

BRANDON COLLEGE QUILL.



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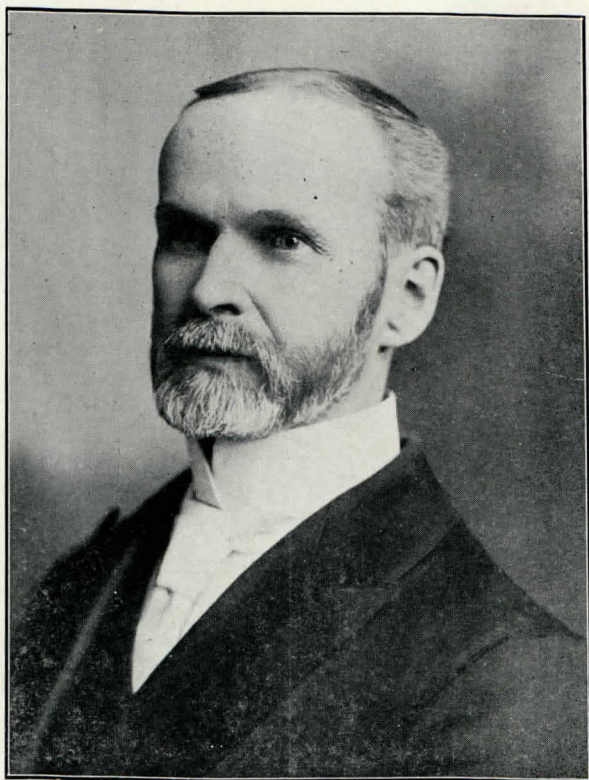
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A graduate of Toronto University, with gold medal distinction in Philosophy ; a pastor successively in Ottawa, Port Hope and Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec These are the landmarks in the career of him who at the unanimous request of his brethren, became identified with the formation of Baptist educational work in Western Canada.

With a herculean courage never vanquished by opposition and a patience never exhausted by the initiatory limitations of pioneer enterprise ; with gigantic powers of intellect linked to rare incisiveness of utterance ; with open-mindedness to all the liberalizing thought movements of the age ; with a commanding grasp of educational problems and ideals ; inspiring as a teacher ; sympathetic as a leader ; trustworthy as a denominational steward, Dr. McDiarmid is esteemed alike by students, faculty colleagues, fellow citizens of Brandon, and the broad fraternity of the Baptist brotherhood.

Honored by Eastern Baptists in the conferment upon him by McMaster University of the Doctorate in Divinity ; the Baptists of the West gratefully recognize Brandon College with her substantial walls and ever enlarging constituency as an ever worthy monument to her first President.

S. J. McKee, B. A., L. L. D.

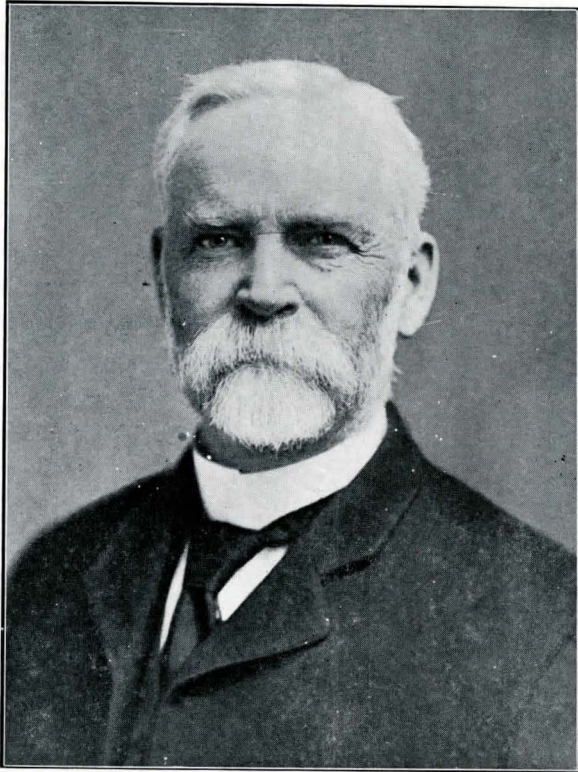
We have been sometimes cruelly forced to write laborious character sketches of great men, Julius Caesar, Cicero, Hannibal and so forth. The subjects were difficult indeed, but we feel free to say that the subject of this sketch is the hardest character we have ever attempted to describe.

Indeed, now, after due consideration we have decided not to attempt the task. Those who would like to know to what such a description would approximate, or rather try to approximate, may turn to Aristotle, and read in the Nichomachean Ethics the description of the high-minded man, the complete philosopher.

This may serve for descriptive purposes, but those who know the Doctor will feel that much more is still needed to convey an adequate impression of his personality.

They will re-call the class room. The students disposing themselves easily in their chairs, the Doctor leaning forward in his chair, a few feet in front and in a low patient voice, threading his way through the intricacies of Kant. He asks a question and receives a reply that shows most complete forgetfulness of all that has been previously explained. Is he dismayed? Not at all. With the placidity and calm of forty years teaching, he begins at the beginning again, contenting himself with remarking "I'm afraid you haven't quite got that." We may say we have never known the Doctor to exhibit the slightest surprise at the most manifest exhibition of profound ignorance that has ever been made in the class-room. Is this the result of extreme pessimism? He has the art of turning a lecture into a friendly quiet discussion of questions in philosophy, at the same time covering the work.

So much for him as a teacher. As a man, we can only say that everyone who has known his quiet kindly friendship, values it as one of his greatest privileges.



S. J. MCKEE, B.A., L.L.D.

REGISTRAR

The Spirit of Spring.

MISS HENDERSON.

It was near the end of March when the Spirit of Spring first awoke from her long sleep. All winter she had lain peacefully under the snow and it was hard to raise from her comfortable bed. At first she arose only gradually. The snow disappeared and the air beholding her lovely form, softened towards her.

She was about to stand up when a feeling of laziness overcame her and she sank back again under her great white cover.

At last one day she bounded from her bed ready for her waiting duties. All signs of her rest were gone. Taking her wonderful wand she wandered over all lands and wherever she trod the earth became clothed in a green garb.

Tiring of the ground she rose and wandered over bushes and treetops, her wand leaving everywhere its mark of spring. The very air changed at her presence. Soon, the whole earth being clad in green, she roamed about distributing everywhere flowers of wondrous colours and sweet perfumes.

Often she passed brooks and rivers and seeing her they broke from their ice-bound prisons and thereafter went their way murmuring songs of joy. She chased away all clouds so that each day was one long round of glorious sunshine.

Soon, too soon, her work was over and she flew away leaving in her place the Spirit of Summer.

The Monarch of Wales.

R. HARVEY, '13.

The call of the mountain slopes has always been a wooing note in the ears of men. The breath of the hills is a clarion call to conquest.

Of late years mountain climbing has steadily grown in popularity, and in our own country it has been enthusiastically taken up. With the formation of many Canadian Alpine Clubs, the glories of our own majestic Rockies will become increasingly known and appreciated.

England cannot begin to rival the Rockies or the Alps with her mountain ranges, and yet she does possess mountains that, while they appear tiny before the huge stupendous masses of other lands, have a charm and beauty of their own.

Chief among these is the Snowdonian Range, the glory of the little Principality, and towering proudly amid this range is the rocky monarch of Wales, Snowdon itself,

At the foot of Snowdon lies the little village of Beddgelert, one of the most romantic spots in the Principality. Here is Gelert's Grove, where the favorite hound of Llewellyn was buried after his tragic death.

Leaving Beddgelert for the ascent of the Snowdon, the road winds steadily upwards. Down the hill sides, far and near, numerous mountain streams leap from rock to rock and from boulder to boulder, in foaming cascades of silvery spray, miniature Staubachs in Cambrian Wilds.

The mountain path itself at length starts from the main highway and begins the ascent proper. Winding round the morass at the foot of the mountain, it rises

higher and higher until it demands strenuous climbing. Girt on each side by an almost sheer precipice, the climb becomes positively dangerous when, as sometimes happens, dense fogs roll over the mountain side. Above and before us a huge shoulder of rock has to be passed, and that behind us, the summit, the goal of our endeavors is reached. Snowdon is ours !

Here is situated the highest Post Office in England and Wales, and from it thousands of cards are despatched annually. Here too the trains of the Snowdon Railway—a little, narrow gage electric—start on their return journey to Llanberis at the foot of Snowdon. A huge cairn of piled up rock occupies the very summit.

But what a view ! Across the intervening valleys stand beneath us the other mountains of the Snowdonian Range : eternal sentinels, grim and silent. Between them, “Deep set amid the basis of the everlasting hills,” are beautiful lakes. Calm and peaceful they sparkle like jewels. Excalibur might be lying in one of them, drawn under by the mystic fingers of the fairy of the lake.

Beyond these the whole country lies stretched out in a grand panorama. Field and forest, moor and mountain, dreamy hamlet and bustling city are blended as on a mighty canvas, while here and there a silver ribbon streaking the picture, betrays the presence of one of England’s many rivers. On a clear day the line of the Cheviots can be seen far to the north, like a dark stain on the horizon.

Away to the West is the shimmering, blue expanse of the Irish Sea, its dimpled face sparkling with sunshine. Strangely dwarfed does its shipping appear from our lofty outlook.

The beautiful isle Mona, or Anglesey as it is now called, is plainly seen across the straits, while still further to the West, the Eastern coastline of the Emerald

Isle can be made out quite distinctly. From what other vantage ground can the eye take in such a prospect! Places so rich in legendary lore, so famed in history, so mighty in the tides of life that from them have gone streaming out to the ends of the earth.

A last, long look all around and we begin the descent to Llanberis. Down in the valley once more, the road leads past Dolbarden Castle, an old, ivy-clad ruin standing on the edge of Llanberis Lake, and on into Llanberis itself, a bright and prosperous Welsh town, a great tourist centre.

Snowdon is behind us. Our feet may never tread its slopes again, but while memory lasts we shall cherish in our mental gallery the pictures we gained of the rugged grandeur and peerless prospects of Snowdon, the pride of Britain and the monarch of Wales.

The Hudson's Bay Company,

AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPEMENT OF CANADA.

T. H. HARRIS. '13

When we think of Canada to-day, we conceive a vast country stretching from the Atlantic Ocean on the East to the Pacific Ocean on the West, and from the United States Boundary Line on the South to the Arctic Ocean on the North. This conception is practically a modern one. It is not many years since this great Dominion of ours was not a unit as it is to-day, but was divided up among several governments and companies each of which, in its several ways, was bringing this land by gradual development to its present unified state. Among these agents in this great development, the Hudson's Bay Company hold's a foremost place.

To appreciate its contribution fully, we must first go

back and see how and by whom the Company was formed and what led to its formation.

As far back as 1610 Henry Hudson, an English sea-captain, in his search for the North-West passage, discovered the inland sea which is now known as Hudson's Bay, England at once claimed the sovereignty of this country and also of the country drained by the rivers flowing into it and two years later Sir Thomas Button was sent by James I to take formal possession.

In this way England obtained a possession which was to become a stepping stone to greater things.

In 1631, Charles I sent Luke Fox to renew England's claim. A little over thirty years later, Zachary Gilham sailed into a river at the bottom of the Hudson's Bay and called it Rupert's River after the King's cousin, Prince Rupert, who was interested in Gilham's exploration. Gilham built a fort, which he called Charles Fort and there opened a fur trade with the Indians. This business was so profitable that three years later Prince Rupert and certain other influential men formed themselves into a Company and were granted a charter of incorporation in 1670 by Charles II., under the name of the "Hudson's Bay Company."

"By this charter," one writer has said, "they were invested with absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined country, which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the vast region that poured its waters into Hudson's Bay, or the straits leading thereto." The charter, however, excluded all of that region which was then held in possession by a Christian Prince or state.

Upon receiving this charter the Company promptly went to work to establish itself solidly and securely. Two Forts and trading stations were built, one on the Rupert River, the other on the Nelson River, and over

the whole a governor was placed. In this way twelve years went by, during which time the Company flourished and erected three other fortified forts.

This period of peaceful trading came to a close. The French, who held sovereign rights over the land to the South-East of the Bay, had heard through the Indians of this great inland sea and had made expeditions in search of it. These French traders were now knowing it through loss of trade, and prompted by this an expedition was sent out by La Chesnaye, which did much damage to the Hudson's Bay Company's forts.

These Frenchmen were not content with merely destroying the posts of their rivals, so they established a rival trading post. This seriously inconvenienced and almost ruined the Hudson's Bay Co. For the next thirty years bitter rivalry existed between the English and the French Companies, during which period the Bay was sometimes held by the English and at other times by the French.

This petty warfare came to an end in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, which gave England complete sovereignty of the Hudson's Bay territory,

For some fifty years after this treaty, the Company was content to confine its operations to the regions covered by its charter, but at the end of that time an event that changed the condition of things occurred. This event was the conquest of Canada by the English.

The Company is now no longer in danger from the attacks of the French and so considered itself at liberty to extend its field of operations. It claimed that its charter covered all the waterways and lakes discharging into the Hudson's Bay through the Ne'son River and on the basis of this claim it established forts in what was formerly French territory. By these means the Company monop-

olized the fur trade and held the Indians at its mercy.

This extension of its bounds was the commencement of a policy which was to result in great benefit to Canada. By it the Company, directly through its own ambitions or indirectly through those of a rival company, the North-West Company, gained possession by exploration of the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

This part of the Company's history, although an entirely different phase of activity from that with which it started, is nevertheless of the greatest interest.

In speaking of these new activities we must speak of the work of both Companies for the work of the North-West is closely allied to that of the older Company in this regard, and as we have mentioned is indirectly owing to it.

Among the explorers in both companies we have that greatest of all, Alexander McKenzie, who first made his way to the Arctic Ocean along the river which bears his name and then across the Rockies until he came to the Pacific Ocean, Franklin, Back, Thompson, Fraser, Campbell and many others.

Once across the mountains these fur-traders met with strong opposition. In the North, mainly, were the Russian fur-traders, in the South the American Fur Companies and in the interior savage Indians made more fearful by the introduction of liquor. For some time the North-West Company struggled against these difficulties without much avail. But the time was coming when the Canadian fur-traders would get the upper hand. This was brought about in 1821 when the Northwest Company was absorbed into the Hudson Bay Company. Thus the latter Company entered with more vigour into the conflict, and so strenuous were its exertions that it came out victorious. In 1837, according to a letter written by Sir J. H. Pelley, Governor of the Company in London to

Lord Glenelg, Colonial Secretary at that time, we find that the Company had British Columbia practically under its control as far as the fur trade was concerned.

They held this license to trade in the Indian Territory—as the mainland of British Columbia was styled—for several years and also leased Vancouver Island from the British Government and Alaska from the Russians.

We are apt to pass lightly over this part of the Company's history as of no great value but we are mistaken. We can judge, however, how serious and how great an asset this work was, when we consider the words written by one of the men most interested in the progress of Canada, Lord Strathcona, when he says, "But for the discoveries and work of the fur-traders, British Columbia would probably not have remained British territory."

So far we have dealt with the Company's occupation of the Hudson Bay territory and its extension, now we shall look at the Company's attitude towards those who were the then inhabitants and also towards those who would come in.

Right from the earliest period of its existence it had been dealing with Indians. These red men were a great problem to it. Their customs, habits, speech and color were among the things in which they differed from the white man. It needed something more than a strong arm to keep on good terms with these men whom, for trade reasons, if for nothing else, it was necessary to retain as friends. It was therefore not an easy problem to face.

The employees of the Company, however, and they must be given great credit for this, treated them well. Their rule was, as a whole, just, prudent and humane. The Company prohibited the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors as much as possible. It sought to bring

the Indians into touch with civilizing influences and to do so encouraged the establishment of missions among them.

Many of the Company's servants intermarried with the Indians and formed a new race which, although not as highly civilized as the British, was at least more so than the Indian.

This treatment of the Indians by the Company saved Canada from many problems such as those which the United States Government has had to face, and has made it easier and safer for settlement.

The attitude of the Company towards colonization has been severely criticized. We must bear in mind, however, before judging too severely, that the Company existed primarily to trade in furs with the Indians and not to colonize the country. In fact settlement was detrimental to the best interests of the trade. Then again owing to the scattered condition of the English speaking people and necessarily of the forts and trading stations, it was a very difficult thing for the emigrants to exist.

Taking these things into consideration we do not expect the fur-traders to invite, openly, the settlers to come in. But at the same time it must be admitted that indirectly they did influence settlement.

They opened up the country by their trails and so made it easier for any who did come in to travel. And a few did come in.

This first settlement in the West was financed and carried out by Lord Selkirk, who, himself, was a large shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company. For some time this colony had a very precarious existence, being subjected to the raids of the employees of the North-West Company and the half breeds. In time, however, when the North-west Company merged into the Hudson's Bay Company this settlement was firmly established and be-

came the centre for colonization in the North-West.

Besides this settlement the Company under the terms of its lease with the English Government for right of trade on Vancouver Island, undertook to colonize that island. This, however, it failed to do and on that account, when the lease ran out, it was not renewed. On the mainland of British Columbia it had a small settlement at Vancouver which was its trading centre for the West coast. Here, too, the Company established farms and raised cattle, the skins of which they shipped to England.

Here is another thing for which this Company is to be given credit, namely, the trade between the Northwest and the Mother country. These trade relations were not very considerable, especially at first, but they grew and are growing yet.

The Company first began by shipping the furs which it obtained from the Indians and by bringing in those things which were necessary to enable them to barter for the furs. Then, as it did not confine its operations to getting furs but established large farms—where they raised horses, horned cattle, sheep and other farm stock,—grist mills, saw mills and tanneries, the trade naturally became more extensive. To it then, among other things, we owe the establishment of trade relations between Canada and England.

But the great North-West portion of North America was becoming too important to be under the dominion of a Company however great it might be, and so the rule of this great organization had to be brought to a close.

This was done gradually : first by the English Government refusing to regrant the license of the Indian Territory and the lease of the Vancouver Island, upon the expiration, to the Company. It was consummated in 1870, when through the agency of the Imperial Government the interests of the Company were bought out by

the Canadian government, who paid \$300,000 and gave besides certain land and privileges.

Thus for two hundred years this Company had been practically a sovereign power in the North-West of North America, but with the transference of its rights this power ceased.

Much has been said against the Company. Some have said that it hindered the growth of Canada, but judging from the results as seen in the fact that Canada is still British, in the size of its territory, in the comparatively small amount of trouble occasioned by the Indians, in the present population and progress in the West, in its continually increasing trade with the Mother country and above all in the fact that it aided largely, by helping to bring about the Confederation of the various provinces and territories in the consolidation of Canada, we must come to the conclusion that the Hudson's Bay Company instead of being a stumbling block to Canada's welfare has been a great factor in its development.



The Quill.

GRADUATING NUMBER.

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Vol. I

MAY 1911.

No. 3

Editorials.

Spring time is examination time. It is hard to get down to the steady grind of reviewing that ones examinations demand in such delightful weather as we are enjoying at the present season. This is especially hard when the duties are increased to the extent of preparing the last edition of THE QUILL for the present year.

The college year 1910-11 will be over by the time this issue is in your hands and the students will be taking their departure from the college. Some leave just for the summer and will be back again in the Fall ready for another year's work and progress, while some have run the allotted college course and return to us no more. The best wishes of The Quill go with you all. Especially to those whose college days are over do we express the hope that your future courses may be marked with success in the highest sense of the word.

With the end of the year comes the end of our term of office as members of The Quill staff. Our duties have been pleasant though sometimes strenuous and as we lay down the pen we feel they have

been but imperfectly discharged. We are grateful, however, that we have been able to contribute something to the life of the college. The paper gives evidence that it has come to stay and therefore our efforts have not been without a measure of success.

Congratulations to the committee in securing Prof. MacGibbon as Managing Editor for next year. The rapid development of The Quill into an excellent college paper is now assured. Let us bespeak for the new editor the heartiest co-operation on the part of all students.

As a closing word let us express our thanks to all those who have contributed anything towards the establishment of our paper. The ready response of all who have been invited to share in the work has been a source encouragement to the editor and staff.

College Gossip.

EDITOR, R. HARVEY, '13.

Our student body, like the snows on the prairie, is melting away under the warm breath of the spring. The close of the winter term at the end of March, let loose quite a number of the students, and since then there has been a gradual dissolution. Now, with the departure of Arts and Theology, the halls will become still more desolate for the faithful remnant who endured to the end,—the matrics and the music pupils.

Over the past year we look with pleasure for we feel it has been a profitable one. It has been good for us to be here. A fine spirit of mutual respect and helpful fellowship has pervaded alike the Faculty and the student body. Such a spirit makes for a better quality of work and a higher standard has been maintained throughout the year. Now, however, we must again leave for a time the scene of our winter labor. "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

We desire to congratulate Miss Latimer on her appointment to the Faculty. Miss Latimer has taught in the Commercial Department since Mr. C. Walker took over the duties of the Bursar.

To Prof P. G. Mode and also to Dr. R. H. Mode. who have each

been lately presented with a son, we wish to extend our heartiest congratulations.

The annual banquet tendered to the graduating class has long been one of the events of the year, and the banquet held this year on the 12th of March was no exception to the rule. For various reasons our graduating class this year was but a small one; its quality however, was unimpaired.

The eventful evening came and with it the invited guests. What an array of wisdom and of wit can be packed within four walls. Besides the Arts men and maidens were the Faculty, the Mayor and other representatives from the city, gallant lads and charming lassies who came to represent the Academic and Commercial Departments, and last but not least, the Theologs, a grave and sober group, descended with their partners to the dining room.

Miss Rutherford had very daintily decorated the tables and, in conjunction with the Refreshment committee, had prepared a most excellent supper. Place cards for each guest, containing a pointed reference or personal remark, provided food for thought, or the opportunity for good-natured banter.

The first part of the program being disposed of to the satisfaction of all, Dr. McDiarmid took the chair, and in his own inimitable way presided over the gathering. A goodly list of speeches interspersed with musical numbers was then gone thro.'

A. J. Milton, '14, proposed the toast to "King and Country."

The toast of "Our City" was proposed by R. Speers, '13, in a speech bristling with facts of Brandon's progress, Mayor Fleming replied on behalf of the city. W. C. Smalley, Theol., proposed "Alma Mater," which was replied to by Dr. Vining in his happiest serio-humorous vein. The "Learned Professions" was proposed by Prof. Durkin and was responded to by one of Brandon's prominent lawyers, J. F. Kilgour, B. A.

In a manner that betokened an intimate knowledge of his subject, S. H. Potter, '12, exhorted the graduates. He rejoiced that Mr. Lundquist was going into Christian work, but deplored the act that Mr. Carrick was intending to enter Law. Mr. Carrick in reply thanked Mr. Potter for his well-meant advice, and then addressed a few words of wisdom to those who were still scaling the rugged heights of knowledge.

"The Ladies" found in R. G. Edwards, Theol., a warm admirer

and ardent advocate. He won their hearts. Miss E. Simpson, '13, replied on their behalf.

Miss Moore and R. Ferrier, '12, both rendered very acceptably vocal selections during the evening, while the Ladies Quartette, composed of Misses Speers and Purdon, '13, and the Misses Harkness and Johnson, '14, captured the hearts of all by their sweet singing.

The happy gathering broke up at midnight after a splendid and much enjoyed evening.

On Thursday, April 6th, the annual business meeting of our college Y. M. C. A. was held. Reports were received from the chairmen of the different departments, after which the retiring president, E. H. Clarke, '12, surveyed, in a comprehensive address, the work of the past year.

There has never been a better year in the history of the Association. Special emphasis was laid on Bible study, and few colleges of our size can excel our record for this year, in this work. The Religious Work Committee have provided speakers and leaders for the various meetings throughout the year: the regular Thursday evening service, the Sunday morning prayer meeting, and the regular chapel vespers. Most helpful and interesting were the meetings throughout the year. Reports were also received from the membership and Mission Study Departments.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Clarke, and his executive was then moved and carried. Mr. Clarke has given without stint of his time and thought to forward the work of our Y. M. C. A. and the Association wishes to express its warm appreciation of his splendid work.

The election of officers for the coming year was then proceeded with, the following being elected: President, R. Harvey, '13; Vice-President, P. Duncan; Sec.-Treas., J. Evans, '13; Convener of Religious Work Committee, J. L. Jordan, Theology; Convener of Membership, C. Burns, '13; Convener of Bible Study, H. Knox, and Convener of Mission Study, E. H. Vincent, '14. Prospects for next year's work are very bright and the executive are determined to maintain the high standard of the work of this year.

The Bible Classes held this year have all followed the lead that Mr. Gordon's class set some time back, in having a supper and social time. On Friday, Mar. 24th, Mr. Clarke's class had a very happy

time over a well spread table. After supper many surprisingly good speeches were given by some of the younger men, and real talent was discovered. The bonds of fellowship formed during the winter were drawn more tightly, and the whole class felt the touch of comradeship.

The class that Mr. Brough has led, met at Johnson's Cafe on the evening of the 31st of March. An excellent chicken supper was first discussed, after which a short social time was enjoyed by all



Y. M. C. A. EXECUTIVE.

Next year such evenings will likely be arranged for the beginning of the term, as they serve a most useful purpose in promoting a feeling of good fellowship.

The last act of the retiring executive was to vote \$15 towards the relief of China's distress. A collection taken up among the whole student body and the faculty realized \$28, and so the goodly sum of \$43 was forwarded to the China Famine Relief Fund. We rejoice in the work that as an Association, we have been permitted to do.

The Literary Society has brought a most successful season to a close. Never has it taken a more prominent place among our various societies, due largely to the excellent leadership of its president, S. H. Potter, '12. The programs have invariably been of a very high order, while at the same time effort has been made to encourage and utilize our own talent. The policy of bringing in outside professional performers is contrary to the very spirit and aim of the Literary Society, which aims to cultivate and develop the gifts of its members along musical and oratorical lines. Many who are now efficient public speakers, graceful musicians, or acceptable singers, owe their success in part to the early training received in the Literary Society. An occasional visit from a professional is profitable and pleasing, but we are in full accord with the policy of our president, which is to use as far as possible, our home talent.

On Friday evening, April 7th, the last meeting for the present college year, was held. A splendid program had been prepared and it was enthusiastically received. The Music and Expression Departments had gone to great pains to make it a success, and each number of a somewhat long program was worthy of the hearty applause it received.

An eight-handed piano number was first given by the Misses Moore, Bates, Smith and Whitman. R. G. Edwards sang a solo which was followed by Miss Hughes with a piano solo. Miss Trotter's Expression Department then presented a scene from *The Little Minister*, "Nannie's Cottage," that was very well rendered. A piano solo by Miss Moore and a song by Miss Purdon were followed by another scene, this time of American life, "The Misdemeanors of Nancy," given by pupils of Miss Trotter. A vocal duet by Miss Koester and Miss Moore, and the reading of "The Critic," by R Harvey completed a splendid entertainment for the closing night. The college chapel was packed with students; and friends from the city were also present in large numbers.

May our Lit flourish next year as it has done this!

Dr. MacNeill in dining room, "Will all the men who are heads of tables see me after dinner? I want to look over the vacant spaces we have left."

Teacher of Elocution, "For goodness sake Mr. McKay put more life into your part. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it."

Gordon, "Well its no use me trying to amuse people, my jokes never get what they deserve."

Robinson, "Lucky dog."

Not to be outdone by the Arts classes. Academic III. planned a most brilliant function for their class, and on the evening of Wednesday, April 12th. it was brought to a successful issue.

Duly they repaired to the college dining room at the appointed hour, 'Young men how noble, young women how lovely,' sat around the festive board like to the immortals.

The supper, however, smacked not of Olympia ; it was a feed for mortals. But one thing was lacking to it, however, and that want, by some jealous members of other classes, was thoughtfully supplied. While the fun and feasting was at its height, a window was raised and two hens, borrowed from Dr. McKee's nearby hen house, were hurled into the room. Not being roasted, however, the Academics threw them out again.

Supper over old fashioned games such as Rachel and Jonathan, and Musical Chairs were indulged in. Mr. Philpotts once sat down, not upon a chair, but his only thought as he arose, was "Wouldn't that jar you?"

After an exceedingly happy time the gathering broke up and the revellers dispersed in the jolliest mood.

It afterwards transpired that a supply of ice cream, while waiting its turn at the banquet, ran silently upstairs. With unerring instinct Campbell and Watson tracked it to a room occupied by Arts men. Of course they were guiltless of so cold-blooded a crime, but Vincent and T. H. Harris were threatened with the law by the enraged Matrics. Happily the matter was settled out of court. The fair fame of our student body could not be dragged thro' the mire, Heaven forbid!

Norman Clarke, "Now what's the use of Smalley going to preach to those folks at the asylum? They can't get any good from it."

H.B.O.P., "Oh! I don't know Clarke, lots of the people there are just as sensible as I am."

Ancient Suffragette to Dr. Vining, "Isn't it a beautiful thing Dr. to see young girls growing up into blushing womanhood?"

Dr. Vining drily, "Yes ma'am, but in these days so many of them are growing up into blooming manhood."

Miss Forrester at table, "And are you really a mind-reader Mr. Nordlund?"

Osborne, breaking in, "No, that fellow is no mind-reader. He's a vacuum cleaner."

TROPHIES PRESENTED TO INDOOR MEET CHAMPIONS.

The presentation of medals and trophies to the successful athletes of the Indoor Meet and also the presenting of the Inter-Collegiate Cup to the football team on April 13th, was a pleasant break in the routine of our college life.

The event was made the occasion of a social evening. A song by Miss Moore, piano selections by Misses Whitman and Smith and a reading by Miss de Mille coming in between presentations made the evening pass pleasantly.

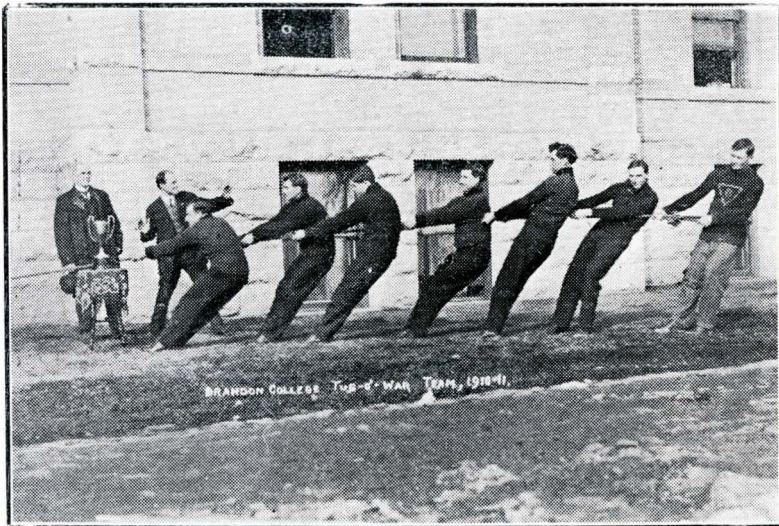


INDOOR MEET CHAMPIONS.

The meeting was opened by Pres. G. H. Ruttan of the Athletic Association. In a few well chosen words he dealt with the Athletic situation in Brandon College and expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the college athletes and especially those who took part in the Indoor meet of March 23rd. The presentation of trophies was then proceeded with. Mr. Beer of the Collegiate handed over the J. Ball trophy to the football boys and then the Indoor Meet

Champions were dealt with. J. E. Hughes surrendered the Y. M. C. A. (Matheson) Aggregate Cup to the Collegians. The Tug-of-war Trophy, the Individual Trophy and the Ribbons for the successful contestants were presented by Mr. W. I. Green. Dr. McDiarmid presented the Relay Cup to the Y. M. C. A., congratulated them on their victory and made his appearance on the platform the occasion of an address on athletics in general.

The singing of the national anthem brought this most auspicious event to a fitting close. May we have many more such evenings and may many more trophies be won by our college athletes.



TUG-OF-WAR TEAM.

TENNIS.

This popular sport, promoted from a secondary recreative pastime to a prominent place in college athletic circles, now bids fair to eclipse all other lines of sport at this time of year. Mr. Edwards and the members of the Tennis committee have had a busy time in compiling a schedule for aspiring players. So many college fellows are taking to the game that the management are seriously considering the advisability of installing arc lights on the courts so that those not on the list may play at night. We would suggest a better remedy—remove Clark Hall, or the tennis court.

INTER-CLASS FOOTBALL

Early this spring those interested in the game got together and determined to start something in Inter-Class football, with the result that a three cornered league schedule was drawn up, comprising teams from Academic III, Arts and a mixed aggregation from Theology, Commercial, and Academics I. and II.

The games were very close. On Wednesday, March 29th, Academic III, and Arts came together in the initial game. So close was the contest that at the expiration of the time limit, Referee Smalley was forced to call the game a tie. Score 1-1.

The next game Academic III, vs. Theology-Commercial, schedul-



BRANDON COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM.

ed for Friday, March 31st, resulted in the same score and everybody looked for a repetition when the mixed outfit clashed in the third game of the series with the Arts on April 5th. The highbrows from the upper classes, however, were right there with the goods, and cheered on by a large bunch of rooters, they got away with the first victory of the season. Score 2-1.

One success follows another. They followed up their first victory by defeating Academic III, in the fourth game of the series, on April 7th, to the tune of a one-nil score. At this juncture no further games were played, the yearly exams breaking in and compelling football to take a secondary place. The league accordingly broke

up leaving the Arts in the lead with five points, the Theologs second with three and the Matriculation students third with two.

It has been generally conceded that the cup provided should go to the Arts as having largest number of points, so a presentation to the lucky footballers may be looked forward to soon.

BASEBALL

This is a sphere of College sport that the former years has held but little place in our college athletics. This spring, however, with the growing number of Brandon College students, more has been done in this line of sport, and were the season for baseball but longer the local fans would yet see our aspiring Chri ty Mathewsons and Napoleon Lajoies add another trophy to the ever increasing list by annexing the amateur city league baseball championship. As it is the baseball inclined element are forced to confine their energies to to scratch games and an occasional matched game with the various city league teams. For those following the game, however, it has been good practice, as the splendid city diamond and the presence on the field on several occasions of several well-known players as "Lefty" Hinrichs and Schofer, together with the lesser baseball stars of the city league have given our boys batting and fielding practice such as they never could secure in their home towns.

Next year we hope to see more of this fascinating sport and if the growth is only proportional to the last few years, the college may yet boast of a good, fast college nine.

Smith, coming out of exam room, "Were you down at Starland last night, Grant?"

Grant, dolefully, "No but I was all up in the air this morning."

Clark Hall,

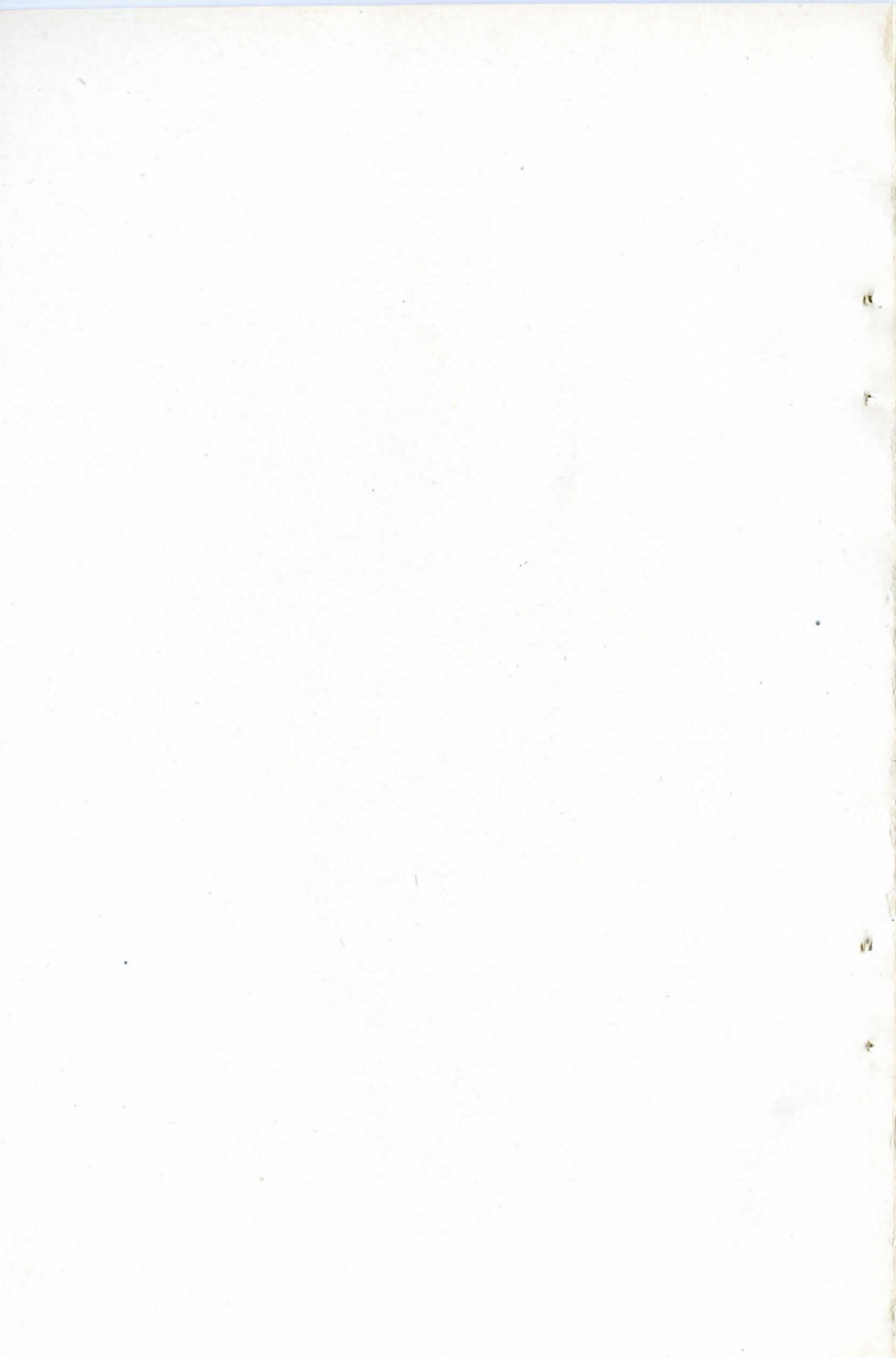
A. K. W. E.

And now 'tis time to say "good bye." To some it is good bye just for a few months; to others it is good bye for a much longer time; to all, in a greater or less degree, it means the breaking of ties.

Let us not, however, dwell on the dark side of the picture; let us think rather of the happy times we have enjoyed and of the happy memories that will be ours for time to come. We have spent a pleasant and profitable time together; happy influences have been



ART GIRLS, 1910-11



thrown around us, rounding out our lives with new purposes and aims. Gracious impulses are even now stirring within us. Let us cherish and foster them, by putting them into practice, so that our lives may bear up to the high standard held up for us during school days.

Many of our girls are going out to teach school for the summer months. Miss Bulloch goes to Welby, Sask., Miss Leech to Radisson, Miss Simpson to Woodside, Miss Speers and Miss Purdon to Grenfell, Miss Bucke has already taken charge of the school at Kechnie. To all of them we wish the greatest possible success. "Knuckle to it, you can do it," girls. Show them what really good material goes out from Brandon College.

Very soon the college halls will be empty and we'll be scattered all over Western Canada. Let us not forget our school. There are many ways in which to remember her.

A girl is known by the company she keeps; a college is known by its students. Brandon College has done a great deal for us; it is ours to repay that service in right living, bearing ever in mind the motto of our school, "Recte et Suaviter."

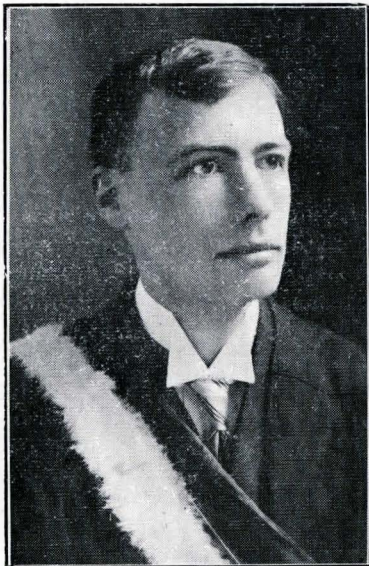
The Athletic committee deserve great credit for the way they have worked to get the tennis courts in order. One court is in splendid trim and two more are being resodded and will be ready for use in the Fall. A game schedule has been arranged and there is some talk of a tournament in the near future.

Miss Hancock will shortly leave for Paris where she will continue her studies in her chosen profession. We shall miss her very much from our school life. We wish her every success and enjoyment during her stay abroad.

We have no girl graduates in Arts this year, but next year we will have at least three, and the year after that—well the class of '13 have vowed to stick together so there will be nine.

OUR GRADUATES

Cecil is a Brandon boy. It was some time during the latter part of last century that he first opened his eyes on the world and found himself a wee citizen of our fair city. Here he followed his primary education through the public schools and in 1904 matriculated at the Brandon collegiate. That year he became a freshman at Brandon college, and obtained his first year Arts in 1905. His student career was then varied with a business course, and for the next three years he is lost to view, plunged into the bustle and turmoil of the industrial world. He emerged again, however, and resumed his studies in '08. Each year



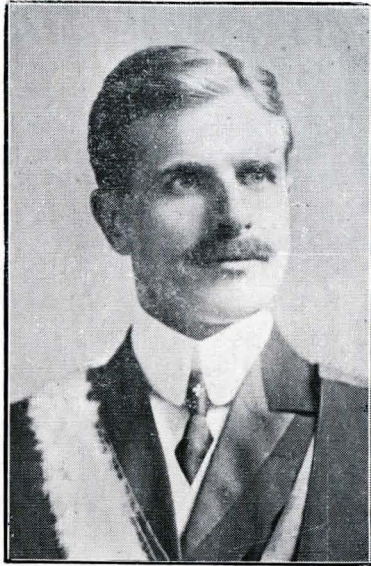
Cecil Carrick

since has found him back with us, and we take pleasure in congratulating him on his attainment, as a member of our graduating class of '11.

Mr. Carrick is a specialist in philosophy but his accomplishments are by no means confined to the wielding of the syllogism. In his participation in our college life he has given proof of excellent and variable ability. His poetic effusions, while betraying the philosophic mind, are real gems, and in scale of poetic merit, quite in a class by themselves. As a dispenser of oratorical prose, he long ago won distinction for his clear, forceful style. He also has a weakness for music, although he was never known to sing. As a student his career has been highly creditable. He has maintained a high stand and throughout. He has always played a prominent part in the associations of the college. We will miss Mr. Carrick; especially in the social and literary phases of our college life.

We understand that he intends going to Toronto to study law. Our heartiest good wishes for success go with him. We feel, indeed that his success is already assured for Mr. Carrick, during his sojourn with us, has given ample evidence of the fact that he possesses all the proverbial requisites of the lawyer.

Away back in the year 1881 in the town of Pitea, Sweden, was born a sturdy man child who was registered on the parish list as Emile Alexander Lundkvist. The boy grew rapidly in comeliness and lung power and it was decided after a momentous family conference that the latter characteristic clearly marked him out for the ministry. In sympathy with this aim Emile attended gymnasium (an equivalent for our collegiate) in his native town and afterwards a larger gymnasium in Apsola where he completed what would be here his first two years in Arts. Having finished this course, the young theologian spent two



Emile Lundkvist

years and a half studying and preaching after which he attended the Betel Seminary in Stockholm. There he took the four years course in theology but completed it in three years. It is the custom in continental life for a student when he has completed his course of study in his own school, to make "the grand tour," that is, to spend some time visiting foreign institutions and studying there. In following this idea out the subject of our sketch chose to visit America in preference to Germany or England.

On his arrival in America he intended to study in one of the Eastern universities. The lure of the West, however, drew him far inland and he was persuaded to join the Staff of Brandon College, as head of the Swedish department. This position Mr. Lundkvist has ably filled. He has liked the West so well and the West has liked him so well in turn that all about the college (and many in Clark Hall and Lorne Lodge) trust that he is planning to make Canada, and Brandon particularly, his permanent home.

Last summer Mr. Lundkvist determined to secure recognition for his scholastic attainment in Sweden. He has matriculated into Chicago University and his course of study in Sweden being equated to American requirements, he was admitted as an unconditional student into the Graduate School of the university. On returning to the college last Fall, however, he registered as a special philoso-

phy student in fourth year Arts, and receives this spring the degree of Bachelor of Arts. All wish Mr. Lundkvist continued success in his work and felicitate him upon securing the scholastic recognition that his learning warrants.

It is customary in such publications as "Who's Who," or the Statesman's Annual to complete a sketch of this sort with a catalogue of certain facts about the individual in question. We shall adhere to this practice and subjoin the usual list.

Recreation : Fancy skating, 'gym' work, and cycling to the creamery to purchase buttermilk.

Favorite periodicals : The Quill, The Critic, and The Western Outlook.

Favorite clubs : Indian.

Characteristic expression : "Do not discuss too loudly."

Present address : Room 47, Brandon College.



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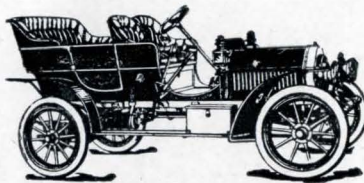
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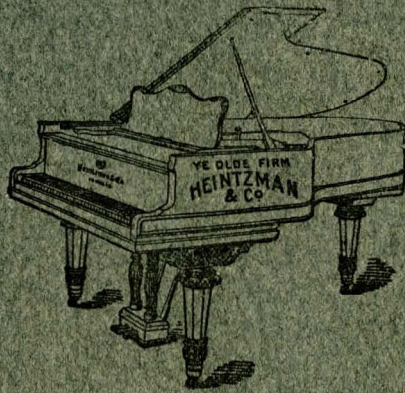
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