

"Ibic est aut nusquam quod quærimus"
Horace.



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The Beginning of Bishop's College.

The reader will think, doubtless, from the heading of this sketch, that he will here find some account of the circumstances attending the formation at Lennoxville of the college which subsequently bloomed into the University of Bishop's. This interesting part of the subject will, we hope, be handled by others more competent for the task than the present writer, whose attention, in this and a following paper, will be devoted to an account of a prior institution which the exigencies of the times demanded, and which finally developed into what the world now knows as Bishop's College.

We must not imagine that this educational institution existed in a merely experimental stage. It was formed to meet a recognised want, and during the years of its operation, it did its work creditably and well. Although it was not called Bishop's College it bore the name of the Bishop of the Diocese as his Collegiate Institute, did the work Bishop's was designed to do, and the writer considers it but just to treat it as the stepping stone that led to the establishment of our University, although, so far as he is aware, it has not been honoured by a single historical sketch, and only refer-

ed to incidentally in the biographies of men who received their training within its walls.

The first Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Jacob Mountain, (1793-1825) repeatedly urged the Government to establish an English College in the Provinces of Canada. Such confidence he had in the promises of the Government, that when his friend, the Hon. James McGill, of Montreal died in 1813, bequeathing "Burnside" and £10,000 towards the maintenance of a College in the University the Government proposed to establish,* the Bishop hoped soon to see his Divinity students brought together from the various parishes where they were reading with the rectors, and trained under the direction of the Divinity Professor at McGill, in accordance with the wishes of the founder and his connection, Dr. Strachan, the future Bishop of Toronto. The litigations which long delayed the opening of McGill College, caused the the Bishops to look elsewhere for the needed help, necessitated other arrangements.

The second Bishop of Quebec, the Hon. Dr. Stuart (1826-1837), perceiving that the difficulties at Montreal were not likely to be brought to a speedy termination, proceeded to establish a Theological Seminary, chiefly though not exclusively,—intended for candidates for Orders.

It was Bishop Stuart's intention to utilize the Recollet Monastery at Three Rivers for the purpose. These buildings had been made over to the Church in 1823 as an endowment for the parish, erected the same year. As the Monastery offered special facilities for the establishment of the proposed institution, and was of easy access from Montreal and Quebec, the Bishop's plan was warmly commended by Churchmen generally throughout the Diocese.

The May number of the *The Christain Sentinel* (1828) announced the arrival of the Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, M.A., a graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, to take charge of the "the Classical Institution about to be established at Three Rivers under the auspices of the Bishop."

Unexpected difficulties, however, prevented the fulfilment of this laudable plan for locating the institution at Three Rivers, and as a favourable opening appeared at Chambly, the opportunity was eagerly taken; and soon after his arrival in the country Mr. Braithwaite, was established in charge of the Institute at the latter place.

The Rev. B. B. Stevens, an army chaplain, when stationed at Chambly had succeeded in building a Church† at that place where the inhabitants assembled regularly for Divine Service. On Mr. Stevens proceeding to Fort Erie with his regiment, the Rev. Edward Parkin, was appointed to the post of first Incumbent of Chambly and Chaplain to the forces. The date of Mr. Parkin's license to the incumbency is October 8, 1819. In addition to his re-

*VIDE the Principal's Address at the opening of McGill College, Sept 6th. 1843 page 26.

†S.P.G. Journal 32, page 184.

gular duties, he instituted a private school, which he continued till his departure from the place in 1828.

The way was thus prepared in some measure, for Mr. Braithwaite's arrival as successor to Mr. Parkin. It may interest the readers of this paper to know that the building at Chambly, used as Collegiate Institute is still standing, and occupied as a private residence.

To the Bishop's Institute, then, at Chambly, the Theological students were brought from the parishes where they were reading, and there the important work of their training was carried on very successfully for twelve years or so. At the close of that period, the third Bishop of Quebec, Dr. G. J. Mountain, (1837-1863), made arrangements for transferring the work to Three Rivers in accordance with the original intention.

Whilst it is unnecessary to give more than a mere outline of this work at Chambly, it is essential that attention be drawn to the almost forgotten fact that the Institute at this place was for some years the recognized Theological training school of the Diocese, where many men were educated, whose subsequent work and position are sufficient evidence of the quality of work done, and of the general character of the institution.

Of these we may name the late Dr. Fuller, first Bishop of Niagara, the late Dean Geddes, of Hamilton, the late Rev. C. P. Reid, of Sherbrooke, Rev. Canon Anderson, of Sorel, Rev. N. G. Guerout, of Berthier, the late Rev. Robert Knight, author of the celebrated Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, besides many laymen who were attracted to Chambly by the excellence of its classical and mathematical course.

It only remains to add that on the removal of the Institute to Three Rivers, Mr. Braithwaite established at Chambly a private school which he continued with considerable success for many years.

H. C. Stuart.

Anthropological Reflections.

"HOMO SUM, ET NIHIL HUMANUM A ME ALIENUM PUTO."

THE COWARD.

We all despise him—He despises himself. He is a poor spirited fellow and knows it. Does it ever occur to you and me, reader,—who, everybody knows, are constitutionally brave, that perhaps he is not altogether undeserving of our sympathy? "Why?" you indignantly reply. Because after all if we look into it, it is not deliberate selfishness which makes him what he is but weakness of will. Fear is not the sole property of cowards. It is com-

mon to all men, as much so as love and hate and the other elementary emotions. Even you and I have experienced it, though of course but temporarily.

The brave man is brave because he has conquered fear. The coward is such because fear is stronger than his will. It is safe to say that no man was ever a coward from choice. The attractiveness of the role is not sufficient even to the actor himself. The greatest coward who ever lived, would, we may be sure, have preferred to have been born brave.

But, you say, a man's character is to a great extent self-formed—and this is true. A man may be constitutionally timid and yet, by the exercise of his higher powers, steel himself to perform brave acts and by so doing gradually overcome his constitutional defect. His will may assert itself in this as in other phases of conscious action. But do we, as a matter of fact stop to think when we pour out our contempt for one whose courage has proved unequal to some emergency that perhaps after all the demand was out of proportion to his strength? It is perfectly true that both in the physical and moral spheres strength comes by the exercising of our powers, but it is not less true that this development is gradual, and that to expect any sudden or spontaneous increase of strength would be contrary to reason. Is the case so different in respect of the attitude of the will towards fear? Must not the supremacy of the will in this as in all other matters be established gradually? Must not a man begin, as it were, by challenging his little fears, before venturing to assail the greater ones or, to use a different metaphor, must he not conquer the out-skirts of the realm of fear before he attempts to storm its strongholds? We are not speaking of what to borrow a figure from Science we may call compounds of cowardice. This is not a plea for the bully—the malevolent coward, or for the boaster—the vain coward, or for the sneak the selfish calculating coward. And yet after all they too may deserve some consideration—on their coward side. But we are speaking of that cowardice which results from the weakness of the will. And we put it to all fair minded persons whether there is not much that is inhuman—not to say Pharisical and Anti-christain in the general attitude of the world towards those who manifest this form of weakness.

Not that we should make less of the nobility of courage. It is grand and glorious as is strength in all its forms, but let us not forget that the noblest exercises of strength is to be found in sympathy with weakness. He who met and overcame all fear as He underwent all suffering was ever tender in his treatment of human fear. Christianity has taught us the beauty of the gentler attributes of strength. Where it prevails, bodily infirmity and mental weakness meet with almost universal tenderness and pity. The founder of Christianity extended this tenderness to those who are under the power of sin. Is it for us to deny it to those who are as yet unable to break loose from the tyranny of fear?

The Teaching of History in Superior Schools.*

By ERNEST SMITH.

There is perhaps no subject in the authorized course of study which gives the Teacher a wider scope in his work than History; and there is no subject which is capable of greater neglect on the part of the teacher or of less benefit to the pupil if treated in a loose, slipshod fashion.

A glance at the official reports of recent examinations shows that the average number of marks gained by the pupils attending our superior schools is very low. Does this encourage us to go on teaching the subject, or does it show a lamentable deficiency? I am afraid that very few of our pupils have the slightest idea of what the words Canadian History should mean to them.

To the young pupil they not unfrequently present a picture of tomahawks, scalping-knives, a tree to which a poor victim is tied and a yelling crowd of red men: To the senior pupil they are generally associated with poring over a thick red book, the prettiest part of which is the cover; the only useful part the index; and the comic part the absurd illustrations dotted here and there so as to make the already uninteresting letter press positively incomprehensible. How often does it occur to any pupil that his life and character are perhaps forming a part of some future history of the province or township in which he lives? Yet, in this fact, lies the key to successful teaching, for as Freeman has so well said "History is past Politics, politics is present History". We may present a class of pupils for examination in History: and they may give a long string of events with exact dates: they may recite in their order the names of all the Sovereigns from Egbert to Victoria: they may be able to give the chief provisions of all the important treaties: but it does not follow that they know anything of History. They may be only so many human parrots with good memories. I am sure we all realize the advantage of a good memory and the necessity for being able to place events in their proper order: but, while we remember this it is necessary to bear in mind also that History *includes*, rather than consists of these elements. We must of course introduce our pupils to the Court, the Parliament and the battle-field, but we must not forget that we do this in order to show them the nation. When a boy can tell me that the rebellion of 1837 was the result of an unjust system of government, that the people were treated with contempt by the family compact: that representation of this condition of things was made to the Imperial Parliament: that the Imperial Parliament did not see fit to interfere, when he can further explain that

*A paper delivered to the District of Bedford Protestant Teachers' Association at their annual meeting in Cowansville on Dec. 9th 1899.

while Papineau and Mackenzie were wrong in inciting the people to revolt, yet the revolution brought the Imperial Parliament to their senses and Lord Durham to Canada: and that as a result of Lord Durham's inquiry, that which had been asked for and denied was ultimately granted: then I shall begin to think that that pupil has had a peep at the nation and that he begins to understand the meaning of the word History.

There is no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no poem too insignificant to be used if it will illustrate the operation of laws, of religion and of education in the development of a nation. Professors of Botany explain how plants grow: Teachers of History should show their pupils how the nation has grown and is still growing. Therefore History includes Geography, Literature, Science, etc. But there is a difficulty at the outset which every thoughtful teacher realizes. How shall he decide what are the chief events of Canadian History which will satisfy the June Examinations? My answer to this question is simply this, a view of the history of a nation will be sure to exhibit some prominent features, while others will naturally retire in perspective.

In teaching, prominence should be given to characters or events just in accordance with the degree in which they assisted in developing a nation. These will be the chief events and will always remain so whether they will satisfy the June Examination or not. The next difficulty to be cleared is, How shall I use the History authorized as a text-book? Lord Bolingbroke in his "Letters on the study of History" says, "Some Histories are to be *read*, some to be studied and some may be neglected entirely, not only without detriment, but with advantage." The two books authorized for use in our schools seem to me to be types of the first and last description respectively.

A child can read with great interest and advantage Dr. Miles' "Child's History of Canada", but disappointment and final disgust await the unfortunate Academy student who tries either to read, or to study the book authorized for his grade unless he does so under the direction of a skillful teacher. One might just as reasonably expect to have a competent knowledge of English Grammar after reading straight through a Dictionary as to be able to trace the story of the growth of this country by reading straight through the book we have to use. How then, shall we use Mr. Clement's History? (for I suppose it has its good points). For my own part I have been able to use it only in connection with other Histories or historical note books, and to those who have not tried this plan I can cordially recommend the experiment for consideration. The notes in the Historical note books are generally arranged in chronological order: Therefore by finding the event in the note-book, we can refer to the index at the end of the text-book, and in this way find the paragraph explaining the note. Having collected and arranged our paragraphs we may proceed to read in some such order as

Chapters 1, 4, 2, 9, 3, 14, 11, 5, 8, etc. and should perhaps get within a thousand miles of the connected story. So much for the text-book. Are we as teachers necessarily obliged to limit our professional reading to the pages of any particular book, just because that book has been authorized for use in our classes? Surely not: There are fortunately several Histories in existence which contain the connected story of the development of this nation and it is our privilege to study these larger works and to give our pupils the result of our investigation, always bearing in mind that we are explaining, extending, or modifying the information already before the pupils in their text-books. When the teacher has decided what he is about to teach, his whole energy should be used in arranging the subject matter of his lesson in such a manner as to be at once orderly and interesting if not fascinating. This can be done only by representing historical characters as if living at the present time, or, as is really the case, we must put the calendar back and for the present, live among the people, and observe the habits, the dress and the language of the period under consideration. The teacher who can so paint his word-pictures as to carry his pupils into the real life of his story will have no gaping sleeping boys to punish for inattention.

But the power of story telling is not given to all alike. Then we must resort to *printed* pictures representing special features of the period in which we are going to live during the lesson. With a good historical picture before the class a *teacher* may sit down while the picture does the talking.

Let the pupils relate all that the picture suggests to their minds, and when they are exhausted, work up *their* information into a living picture supplying what coloring matter is necessary to carry the points we wish to emphasize. I asked a teacher some time ago how I should begin a lesson on History. With a look of disgust and a sarcastic smile I was told to say "*Once upon a time*" I am certain that if we would endeavor to bring ourselves down to the "once-upon-a-time" level as Dr. Miles has done in his excellent little book, we should have a better knowledge of child nature, a better knowledge of History, and what is very desirable, a less exalted opinion of our own ability. It is very much to be regretted that the walls of our schools are not adorned with good historical pictures which would tell their own story. It is many years since I was first asked to look at the picture of Caxton showing his new wooden type to the wonder stricken people in Westminster Hall: But *it* and the lesson our class of thirty little boys got on the introduction of printing are as vivid in my memory to day as though I were actually in Westminster Hall, listening to Caxton's voice.

Was that a lesson in History? Did that picture represent the true condition of education, the dress of the masses, the lack of printed books, and the birth-day of a glorious change in the morals and tastes of a hitherto ignorant people? Or did it merely tell me that Caxton introduced printing

into England in 1474? I think it is more than likely that the date was not even mentioned, but of this I am certain, every little boy in that class was for the time being, living in the time of the great printer.

With your permission Sir, I will suppose that a lesson is about to be given to a Model School class on the American revolution, Where shall I begin? Once upon a time? Yes, that phrase will do admirably, for I must take my pupils across the Atlantic, put the Calendar back to the period when Charles the first sat on the English throne and show them the condition of the puritans (and let me say here, that I am explaining a principle, and have to deal with History, not sentiment is this supposed lesson.)

"Hunted by the spies of Land, dragged causelessly before the High Commission, robbed, tortured or imprisoned", these men in whom was the ring of Sterling value sought a home in the wild woods of America where their mode of religious worship would not be interfered with. It might be stated that Oliver Cromwell himself was on board a boat bound for this continent but that a government order stopped the sailing of the vessel. This incident will give an opportunity for explaining that the government Order was the means used, but that in reality Providence was reserving Oliver Cromwell for a much more important work at home.

What, it may be asked, had the Pilgrim Fathers to do with the American revolution? Everything: their character, their spirit of independence, their determination to fight tyranny to the bitter end lived in their descendants then inhabiting the New England States. There was too, another faction, composed of enterprising merchants and traders settled in Virginia possessed though from a different cause with an equal spirit of independence.

Let a teacher introduce among these colonists certain officials who were there to enforce the payment of duties upon stamped paper which they do not need, and upon tea which they were not obliged to drink. Let him explain that the colonists had no representatives in the Imperial Parliament and no share in the Government of the empire; and, if he is not talking to a set of Block-heads he will be told that submission or rebellion was the only way out of the difficulty. The boys will, for the time being have been turned into so many abused colonists and their young spirits will revolt against submission to laws made for them by men who knew nothing of their requirements. It can now be shown how very carefully the colonists went to work: how representatives from all the states except Georgia met at Philadelphia and courteously petitioned George III to have the obnoxious tax removed: how they waited for the decision only to find that their petition was slighted. Burke and the Earl of Chatham spoke eloquently in defence of the petition but without avail, the rebellion broke out and resulted in the declaration of independence and the formation of a Republic. The events or arrangements of a campaign form the mathematics of the lesson and need no comment here. All that remains to complete the lesson is the Black-Board sketch

which should of course be made step by step as the lesson proceeds. It might perhaps look something like this:—

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON.

1765
Stamp Act

1766
Stamp Act
repealed

1766
Tea, Lead, Glass,
Paper and Painters'
colours taxed in the
Colonies

Colonists petition the King
to have the taxes removed

Parliament refuses
the petition

1775
Rebellion

Declaration of
Independence

Formation of the
Republic (13 States)

This sketch gives us a birds' eye view of the cause and immediate result of the American revolution and may be used with advantage in a subsequent lesson on English composition. Thus by using the separate items in the chart as fibres, we can weave a series of well constructed sentences into a composition which will serve as a capital review of our lesson on History and a useful exercise in the art of sentence making. If then, we are to teach History successfully we must give due prominence to battles, sieges treaties etc. but we should be very careful to intersperse with these, those details which are the charm of Historical romance.

At Lincoln Cathedral there is a beautiful painted window which was made by an apprentice out of the pieces of glass which his master had rejected. It is so far superior to every other in the church that according to tradition, the vanquished artist committed suicide from sheer mortification. Let us as teachers, refer to the larger works on History, Literature, Art, Science etc. and from the fragments which have been rejected by the compiler of our His-

torical Hodge-Podge, let us paint such a picture of the progress and development of this nation as will make our pupils "faithful to the constitution laws and institutions and loyal to the Sovereign Power representing them."

In this way we shall be infusing the Historic spirit, the greatest gift the next age will receive from us, and our pupils will go on to the Universities craving to profit by every offered opportunity for Historical study that they may each take their place in working out our Country's destiny.

Above all though it may be our duty to point out that our governments have sometimes made gross errors, and have in consequence suffered heavy losses yet we must not forget that the British Empire is the grandest noblest empire on earth and that it is our duty to see that there is no brighter, freer spot in that empire than this fair Dominion.

Artists of the Renaissance.

(CONTINUED)

III

By a single character, that of Benvenuto Cellini, are typified life and manners of the Italian renaissance. In strong contrast to him is Michael-Angelo Buonarroti. Angelo was an individual piece in the bright mosaic of the renaissance: Benvenuto reflected the varied colouring of the whole.

An art of great depth, distinct from others, original in its solemnity, grandeur, power, and eccentricity, was Angelo's: Cellini, however, lived on the surface picturing the brightness, the shadow, the strength, the weakness of his day. Both men were skilled and famous, but one was great and noble, and in his art, celestial. By mighty symbols, Buonarroti tells of death, heaven, hell, and judgment. But the other's is a lighter and more pleasing note—one that is better understood by all. The latter sounds as a waterfall in the wood: the former thunders like a distant cataract.

In his Memoirs, Cellini draws clearly the lines of his own character, and gives a good history of his work. To us, that an old man tottering towards the grave wished to leave such a picture of himself, is incredible. That he eagerly did draw up these reminiscences for posterity is evidence that he thought his life all it should be, and knew that his children would think none the worse of him for it. In the Memoirs, the present day sees a bravado, bloodthirsty, boasting and vicious: but to the renaissance they showed the personification of all desired qualities of honour, virtue, and religion. But whatever Benvenuto was, he has given an invaluable account of his times, in a style so lively and witty that Horace Walepole declared it, 'more amusing than any novel.'

At first sight, Cellini seems an anomaly. Not easily understood is such a mixture of tiger and saint. Hand in hand go bloodshed and brutality with thanksgiving and prayer to God. Explaining his many duels and murders, he simply says he was 'by nature somewhat choleric.' Stabbing in the dark, beating women, drunken brawls, wholesale butcheries, were not only every day doings, but seemed to him right, and inevitable results of a gentleman's life. And once offended, his rage so fevered his blood that he could neither eat nor sleep till he had slain or beaten some one. Once having been insulted by a man, he tells how he entered the room where the offender, and his family and relations were gathered together, and beat, kicked, cursed and stabbed them indiscriminately. Again having a verdict rendered against him in a French court of law, falling upon one of his opponents, and taking care not to wound him in a vital part, he so slashed his arms and legs as to make him incapable of carrying on the proceedings. And for this and every other mercy, Cellini forthwith 'returned thanks to the Supreme Being.'

Now after any unusually bloody and foolhardy deed, Benvenuto always gave thanks to God, 'Who extricated him from so many trials and difficulties.' Indeed he was not only religious, but the idea that he was favored of Heaven with a miraculous life, wholly swayed him. And to prove it he tells of his many wonderful sights and experiences. When a small child he once saw a salamander crawling in the fire. To impress the sight on his memory his father struck him a heavy blow. At another when sick, he vomited a marvelous worm, all hairy, black, green and red. While as a climax, after having escaped from the dungeons of St. Angelo, he relates that, as around the heads of saints and martyrs, so about his head, there shone from then till death a beautiful golden aureole.

Now lack of fear, frankness, and a love of noble qualities in man, were Cellini's best characteristics. To this last, a witness was his intense, profound hero-ship for Michael-Angelo Buonarroti. Of human dangers he had no fear: while supernatural terrors he faced with a courage rarely seen in superstitious times. Thus in the Colosseo, when the legions of raging devils called up by the Sicilian priest became 'above a thousand more in number than designed,' Cellini not only stilled his own terrors, but even calmed the trembling necromancer himself. However, his daring, to which was added a fierce, uncurbed temper, caused him endless trouble.

Of practical joking, Benvenuto was very fond. But as a rule his playful acts ended in blows and bloodshed. Once a society of artists being about to give a dinner, and Cellini having neglected to provide himself with a lady, put dresses on a beautiful boy named Diego, the contours of whose face, surpassed those of the ancient statue of Antonius, led him adorned with jewels to the entertainment. There the supposed woman created a great sensation. Even Michael-Angelo was so moved that kneeling down he said, "See in what form

angels descend from the clouds." Then rising he kissed upon the cheek the blushing youth. Indeed much to the jealousy of the real women, the company strove to outdo one another in attentions to the fair stranger. And when finally Diego's sex was disclosed, the chagrin of the ladies was equalled only by the amusement of the men. While the joker himself, bursting with pride at the success of his trick, bowed low as Michael-Angelo laughing gave the toast, 'Long live Signor Benvenuto.'

Of Cellini's work little can be said. The beautiful bronze Perseus, in the Loggia de' Lanzi in Florence, almost alone survives. Besides this, showing his graceful taste, artistic power, and manual skill, there remain a few pieces of his goldsmith's work. Yet the united opinion of contemporaries, the admiration of the great Angelo and the fact that he was the friend and servant of popes, kings, and princes, who intrusted to him labours of grave responsibility and in rapturous delight at his performances showered upon him their bounty, without doubt prove him a great artist in art's great era.

And although at the present day a goldsmith and jeweller is little more than a skilled mechanic, yet in Cellini's time it was a calling worthy of the most gifted artist. Stores where any of their handiwork, from a delicately carved sword hilt, or painted shop sign, to the most beautiful statue or painting, were kept by such men as Ghirlandajo and Perugino. Indeed from a helmet to a shoe buckle, a spoon to a gorgeous piece of plate, everything was made the object of artistic taste and skill. A goldsmith could in the highest sense of the word be an artist.

A Machiavellian artist, Benvenuto has been called. As regards his personal character, this parallel holds. For as he is typical of his age, so is his age undoubtedly Machiavellian. Cellini, like his generation was bound by no law, and had his own idea of right and justice. Italy was rotten with corruption, adventure, and ruffianism,—and Cellini was the product of Italy. Symonds says:—

"If we seek a literary parallel for the statesman and artist (Machiavelli and Cellini) we find it in Pietro Aretino In him conscience is extinct he has placed himself above law with his pen, as Cellini with his dagger, he assassinates Those three men, Machiavelli, Cellini, and Aretino, each in his own line indicate the dissolution of the social bond in Italy."

E. S. K.



NOTES OF A SERMON.

PRACHED IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL ON SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY 1866. BY THE REV. R. A. PARROCK, M. A.,
PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS.

“And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet.” St. Matthew XXIV: 6.

The connexion in which these words were first spoken is remarkable. —The disciples had called our Lord's attention to the buildings of the temple, their glory and magnificence; surely these formed a worthy centre of the worship of the one true God. Yet our Lord did not respond to this claim on his admiration; with his prophetic vision he saw the sacred city not many years hence encompassed by the armies of the aliens, and he said:—“there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.” Thus he saw fit to check their confidence in outward manifestations of splendour. He then proceeds in a prophetic strain to utter certain predictions, some of which have reference to the more immediate future, others to the end of the world—And as if to allay any undue panic that might be caused by his words he declares in my text:—“Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass; but the end is not yet”.

Many earnest Christians of our own day consider war an unmitigated evil, absolutely in all cases criminal, the offspring and the device of the devil—Nor is it difficult to see the reason of this. War makes light of that which Christians hold most sacred, the preciousness of the individual human life, and thanks be to God this generation is learning the true value of the life of each member of the body. War moreover brings into play some of the worst passions of fallen humanity and no wonder many gentle a soul looks upon it as the child of hell. But on the other hand the Bible is full of wars. The Old Testament is to a great extent a record of the noble deeds of the warriors of the Lord of Hosts, fighting for truth and liberty against heathen darkness and oppression. At the beginning of the New Testament when soldiers came to the Baptist, he did not command them to give up their employment, but “to do violence to no man neither accuse any falsely, and to be content with their wages.”

And so through the ages the Church has been closely connected with warfare. The glorious Crusades were undertaken to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the infidel, and the pages of history from that day to this are inscribed with the golden deeds of Christian warriors. the colours of our regiments are blessed by the Church of Christ, and when their active service is ended, find safe keeping in the venerable Cathedrals of the Mother Land,

just as thousands of Christian warriors sleep under the shadow of the Altar waiting the dawn of the Resurrection Day.

Those who would entirely dissociate Christianity from warfare forget that we are living in an imperfect condition at best, where evil is largely mingled with good, and that it is the will of the Creator that the wheat and tares shall grow together until the harvest. The Church though not of the world, is still in the world, she is at present but the Church Militant, and "the end is not yet". Moreover the quarrels of nations are not like the quarrels of individuals. In the latter "the law is open, let them implead one another." In the former when all that diplomacy and arbitration can do has been done, there is one final appeal to the arbitrament of war.

The present conflict in which we are unhappily engaged in South Africa is one undertaken by the Empire in the cause of freedom and equal rights between man and man, one too forced upon us after long and patient endeavours to settle the matters at issue by peaceful negotiations—one wherein the Church of the Empire has important duties to fulfil.

The present is a time of great anxiety: we have met with a succession of reverses in the field, and the Church recalls us to our allegiance to that God, whom in the days of our wealth we have too often forgotten, invites us to a confession of our many sins and shortcomings both national and individual, calls for humiliation, penitence, amendment.

Many causes doubtless have contributed to our want of success, an unreasoning confidence and pride in our own resources, a corresponding depreciation of the strength and valour of the enemy, the fact that modern weapons render a well entrenched position well nigh impregnable, the necessity of the early months of a war like the present being to a great extent tentative and experimental. But at the back of all these reasons lies the one great cause the cause which the Church specially brings before us today, our forgetfulness of that God, who is the one and only source of strength both physical and spiritual. May our present chastening call us back into the old path of dependence upon Him in everything, remembering that He is our only Saviour Deliverer, and that His Service is the only service in which we can look for blessing and true success. But whatever may be the result of our present reverses, let them not cause panic, let them not cause any mistrust of the personal valour of our soldiers, of the righteousness of our cause, of the glorious destiny of our empire, of the protecting care of the Lord of Hosts:

"Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: See that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is *not yet*."

I see many causes for thankfulness even at the present moment: the very fact that this day is being observed throughout the Church of England as a day of intercession to the giver of all Victory is in itself a matter of thankfulness: again we should be especially thankful for the marvellous strengthening,

produced by the present conflict, of those bonds that unite the different parts of the empire: the recent reverses have kindled a patriotism not only at home, but in every colony and dependency of the Mother country, which was lacking or dormant in the days of prosperity. God grant that these bonds of sympathy of which we have lately had such signal proofs, may continue to strengthen long after the present troubles are over and may produce an abiding federation of all the scattered members of the British Empire.

And, brethren, preaching before this University, I cannot but remind you how closely we are connected with the present war. One of our recent graduates, one whom many of you know intimately, has been honoured by being appointed Chaplain to the first Canadian Contingent. I know of no more responsible work in Christ's Church at the present time than that which our brother has been called to perform. Several hundred soldiers on active service look to him for spiritual guidance: it is his privilege to minister to them the sacraments of the Church, to comfort the sick and wounded with the consolations of religion, to prepare the dying for the more immediate presence of their Lord and Saviour, yes and to strengthen all under his care in a more important warfare than that against earthly foes, the battle between good and evil in the heart of man. Surely it is our duty both in our public and private devotions to remember our brother, to intercede to God for him, that the Holy Spirit may inspire and sustain him in the trials, the difficulties, the responsibilities, the privileges of his all important work.

And for ourselves, God grant that the intercessions of this day may lead us to lay aside all sinful pride and worldly confidence, to rededicate ourselves in simple faith to the service of our Master, so that whatever work God may have in store for us, we may be enabled to follow him faithfully, and "endure hardness as good soldier: of Jesus Christ."

WOMAN IN MATHEMATICS.

The idea that woman is the lesser man has during these latter days been put to the test and in almost all cases she is vindicating her right (potentially at least) to be called not his inferior but his equal. In the professions, in science, in the fine arts her march has been an increasing triumph; until the idea of inferiority has antiquated and in its place is arising the juster one of Equality. Tennyson's statement is possibly poetical but it is no longer true.

But examples of women of genius occur in ages of the world other than the present. The paradox which in ancient times allowed such the

name of "witches" or "sorceresses" seems not to have suggested itself to the minds of those acute controversialists who were their contemporaries. Of such geniuses mathematical science has its full share, the first of whom is *Hypatia* professor of mathematics and philosophy at Alexandria.

After the decline of intellectual culture in Greece, Alexandria became the great seat of the higher learning. At this time mathematics was considered the necessary introduction to philosophy, and we find such men as Euclid, Apollonius and Diophantus teaching that subject. A somewhat unworthy successor to these noted men was Theon who lectured during the latter part of the fourth century. His daughter Hypatia was born about 375 A. D. Of her childhood we know nothing except that she was taught mathematics by her father and his Colleagues and ultimately surpassed all of them. Afterwards she went to Athens to complete her education. Upon her return she was invited to teach publicly, and lectured upon Geometry, Algebra and Astronomy. These subjects at that time included the whole range of mathematical knowledge so that we may consider her the first woman who was a public professor of mathematics. Though none of her works have come down to us we know that she wrote three, one, a commentary upon the conic sections of Apollonius, another, upon the Arithmetic of Diophantus and a third, upon finding the position of the stars.

At this time there were three parties in Alexandria, the Christian, the Jewish and the heathen; and an incessant strife was the result. The mob was as ready to serve one party as another. In 415 A. D. such a mob controlled by the Christians met the professor upon her return from a lecture, dragged her to the Caesareum and there barbarously murdered her. Thus she perished, a martyr to her love for knowledge, a victim to the fanaticism of beasts. Her disciples felt their gods doomed for Hypatia's place could not again be filled.

Nor was it: from the fourth century until the sixteenth exact science was at a standstill. Thought became a quibbling with words, of which the scholasticism of the middle ages was the climax. Such a training was absolutely deadening and consequently no great names appear in science during this interval. There were volumes upon Astrology, treatises upon witchcraft and socery, whole libraries of quasi-philosophic subtlety; but for any advance in scientific knowledge we look in vain. Nothing could better show the power of Reason divorced from common Sense. But after the night came day, the day of Newton, Des Cartes and Leibnitz, those great men who started science again upon her way. To this era belong two women celebrated among their contemporaries for their wide knowledge of and great power in mathematical science. They are *La Marquise du Chatelet* and *Marie Agnesi*.

The former was born at Paris in 1706. Her early education was so careful a one that she soon became mistress of French, Latin, English and Italian.

In science her first teacher was her grandfather, a man with a great reputation for learning. The bent of her mind is shown in the following anecdote. Some person found a compass minus the needle and dressed it up as a doll for the child. She looked at it a while, then impatiently tore the frippery from it and sat studying the compass deeply. All at once she threw it down and drew a circle, a strange action for a child. By the time she was a young woman she had obtained a profound knowledge of mathematical science.

By her father's position and afterwards by that of her husband she had the *entree* to the French Court and passed there a brilliant if at the same time a dissipated life. We must judge her by her own time and her life seems to have been neither better nor worse than that of her contemporaries. She had a passion for jewels and beautiful dresses, a taste which her science had no power to moderate. Her appearance has been ridiculed by her enemies but judging from a painting made when she was twenty years old she was a handsome woman.

Her scientific career may be dated from the appearance of a paper upon "Fire" which she presented to the Academy as the result of its asking for theses upon that subject. In this paper she contended that heat and light have the same cause. The paper was second, one by Euler being preferred; but the defeat was no disgrace as the name of Euler is among the greatest in mathematics. Her next work was upon "The Principles of Science"; but it is in her Commentary upon Newton's Principia that La Marquise shows her full power. The Principia contains a discovery and an invention; gravitation—the foundation of modern Astronomy; and the Calculus—the *sine qua non* of Modern mathematics. Newton used the Calculus to prove gravitation but gave his proofs to the world in geometrical form. La Marquise translated the book from Latin into French and also changed its form into that of the calculus. Her contemporaries heaped praises upon the work and unanimously voted its author a woman of genius. She has left another work called a "Treatise upon Happiness." In defining the subject she says "we have only to procure agreeable sensations to be happy"; and near the end of the work she declares that "a woman having the misfortune of a great mind has nothing to take the place of the draw-backs of woman's estate except study—" a statement of great meaning since its author had all opportunities for testing its truth.

La Marquise du Chatelet died at Paris in 1749.

The life of Marie Agnesi extended over nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. She was born at Milan in 1718 and died there in 1799. Hers was a quite peaceful life, differing in this respect very much from that of the woman whose career I have just sketched.

In her childhood she was called the oracle of the seven languages, and justly so, for a child of nine years who knew Latin, Hebrew, German

and Spanish, who learned Greek to understand Latin better, and who spoke also French and Italian can be regarded in no other light.

Marie never married, and when young, was kept from entering a convent only by her father's promise that she need never go to the ball-room or the theatre, that she might go to Church at will, and that she might dress as simply as she chose. Ultimately upon her father's death she did take the veil and devote herself to the study of theology. She gave up her worldly goods to the poor or sold them not retaining even the jewels and other presents given by noteworthy persons as rewards for her great learning. Such is the outline of her life other than scientific. To return to the latter.

By the age of nineteen she was conversant with the whole range of science of her time. The father who was very proud of his daughter's ability used to invite learned men to his house and have Marie converse with them upon scientific topics. The following extract taken from De Brosses' "Letters written in Italy" will give an idea of one of these disputations. He is writing to a friend and says:—"I have just returned from the home of the Signora Agnesi. I was shown into a large and beautiful room where I found thirty people from all the nations of Europe, ranged in a circle, and Mlle. Agnesi seated in the centre upon a low stool with her little sister beside her. She is a young lady of eighteen or twenty years and has a simple expression. I expected when going there to speak to her just as one ordinary person to another. Imagine my surprise when Count Belloni (who brought me) started out with a beautiful speech in Latin to which she replied quite modestly. They entered upon a discussion about intermittent springs, still speaking in Latin. She spoke like an angel upon this matter; I never heard anything which pleased me more. Then Belloni turned to me and invited me to enter the lists stipulating that the subject be mathematical or philosophical. I was almost stupified because I was quite uncertain of my Latin. However I complimented her and we started into a discussion upon how the brain gets hold of sense perceptions; then we criticized the emission theory of light and lastly spoke of the primary colours. Loppin who was present entered into a conversation with her upon the transparency of bodies and upon the geometrical properties of certain curves. Of this last subject I understood nothing."

At her father's request when she was about twenty-one Marie devoted herself wholly to Mathematics and published a book called "Institutions Analytiques." The work appeared in two volumes the first upon Algebra and the second upon the Infinitesimal Calculus. The order, clearness and precision of the work commended it and it became the one book upon the subject.

In the preface Marie said she started the work for amusement and to aid her brother who showed a leaning towards mathematics. The book was praised upon all sides and Pope Benedict XIV always anxious to encour-

age learning gave her a gold medal and a crown of precious stones telling her in the letter that accompanied them, that her name was an honour to Italy. Shortly afterwards he appointed her professor at the University of Bologna, a position she gave up at the death of her father. In character Marie Agnesi was as modest as celebrated, simple in her habits, kind-hearted almost timid. She had a lithe figure and her features were almost perfect. Dark dreamy eyes and an abundance of dark brown hair contrasted well with the transparent clearness of her complexion. When pleased or interested her eyes lit up her color heightened and a quiet smile played upon her countenance. No wonder De Bosses when he saw her at the age of twenty called her an Angel.

About twenty years before the death of Marie Agnesi there was born in Paris a child destined in later years to take her place among the very greatest mathematical thinkers of her time. *Sophia Germain* was born in 1776 and died in 1831. Though only a child at the beginning of the French Revolution she was much impressed by it until the Reign of Terror, when her soul revolted at the barbarities committed under the name of liberty. She obtained we do not know how, Moutucla's History of mathematics and was so much surprised by the author's description of the death of Archimides that she decided to understand a science which was so fascinating. Her family strenuously objected but she closed her room against the egress of stray beams of light and read Bezout's works when the room was so cold that the ink froze in the inkstand.

Her life was an uneventful one but the following incident is worth relating. Sophia had been afraid, that she would be refused admittance to the mathematical competitions of the time. She dressed in male attire and assumed the name of Le Blanc. Under this pseudonym she had much correspondence with Gauss and had a high opinion of his ability. At the time of the campaign against Prussia which ended in the battle of Jena, Gauss was in Brunswick; and Sophia, afraid for his safety wrote to a friend of hers taking part in the campaign to see that no harm was done to the mathematician. A detachment was sent to look after Gauss' safety. The friend inadvertently gave the information that Gauss owed the attention to a lady who was a mathematician. Explanations ensued and M. Le Blanc disclosed himself to the the world as Sophia Germain.

At this time Chaldni's experiments were occupying the attention of the scientific world and the Accademy offered a prize for the best thesis upon the mathematical theory of them. Only one was handed in, that of Sophia Germain. At first it was defective but in 1815 was awarded the prize. La Grange said the problem involved the creation of a theory of elasticity and this is Sophia's claim to the honour of scientists.

Sophia has left also a work upon the history of Literature and Science. It is as much a philosophy as a history; for in it she develops the idea of the unity of knowledge. She says, there exists in us a deep-seated feeling of un-

ity, order and porportion which serves as a guide to our judgment. We find in moral things the rule of the good, in intellectual the knowledge of the true and in things of pure pleasure the character of the beautiful. She traces these ideas through the work drawing particular attention to the increasing unity given to the physical sciences by mathematical analysis. Navier says it is a book which few men can read and only one woman could write and Chasles tells us that the author was a more profound mathematician than La Marquise du Chatelet or Marie Agnesi. This last criticism can hardly be extended to include *Mary Somerville* and *Sonya Kovalevsky* whose careers I wish now briefly to sketch.

Miss Mary Fairfax, better known by the name of Mary Somerville, was born at Burntisland, a small village opposite Edinburgh in the year 1780. With the exception of reading the Bible and saying her prayers daily she was allowed to grow up wild until about eight years of age. Then her father General Fairfax came home from sea and shocked at her uncouth ways decided that she must be educated. The education consisted in reading Hume's History of England and the Spectator, two books which she ever afterwards detested.

At ten she went to school to learn writing and keeping accounts. At eleven this bondage ended and Mary was free to watch star-fish, gather sea-shells, and make collections of bird's eggs. She became acquainted with a Miss Ogilvie and was invited to examine her needle-work. One day the child looking through some of her magazines saw strange looking lines mixed with letters chiefly x's and y's. She asked what it all meant and received the answer—"Oh its a sort of Arithmetic which they call Algebra but I can tell you nothing about it." Mary Fairfax went home to find out if her books could tell her what Algebra was. At this time she learned Greek and spent four hours a day practising upon the piano.

Her parents moved to Edinburgh where Nasmyth taught her painting. "One day" she tells us, "I was near him when he was advising the Ladies Douglas to study Euclid calling it the foundation not only of Geometry but also of Astronomy and all mechanical science." The information was of little use to her then because she was too timid to go to a bookseller and obtain the book. Afterwards her brother's tutor got her Euclid and Bonycastle's Algebra. She mastered the former in three nights when her parents put a stop to her study by depriving her of the necessary candles.

By this time she had become a young women whose beauty was such that her friends gave her the name of the "Rose of Jedwood". The following extract will give an idea of her life at this time. She says:—girls at that time had perfect freedom in Edinburgh; we walked in Princes Street the fashionable promenade and were joined by our dancing partners. We occasionally gave little supper-parties and presented these young men to our parents as they came in. At these meetings we played at games, danced

reels or had a little music—never cards. After supper there were toasts, sentiments and songs. Like other girls I did not dislike a little quiet flirtation but could never speak across the table or take a leading part in conversation. I gladly took part in any gaiety that was going on and spent the day in idleness and gossiping with my friends but never lost sight of my main object which was to prosecute my studies. I rose at daybreak and after dressing wrapped myself in a blanket on account of the excessive cold and studied Algebra or read classics until breakfast.

When twenty-four years old Miss. Fairfax married a Mr. Greig. He was a man with strictly orthodox views upon the ability of women and though he did not oppose his wife's desire for study, he gave her no sympathy or help. Fortunately he died in 1807 and she was left free again. Having mastered the elementary parts of mathematics she got a list of the books needed for more advanced work and bought them. At this time she was thirty-three years old.

In 1812 she married again, this time a doctor by the name of Somerville. The union was a very happy one, for the husband was a scholar himself and appreciated the same quality in his wife. The couple went much into society and counted among their intimate friends while in Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Gregory and Sir David Brewster. Then they moved to London where they became intimate with the Herschels. During travels in France, Germany and Switzerland, they became acquainted with the most famous continental scientists. At last they went to Italy to live, settling first at Florence, where Dr. Somerville died in 1860. After his death Mrs. Somerville lived at Rome and finally at Naples. She was always an admirer of natural scenery and of Art,—especially painting—and in Italy found full gratification for her taste.

It was at the request of Lord Brougham that Mary Somerville first consented to write. Brougham asked her to popularize La Place's "Mecanique Analytique" a task she performed in her "Mechanism of the Heavens." The book was warmly praised by Herschel, Whewell and other competent critics and was instrumental in procuring for its authoress a pension of £200 which was afterwards raised to £300. Other works by her are, "Physical Geography", "The connection of the Physical Sciences" and "Molecular and Microscopic Science". All shew great power, but her reputation as a scientist will rest principally upon her "Mechanism of the Heavens."

Of her character we need say little. Home was her magic word and she determined that her children should never suffer as she had from lack of education. She died in 1872 leaving behind her a memory revered by all who knew her and a reputation which has gained for her the enviable distinction of an ideal woman.

We turn from this beautiful character to the life of a woman whose death brings us to the year 1891.

Sophia Krukowski, better known to the world as Sonya Kovalevsky, was born at Moskow in 1850. Her parents moved to their country seat when she was about six years old. She has left us a picture of her life in the country, in her "Recollections of Childhood", telling us about her early joys and sorrows (mostly sorrows) and analyzing with great acuteness her peculiar feelings at that time of life.

Shortly after their removal to the country she and her elder sister Aniuta apparently dissatisfied, ran away from home, a proceeding which convinced the parents that something was wrong. The result was a new governess an English woman with peculiar ideas about the training of children. Sonya was always fond of reading but this was to a great extent forbidden. Music and other lessons until breakfast and then a walk with the governess if the day were warm, otherwise the governess walked alone and Sonya was left to play ball for exercise. Cold days were delicious to her. In the hail where she was to play was a large if not select library and the ball was forgotten for the books. She knew the novels, picked out one and read; seldom starting at the first because her imagination supplied the opening chapters. Sometimes the governess discovered the disobedience and sent the child to her father who seems never to have studied her, if we may judge from the punishment imposed.

Her mother's brother used to visit them. Sonya conceived a great affection for him because he talked to her not as to ordinary children but about such things as infusoria, marine algæ and the formation of coral reefs.

These conversations were cut short by her intense jealousy. A little girl had come to visit her and refused to absent herself from the evening chat. Sonya showed her feelings in a way such that the conversations were stopped and never resumed.

In 1867, the family went to St. Petersburg and the daughters determined to have a university education abroad. As it was contrary to etiquette for girls to leave the parental roof before marriage, the sisters decided to overcome the difficulty. The first attempt was a failure, but the second was successful, only Kovalevsky choose to marry Sonya instead of her elder sister. She had obtained a fair knowledge of mathematics from her tutor and the young couple started out to finish their education. They went first to Heidelberg and then to Berlin, where Sonya studied privately under Weierstrasz.

We are told, that one day much to his astonishment, the professor found a woman-student before him asking for tuition in mathematics. He promised to try her and gave her some problems which he had set his more advanced students. He was convinced she would not succeed and gave the matter no further thought. A week later she came to him saying, she had solved them all. To his astonishment, the solutions were not only correct

but original. From that hour the great mathematician was Sonya's friend and the most faithful counsellor she could have desired. In Berlin she got her doctor's degree, submitting therefor, three theses, exhibiting great power and originality.

Then the husband and wife settled down to make a home and fortune and an adventurer appeared swindled the husband out of his fortune and cheated the wife into believing lies about Kovalevsky. The result was that Sonya took her child and left both husband and swindler.

During her stay in St. Petersburg in 1876 she met Mittag-Leffler and through his influence when latter he became professor at Stockholm, she obtained a position for five years. Upon the expiration of this she was appointed professor for five years and a year before her death was made professor for life. In 1888 she obtained the *Bordin Prize* the greatest scientific honour which any woman has ever obtained and one of the greatest which can be given. But she was also a writer and any person who reads her recollections will feel that in this vocation she would have succeeded.

But what shall we say of the woman. She had in the highest degree the bane of genius, the curse of feeling deeply and uncontrollably. Her busy life was an intensely lonely one. No person understood her not even herself. If such a life were set before us in a work of fiction we would at once pronounce it impossible. But the life is before us in reality and we ponder it with wonder and amazement mingled with pain. Brilliant almost beyond imagination she lacked that balancing power which is alas! so seldom vouchsafed to persons of genius.

W. J. Rusk.

"HARROW."

The system which forms the basis of our English public school life, is the house system. At Harrow there are about six hundred boys, except in the school games, and in their various classes and divisions they have not necessary very close relation with each other. The private life of a boy at Harrow, the life during which he makes his greatest friends, is the life of his House.

There are eleven big houses at Harrow containing about forty-five boys each, a number of small houses with numbers ranging from eighteen—to four or five: and a few home-boarders.

Each big house has its own cricket, and foot-ball XI, its racquet players etc: the small houses have an XI collectively, as of the *home-bugs*. There

is a challenge trophy for every sport, which is competed for by all the houses.

The first wish of a boy is to do credit to his house, that it may take a position above other houses: the School is of course the "Alma Mater" but the credit and reputation of the School follows naturally as the result of the credit and reputation of the individual houses.

The internal discipline of most of the big houses is left entirely in the hands of the boys themselves: that is to say of the head of the house and the boys appointed by the house-master as house-prefects. The head of the house is responsible to the house-master for discipline and order, and the house-prefects are responsible to him. The house-master while keeping a watchful eye on matters in the house does not interfere in any way with them nor does he encourage the head to come to him about any but the most serious matters: he is of course always ready to give his help and advice when it is demanded, but the tendency of the system is to encourage in the boys a feeling of self-reliance that will enable them in future days to win their way through difficulties that may perhaps be of more vital importance to their own prosperity, but which will seldom occasion greater need for tact and discretion.

The house system is only part, though it is the main part of that system which has produced the men who rule India, and the men who alike by their reckless daring and their clear headed skill in organization have made the Empire what it is.

It is the name "Harrow", the school motto, "Stet fortuna domus" which unites together men who have been at the old school on the hill, all the world over: but when the old stager goes down to visit the scenes of his boyhood, the first place he goes to is his old house, the first questions he asks are about its prosperity in sports, its position in the School, the first things he points out to his sons or grandsons, or nephews and the tribe of youngsters who are now filling the place he once knew so well, are the name on the wall carved by his own hand, or the room he lived in: and the tenderest and happiest memories of his life are centred round the house, where he had his first real glimpse of the outside world. And perhaps there rises in his memory a verse of one of the old school songs:—

Five hundred faces, and all so strange
 Life in front of me, home behind.
 I felt like a waif before the wind,
 Tossed on an ocean of shock and change:
 Yet the day may come though you scarce know why.
 When your heart will thrill at the thought of the hill.
 And the day that you came, so strange and shy.

Harroviensis.

OXFORD ~~AND~~ OXFORD LIFE.

IV.

Needless to say, any account of Oxford without some reference to both its social and its athletic life would be inadequate. In nearly every College the men have all their meals, except Hall dinner, served in their own rooms:—and consequently meal-giving, as elsewhere, is the commonest form of entertainment. The Oxford breakfast, (vulgarly called “brekker”, especially when the presence of guests is implied) is generally of a large and substantial nature; but it is made to last a long time; since, as a rule, the men take a very small lunch, after the morning’s work, and before going out for the afternoon. From 2. 00 to 4. 00 or 5. 00 P. M. the time is given up to exercise, in some form or other, by almost everyone. Oxford is not an over healthy place, lying as it does in the Thames valley, very little above the river level; consequently one cannot live on its air alone: plenty of good food and exercise is almost indispensable for those who would wish to keep in good health. About 4. 30 or 5. 00 most men have after-noon tea;—after which some put in an hour or more of reading, while others spend the time in various employments, more or less profitable. Dinner at 7. 00 P. M. is generally the chief College “Function” of the day, when all the members, both Senior and Junior meet together in the Hall. The “Dons” sit at the High Table on a raised dais;—the Scholars occupying another separate table, while the Commoners fill the rest of the room, each in his place. Out of fifty-six nights of the term one has to keep about forty “Halls”, though the rule varies in the different Colleges. After Hall “Coffee” is a common form of “social” on a small scale. The evenings are of course spent in a variety of ways;—working, visiting friends in or out of College, attending essay or debating Societies and the like, Old School Associations, the Theatre, etc.etc. according as individual wishes require. The “Cap and Gown” rule comes into force after dark; and the two “Proctors”, (who are Fellows of Colleges annually elected) together with their stalwart assistants, commonly called “Bull Dogs” patrol the streets to detect and hunt down the offenders in this and more serious respects. The aforesaid offenders sometimes are only caught after long and exciting chases; so it is frequently narrated;—but there would seem to be a fair amount of exaggeration in the average “Proggins” yarn. At 9. 05 P.M. “Tom” rings. Tom is the big bell of Christ Church, which for some two hundred years has sounded each night 101 times, giving the signal for the closing of all College gates; after which no one can go out of his own College, without permission. If one is out and returns after 9. 10 the “fine” of 1d is imposed for admission;—and the amount rises in proportion to the lateness of the hour. A similar penalty is imposed on those who have out

College men in their rooms after gate-closing. Such is the secular day at Oxford.

Each man on coming to the University, is given two rooms in College, "bedder and sitter"; and as a rule he is entitled to remain there for two, and, in the case of Scholars and where there is room to spare, for three years. For the last year of University life, one usually has to go into "diggings" out of College—a reversal of the Cambridge custom. A freshman generally gets rather narrow quarters for his first year: but second and third year men usually have very good and large rooms, often finely panelled;—and looking out over the College Quad, or Gardens: Each staircase has a "Scout" who attends to the wants of some seven or eight men on an average. The present writer was particularly fortunate in having the services of a most active and efficient veteran, who has now been a College Servant for some forty-eight years and shews every sign of going beyond his jubilee with none of his powers impaired. The scouts are generally the historical experts of the College, and, as to them no man is a hero,—can sometimes "tell tales" of men once under their care, who have since become famous in Oxford, or the world out-side. Speaking generally, while a certain amount of luxury characterizes English University life, there is probably much less extravagance than in former days. "Wine parties" and the like are not uncommon, but they are much fewer in number, and more moderate in scale than they once were. Moreover, it is now comparatively easy for a man to live economically and yet not perforce to be unsociable or "out of it" in any way.

Before ending this article, perhaps a few words may be said on Colleges themselves. Most of them are ancient foundations of many years standing. Tradition says that University College was founded by King Alfred, but its first historical endowment dates from 1249. Two other Colleges were founded in the 13th. century, Balliol, and Merton. In the 14th. century Exeter, Oriel, Queen's and New College came into existence and Lincoln Magdalen and All Souls in the 15th Brasenose, Corpus, and Christ Church were founded in the first part of the 16th.;—Corpus being the "College of the Renaissance" while Christ Church recalls the magnificent schemes of Cardinal Wolsey. Trinity, and St. Johns, and Jesus Colleges followed a few years later;—and the eighteenth century saw the creation of Wadham, Pembroke, and Worcester:—the two latter being based upon older foundations, Broadgates and Gloucester Halls. Similarly Hertford College, incorporated in this century, is really an amalgamation of two much older foundations, Hart Hall, and Magdalen Hall. The only Hall now surviving is St. Edmund's Hall; St. Mary's having just been joined to Oriel College. Keble is the Modern College of Oxford, having been founded and built as a memorial to the great Oxford 'Leader'—in 1870.

Most of the Colleges being old foundations, have old buildings which have at once great architectural merit, and all the picturesqueness of antiqui-

ty. Each has one or more Quadrangles, round which the buildings are grouped and in some cases there are large and beautiful gardens attached. Of course a considerable portion of the buildings of each College is taken up by 'Rooms';—but besides these there are the Chapel, Hall, Library and other public parts. Many of the Chapels are architecturally very fine, notably those of New College, Merton, All Souls, Magdalen, and the Cathedral; while some possess valuable work of art. The Halls again, are as a rule magnificent rooms, paneled and decorated with the arms of Benefactors and portraits of the College's distinguished alumni of past and present ages. Christ Church Hall possesses some two hundred or more of these portraits. Besides the Halls, there are in most Colleges Libraries, some of which contain most extensive collections of books, paintings, and antiquities. But the best possession of many of them is the old College Plate, which is often of great value, and fine beautiful workmanship:—but in this respect some are not so well off as they once were; for in the days of the Civil War many of the Colleges, being both wealthy and loyal, sacrificed their plate for the king's cause, when Oxford was the Royalist headquarters.

Many of them are still wealthy; for though some have suffered much of late owing to agricultural depressions, others being possessed of now valuable property, have grown rich with promise of still further wealth. Which may they turn to good uses;—why not in the endowment of a few "Scholarships for Colonials"?

G. O. S.

LADYSMITH.

Now thanks to the Lord God of hosts, whose power the universe fills.
His is the might of the sea, and His is the strength of the hills;
And the sea of our troubles is stilled, and the strength of the hills is brought low;
There is joy in the hearts of our armies, and terror and grief with the foe.

They said we were caught in a trap; in a rat-trap, they boasted, we lay,
As the lion that faces the hunters they found that we stood there at bay;
As the bull-dog that watches his trust with lip curled from the glistening teeth,
And couched for a spring on his haunches, the folds of the flag beneath.

They said we were caught in a rat-trap, that nothing could set us free
While the nations looked on and jeered loudly, and prayed for our downfall;
but we,
—We closed up more firmly the ranks, thews of iron and hearts of gold,
And we placed in the Highest our trust, and said "what we have, we hold".

Rats in a rat-trap? Yes! But we owned the trap, and not they;
 And when it was sprung their forces melted like snow away.
 And Kimberly welcomed our coming, and Colesberg returned to the fold,
 And Cronje awaited our pleasure, for that which we have, we hold.

There is woe at the hearths of thousands of foemen and friends to-day,
 For the Kopjes are strewn with the dead where Buller fought out his way.
 But the terrible task has been done, as our forefathers did it of old,
 With the gift of our bravests' lives that that which we have, we may hold.

Our forefathers poured forth their blood over many a land and sea,
 That their sons might live as their fathers, bound by no yoke and free;
 And their sons have shed their blood that they in their turn may say
 To the coming ages, "We held our trust, hold ye it now in your day."

But not unto us, Oh Lord! Thine is the strength of the sea
 That bears the fleets of the fair White Isle to conquest and victory;
 Thine is the strength of the hills that our blood has made famous in story;
 And Thou alone hast abased them, and Thine alone is the glory.

John J. Procter.

EDITORIALS.

It would be difficult to find a more seasonable subject to speak of than that of the Easter examinations, through which we have passed. Although in treating of this question, we may not occupy an altogether disinterested position and may be accused of prejudice, yet we think that leave will be granted us to speak of the reform of this part of our curriculum. The desire for the abolishment of the Easter examinations is not one which owes a sudden existence to the voice of the agitator, nor has it come into being during the course of the present body of students; but it is a desire

to escape something that we think detrimental to our course, and has been growing steadily from year to year. We would speak of this subject with less confidence, were it not that this feeling is not confined to the undergraduates, but is finding a foot-hold among the teaching staff itself. And when we remember that this institution prides itself upon its readiness to adopt any reform which commends itself by working for the general good of the University.

A few of the reasons which seem to demand this change we might enumerate. We stand al-

most alone among the universities in exacting from our students three examinations each year. Other Universities see fit to hold two examinations per annum, one at Christmas time, and the other at the end of the academic year. This system works to the satisfaction of all concerned, which, it must be confessed, is not the case with the system in vogue here. In the first place, the time from the beginning of the spring term until the exams commence is so short, that just as a student gets fairly settled down to work after the long Christmas holidays, he is forced to interrupt his studies and undergo the confusion of an examination. Though this system may be suitable for schools, where frequent tests are necessary to see that the lessons are being prepared, and to gauge the progress essential to promotion, it hardly seems to be the proper thing for one who has reached the status of the average College student. Then also the holiday succeeding the Easter examination is far too short to admit of complete recuperation from the strain undergone, and the student begins the final term unpropitiously by neglecting his work to obtain the needed rest. But if there were no wearying examinations, the holidays would have furnished sufficient rest, and the student would return with renewed vigour to pursue an uninterrupted course of study. We hope the few reasons we have advanced will influence the authorities who are already giving this matter some consideration, and hasten the day

when this reform will be added to the many that it has been our pleasure to witness as students at Bishop's.

To realize the neglect of an important branch of University education, it is only necessary to attend the chapel and hear the students read the lessons for the day. Each one reads the Scriptures according to his own interpretation, the style varying from the conversational tone, to the patriotic utterances of an impassioned orator. And it is particularly noticeable, that the different portions of the Bible are read alike; the narratives are delivered in the same manner as the eloquent parts, in fact it is easily apparent that not enough attention is paid to the study of elocution. In an institution such as ours, which contains men who are studying for the pulpit and the bar and who may have occasion to speak in the legislative halls or on the public platform it is essential that they should be trained in that which is of such vital importance to their success,—elocution. By a training in elocution we do not wish to be understood to use the word in its fullest sense, for we can recognize that there are many features of it which would not be feasible for public instruction in a place like this, but we do mean voice culture, which as may be easily seen, will prove of incalculable benefit.

The obstacles that stand in the way of such a project are greater than they would be if we were situated in the midst of a city, where instructors are more easily obtain

able. But though this subject has been broached before, it has never attained success, at least not in our time. But why has it failed? Because in the first instance it was proposed that the University, and in the second instance the students, provide the necessary expense.

The scheme failed in the first case because the University was unwilling to furnish the necessary funds and the students in their turn, although realizing the value of the lessons, felt themselves unable to bear the whole expense. Now we propose a third attempt. And let the expense be shared equally by the University and the students who wish to participate.

We think that this will work to the satisfaction of all and fill a long felt want.

The debate between Bishop's and the Montreal Diocesan College, an account of which will be seen in another part of our columns was a source of satisfaction to all concerned and great credit is due to all who were in any way instrumental in bringing it to pass. It is not our intention to treat here of the merits of the respective speakers. It is sufficient to say that each side handled its case in a manner that showed careful preparation and great research.

It had been the desire of both institutions, for a number of years, to have representatives of each participate in a friendly debate. But for various reasons the oft-attempted

schemes never reached maturity until in the present instance. But had it been known what mutual feelings of friendship and closer acquaintance, between the two Colleges were to result from such a meeting we are certain that greater efforts would have been put forth to bring it about.

Since such an auspicious beginning has been made we are certain that these contests will never be abandoned but will be carried on with ever increasing interest.

Of the value of such debates there can be no doubt, serving as one of the few intellectual means by which different Colleges can come into contact and compare their respective merits.

The Inter-Collegiate debate has become an important factor in University life, especially in the last decade, and is a sign of that practical advance which augurs so much for the College of the future, and is one of the few ways whereby a student can measure his powers and display his ability, while yet in the tender arms of his Alma Mater.

We suggest that, adopting the custom of American Universities, a league should be formed consisting say, of Bishop's, Montreal Diocesan College and Trinity Toronto. Thus more interest would be aroused, it would add status and prestige to all, the debates would be relieved of uncertainty and placed on a systematic basis.

LETTER FROM DR. ADAMS..

Greatham, Paignton, S. Devon—

Jan. 26. 1900.

My Dear Professor Parrock,

I duly received the kind letter from the Staff and the Students of the College—which farewell message touched and gratified me. Please convey to Dr. Allnatt and my other Colleagues and to the students, individually and collectively if possible, my warm appreciation and thanks for so thoughtful memory of me. I had hoped to have resumed my work at Lennoxville, but it seems that the future for me is to be otherwise.

I can only now express my most cordial hope for the increasing success of the College and University, as well as of the School, and my personal wishes for the special personal success of all the individuals represented in the communication you forwarded.

(Signed)

Thos. Adams.

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN
CHURCH APPOINTMENT.

The Editor of the "Guardian",

Sir:—

As will be seen by an advertisement which appears in another column, we are seeking a Principal for the University of Bishop's College Lennoxville. Considering how important it is in the interests of the

Canadian Church that we should secure the right man for this appointment you will, I trust, allow me a short space here, in which to set forth our wants.

What we need, is an earnest Priest, who takes a real interest in the welfare of all around him: a strong Prayer Book Churchman earnest in his faith, but able to see good in those who differ from him; a high honour man of one of the two Universities, who has had experience in teaching—if possible, a Cambridge wrangler, or an Oxford First Class man, able to give lectures in English; a man of judgement and tact in his dealings with staff and students, as well as the outside world; one, who by his presence and speech, without being an orator, can win and hold an audience, a good chairman, combining business-like methods and administrative ability, and one who is able to adapt himself to the changed circumstances of a new country. He should not be under thirty-five years of age, and, if married, his wife should be a help to him and his work, and not a hindrance. The stipend offered \$2, 500, which is equivalent to £515 together with the Principal's Lodge.

Bishop's College has a delightful situation about three miles from the town of Sherbrooke. The buildings consist of an arts house, divinity house, chapel and lodge. There are about fifty students in residence half of whom are intending to take Holy Orders; to those we give a three year's Arts course and two years' Divinity.

There is also attached to the

College, a large school with about one hundred and twenty boys, after the model of an English public-school. This school, while, as regards its direct management, it is under the care of the head-master, also looks to the principal's guidance; a public school experience would therefore be very valuable.

There is also a Medical Faculty which has its house and hospital in Montreal, but this faculty is entirely directed by its own Dean.

The Principal is regarded as the mouthpiece and representative of the University in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and is expected to hold a brief for the University at our synods and elsewhere. There are in the College professors of classics, mathematics, English, divinity, pastoral theology, and Church history; the Principal holds, with his general supervision one of these offices his stipend being partly derived from the endowment of the professorship which he may happen to hold.

On the whole, the position of Principal, although not from an English point of view a lucrative one, is yet one of the highest influence in many ways, and is especially important to the welfare of the Canadian Church.

I shall be glad to correspond with anyone who thinks he can be of service to us.

A. H. Quebec.

Bishopsthorpe, Quebec,

Canada. Feb. 5

The A. A. Exams.

McGILL CORPORATION MAKES AN IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT.

The greater part of the meeting of the corporation of McGill University, on March 21st., was taken up with the discussion of a motion submitted, affecting the joint conduct of the A. A. examinations by Bishop's College and McGill University, and the relation of that scheme of examination to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. A motion was carried unanimously, directing attention to the expenditure incurred by McGill in connection with the A. A. examinations and calling upon the Protestant Committee and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in Montreal to increase their contributions to the scheme, if they wished to see it maintained.

A second resolution was carried which contained an intimation that in view of the modification of the scheme which McGill University found it necessary to propose in connection with the changed character of matriculation examinations and for other considerations, the present arrangements for the joint conduct of this examination would be terminated on the expiration of a year from date, in accordance with a provision of the regulations of corporation applicable to this matter.

In the course of the discussion upon this motion, it was explained that while the dual control of these

examinations had created certain difficulties, especially in view of the changed character of McGill's matriculation examination, the university would be happy, if the Department of Education so desired, to

make itself directly responsible for a new scheme on pretty much the same lines as before, but to be exclusively under the auspices of McGill University.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL NOTES.

A match was played on Feb. 1st with St. Mary's College hockey club in the Arena, and resulted in a tie. The following team represented Bishop's College.

Planche.....	Goal
Brunette.....	Point
Brown.....	Cover Point
Stewart.....	Centre
Troutbeck.....	Rover
Smith.....	R. Wing
Allan.....	L. Wing

The teams were evenly matched and after an hour's play the result stood 5 to 5. As this is the first match our club has played this winter their play naturally showed lack of practice, but as a suitable rink has been secured for practices, the indications are that St. Mary's will have to "hustle" to prevent being beaten on their return match. Stewart and Allan were the stars on the forward line while Planche in Goal filled his position well. Mr. H. Traphy refereed the game and Mr. D. Crowley acted as umpire for the College and didn't fail to look after its interests.

A match has been arranged with Loyola College on the the 15th. of

Feb. and another with Granby on the 23rd. The team is getting in some good practice for these matches.

The fresh air treatment is highly recommended by a well known 4th year student. "Its an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Dr. J. Alton Harris a former Bishop's medical student has added another to the representatives of Bishop's College in the British army in South Africa. Dr. Harris left Canada with the intention of taking a position on the Hospital-ship "Maine" but on arriving in England he was taken on the Royal army medical staff, 7th division 19th. Field Hospital and Beaver Corps and sailed for South Africa on Jan. 7th. Dr. Harris is a creditable sample of the physique of our Canadian volunteers. He has the reputation of being 2nd to Sandow in symmetrical muscular development. This makes five representatives of Bishop's medical college who have gone to the front.

It is rumoured that a couple of our physiology class have sent in

applications for the position of anaesthetists and that they are recommended by Dr. Still.

Dr. E. L. Sutherland, Gold medalist 1898-99 who has been filling the position of House Surgeon at the Western Hospital, left on Feb. 14th. for Montana, where he has accepted an appointment which has very good monetary prospects. His position at the Western has been filled by A. McDonald, Bishop's 1899-1900.

One of our 2nd. year medicos is the victim of an experimental joke. While in practical Chemistry class some of his confreres decided to try the effect of silver nitrate solution on one side of his face. The result has been quite startling and for the last few days he has been parading around with a complexion the appearance of a victim of Addison's disease and he is mourning the fact that veils are not fashionable with the male sex.

As the time for Exams. is approaching, a look of seriousness is beginning to appear on the face of some of our "freshies" and they are commencing to realize that life is not all a dream of the heroine of last night's play, or that face that smiled so sweetly at the Dental "At Home." The piano does not so often echo to the silvery notes of our fair haired tenor and "Whist and Cassino" are losing some of their charms for the faithful 4th. year quartette.

Even "Dan" smokes his pipe with a more nervous air, and "John" gets down once in a while for roll call. Cæsar alone strolls around

with an undisturbed equanimity and our brunette seems not to have profited from previous lessons. But Mac.—how thin he does get. Would that the troubles of others were not so serious.

The students of the Medical and Dental Faculties turned out in good force and joined with McGill students in the procession previous to the departure of the Strathcona Horse from Montreal, on March 12th, and if one can judge of the loyalty by the amount of noise which they made, they certainly were a loyal crowd. With the College banners in front and the College yell of, "We are Medicos Ha! Ha! Ha! Bishop's College Rah! Rah! Rah!" etc., the bystanders were not left in doubt as to where we hailed from, and to the blowing of horns and the strains of such patriotic songs as, "Rule Britannia" and "We'll hang Paul Kruger on a sour apple tree", the march was made through the streets and up the kopjes through snow that seemed like six inches of African sand. The students were well received all along the route, our shining southern star attracting a lion's share of the ladies' attention. The students' demonstration was a pleasant finale to the troubles following the demonstration re the relief of Ladysmith. It is unfortunate that such trouble should have arisen between McGill and Laval, from the Laval students misunderstanding of the spirit in which McGill boys visited them that day. McGill also visited Bish-

op's College after leaving Laval, and although there were few students at the College, they having decided that on such an occasion as the Relief of Ladysmith, lectures were not in order, and had accordingly "sloped" earlier in the day, but those students who were at the College received the McGill boys in the spirit in which they came, and helped to "whoop it up" along with them in good style. The students of both McGill and Laval have been blamed for occurrences which were altogether the work of outsiders and some of our sensation loving newspapers didn't by any means pour oil on the troubled waters; but as a pleasing finale to this trouble, where the procession passed Laval College, which was gorgeously decorated with loyal flags and banners the students of McGill and Bishop's gave cheer after cheer for Laval and voted her "all right" while the Laval students returned the cheers in just as hearty a manner. In the evening three of our representatives from our college attended the dinner given to the Strathcona Horse in the Windsor.

The match which was to have been played with the Granby Hockey club on March 2nd was unfortunately prevented by the trains being blocked by the very heavy snow storm of March 1st. Manager Cowley states that many Granby people who had been unable to see the match between the Shamrocks and the Winnipegs were looking forward to this match for a scientific exhibition of hockey and feel sorely at

having been deprived of that pleasure. It is probable that the match will be played at a later date.

Among the players of the St. Nicholas Hockey club of New York who played McGill Hockey club in Montreal last month, was Mr. Hayward, an old player of the Bishop's College club, Lennoxville. Mr. Hayward is certainly a credit to his old club, his work in goal being remarkably clever and calling forth hearty applause time after time from the spectators. We congratulate Mr. Hayward on his skillful work.

We learn with pleasure that among the many legacies left to charitable institutions by the late Mr. Walter Drake is one of \$2000 to the Endowment fund of the Montreal Western Hospital. Mr. Drake has set a good example to our Montreal Philanthropists in recognizing the needs of this Hospital, which is doing a worthy work in the western part of our city.

The dissecting room presents a busy scene every afternoon now every student is working at his best to finish early and many are in a fourth extremity especially amongst the freshmen. This is a splendid showing and reflects great credit on our Professors of Anatomy as they have both spent a great deal of time demonstrating and grinding, especially Dr. Hebbert who has almost lived in the College this session. The appearance of Demonstrators have been like Angels Visit's, we are sorry to say, few and far between; and it is to be deplored that enough interest in

the influence of the college is not taken to spare a few hours from a busy practice and impart some of

their knowledge to the students especially the freshman who appreciate them most.

THE COLLEGE.

DIVINITY NOTES.

We are once more passing through the holy season of Lent. Being as it is a period of special spiritual refreshment its presence should be a cause of deep thankfulness to us all.

The divinity student especially throughout his course here, is blessed by many opportunities for the promoting of his spiritual welfare. Celebrations of the Holy Communion are held weekly if not oftener, Matins, and Evensong daily and an office of prayer and thanksgiving three times daily in the Divinity House. And during Lent these opportunities are made most suitable to the nature and most helpful to the object of the season. The student who wishes these privileges to be truly helpful and beneficial should see that he takes advantage of them in the right spirit and with the proper motive.

Attendance at Chapel or office for mere duty's sake, or for conscience' sake alone, will not necessarily bring a blessing *ex opere operato*. The only real and enduring blessing comes when the object of such attendance namely the deepening of the spiritual life, is kept clearly in view and sought diligently to be obtained.

For just as the ship by making proper use of the channel at last finds the mighty ocean, so the soul by taking proper advantage of these opportunities and privileges will find them to be channels of living water which will lead him out into the boundless ocean of God's favour and love.

In a very practical sermon recently preached in the Chapel by Prof. Wilkinson reference was made to the conditions on which exhibitions are granted to divinity students who require assistance during their stay here. These conditions the grateful student should carefully keep in mind, so that at the end of his course he may not discover he has misunderstood them, nor act as though he had forgotten them. In receiving financial aid from either the S. P. G. or S. P. C. K., who grant these exhibitions, the student has no right when time for ordination comes, or even any time after ordination, to betake himself into any foreign Church such as that, for instance, of the United States. It is true that the principal condition on which he receives his exhibition is that at the end of his course here he shall, if required, serve as many years

as he has received aid in either this diocese or that of Montreal as the case may be. But it is also true that if not required, when ready for ordination, by one or the other of the dioceses, he is not free to depart into a foreign Church if he so chooses. For his liberation from promised service to either one of these dioceses does not relinquish him from his service to the rest of the Canadian Church for which he has been directly educated and trained. Helped by the aid of money given in behalf of the interests of the Canadian Church in general and either one of these dioceses in particular, such a man cannot justly, much less conscientiously, give the results of the expenditure of this money to any foreign Church as long as men are needed by any diocese whatsoever in Canada.

The Brotherhood of Readers listened to a very valuable paper by Mr. Tanner, on "Providing Church work for Church Workers", at its meeting Feb. 23rd. The subject was not only well thought out but was admirably presented. A discussion which proved very interesting followed the reading of the paper. During Lent the Brotherhood has been holding weekly meetings instead of fortnightly ones as heretofore. At these meetings which are more or less of an informal and conversational character Dr. Allnatt sets forward and considers different aspects of the spiritual life. The members find these 'Conversations' if they may be so called, most interesting and helpful to the pur-

pose for which they are intended. It is to be hoped that the character of these meetings will not end with Lent, for if the Brotherhood is to be an organization of Readers who by their examples of piety and zeal, are to do good to all around them surely their meetings together should be of such a nature that they may strengthen one another for the task in hand and so advance the end and object of their high calling.

On Feb. 18th. Mr. Callis took duty at St. George, Beauce.

Mr. Balfour also took duty there March 11th.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell took duty at Lake Megantic March 18th.

The Rev. L. C. Wurtele recently received a cablegram from his son A. H. Wurtele, who is taking lay work and teaching school on Grindstone Island of the Magdalen group. During the winter months all mail communications with these Islands are of course cut off. The many friends of "Art" will be glad to hear that the cablegram was to the effect that he was 'well and contented'.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell spent the last few days of February in Hatley, the guest of the Rev. Albert Stevens.

A Boer contingent from Artsfontein, recently made an attack upon the Divinity House Kopje. They were successful in rushing the heights, but beat a hasty and disordered retreat, when the firm

step of Buller was heard advancing to the door of his bomb-proof shed below.

At a meeting of the students

lately held, Messrs. Smith, Mitchell and Callais were elected to solicit subscriptions in Sherbrooke, on behalf of the Hamilton Memorial Fund.

ARTS NOTES.

The time of pleasure has now nearly spent itself, the rink is beginning to lose some of its skaters. The fair maidens mourn the loss of some of their admirers, and likewise the unlucky men bemoan their fate in having to read about the beautiful women of antiquity instead of feeding their eyes upon the living beauty of the present day. Yes indeed it is an undoubted sign that the Examinations are approaching. Even the men who have their work all prepared, shiver as they feel the small sharp puffs of icy wind which precede the great and engulfing storm. However we hold out to all, our best wishes, and to those who are able to fulfil them for us, we ask to remember us when the fatal time comes.

In the game played on Thursday evening Mar. 15th. between the Eastern Townships team and the Montreal team, doubtless the primary object of our men was to win the game. This they succeeded in doing with but little difficulty. But something else was demonstrated at the Minto Rink that evening, which was not less important than the victory itself, and that was the true

sportsmanship with which the Hockey Clubs of Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Bishop's College combined forces to face the common foe in friendly combat. Loudly did the College cheer for "old Sherbrooke" and cheers for the College came back in answer. Although Sherbrooke has been victor over us in two hardly-contested matches we feel that such defeats have carried with them no disgrace. We have *not* circulated reports, as the—well never mind! But we have *not* gone round saying that "the big fellows won", or that "we played a clean game while our opponents tried other methods in which they are very efficient." We have taken our defeat, and acknowledge that the best team won. And hence we can cheer for Sherbrooke, conquerors though they be the Champions of the Eastern Townships, with hearty good-will.

It is a source of regret that our Alumni Association has become practically defunct. None of our graduates of recent years have joined it. Probably its death blow was struck when it was amalgamated with the Alma Mater Society of the School. Now we do not in the least

desire to cast any aspersions upon the latter society. It is doubtless a worthy organization but it appears evident that the Alumni of a University—College graduates cannot be looked upon as on a similar footing to that held by school-boys. And hence it is by no means marvellous that the average graduate cannot bring himself to join the Alma Mater Society. Up to the year 1885 the Alumni Association flourished. In that year it was absorbed into the Alma Mater Society. Why should not the Alumni Association be revived now after fifteen years inertness? We can see no reason why such a step should not be taken. Let the class of Arts 1900 combine with such graduates as may be present at the coming Convocation. Let the Alumni Association be recognized as a true Alumni body—an association of graduates of this University. Let us hope that the day of small things is rapidly passing away. Let us form such an organization as shall be worthy not only of our brilliant present but also of our glorious future. The matter rests with the students. Surely in allowing our Alumni Association to die from neglect, we are losing a great source of strength to our University. Let the Association be reorganized so as to admit only graduates of the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Dentistry, Medicine and Music. Then it will conform to the growth of the University. To stand still is to fall behind. *In name* we have a kind of Alumni Society, in reality we have none!

tween the Montreal Diocesan College and Bishop's University which was held in the council room on March 8th. was a great success. The meeting was opened by the President with a few words of welcome to our visitors. The following resolution was then debated. "Resolved—That Capital punishment should be abolished."

The following were the honorary judges: Rev. Professor Scarth, D. C. L., Professor L. R. Holme, M. A., H. J. H. Petry Esq., M. A.

The speakers were as follows Messrs. A. Ireland and C. Carruthers representing the Montreal Diocesan College Literary Society' and Messrs. C. W. Mitchell and E. S. Krans representing Bishop's University Debating Society.

The affirmative side of the Debate was taken by our men while our visitors supported the negative. A full account of this debate may be found elsewhere in this number.

By the decision of the judges the debate was awarded to the negative.

We sincerely hope that such debates will become an annual event in our University life. And we congratulate the speakers both on the Negative and Affirmative upon the very interesting way in which they presented this somewhat gruesome subject. If our enthusiasm manifested itself in a somewhat boisterous manner we trust they are none the worse for the bouncing they received after the debate.

The Inter-Collegiate Debate be-

We would urge upon those who

are about to order B. A. hoods the advisability of obtaining those of the Cambridge shape. So far as the Statutes are concerned the hoods of this University may resemble in shape those of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin or London. This is not as it should be and doubtless realizing this fact the College Council last year authorized the use of hoods of the Cambridge shape exclusively. This gives hoods of that shape the preference over any other shape.

The unsightly bags which we see masquerading as B. A. hoods of Oxford shape upon the backs of some of our graduates ought to be a sufficiently conclusive argument in favour of the Cambridge shape.

So much for B. A. hoods. But what of our present M. A. hoods? Our graduates in England cannot wear them without laying themselves open to the charge that they are wearing Oxford M. A. hoods under false pretenses.

This matter is one which calls for immediate reform. The colour and shape of hood for each degree conferred by this University should be prescribed. All hoods for any given degree should be absolutely uniform, and no hood should so resemble that of any other University as to render it unwearable by its owner.

A terrible fright was caused in the Arts Building on the 21st of March 1900. Early in the morning certain individuals were awakened by dense clouds of smoke entering their rooms. They at once got out

of bed and ran into the passage which they found was also full of smoke, in fact the whole building was in the same condition. They quickly gave the alarm of fire which brought some of the men out in double quick time, among others the High Church Party who had scrambled into his trousers, and who rumour says was very much excited, it is however denied by the person in question, that he was in the least excited in fact he says that he was very cool. However whether he was or not the men were in all directions looking for the fire which they had no doubt was causing such a smoke, not being able to find it they went to look for the Janitor in the hope that he might know from whence the smoke came. He was found lighting the fire which had gone out and eased the excited minds of his enquirers by telling them not to be alarmed because it was only the smoke coming through the cracks of the chimney, as it always did when the wind was in the "North-West". It is to be hoped that either the wind will not be in the North-West any more this year, or else, perhaps the safer course, that the cracks in the chimney will be stopped up: As it very hard on the mind and body of the hard working student to be thus suddenly awakened with the alarm of fire.

We extend our hearty congratulations to the Dance Committee for the excellent arrangements which they made for the College Dance on March 15. The large number of those present taxed the new hall to

its utmost capacity so that our increased accomodation proved none too great. The halls were tastefully decorated with purple and white bunting. In fact in every way the Dance was a great success.

A member of the Art's Faculty not long ago, received a check for thirty seven cents, the amount due to him for working in the Canadian Pacific yards during the summer holidays. The receiver denied that the check was meant for him. However, whether he did work in the said yards or not last summer, we feel quite sure, that on receiving such a handsome check, he will work there during the coming summer. We therefore wish him every success in his life's work. Although since receiving this princely sum, he has become such a bloated aristocrat that he hardly now condescends to speak to his old friends.

There is one grèvious question, which at this season of the year greatly troubles certain men. It is a question which has many interpreters, and each man interprets it as it best suits his own case, when conscience will permit. It is whether the Fives of Feasts are fasts or not and also what is the exact second that they are at liberty to smoke a pipe; or rather, we should say pipes. —The day of the week can easily be told by looking at the faces of those who are abstaining from the weed. On Monday their countenances are black as night, and they speak only when spoken to; on Tuesday and Wednesday they are even worse;

on Thursday a slight twitching of the lips shows that Saturday night is coming nearer; on Friday they even smile; on Saturday morning they are restless and laugh; in the evening of the same day, they are themselves again, and on Sunday they are beaming with smiles, and their rooms are dense with smoke, while mirth fills the building. However this cannot last; for Monday is again approaching, when pipes etc., have to be laid aside for another week.

There is a certain member of this University, who is very efficient in getting into small and petty quarrels. He glories in a fight and although he has never been known to win one, yet he has the greatest longing to do so, and it is to be feared that the honourable gentleman in question will never remain quiet until he receives something that will darken his vision for some days. If ever he wins a fight, it is doubtful if he will stop fighting until he has wiped out the whole college. So that it is necessary for the state of civilization at the present day, to prevent him winning one.

We extend our hearty thanks to the matron, for the vast improvement in the meals this term. Chicken, oyster-soup etc. are now placed upon the table. As Horace says, "qualia Cassum pervellunt stomachum", and there is no doubt that the meals are much more enjoyable, and this is clearly show by the length of time that is now taken to eat them. And we sincerely hope that they will continue to be enjoyable.

Aristophanes Frogs up to date.

The curtain descends as the orchestra labours through the first spasm of "Johnston wins the Cake."

Enter DIONYSUS (*an Arts student*) followed by XANTHIAS (*a Divinity man*) riding on a Donkey and carrying a heavy package in manuscript form of ancient jokes.

XANTHIAS. Shall I say some of the usual smart jokes, master, at which the spectators always laugh.

DIONYSUS. Yes, by Jove whatever you please except 'Rubber neck' But beware of this, for by this time it is utterly sickening to me.

XANTHIAS. Nor anything else laughable.

DIONYSUS. Except to play 'The Silvery wave waltz.'

XANTHIAS. Why then am I carrying all this ancient manuscript if I am not to say 'Rubber neck' nor to play "The Silvery wave waltz" one of which is always going on in the Divinity house.

DIONYSUS. Don't do it for whenever being a spectator, I hear any of those awful things I come away older by more than a year.

XANTHIAS. Oh this thrice unlucky neck then! because it is distressed, but must not do anything that is laughable.

DIONYSUS. Then is not this insolence, when I am walking myself, and toiling, while I let him ride, in order that he might not be distressed or carry a burden?

XANTHIAS. Why do I not carry;

DIONYSUS. Why, how do you carry, who are carried?

XANTHIAS. Because I carry these jokes.

DIONYSUS. In what way?

XANTHIAS. Heavily.

DIONYSUS. Does not the ass then feel the weight of those terribly old jokes more than you do?

XANTHIAS. Certainly not; no by Jove!

DIONYSUS. Why, how do you find those old jokes heavy which you never tire of saying?

XANTHIAS. I know not; but this shoulder of mine is burdened.

DIONYSUS. And well it might be, but the audience was burdened ages ago. Dismount from that ass for we are at the end of our journey.

Although we have treated of love before, yet it now seems necessary to consider, not the passion itself, but some of the matters pertaining to it. One of these, as a rule, is marriage. On this subject, however, we shall not dwell, but rather hasten on to an enquiry of the means used to bring it about by those meddling, tricky, plotting women called matchmakers. By which term is meant not such good mothers, as seek an honourable, happy espousal for their children, but such as have in times long past beguiled our brother-students into unwelcome unions.

Among matchmakers, strictly so-called, are those base females that think the object of their lives is by hook or crook to wed their daughters. By such persons a variety of tricks are used to gain their ends. Some with cunning speech and fulsome flattery, like spiders in a deceptive web, entrap their prey; while others with brutal boldness demand the reason of the young man's attentions, saying "Sir, why do you call upon my daughter? Tell me or stay away." So if the youth be weakminded, or cowardly, he asserts that his intentions are matrimonial; and then beaming upon her badgered victim, the matron hastens to tell the glad tidings to her expectant offspring. What agony of bliss, as mother and child each weep tears of joy upon the other's breast.

Now even if the means employed by such women be not condemned yet it is crime enough to rob marriage of the sentiment that chiefly justifies it. No union is right, save that

of an irresistible attraction, which is mutual and permanent. What then if a hawkish dame swooping down upon you, clutches one of yours, and one of damsel's hands, and joins them in a clammy clasp? You and the damsel feel like fools; while the parent triumphantly blesses you both, and takes a fiendish delight in your awkward, half-hearted advances, which she describes to her friends as "the diffidence of young love". Diffidence indeed! but where is the love.

Take warning is our wise advice. Look at the married couples about you: how many are happy, how many are sad? Tell us how many were caught in the snares of matchmakers, and then we will tell you how many are happy, how many, alas! are sad. Beware! Again in parting we say, Beware!

Some one has said, if we knew all, there would be nothing to find out, therefore ignorance is necessary to the enjoyment of existence. Now we especially recommend this fact to the consideration of every body afflicted with the *blues*. Very often it is necessary, to relieve the oppression within us by emitting clouds of vapour, indistinct complaints, and lamentations; yet in thus finding fault with a joyless world, we forget that there is a source of enjoyment left us—that is our ignorance. O ordinary student, remembering that your delight in finding out is in proportion to the smallness of your knowledge think of the untold joy that is yours! Think of it and be glad.

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

The absent minded baker
Was looking for a scrap,
He went to mighty Renison,
And gave him quite a tap.

But Renison grabbed on to him
Like an avenging fate

He pulled him to the wrestling
mat
And threw him on his pate

Boulangier he got up again
A sorry looking sight
He looked as if he never would
Recover in his life.

The Gad-Fly.

ATHLETICS.

By referring to the schedule of matches in the Senior Series of the E. T. Hockey League it will be seen that Bishop's has placed a team on the ice this season quite capable of upholding her honour, and when the odds that opposed Mr. Rothera, as captain, are taken into consideration, it is with no little surprise that we notice his team figuring as "Next Best" to the Champions.

Out of six league matches played "College" won three, and had it not been that when the team went on the ice for the last match three of the men were in a condition more suited to a hospital than a rink one more victory would have been added to the list.

When practices began it was found that there was a scarcity of Hockey material and our hopes began to fall, for there is nothing more discouraging than a succession of poorly attended practices devoid of enthusiasm. It even became necessary for the Junior team to drop out of the series, owing to the fact that there were not sufficient players for two

teams. However, Rothera took in hand what material there was and surprised everyone, winning the first match by 6 goals to 2. The team continued to improve and finished second in the league, giving the Champions a hard match at the end of the season.

On the forward line Spafford was easily the star; and out of 49 goals scored during the season, he was responsible for 24.

Cowling, at centre played a steady game all through the season and was particularly efficient on the "Face off".

Orr, who played his first Senior matches this year showed marked improvement at the close of the season, and in one match especially made a good showing.

Wurtele at Left Wing, played a fast game but was not up to the mark in shooting.

The back division with Renison and Mitchell at Cover and Point, and Rothera in goal proved a hard obstacle to score against, and ably backed up the forwards. Renison showed up

well in some matches and would make an excellent Cover if he watched the puck more.

Mitchell played a strong game at Point and checked hard. His runs down the ice were a feature of most of the matches.

Rothera was the back-bone of the team and fully maintained his glorious reputation of former seasons.

During the season the team scored 49 goals to their opponents 47.

SHERBROOKE vs BISHOP'S.

This match resulted in an easy win for the Champions. College was somewhat handicapped by the absence of Mitchell, but played a plucky uphill game and in the second half showed up to advantage.

The teams lined up as follows:-

Bishop's		Sherbrooke.
Rothera	..... Goal	..... Rocque
King	..... Pt.	..... Davis
Renison	..... C. Pt.	..... E. Spafford
Cowling	..... Forwards	..... Moe
C. Spafford	.....	..... Povey
Wurtele	.....	..... Johnson
Orr	.....	..... Wiggett

Referee: D. Mitchell

The first fifteen minutes the College men appeared lost and Sherbrooke rolled up a large score. Then College woke up and the half finished with good, fast Hockey, the score being 9 to 1.

The second half was marked by rough play, both sides participating and five minutes before time Johnson received a hurt which made it nec-

essary for him to retire. The score when the whistle blew stood Sherbrooke 13, College 4.

The Sherbrooke team played well together and are well up in the game. For Bishop's Spafford, Rothera and Renison played the best games and did good work, Rothera making some phenomenal stops.

BISHOP'S vs LENNOXVILLE.

Quite a number of spectators witnessed this match which was interesting and at times fast. The second half was somewhat rough and several men were ruled off. Both teams played to win, but the College put up slightly the better Hockey and won a hard fought match.

Score 4 to 2.

The following were the players:

Bishop's		Lennoxville
Rothera.	Goal	Arguin.
Mitchell.	Pt.	Kennedy.
Renison.	C. Pt.	Crawford.
Spafford.	Forwards	LeRay.
Cowling.	"	Williams.
Orr.	"	Mallory.
Wurtele.	"	Scarth.

H. Pillow; Referee.

The return match with Lennoxville came off on March 6th. The College men appeared tired all through and did not put up thier usual game. The teams were the same as in the former match with the exception of Crawford and Scarth, on the Lennoxville team whose positions were filled by Peterson and Hale. The match was on the whole slow. College took the first goal and kept the lead till five minutes before time when Lennox-

ville scored two. The last goal was doubtful and caused a dispute.

Score: Lennoxville 4 Bishop's 3

BISHOP'S COL. vs B. C. SCHOOL.

In the return match with B. C. S. the College again proved victorious and won by 9 goals to 3. Both teams played up and the match though rather one-sided was interesting and fast. Chambers and De Peyre did the most effectual work for the 'School' and made several pretty individual plays. The College men all played hard and showed marked improvement in combination.

The following were the teams:—

B. College.		B. C. S.
Rothera.	Goal	Stevenson.
Mitchell.	Pt.	De Peyre.
Renison.	C. Pt.	Carruthers.
Spafford.	Forwards	Pope.
Cowling.	"	Shaughnessy.
Orr.	"	Chambers.
Wurtele.	"	Meredith.

Referee: D. Mallory

BISHOP'S vs. SHERBROOKE.

This proved one of the fastest and most interesting matches of the season, and was witnessed by a very large crowd. Sherbrooke had easily defeated the College in Sherbrooke at the beginning of the year but since then the Bishop's team had greatly improved and were bound to give Sherbrooke a hard match. The puck was faced at 8.15 with the team as follows:—

Bishop's		Sherbrooke
Rothera	Goal	Rocque
Mitchell	Pt.	Davis
Renison	C. Pt.	E. Spafford
C. Spafford	Forwards	Wiggett
Cowling	"	Johnson
Wurtele	"	Povey
Orr	"	Moe

Referee: Rankin.

Sherbrooke took the aggressive and scored four goals before Spafford put one through for Bishop's. Sherbrooke got one more and at half time the score read Sherbrooke 5, Bishop's 1.

In the second half the fast pace told on the Sherbrooke forwards who were not in as fine condition as the College men. Sherbrooke scored first, after which Bishop's took two. Sherbrooke's next goal was followed by a pretty run by Wurtele who scored for Bishop's. Each team secured one more and the whistle blew with Sherbrooke leading with 8 goals to Bishop's 4.

Wiggett and Moe on the Sherbrooke forward line played the fastest games, and Davis at point did excellent work.

For the College, Rothera and Mitchell saved their goal time and again and did much to keep down the Sherbrooke score. Spafford and Wurtele also played strong games and were well backed by the other forwards.

The game was a clean exhibition of hockey and there was little rough or ungentlemanly play. The ice was in almost perfect condition, and the fast pace kept up all

through the match was surprising.

LAVAL vs BISHOP'S.

At the invitation of the Laval Hockey Club the team journeyed to Quebec to play an exhibition match on Feb. 26th. A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the match, which was slow but closely contested.

The teams were as follows:—

Bishop's College		Laval
Rothera	Goal	Boivin
Mitchell	Pt.	Langnedoc
Renison	C. Pt.	Laberge
Spafford	Forwards	Demers
Cowling	"	Gauvin
Orr	"	Belanger
Wurtele	"	St. Jaques

F. Stocking, Referee.

The play at first was very close and the puck travelled from end to end giving both goal-keepers plenty to do. The Laval forwards seemed more efficient in shooting than Bishop's, and just two minutes before half-time succeeded in scoring.

Laval 1. Bishop's 0.

In the second half both teams indulged in rough play and the referee was often called upon to rule men off. Bishop's missed two fine chances and seemed to be wild in their shooting. A bit of rough play ended in a dispute, with the result that Mitchell and Renison went to the side for the remainder of the game. With two men off the odds against Bishop's were too great and before the whistle blew Laval had scored twice.

Score, Laval 3. Bishop's 0.

For Laval Gauvin and Belan-

ger played steady games, and Boivin in goal made some good stops. The Bishop's men appeared tired all through and did not put up their usual game. Rothera played the best game and made some excellent stops. Though the score was 3 to 0 the play was by no means one-sided, and Bishop's was always in the game.

The team was well entertained by the Laval club and, with the exception of the score, was much pleased with the trip.

BISHOP'S vs EAST ANGUS.

On Saturday, March 10th. the team made its last appearance and finished up a successful season by winning an easy victory in an exhibition match with East Angus. The match was a friendly one with no rough play, but was rather too one-sided to be interesting.

East Angus scored the first two goals after which the College forwards scored three before the whistle blew. In the second half the College men had things their own way and scored six times while East Angus only scored once, making the final score 9 to 3.

The teams lined up as follows.—

Bishop's		East Angus.
Rothera	Goal	Elliot
Mitchell	Pt.	Hurd
Ward	C. Pt.	Sawyer
Spafford	Forwards	E. Parsons
Cowling	"	H. Parsons
Wurtele	"	Arnott
Orr	"	Dougherty

Referee: Thompson

After the match the team was entertained by the Angus club at an oyster supper.

On Thursday, March 15th. a team picked from the E. T. League met and defeated a team from the Montreal A. A. A. composed of three senior and four intermediate players.

The E. T. team put up much the better game and won easily by 9 goals to 4. It was composed of the following players:—

Goal	Rothera	(B. U. H. C.)
Point	Davis	(S. H. C.)
C. Point	E. Spafford	(S. H. C.)
Forward	Johnson	(S. H. C.)
"	Wiggett	(S. H. C.)
"	C. Spafford	(B. U. H. C.)
"	Mallory	(L. H. C.)

A most noticeable fact about the College matches this season is the manner in which supporters have turned out to 'root' for the team. That at least one of the 'rooters' has been favourably impressed is quite evident from the following, which was handed in to the Athletic Editor:—

De oder day w'en I walk out
On road near Minto Rink
I see de College team go in
To play Hockey I t'ink.

So in I go for see dat game,
Dey say she's pretty nice,
Someting lak' base-ball too I'm tole
Only she's played on ice.

Between de post dere stan' one man.
He's loaf dere all de tam,
He's shout and mak' de oder work
W'ile he spark wid de dame.

But Bagosh! w'en t'roo de air
Dat rubber ball he flew

Dat Charlie-man stretch out his han'
An' don't let heem go t'roo.

An' near heem's play wan 'noder
chap.

He's know heem w'at to do
He's shoot dat ball right off de ice,
He's loaf a leetle too.

An' den not far wan beeg, beeg man,
'Rennie' I t'ink he's call,
He's stop mos' everyt'ing dat come,
I guess he's play base-ball.

For w'en dat ball's come down de ice
He's leef heem high away,
An' den he's look roun' on de peep'
Jus' lak' de granstan' play.

An' vilage-man he's play also
But my he's run so fas',
He's tak' dat rubber down de ice
An' every man he's pas'.

An' College boy dey shout "Hurraw
Spaffor' he's out of sight!"
For he's play well there's no mistak,
—But my he's lak' to fight.

An wan tall man dey call heem Or
But he's not French I'm tole,
I know not why dey call heem dat
Unless he's shoot some gole.

An' Wurtle too he's not ver beeg,
But sapre' he can run
An' tak' dat rubber wid heem too
An' shoot some gole for fun.

Wan' noder chap hees look so meek
You'd t'ink hees do no-ting
But gosh! hees mak' dat rubber fly
He's name she's call Co-ling.

An' w'en he's over and finis,
I say dat's pretty game,
For tho' some man he's break he's
stick

He's win heem all de same.

Bateese.

Since the last issue of "The Mitre" a new departure has been made in Athletics at "Bishop's". The idea of holding a "Wrestling Tournament" open to all members of the Athletic Association was received with enthusiasm and twenty-four contestants handed in their names.

Among other rules it was decided that each contest should be awarded to the man getting the majority of "throws" in three rounds; and that opponents be drawn by lot before each series.

The following is a summary of the results, the first named being the winner of each bout.

SERIES. I

Rankin.	vs	Wadleigh.
Bonelli.	vs	Burill.
Roy.	vs	Le Gallais.
Rothera.	vs	Curran.
Weagant.	vs	Gordon.
Orr.	vs	Henry.
Rollet.	vs	Read.
Wurtele.	vs	Baker.
Ward.	vs	Vibert.
Cowling.	vs	Seaman.
Thompson.	vs	Findlay.
Renison.	vs	Davis.

SERIES. II

Renison.	vs	Rothera.
Thompson.	vs	Cowling.
Orr.	vs	Wegeant.
Ward.	vs	Rollit.
Bonelli	vs	Rankin.
Wurtele.	vs	Roy.

SERIES. III

Ward.	vs	Thompson.
Bonelli.	vs	Wurtele.
Renison.	vs	Orr.

SERIES. IV

Renison.	vs	Bonelli.
Renison.	vs	Ward.

Tournament won by Renison.

In the E. T. Junior Hockey League Cookshire and Lennoxville 11 tied for first place, each winning five matches and losing one. The tie was played off at Bury on March 19th. and was easily won by Lennoxville. By winning the Championship this year the Lennoxville Junior team is entitled to the ownership of the shield, having won it three years in succession.

THE SCHOOL.

The arrival of a few delapidated looking crows, the absence of hockey matches, and the abstruse mathematical calculations of the small boy are potent signs of the times. The first tells us that spring has come, or at least should have come; the second

that now is that period of the year when there is absolutely nothing to do but knock around and get punishment drill; the third, that the time intervening before the Easter vacation may now be reduced to days, hours, moments, seconds and

fraction thereof.

The Cadet Corps is now formed and is rapidly becoming a credit, not only to the School, but also, we believe to the country-side as well. Whether it is partly due to the generally pervading warlike spirit, or solely to the efficiency of Sergeant Harney, we cannot say, but it is certain that the fellows are this year taking a very keen interest in the corps.

The officers are as follows:—Captain, Pillow, 1st Lieutenant Porteous max. 2nd Lieutenant Cleveland, Color Sergeant Stevenson, 2nd La-Frenaye, 1st corporal Chambers, 2nd corporal Greenshields max.

The Dormitory Hockey cup was won by Hunsworth and his darling team of No. 4 dormitory. No. 7 was a fairly close second, while everybody is wondering why no. 6. did not do better.

Great credit is due to the First Hockey Team who braved the elements in order to uphold our honour in Montreal. Their successes are recorded elsewhere, but we would mention the fact that the night previous to their first match they spent on board the train. They left Lennoxville about 4.30 P. M. but owing to the severe storm they did not reach their destination till 4 o'clock the next morning. Notwithstanding their fatigue, everybody put up his very best game.

The first match which the School played in the Senior Series took place on Feb. 7th in the Minto Rink, Lennoxville. In the first half

the School succeeded in holding down their opponents pretty well, the score being 3-2. In the second half the College forwards got well together and put up some good combination, and contrived to score 3 goals to the School's 0, thus the score was 6-2 in favour of College. Spafford played well for the College while Chambers and Pillow played a hard game for the School.

The School was scheduled to play the Senior Lennoxville team on Feb. 13 but owing to the softness of the ice this match had to be postponed.

On Feb. 17th. the School Seniors journeyed down to Sherbrooke to play the Sherbrooke Seniors. The match resulted better than we ever expected as we managed to hold the Champions down to the score of 6-3. At the end of half time the score was 4-2 and we realized that they had not scored about 10 goals in the first fifteen minutes, a feat for which they have been long renowned. In the second half they scored 2 to our 1 thus leaving the score 6-3 when time was called. Stevenson played a splendid game for the School stopping shots which seemed almost impossible. Spafford the captain of the Sherbrooke team played a good hard game, always checking the man by some means or another. The game was clean all through, and good hockey was played by both teams.

Cookshire 1 vs School 11

This match was played in the Minto Rink and resulted in a win for Cookshire 6-5. When time was called the score was 5-5. It was decid-

ed to play it off at once and after twenty-two minutes play Cookshire scored the game which gave them the match. Shaughnessy and Fiske put up the the best game for the School and Learned did as much for Cookshire.

On Feb. 24th. School Seniors played College Seniors and were defeated by 9-3. The play throughout was rough and hard checking and tripping was the rule rather than the exception.

School 11 vs College 11

This match should have been played F b. 26th. but as the College second team have not played any of their matches it goes to the School by default.

On Feb. 27th. our Senior team played against Lennoxville Seniors and was successful for the first time this year. At the call of time the score was 7-7. It was decided to play it off, and after ten minutes rest, the teams again lined up, and after about five minutes play Pillow scored the winning game for the School. On March 1st. the School senior team accompanied by J. F. Crowdy Esq. its secretary left for Montreal to play the High School and Abingdon. At 4 P. M. Friday they played the High School on the Arena, when the teams lined up as follows:—

High School		B. C. S.
Renben	Goal	Stevenson
Molson	Point	De Peyre
Harrington	C. Point	Carruthers
P. Foley	Forwards	Chambers
Patrick	"	Shaughnessy

Foley " Pope
 Lucas " Meredith
 Referee: McKerrow.

The game started off with a rush by the School who scored in about half a minute. The teams then settled down to hard play but the School scored twice again in the first half to the High's nil. In the second half the High seemed to wake up and made repeated efforts to score but our defence was up to the mark and succeeded in only allowing them to score twice. In the mean time we had added 3 more goals to our credit which left the score 6-2 in our favour at the call of time.

The next day, March 3rd. the team played Abingdon and although the High School had beaten them, found them pretty tough adversaries. In the first half the score was 1-0 in School's favour. In the next half Abingdon almost succeeded in scoring once or twice but Stevenson was as much of a stone wall as ever and stopped some fine shots. The School scored twice in this half to Abingdon's nothing leaving the score: School 3, Abingdon 0.

The School teams in Montreal have always been known to play clean hockey but some of the trips and checks which many of the team received, showed that they can also play a mean game which ought not to happen when there is no necessity of it.

While our first team was doing its best in Montreal our second team payed a visit to Cookshire, where they spent a most agreeable time.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Cookshire		B. C. S.
W. Woolley	Goal	Robinson
H. H. Goff	Point	Cleveland
Hurd	C. Point	Porteous
Bailey	Forwards	Telfer
Parker	"	Lawrence
Drennan	"	Fiske
Learned	"	Price

Referee: Flaws.

The School held their opponents down well, in the first of the game but fell to pieces at the end, when Cookshire put in four games in about as many minutes. The game was clean throughout although some heavy checking was indulged in by both sides. The score at the end of the game was 9-2 in Cookshire's favour. After the game, the team was entertained to a supper by Mrs. Learned and several other ladies, in the town hall. Songs and speeches were indulged in and the party broke up at about mid-night and the members of the teams say they have never enjoyed themselves so much.

Perhaps the roughest match in which the School's first team has taken part this season, was when they played Sherbrooke on March 7. In the first half we held them down to the score of 6-4 and the playing had been free of roughness except for hard checking and a little body-checking. In the second half Sherbrooke came on determined either to do or die,—or make somebody else die——they tried their best to do the last mentioned to us and although they battered us up somewhat we managed to hold out to the end. We

only succeeded in scoring one goal to Sherbrooke's 8 in this half leaving the score 14-5 when the whistle blew for time.

Lennoxville 11 vs School 11

In this match the School got the worst of it, to the tune of 8-3. At half-time the score was 4-0 and it looked as if we were going to be given our first coat of white-wash. But in the second half the School got together and scored 3 to their opponents 4 then leaving the score 8-3 at the call of time.

Robinson in goal made some fine stops and Cleveland worked like a hero for his team. Price and Fiske on the forwards played a good steady game, and were well backed up by the rest of the team.

On March 14th. a picked team of the second crease played against the Sherbrooke High School and defeated them by a score of 4-1.

The same team played a match against a team picked from the young players of the village, captained by C. Hale and defeated them by 16-1.

The third team played their return match with Sherbrooke High School Seniors at Sherbrooke March 21st. and defeated them by a score of 5-4.

Messrs. A. H. Rowley, H. G. Pattee, Fred White, G. Bryson and H. Hutchinson of Ottawa are very generously presenting a trophy to the School to be known as the "Ottawa Cup", to be competed for

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
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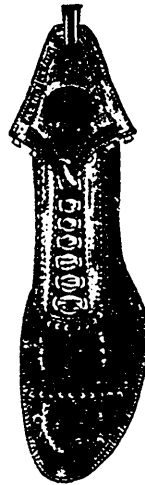
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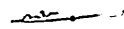
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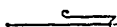

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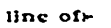

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annually in a cross country steeplechase on All Saints' day. The conditions are that the course is to be chosen by a committee of Masters who will decide upon an objective point distant at least two and a half miles from the School, and which will not be made known to the competitors until they are lined up ready for the start. This point will be marked by a flag and the race will be from the Quadrangle to it and back again by any route that appears to each individual to be the shortest and most feasible. Thus not only the quickest runner, but the boy who has judgement and a knowledge of the country will have a chance to win the trophy.

The cup will remain the property of the School.

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The Zephyr and the Mist.

The Zephyr and the Mist together lay
Floating afar and in a fleecy cloud
She was fair and he was gay—
Gay and happy fair and proud.

The Zephyr from the nearest star
Gathered the fairest fruits and flowers
And gaily decked their airy car
With trophies from celestial bowers.

He made a harp of the golden strand
That fenced the Day-King's realm around
And then with rapt and skillful hand
Played sweetest tunes of Fairy land.

A Lark arose from the dewy grass
Mounting to Heaven on wings of song
They threw him a kiss as they saw him pass
And cheered him as he flitted along.

The Zephyr unbound her golden hair
The Mist was caught in its meshes
She gave to him entrancing smiles
He lavished on her caresses.

And thus they floated all the day
And anchored in the summer night
Near where the shining nebulae
Lay wreathed in billow, snowy white.

A. E. S.

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