamilton.

The Press was proposed by Mr. S. R. Morin, and Freshman, was proposed by Mr. A. O. Tansey, and replied to by Mr. W. Roach.

The social part of the evening was a decided success.

Mr. J. A. Newsom, of Trinity College, Toronto, sang two selections and encored to the echo. He has an excellent baritone voice and his singing was much enjoyed.

Mr. A. E. Wilson sang, "Farewell to the Canadian Contingent" in a good martial voice and was joined in a rousing chorus by the students.

Dr. Mathewson and Mr. McLaughlin recited some very humorous recitations which kept the assembly inof laughter and Dr. Drummond read a couple of his original compositions in a way only he can do. They were much enjoyed. The dinner was in every way a decided success, and the successful issue is due to the efforts of the following officers:—

Dr. F. W. Campbell (dean); Dr. W. J. Kerr, hon. vice-president; J. A. Hamilton, president; J. B. Morrison, vice-president; E. A. Tomkins secretary; Dr. Geo. Fisk, Committee—
Dr. W. Burnett, Dr. Geo. Kent, C. H. Chais tie, L. R. Morin, G. H. Tutthill, O. J. Tansey, Dr. Robt. Wilson, Dr. J. H. Springle, D. K. Cowley, B. A. Planche, R. E. Elliott, J. C. St. Pierre. Delegate reception committee—A. C. Lopez, C. H. Christie, H. Lightstone, and J. A. Hamilton.

The annual "At Home" of the Dental Undergraduates society was held in Stanely Hall on Dec. 6th. 1899, was very successful. Euchre was played until a late hour after

which refreshments were served and sixty couples tripped "the light fantastic" until an early hour, to the strains of Rotta's Orchestra. During the evening an excellent flash-light photograph was taken, copies of which will long bring to remembrance an evening pleasantly spent.

At a meeting of the Dental Undergraduates society the following officers were elected:—

Hon. President	Dr. W. J. Kerr
Hon. Vice-President	Dr. E. Dubeau
President	J. C. St. Pierre
Vice-President	B. A. Planche
Secretary	R. E. Elliott
Treasurer	O. J. Tansey

Committee:— Elliot, Angus, Morin, Stuart, Angus.

The hockey club has been reorganized for the winter and at a meeting of the students held after the Xmas holidays the following officers were elected:—

Hon. President	Dr. F. McGregor
Hon. Vice-President	Dr. F. Hackett
President	O. J. Tansey
Captain	E. Stuart
Buisness Manager	D. K. H. Cowley.

The "boys" are much encouraged by last season's success having been defeated but once, and have already made arrangements for matches with Granby and other clubs. Great things are expected from them.

It is rumoured that they will send a challenge to the Victoria of Winnipeg, if they come to Montreal this winter but the report is "not yet confirmed."

The following delegates were ap-

pointed to attend the dinners at the sister Colleges.

S. G. Brown, Trinity College, Toronto.
J. A. Hamilton, Toronto University.
C. H. Christie, Queens, Kingston.

The delegates speak very highly of the way in which they were received and entertained.

THE COLLEGE.

DIVINITY NOTES.

It has been remarked that, if at any time a nation is singularly unfortunate and has apparently only a dark future before it, there is always a detailed account of such a period given in the history of the nation; but on the contrary, if a nation is in happiness and prosperity, it will be found that historians pass over such a period in comparative silence. Now this remark applies not only to nations but also to those smaller groups of mankind such as are found in Colleges in general and the different Faculties in particular. Although the members of a faculty may be progressive and co-operate in harmonious action to the best interest of all, still there may be a very small account to be given to a stranger of what has been happening. It would therefore be unwise to come to the conclusion that because the Divinity Notes may be lacking in interest, the members of the Divinity faculty are totally devoid of activity, prosperity and happiness.

The Missionary Union held its service and Public meeting on St. Andrew's day. Rev. Principal Hackett, although pressed on all sides with important duties, found time to

come and be the Preacher at the 5. P. M. service. All who were fortunate enough to be present spoke of the earnestness of the eloquent sermon. In the evening the public meeting was held. The programme consisted of a paper by Rev. F. G. Vial, a letter from the Bishop of Algoma and an illustrated lecture, descriptive of his work in India, by Principle Hackett. After the meeting had been opened with prayer Mr. Vial, read a most interesting and instructive paper upon a subject connected with Domestic Missions. Then followed a long letter from Bishop Thornloe, giving an account of the work being done in the Missionary Diocese of Algoma and asking for the earnest prayers of the Union on behalf of the Church's Mission to a rapidly progressing district of almost unlimited resources. After the Secretary had read this letter, Dr. Hackett gave his lecture upon a subject of which he knew every detail. The views cast upon the screen were excellent. All who were present felt that they had been told a large amount of interesting information concerning India. Dr. Allnatt, then said a few words thanking the large number of people from the village for taking an interest in the work of the Union and expressing a hope that

they would join us on like occasions in the future. The meeting was brought to a close with the usual service, every one feeling that it had been entirely successful.

When it was seriously proposed a few years ago to carry further the system of separating the various faculties of the University, the system by which we now see the Medical, Dental and Musical faculties in Montreal and by which the Divinity faculty was destined to find a home in Quebec, at that time, although in certain directions it was seen that the change would be followed with good results, the thekind spirit of our Athletic Association, must have pointed out to those who had the power to carry out the scheme, that not only her honour but also her life was dependent upon the united existence of the two faculties at Lennoxville. For experience has shown that although the Arts Faculty may furnish the majority of players in any particular club yet the club always feels itself dependent upon the Divinity Faculty to supply some of the best athletes without whose aid only a comparatively small measure of success could be obtained.

When we returned after the holidays we thought that such a state of things had been brought about, that we should no longer be obliged to sympathize with, and doctor the members of the II year, who throughout last term would awake from nightmares and awful dreams, cry-

ing with dazed eye "Oh the V. P. the V. P., take it away or I shall the Bishop." As though in answer to the dreamy words of the poor student, the V. P., has been taken away, but alas at what a cost! The awful dreams have returned, the images seen, present a worse appearance than any evil-goblin ever imagined in the nursery,—visions of examinations by Dr. Some-Body, whose severity will cause untold sorrow, mourning and woe. Truly it is the time for sympathy! Hopes are still entertained by the optimistic members in the class that even this monster can be removed if they dream sufficiently and give forth plaintive oracular utterances when a professor is within hearing.

On the 1st of February, the Lord Bishop gave a most instructive lecture to the students upon the grand work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. The Bishop showed how the whole Canadian church owed its prosperity to this society, and exhorted the students to support it during the coming year, since the Society was soon to celebrate its bicentenary.

In one of his lectures Dr. Allnatt, advised us never to think that when we became clergymen we should on that account entirely divorce religion from politics, but counselled us to take a living interest in the good measures of the state, without being identified with any party in the government. The advice coming as it did, during the lo-

cal political strife so lately past, caused searchings of heart in some students, who during the holiday, had openly lent no silent support to the party candidates for election.

The students feel deeply thankful for all the extended accommodations which have been made for their comfort. All admit that more than could have been desired has been done in furnishing them with such a splendid hall and good service.

The Mission Study Class, held the business meeting for this term on Jan. 31st. Mr. Callis, was elected President and Mr. Tannar, Secretary. The papers at the next meeting will deal with the "Life of Bishop Patteson."

Mr. Marshal Owens, the travelling secretary for the Church Students' Missionary Association, is

visiting all the Church Colleges, and will address a meeting of the B. C. Missionary Union, on Feb. 8th.

We find that two rooms in the Divinity House are vacant. We were very much grieved to hear of the illness of Mr. P. Iveson and pray that he may speedily recover his health. Mr. Bourne has taken up quarters in the Arts Building. Both these gentlemen will be greatly missed among us.

When the Associate Editor hears the occupant of room 2 "harping always on the same string", the desire to be an angel no longer burns within him.

Mr. J. C. Tannar, has given up his Mission work at Thetford Mines and Kinnear's Mills. He intends to resume his duties in Mid-summer.

ARTS NOTES.

Passed are the joys and pains of plum-pudding; the question of is it, or is it not a new century, is dropped; and the even flow of University life is taken up again.

After holiday times, when serious work is about to be resumed, there seems a void inside ourselves. Something is lacking—some link is needed to unite the life of pleasure and the life of toil. A jump from warm bed-clothes to an icy bath is this change. For a few brief seconds before the cold plunge, let us be still

and happy! For a moment longer let us taste the sweets of past leisure! After the ice is once broken, we say, everything will be easy enough. But the trouble is to break the ice,—and when broken to see that it does not freeze over again. Indeed very few are so hot for work, but their love of it will readily freeze. However, there is a flame that will melt even the frozen springs of industry. The nearer it is approached, the faster thaws the frozen mass; till in the full heat of examinations, enough

water is melted to start the wheels in the idlest brain.

The new dining hall is all that it was hoped to be—and more too, perhaps. Not only is there the relief of having our meals by ourselves, free from the unavoidable crowding and hurry of the old quarters, but there is also a pleasure arising from the clean freshness of things and the simple, well-chosen decorations. However, especially in the bed-rooms, there is a field for the critic. The windows are very small—almost minute. While in the best room of all, what would be a fine out-look over the valley of the St. Francis, with hills rising on either side, is, by the architects whims of having as few windows as possible, utterly lost. Yet in spite of many faults, the new part of the Arts Building is undoubtedly a success. Better it could and should have been; but on the whole it is good enough.

With regret we mention the absence of Old Tom, of Sir Redvers Bul-ler, the artillery officer, of the Laundryman, and of Mr. Bunny Rabbit. Our sympathies for the loss of his friend are extended to Mr. June Bug, the former associate of Bunny Rabbit. Sir Redvers is now scrutinizing with a trained eye the strategic possibilities of the southern United States. While doubtless the Laundryman in his Ontario home is busily studying humilities.

Rumour says that one day as

somebody was walking down the street, a lady being impressed by his *distingue'* air, enquired: "What is that young man intended for?" To which a friend replied, "For the Church, I believe." "Oh!" exclaimed the former, "I should think it would be for the steeple."

Love! Marriage! As the writer pens these words, in vain he strives to calm his thumping heart. Such expressions seem too frivolous for the Art's Notes; yet recalling the number of students smitten by the sweet, winged shaft of the *Dieu d'Amour*, some thought on the matter is found necessary.

Indescribable love shall not be dallied with: it is a disease that, despite all efforts, must run its course. For plain, healthy people its mysteries are unfathomable: its dire effects, all know too well. The wandering listless eye, the carelessness about food, the scrupulous dress, the dreamy, vacant mind—all these, and much beside, are lain at Cupid's door.

Now let us consider the object of love. Every one has his ideal, it has been said, until he marries it—and then alas! what wiping out of imagined virtue and beauty is there! How dark the scene, we thought so fair! Indeed if the purpose of marriage is to realize lover's dreams, without doubt it is a slap on the back that brings too sudden an awakening. An open eye shuts out the imagery of sleep.

On the other hand if marriage be the result of policy, there is less likelihood of disillusion. When a man marries for money, all he needs do is make sure the woman has it. Of course afterwards he may be chagrined when the angry wife says, "Sir, this house would not be here, except for my money." But even then, like the Scotchman he can reply, "An' if it hadna been for yer siller, ye wadna hae been here yersel." and certainly having your bread and butter thrown in your face is unpleasant; but it is better than loving madly, and later paying with grief the bills of a large family.

Again after a busy, lonely life, a man may marry merely for a home. For peace and seclusion of home life, for a kindred spirit to share the hard-earned little heap of gold, for a wife to smooth the troubled pillow and to help him die in comfort, the solitary person longs. In such a case if the woman be carefully chosen the result will perhaps be good. A little haste, however, binds the unhappy husband to a ruffler of the nuptial pillow—a fury to hasten on an early death.

Alas! at every turn in the road to love's felicity are pitfalls. Ah, happy bachelor! be not eager to cast off the garb of sweet isolation. By love you are bound with fetters both of roses and of thorns; while in your lonely cell, whither the spirit lists it may soar—the earth, and the sea and the sky, all are yours.

It is said that though gone from man's hearing, a sound is never lost;

but through space it everlastingly vibrates. In this fact, doubtless, the spirits that float in illimitable ether have joy. What a treat to gossiping female shades to listen to the echo of earthly small talk and scandal! Yet to this ethereal eavesdropping there must be drawbacks. How often is the melodious music of the spheres drowned by—let us say—a chorus rising from the common room. After the sonorous harmony of the heavens, how painful must be the, deafening, rattling jungle of tin thunder! Tin thunder! O mass of noises, to split the toughest brain! Whoever first brought tin sheeting into the building should be flayed alive. Of the numberless disembodied spirits in the realms beyond, let him think, who shakes a piece of tin. If within his breast be one soft spot of pity for unshelled souls, let him not only bear away the noisy metal, but also beneath a heap of rubbish bury it deep. And let it be beneath a heap of rubbish so filthy that no man could unearth it.

To one of the Arts' Notes in the last issue of the Mitre, some such adjective was applied as harsh, cutting, or bitter. In no such word is the intention of the writer embodied. If the note contained a grain of truth, and if the grain stuck in the readers' throat, who is to blame? Friendly criticism, frankness with one another and a little good-natured pecking at each other's weaknesses, will harm no one. And as to the names used, there is but one that can give offence to the original. If the name be thought to express infernal charact-

istics, or a dibolical cast of features, we would say that Mephistopheles was so-called because his looks and manners are the very contrary of devilish. To quiet the critic, and also for an obvious reason, this person shall henceforth be called the Setter. As to another gentleman mentioned in the wicked note, hereafter he shall be spoken of by his own name.

“Was it the humour of a child?
Or rather of some gentle maid?”

Many of our divines *in futuro*, even including the Archbishop and the High Church Party, were wont with waving *istachios* to bedeck their lips. But on a sudden, beardless as cooing babes appeared all of Prof. Wilkinson’s lambs. What is the cause of this wide-spread *barberism*? Was it a contagious disease? It is hoped not. Then like the poet let us ask, “Was it the humour of a child?” Or was it rather a yielding to a tender damsel’s whim? Alas! since Mistress Mary grew a garden of silver-bells and cockleshells and little maids all in a row, the freaks of woman have been numberless. And fickle fashion—ah! she is a woman of the changeful kind. However, a despatch from London has been received stating that moustaches are not at all *comme il faut* in fashionable circles! Yet for the benefit of the bearded, our special correspondent has cabled that he overheard the Prince of Wales’ valet remark to the Duke of York’s *third man*, that the Prince did not consider the banishment of mustaches as applying to beards. Still wear thy beard, O Grandpapa!

EPITAPHS.

Epitaphs: Who are they?

NO. IV.

Pause stranger, if you have the time to spare,
And wish to view a melancholy sight:
Poluted linen was my earthly care;
Borax and soap-suds were my chief delight;
My life was spent in bending over tubs;
But now, poor Laundryman! I feed the grubs.

NO. V.

Ah, unknown friend, look on my grave and
sigh!

My mangled body lies in death alone—
Alone!—nay faithful WIL LIE near doth lie,
Though his dear name is writ not on this
stone.

In life my bones did daily break and crackle;
In death there’s rest for my disordered tackle.

Sertum.

ATHLETICS.

On Dec. 9th Messrs. Rothera
C. Spafford and Wurtele, represented the College club at the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Hockey League, held at the College House, Lennoxville.

The officers elected for the ensuing year, were as follows:—

President,	C. F. Rothera, B. A.
Vice Pres.	E. Spafford, Esq.
Sec. Treas.,	M. Grant, Esq.
	F. Taylor, Esq.
Executive.	C. Stevenson, Esq.

After the business of the meeting had been attended to, the following schedule was drawn up for the season 1900.

SENIOR SERIES.

- Jan. 18 Lennoxville vs Sherbrooke.
 Feb 7* B. College vs B. C. School.
 " 13 Lennoxville vs B. C. School.
 " 14 Sherbrooke vs B. College.
 " 17 Sherbrooke vs B. C. School.
 " 20 B. College vs Lennoxville.
 " 24 B. C. School vs B. College.
 " 29 B. C. School vs Lennoxville.
 Mar. 3 B. College vs Sherbrooke.
 " 6 Lennoxville vs B. College.
 " 7 B. C. School vs Sherbrooke.
 " 10 Sherbrooke vs Lennoxville.

JUNIOR SERIES

- Jan. 11 Lennoxville II vs Cookshire
 " 31 B.C. School II vs Lennoxville II
 Feb. 2 Cookshire vs B. College II
 " 10* B. College II vs B.C. School II
 " 16 Lennoxville vs B. College II
 " 22 B.C. School II vs Cookshire
 " 26* B.C. School II vs B. College II
 " 26 Cookshire vs Lennoxville II
 Mar 2* B. College II vs Lennoxville II
 " 3 Cookshire vs B.C. School II
 " 9 B. College II vs Cookshire
 " 10 Lennoxville II vs B.C. School II

All matches are to be played on the rink of the first named club. Dates marked thus * are to be played in the afternoon.

COOKSHIRE VS COLLEGE II

On Friday, Feb. 2nd., the first Junior Series match in which the College team figured, was played at Cookshire. This match was an eminent proof of the fact that good hockey cannot be played under a poor referee.

The team had had very little practice but owing to the fact that a few senior team men were eligible for the first match it was hoped

that the Cookshire contingent might be worsted.

The teams lined up at 8 o'clock as follows:—

B. COLLEGE	COOKSHIRE
Rothera	Goal Woolley
F. Mitchell	Pt. Goff
Renison	C. Pt. Hurd
Spafford	Rover Parker
Cowling	Centre Baily
Orr	Left Wing Learned
Rankin	Right Wing Drennan
C. W. Mitchell Umpire	J. Grant.
	Referee. Dr. Lambly.

The game opened with a rush by the College forwards and for five minutes the Cookshire backs were kept busy, but they proved equal to the occasion and saved two or three hot shots. After eleven minutes play the Cookshire forwards made a rank offside and Parker scored. The referee,—who by the way is a Cookshire man—happened to be sitting with the timekeepers just at this moment and did not notice the offside. Before the whistle blew for half-time Cookshire had scored five goals,—two from offsidcs and one that was doubtful. The College men made desperate attacks on the Cookshire goal but were unable to score. In the second half the College took the offensive and played a much superior game to the Cookshire men, but it was an individual game with no team play, and the puck only passed the Cookshire goalkeeper three times. Cookshire scored one in this half, and a most unsatisfactory match ended with the score:—

Cookshire, 6. Bishop's College 3

For the College Spafford and Rothera put up fine games.

The Cookshire back division is a very creditable one and saved their goal time and again when it looked almost impossible. In the second half Hurd, the Cookshire cover, had his collar-bone broken in a mix-up at the side of the rink. Out of courtesy Rothera offered to equalize matters by putting off a man, and Mitchell retired.

The match was far from being a satisfactory one, and only at times was good hockey played.

GOLLEGE VS SCHOOL

This match was played on the 7th and resulted in a win for the College with the score 6 to 2.

The teams lined up as follows:—

B. COLLEGE.		B. C. SCHOOL.
Rothera	Goal	Stevenson
F. Mitchell	Pt	De Peyre
Renison	C. Pt.	Carruthers
C. Spafford	Rover	Pope
Cowling	Centre	Pillow
Wurtele	L. Wing	Chambers
Orr	R. Wing	Meridith
Rankin	Umpire	Cleveland

Referee: Mallory.

The first goal was scored by Spafford for the College two minutes after the whistle blew. Both teams then settled down to hard work and after seventeen minutes keen play the School succeeded in tying the score. Shortly afterwards the School scored their second and last game.—From this time on the College had the best of the play, and at half time the score stood 3 to 2.

The second half was decidedly one-sided and but for the brilliant work of the School defence the College would have rolled up a much larger score. De Peyre and Stevenson did much for their team and always showed up at critical moments. For the College Rothera in goal played his old-time game and stopped a score of hot shots. On the forward line Spafford did the most brilliant and effective work, and his pretty rushes up the rink were a feature of the game: In the second half Orr played up well and succeeded in scoring two goals.

The following is a summary of the score:—

Games	Scored by	Time
1 College	Spafford	2 min.
2 School	Carruthers	17 "
3 School	Chambers	3 "
4 College	Spafford	2 "
5 College	Cowling	4 "
6 College	Orr	9 "
7 College	Orr	1 1/2 "
8 College	Wurtele	9 1/2 "

JUNIOR SERIES.

College II vs School. II

On the afternoon of Feb. 10th the College and School Junior teams played a match, which resulted in the defeat of the School, the score being 5—2.

The ice was very soft and altogether in very poor condition for hockey and thus prevented either team from playing its fastest game.

The teams lined up as follows:—

B. C. School II.	B. College II.
Robinson.....Goal.....	Rothera
Cleveland.....Pt.....	F. Mitchell
Carruthers.....C.Pt.....	Renison
Shanghnessy...Rover.....	Spafford
Lawrence.....Centre.....	Cowling
Greenshields...Left Wing..	Brown
Meredith.....Right...,,.....	Orr
Chambers.....Umpire...Le	Gallais
Referee.....	Williams

The score at half-time was 2 all, and the playing very poor. It improved in the second half however and when the game ended the score was 5 to 2 in favour of the College.

The members of the School team who specially distinguished themselves, were Robinson who did some excellent work in goal and is to be congratulated upon it; and

also Shanghnessy who played a fast game. Two men on the College team deserved great praise for their play namely C. Spafford and F. Mitchell. Their runs up the ice were quite the feature of the game, and the former shot 4 out of 5 goals.

The match between Lennoxville and Sherbrooke on Jan. 18th resulted in a win for the latter by 10 to 4. It looks as if Sherbrooke would make the highest bid for the championship.

On Jan. 11th. Lennoxville 2nd. beat Cookshire in the first Junior Series match of the season.—

The scope was 9 to 2 when time was called:—

THE SCHOOL.

Lent term opened on Tuesday Jan. 17th. The adaptation to circumstances, rendered necessary after three weeks vacation, has taken place, consequently work and the amusements peculiar to this term are now in full swing. "Better late than never", may be all very well, but we venture to affirm that there are those among us who are willing to concede that it is better still to be on time. Five hundred marks is rather a stiff price to pay for one days extra holiday.

We would take this opportunity of extending a hearty welcome

to Miss. Davidson and Miss. Thomson to the school. Miss Davidson, who this term assumed the position of Lady Superintendent has opened our eyes to the fact that we are at best but "untidy beggars". We trust, however, that the sincere efforts of all to improve in ordiliness may be a practical manner of showing our gratitude for the many ways in which she so kindly looks after our comfort. We are quite at loss whether to couple with our welcome to Miss. Thomson, our condolences or congratulations. The prospect of being shut up in the Infirmary with a single Scarletina patient does not

seem an altogether delightful one, yet perhaps even this is better than trying to *shut up* a crowd of noisy patients afflicted with less greivous illnesses.

The Scarletina patient alluded to above is no less a personage than Pelton Major. We condole with Pelton Major and are thankful that he is improving rapidly; also that the disease shows no tendency to spread.

Several changes in the rooms of the School have been made since last term.

The old armoury has been changed into a drawing studio, and the rifles and other arms have been put in what used to be the former serjeant's room in the gymnasium. The rifles which are of the Martini-Henry make, have been carefully cleaned and repaired and present a most creditable appearance in their new lodging. The old studio has been turned into a temporary sick room as so many boys have been sick(?) lately. The new dining hall has at last lost its appearance of a hen-coop and now it boasts of tinted walls and hard wood ornamentations. The large window at the south side of the building is a great addition as the dining hall is always filled with light and sunshine which adds greatly to its comforts.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Hudspeth no longer resides in the School but that he and Mrs. Hudspeth, have taken up their residence in the Village.

There has been no Master's Common room arranged as yet; but we hope to hear of one in the near future.

The first Carnival of the season was held at the Minto Rink towards the end of January. The School was well represented, both in point of numbers and of costumes chosen. It was hard to recognize many of the boys, but a well filled suit of Pyjamas was suggestive of pillows—I beg your pardon, I mean Pillow—and Molson libelled his character and disguised his person under the get-up of Weary William. Uniforms, and bright dresses were abundant, and one watched with interest the numerous flirtations, such as—but but no, we will be discreet—only I must say that the Fairy Queen, a vision of beauty in pale blue, should not have gone to such lengths with the brown-coated tramp, even if he is a prominent member of the School Hockey team. The evening was very pleasant and we are eagerly looking forward to another like it.

Will some one kindly suggest to Porque', that it would be advisable for him to keep off the ice till we have had at least two months hard frost. His fall on the St. Francis, the other day, nearly brought about calamitous results.

One of the residents in the vicinity of the music room next to the old armoury has drawn off the following programme, which he presents for publication. The object of the

artists who frequent this room being to educate the masses, no attempt is made to deafen the strains proceeding from their *masculine* touch.

Music Room No. I.

(Performance daily.)

- 7.33—8 A.M. Schuman's Pieces for the Young and breakdown.
 8.25—8.40 "God Save the Queen", with impromptu variations.
 1.32—4 P.M. "Hot Time", usually with vocal accompaniment.
 "There's just one Girl" (2 heels)
 "Don't make no Blunder", with orchestral effect, produced by sticking paper between the strings and hammers.
 6.27—7 Usually devoted to old English ballads and sacred music e.g. "Annie Rooney", "After the Ball", Hymns, from hymn-book Ancient and Modern, very carefully selected with one finger.
 7.00—8.00 Five finger exercises and scales.

The project now under way of forming a dormitory hockey league is, we think, a good one and quite deserving of all success. In order to feed the first two teams the game must be encouraged in the Lower School; no better plan of doing so could be devised.

It is proposed to purchase a challenge shield which may be competed for by dormitories, four, five, six and seven, the teams to be composed of bona fide members of the respective dormitories exclusive of first crease men or prefects. Some ten dollars or thereabouts, has already been collected for this purpose and a schedule of matches has been drawn up.

Hockey is now in full swing and although the warm weather has put off a few practices there have been some good hard ones.

The officers of the Hockey Club for the present year are:—

Secretary, J. F. Crowdy Esq.

Captain, H. Chambers

Committee, Pillow, Stevenson,

De Peyre.

The School tried to enter the Inter-Scholastic League this year but as all matches have to be played on the Arena rink in Montreal, they were unable to enter. There are two teams entered in the Eastern Townships League, one in the senior and one in the junior series.

We play our first junior match on Jan. 31st. against the village juniors, when we hope to do credit to ourselves and the School. The rink in which we now practise has only one serious draw-back, and that is that the roof may come in at any moment, but as we learn that means are being taken to rectify it, we expect to be allowed to play in safety in the future.

We played our first hockey match in the Junior series, on January 31st. against Lennoxville second team, and we are sorry to say we were defeated.

The teams lined up as follows:—

LENNOXVILLE II.		B. C. S. II.
Barberie	Goal	Robinson
Carter	Point	Cleveland
Crawford	Cover-point (capt)	Carruthers
Spafford	Forwards	Shaughnessy
Kennedy (capt.)	"	Lawrence
Mallory	"	Greenshields
Gill	"	Mereditth
Referee,	F. Rankin.	

The village were the first to score after five minutes of hard play. The School then evened up the score, and the village added 5 more goals before the School could put the puck through again. Thus the score stood 6—1 at half time. In the second half, both teams scored 4 goals, making the score 10—5 when the whistle blew for time. Mallory and Kennedy played the best game for the village, while Carruthers, Lawrence and Meredith did likewise for the School.

The following is a list of old Lennoxville boys now serving as officers in Her Majesty's forces.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Yule, of Chambly, Royal Scots Fusiliers. First captain of the School Rifle Corps, to which he was gazetted December 10 1861. Entered the army 1866. Staff officer of transport in the Afghan war, 1878-9. Deputy assistant adjutant-general of the Madras army, 1880. Latest appointment, deputy assistant adjutant-general at Bermuda.

Capt. E. B. Vankoughnet, R. N. a school-mate of Col. Yule. Entered the navy 1863. Served on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian troubles, 1867-8. Served with the naval brigade in the Soudan campaign of 1884-85. Was present with Lord Charles Beresford at the relief of Sir Charles Wilson; was severely wounded. Mentioned in despatches. Received the Kedive's bronze star. Latest appointment, chief of transport to the British forces in South Africa.

Capt. Louis Jean Bols, the De-

vonshire regiment. Entered the army about 1882. In South Africa with his regiment.

Capt. Henry Bland Strange, R. A. son of Gen. Strange, R. A. Entered the army in 1883. Latest appointment, staff adjutant, Royal Artillery.

Capt. Alain C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E. Entered the army 1886. Has been for the last ten years in India. Latest appointment, consulting engineer to the Mararajah of Mysore.

Capt. W. C. G. Heneker, of Sherbrooke, P. Q. Joined the army in 1888, being gazetted to the Connaught Rangers. Served in Thibet with the advanced force, and was afterwards one year at Aden. Volunteered for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate, and was at Benin at the time of the trial of the King. He afterwards attacked and defeated the forces of the rebel chief Ologbo-Shire. Capt. Heneker's latest appointment is that of travelling-commissioner, opening up with armed force new districts for trade, reporting the same to the Colonial Office. He has been instrumental in getting together a most valuable collection of antiquities of Benin, concerning which a folio volume has lately been published by the trustees of the British Museum. Capt. Heneker assisted largely in the compilation of this work, and he has furnished many valuable maps of the little-known country of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Capt. Charles B. Farwell, R.E.,

of Sherbrooke. Entered the army in 1888. Has served for several years in India. Latest appointment, chief of works at Bombay.

Capt. Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., of Quebec. Entered the army in 1888. Has been stationed in India and at Aden. Latest appointment, assistant director of railways in South Africa.

Capt. Herbert Carrington Smith, of Quebec, Dublin Fusiliers. Entered the army 1886. Has served in India and in Egypt. Was at Omdurman; mentioned in despatches. Awarded the Order of the Medjidich by the Khedive. Latest appointment, staff officer to Gen. Lord Roberts,

Lieut. Harold B. Campbell, R. E. Entered the army in 1890. Has served in India and Burmah. Latest appointment, professor of engineering at a technical College at Rhorkee in the north-west province of India.

Lieut. F. C. Heneker, of Sherbrooke, the Leinster Regiment. Entered the army in 1893. Has been stationed in Bermuda and Halifax. Is at present in Jamaica, but is under orders for South Africa.

Lieut. George Norton Cory, of Halifax, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Entered the army 1895. Is now with his regiment at Ladysmith, Natal.

Lieut. Cecil H. Dean, Quebec, nephew of Col. Irwin, of Ottawa. Entered the army in 1898 and was gazetted to the Royal Artillery, No. 12 company, Western division.

Lieut. Allison E. Smith, of Halifax. Entered the army in 1898 gazetted to the Royal Artillery, No. 24 company Western division.

Lieut. H. R. Pazant, of Halifax, Lancashire Fusiliers. Entered army in 1898.

Lieut. H. L. Bingay, of Yarmouth, N. S. Entered the army in 1899, joining the Royal Engineers, now Chatham.

Some of the old boys who have gone to South Africa with the second Contingent are as follows:—

Ralph Markham, Beverly Armstrong, J. H. Parks, of St. John N. B. and H. Cumins of Magog P. Que.

The three first held commissions in the Canadian Militia.

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More or Less Funny.

Pressed for time—Egyptian
Mummies.

It goes without saying—the trolley car.

Can a man marry his widow's sister?

Lost, a pair of shoes from the foot of Commercial Street, Sherbrooke.

Ice is the only thing that is really what it is cracked up to be.

Women are thoughtful creatures. Whenever they see a mirror they pause for reflection.

The youngster who wants a penny every time, for being good, does not wish to grow up and be good for nothing.

One on the Lawyers.

In indenture or deed,
Tho' a thousand you read,
Neither comma nor colon you'll ken:

A stop intervening
Might determine the meaning
And what would the lawyers do then?

Chance for change of construction
gives chance for new flaws,
When the sense is once fixed,
there's an end of the cause.

Samil Bishop.

THE KISSING BUG.

The Kissing Bug is on a spree.
And enjoying himself quite royally
Like royalty he is travelling incog
This sly, indecerous, funny old bug,

A pair of lips is all he asks
He will never inquire if you have a past
But goes to work with a right good will
And sticks to his task till he has his fill.

We maiden ladies need not despair
Though we have false teeth and take off
our hair

While Mr. Bug is a sport most rare,
He is not exclusive to the young and fair.

But alas for the lips from which he sips
There's no hiding the kisses given,
The whole world will know that from this
beau

You have had a taste of—Heaven.

Boston Mass. Aug. 1899

By the Authoress of "The Man Who Snores".

Ed. Note.—The above would have been published sooner but for lack of space.

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the best.



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