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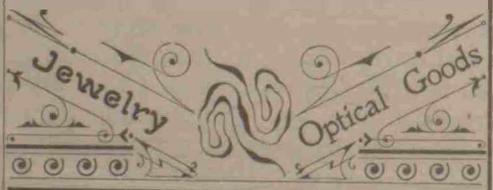
Special Notice to Subscribers in Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

The management of the MITRE begs especially to claim the attention of its friends in the above-mentioned places, and more particularly the residents in Bishop's College and School, to the advertisements of leading business houses appearing in these columns.

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REMEMBER the STUDIO is near the Post Office.
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The first question asked them generally is, "Do you play football?"

Among them are several good men, one especially, Rankin late of the "Britts," who played a star quarter for us against Quebec. Our matches for the season are over and the less said about them the better; we were defeated twice by Quebec. The match played on our grounds was very close the score being 17-15 but the one in Quebec was an easy thing for the home team, our men were defeated 34 to 10.

At a meeting of the Hockey Club held, Mr. Rothera was elected Captain by 2 votes, being closely run by Mr. Boyle,—Mr. Balfour was elected Secretary.

Mr. Hibbard was unanimously elected Captain of the Tennis team.

The annual meeting of the Bishop's College Amateur Athletic Association was held on the 24th ulto. The Principal was elected President by acclamation and Mr. Bates was appointed to fill the vacant office of Secretary Treasurer. The accounts presented were favourably received, and the large number of new members elected gives promise of a successful year. Meetings of nearly all the clubs connected with this Association have also taken place, the newly elected officers being, Football Club, Captain, Mr. Watson B. A.; Sec'y, Mr. Wayman Cricket Club, Captain Mr. Rothera; Sec'y Mr. Moor. Hockey Club, Captain, Mr. Rothera; Sec'y, Mr. Balfour. Tennis Club, Captain Mr. Balfour B. A., Sec'y, Mr. Wayman.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

To those interested in the Chapel and that restoration, which has been so long contemplated but not yet effected, it will be gratifying to hear that twelve hundred dollars have been appropriated to be expended upon the interior of the edifice. Nothing, however has yet been decided upon the form which the renovation will take. Some suggest a lowering of the Chancel floor as a means to produce an effect of greater height. What the exact effect of this proposal when brought to reality would be is only to be estimated by close and skilful observation though no one can deny that the Chancel is lacking in height.

While the College Chapel is being discussed the village church has been almost transformed. The west end has been greatly extended, the galleries which have been an eyesore within an otherwise very graceful interior, have been removed, a new tower which in itself is not in the opinion of the MITRE much of an improvement, has replaced the old one, and various other changes have been made. On the whole, the St. George's Church has been greatly bettered by the renovation it has undergone but, if the MITRE may complain, it deprecates very much the insignificant dimensions of the vestry.

The College Chess Club has not so far been reorganized. A few men have been talking the matter over but, as in several other instances lately come to the MITRE's notice, talking goes but a short way towards the advancement of a project. There is plenty of rough material on hand which by steady thoughtful practice could be moulded into respectably clever playing material. Remember, students, the defeats we last year experienced at the hands of the School. Reorganize and begin to practice therefore in order that we may not be ashamed to meet our enemies in the gate.

At last the College dance promises to become a reality. There can be no doubt of collegiate sincerity when it commits itself so far as to issue invitation cards.

The Rink Committee should soon busy itself in selecting a good situation for the sheet of ice which the students will claim as their own. No doubt it would also be well to level the ground and put up the sidings for the rink so that all things will be in readiness by the time nature puts on her mantle of snow and ice.

Personal.

(From the Otto Paper)

Otto, Wyoming, Sept. 5th, 1896.

"Lyman H. McClintock, a student in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q., Canada, has been engaged to take charge of the Otto school during the approaching winter. Mr. McClintock bears flattering testimonials to his qualifications as a scholar from that famous institution of learning. Though without practical experience as a teacher, he will enter upon his duties with all the enthusiasm of a veteran pedagogue, and confidently expects to make his initial effort, as an instructor of the Young Basin Americans who will be in his charge, a complete success. He is a young gentleman of pleasing bearing and has already made many friends in this vicinity, who sincerely wish him well in his new field."

[We are able to bear witness to Mr. McClintock's high social qualities and in Bishop's College the memory of his "pleasing bearing" will linger on for many years. ED.]

Those who were in residence during the academical years '92-'95 have pleasant recollections of Mr. Norton C. Lyster, B. A. This gentleman paid his Alma Mater a fleeting visit a short time ago while on his way to study medicine at the University of Toronto. Still a loyal son of Bishop's College, his public spirit was so worked upon by the cunning and eloquence of some of his old friends that he was persuaded to don the foot-ball jersey for the last time and take his place against the Quebec Foot-ball Team.

Mr. Percival James Turner, B. A. ('95), is studying Divinity at the San Mateo Theological School,

Cal., and from all accounts busies himself zealously in Mission work whenever his college duties permit him to do so.

L. D. Von Iffland, Esq., M. A. ('95), is Principal of the Cowansville Academy. For Mr. Von Iffland's delectation, it is to be hoped that there are woods in the neighbourhood of the scene of his scholastic labour well-stocked with game.

R. E. Howe, Esq., B. A., ('93), has been appointed Principal of the St. John's High School. We congratulate him and wish him all success.

Mr. Riopel, one of our late students, recently visited the field of his former operations. He came, however, as an enemy and not as a friend, making his appearance as one of the most distinguished members of the Quebec Foot-ball Team. Yet when the battle of the day was over, Mr. Riopel became again like one of ourselves. His visit, unfortunately, was of very short duration.

First Impressions of a New Career.

I arrived at Lennoxville at half-past eleven one cold and rainy evening about the middle of last September. There was no one at the station, except a man who was keeping himself warm by vigorously throwing mail bags about, and as he was doing this in a manner that implied that it was a stern duty which he was obliged to perform in a limited space of time, I could not summon up enough of courage to interrupt him, and ask my way to the College. So I stood for a few minutes on the platform, listening to the dismal drip, drip of the rain, till in desperation, thinking that anything would be preferable to my present monotonous occupation, I walked a few paces along the railway track until I came to a road-crossing. Looking along this road I espied a bright light in the distance. As this was by far the most cheerful object which I had seen since leaving the train, after a few moments deliberation, I decided to walk towards the point from which it radiated. I soon saw that I had acted wisely, for the light which I had seen in the distance, I now found issued from some handsome brick buildings, which, I at once decided, must compose the University for which I had long been seeking. I walked up to the largest of these, opened the door and boldly entered. The first objects that met my gaze were a clock, which pointed out to me that it was five minutes past midnight, and just under this a large notice board on which were two notices, one which stated in gentle but firm language that the II yr. Arts must prepare for their first lecture of the term in Hebrew, the first six verses of some chapter in Genesis; the other notice said something about examinations, which it called "Supplementary Examinations." I have as yet been unable to find out just what these are, but do not think that they can be a nice kind of exams as they seem to be regarded with great disfavour by the men who take them. Why some of the men do take these, when they dislike them

so much, I cannot tell; for my own part I don't think I will have anything to do with them. I next walked up the stairs, at the head of which stood a youth, who was tearing his hair and muttering something which sounded like this: "If all A is B and C is D then must B be A." Hearing my footsteps he turned and came affably forward to meet me. He said he supposed that I was a Frenchman; I replied in the affirmative. He then sized me up, looking at me from head to foot, and after sometime asked me if I played football; I answered that I did not. He scowled severely for some moments, then a happy thought seemed to strike him, for he asked me if I smoked. I said, "Yes, a little." I saw at once that I had made a favourable impression upon him, for he took me by the arm and led me along the passage, entered a room and placed me gently on the bed. He said he could not spare much time as he had a "Sup" in Logic the next morning, but that if I liked, he would bring in some of his friends to meet me. In a few moments about a half a dozen men, all in various stages of undress filed into the room. After they had all shaken hands with me, they sat down, most of them on the bed beside me. Then the man whom I had met first asked each one in turn if he happened to have a cigarette about him. None of them had one. There was deep silence for a few moments, till I happened to remember that I had some of these articles in my valise, which I immediately produced and handed round. We then engaged in small talk for a few minutes until a discussion arose, in which I was completely left out in the cold. The question at issue seemed to be this: Was it possible to have their Sup (I wonder what that word means) put off. After they had appointed a committee to interview the Principal, and had smoked two boxes of cigarettes, they retired, remarking that I "could sleep there if I liked." I am afraid if I told you all of my first experiences that I might tire you, so I will conclude just remarking that I have met most of the Divinity men, who seem to be a most sedate and learned body of men, the chief of whom seems to be a Mr. Hooker, whom I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting. Judging from their conversation, for they are always quoting him, saying, Hooker says this, and Hooker says that, I should imagine that he is a very clever but rather eccentric sort of a chap, and that he is a great friend of a Mr. Browne who was suspended last term. It seems strange to me that one so sedate would chum with such a wild fellow as Brown must have been. Altogether, I think that this is a most interesting place. FRESHIE.

Notice to Subscribers.

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memorable, had decided to place holders of exhibitions on the same footing as other Students with regard to the study of Hebrew. The newly prescribed course was a painful surprise. Yet we are in hopes, from a rumour which has spread among the men, that the Corporation has decided to make Hebrew an optional subject.

The Students of the Faculty are sorry to hear of the continued illness of the Bursar, Mr. Nicolls, and desire to express through the MITRE their earnest wish that he may soon be fully restored to health.

Those members of the University who are fortunate enough to be personally acquainted with our late Professor of Classics will rejoice to hear that Western University is making great progress under his able management. The Students of Huron have already found in the person of their new Provost not only a capable and enthusiastic instructor but a Christian gentleman, "*sans peur et sans reproche.*"

School Notes.

The first thing that was apparent to all of us on re-entering the familiar portal of B. C. S. was the appalling number of strange faces; the second, the deplorable absence of many familiar ones. Gone is the School Captain, gone are "Napier," "Sheep" and a score of others we would not be without. Indeed of last year's mighty Sixth only two are left. The clubs are depleted of their whilom heads and the teams lament their leaders, even the MITRE has lost its "Chiel." Yet, the presence of over thirty new boys suggests a certain consolation and holds out the hope that the new state of affairs may become at least as worthy of respect and affection as the old. It even seems probable that those who have by now taken the empty places, will leave just as big gaps when they in turn retire.

Mr. Brockington—pleasant be his memory—has given way to Mr. Scott, whom we have by now learned to know and appreciate.

Mr. Scott comes to us from Ontario. He is a graduate of Toronto University and occupies his time chiefly with English subjects. He has not yet been seen on the Football field except as a spectator but he is understood to be an expert wheelman. As a general thing he is more ready to smile than frown. He is not married.

The first general meeting of the Recreation Club was held during the second week of term. After last year's Balance Sheet had been read and passed the following officers were elected for the present year:—President, The Head Master; Vice Pres., Hayward; Secretary, Mr. Auden; Committee Pattee, Gilmour, Webster, Cowan, Baretto and Porteous Max. The financial estimates for the year were made at the first meeting of the new Committee and owing to the increased membership, a very successful year is looked for.

During the vacation the Headmaster made a trip round Ottawa, Montreal, Brockville and other towns which have hitherto taken an interest in us. The result is that they have more cause than before to keep their eyes turned towards us, as each new boy forms a fresh bond of union.

Mr. Auden and Mr. Acklom have been visiting the Old Country, but have managed to find their way back; and Mr. Mundy, we understand, occupied himself in growing a beard, out of sight of civilization. At the last moment, however, his heart failed him and he returned without it.

The Headmaster's suggestion of getting up a Glee Club was received with almost unanimous assent on the part of the boys and nearly fifty of them have given in their names for membership.

At a meeting held last week the following officers were elected; F. Barretto, Sec. Treas.; B. Webster, C. Gilmour, E. Cowen, Committee. As no glees have yet been received the club has to be content with practising the "School Song" and a foot ball chorus.

The Headmaster has kindly consented to manage the chorus and look after things generally.

If the Club keeps on flourishing as it is now it very probable that some sort of concert will be given at the end of the term.

The Musical Revival does not confine itself to vocal effort. There is now a piano in the Armory, whence proceed at odd moments strains of weird music. Mr. Dorey is in charge of this new civilizing influence.

Hayward has stepped into the shoes of Paul Sise, as Senior Perfect. We congratulate ourselves on having a School Captain who shows promise of bringing to his office such sterling qualities and a keen sense of responsibility. The new prefects are Webster, Pattee and Baretto. Dunn Max. has been appointed Prefect-Librarian. We congratulate them all.

The Cadet Corps evidently intend to be a thing of beauty and efficiency this year. There are already two companies drilling twice a week each. Is it too much to hope that some sort of band may be evolved before the summer? Some among the number have shown in terms past a strong desire to play on the big drum and also to devise wind instruments out of most inefficient apparatus. This tendency for martial music ought, properly directed, to produce at least something to cheer the steps of those who perform evolutions with such military precision, in the play ground.

Nothing has been heard of the Chess Club as yet; but the President and Secretary are still with us, and no doubt in due season it will stir and make itself felt.

The 25th of September was marked by the Advent of an Arab gentleman, Mr. Jacob Khadder, who

gave us a lecture on Jerusalem, ancient and modern. The discourse was enlightened by the presence of over a dozen ladies and gentlemen of our acquaintance dressed in various oriental costumes to illustrate the remarks of the lecturer.

It is hard to say whether the enthusiasm was greater over Mr. Rothera as Abraham, Mr. Blaylock as the Arab of the Desert, who could neither read nor write, or LeRay, M. A., as the oriental infant.

The many curiosities and genuine eastern properties which Mr. Khadder exhibited served to increase the interest of his story. Altogether a very pleasant and instructive evening was spent; and even now it is no uncommon thing to see members of the Sixth Form going through the forms of Eastern salutation with all the gravity which the process demands.

On the 2nd Oct. we had an extra half holiday to celebrate the arrival of our eightieth boy. Unfortunately the weather refused to meet us half way and there was not that sunshiny gaiety about the occasion which would so well become it.

We have also had an extra half holiday in honor of our success in the Royal Military Entrance examinations in June. We sent up four candidates, Bingay, Holden, Cameron and Daly. They all passed well (Bingay 2nd) and we take this opportunity, though rather late of congratulating them.

On September the 18th the football season for ninety six was opened by the election of the following officers:—B. Auden, Esq., Secretary; H. S. Hayward, Captain; C. Gilmour, H. Pattee, E. Cowan, Committee.

The school soon started practice with the College who were preparing for the first match in the Intermediate series with Quebec, the following representing the School: Mr. Auden, G. D. Porteous, B. Webster, H. Hayward and H. Cummins. Of late the practice has been somewhat kept back by unfavorable weather, but is now in full swing, in order to prepare for the coming match with Tucker's School of Montreal. The vacancies left by the boys of last year are being very competently filled by new men among whom R. White, B. Stevens, R. Gault, F. Barretto and R. Purves are very promising. Last year's men are all playing in good form and the coming match promises to be a very exciting one.

Please do not shoot the choir they do their best. Those members of the choir who belong to the School wish to express their appreciation of the efforts which have been made to render their services more efficient by the introduction of new psalters in place of the fragments which were in use at the end of the last year. They had the combined Psalter and chant books a great convenience; and hope to speedily master the new pointing. They think that their efforts would have met with greater success, were it not for the unfortunate necessity which compels a

frequent return to the old books. They find the new book-rests handy; but some of them wish the desks were a little lower, as they find it hard to rest their heads on them comfortably as they are at present. A hearty welcome is extended to the new boys in the choir; the increased volume of sound coming from the trebles is heard with pleasure. Some of these are without cassocks and surplices; may their wants be speedily supplied.

THE EMPIRE.

On Friday evening Oct. 9th, Dr. Parkin, the Principal of Upper Canada College, who was introduced by the Headmaster in a few well chosen words, gave a very interesting lecture on the British Empire. This lecture was the first of a series of lectures on important topics which are to be from time to time given to the School by leading citizens of Canada. The lecture, which was listened to with marked attention throughout, dwelt chiefly on the necessity for Imperial Federation, and the causes which were leading to it. Not least of these is the remarkable relation between the British Empire and the coal supplies of the world. Dr. Parkin is a most enthusiastic speaker and was eagerly listened to. In conclusion the Headmaster very warmly thanked Dr. Parkin for so kindly coming to the School. Dr. Adams then made a few remarks and the audience dispersed after the School had sung a chorus and the National Anthem. A noticeable feature of the evening was the hand clapping, which took the place of sundry other noises sometimes heard as applause; the absence of these noises was much appreciated.

We understand that C. P. Holden who left us last term is still in the neighborhood. We hope to see him some day soon.

'Jack' Winder is still in evidence—at meal times—the donning of a gown has not made much change in him.

Paul Sise, F. N. Smith and Shepherd are at McGill. Bingay has taken up his duties at the R. M. C.

It appears that the 'Gamma Sigma' Society, a chapter of which was instituted in the School for the first time in 1895—is in a flourishing condition and looks forward to a prosperous and useful year's work.

THE SCHOOL READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The officers of this club for the year 1896-97 are Hon. Sec., Mr. Scott; Librarian, G. H. Dunn. Any donations of newspapers, magazines or books will be thankfully received by the Librarian from boys past and present. Old boys especially are asked to remember the reading room in some such way as this.

Athletic Notes.

The holidays are over and once more we look the "Freshies over.

that the secular power is firmly established; now that justice and equity are the most striking features of English policy, there is no need for a Christian ecclesiastic to devote himself to state-craft and diplomacy; but, if Christ-like charity, noble views of the scope and ends of the Kingdom of God, wise moderation in handling burning questions, and a spotless character (humanly speaking), have a value, then the late Patriarch of the Anglo-Saxon church may be ranked among the most distinguished of his predecessors.

All churchmen ought to ask that Divine Guidance may be granted to those who have the responsibility laid upon them of choosing a suitable person to succeed both so great and good a man and so great and good an ecclesiastic.

Divinity Notes.

It is with fear and trembling that the new "Divinity Scribe" sits down to contribute his portion to the college journal. Surely the editor-in-chief is "a thorn in the flesh," and of his importunity there is no end! If the procrastinating scribe be quietly enjoying the pleasure which the dining hall affords, or if he be leisurely (should it be lazily?) reclining on the bed of a fellow-student he is aroused from his calm state of mental repose by the stentorian tones of his oppressor:—"Say,—you've got to get to work on those 'notes.'" Since submission to the inevitable seems to be necessary in this case as in all others, further delay and dreading must be put away. So to work!

Of course the first thing to say is "We are glad to get back to Bishop's." And this will, we are sure be honestly said by all old students. However much we may have enjoyed our vacation, we have a longing to return. "Why are these things thus?" Is it that we are so fond of study, is it the companionship of those whom we meet in our daily walk and work? Is it the old associations? Is it some attraction across the bridge? We will not decide. Let it be sufficient to admit this much and let the rest remain unsaid—"We are glad to get back."

The Divinity editor as the representative of the Divinity Faculty extends cordial welcome to the new students of the Faculty. These are: Mr. W. R. Hibbard, B. A., ('95); Mr. P. Boyle, B. A., ('96); Mr. T. S. Locke, B. A., (Trinity); Mr. J. J. Lowe, who was here two years ago, and Mr. J. L. Holah, late Principal of St. John's School, Presque Isle, Maine. These new men with those of the second year, Messrs Watson B. A., Vial B. A., Pye, B. A., Dowdell B. A., and Gustin B. A., make our numbers equal to last year.

We were glad to receive a visit from the Rev. Wm. Barton, B. A., who was admitted to the Diaconate on Aug. 30th ult., and who is now assistant to the Rev. Mr. Faulconer of New Ireland. We take pleasure also in referring to the

Revs. J. Almond B. A., J. S. B. Dickson B. A., who were ordained the same day. Mr. Almond is ministering in Labrador and Mr. Dickson in the Magdalen Islands. We wish these gentlemen who were with us last year 'God-Speed' in their good work.

Rev. C. E. Bishop B. A., of Labrador made us a short visit at the beginning of the term. Mr. Bishop was returning to his work after a short vacation. He gives a very encouraging report of the work in Labrador, and is busy raising funds for a new church.

Nothing perhaps gives us greater pleasure than to see the increase in the number of students in the college. Although this increase necessitates the using of our House for an overflow house for the Arts Faculty, yet our pleasure is not much lessened thereby. True, it has put us to some inconvenience, but we sacrifice ourselves willingly for the good of the Institution, asking only that, if through their excessive diligence, they will sit up late and get up early, they will not disturb our quiet by roaming about to enquire "Who's got my Gesenius?" or "Look here what do we have in Greek prose?" or (the last thing of all) "Call me at six to-morrow morning sure, eh?"

Among other evils our Common room has been forced into use as a Lecture room [and it was so common.] Would that some good friend of the college or students might see the advisability of furnishing the room so that it might be a pleasant sitting-room for the students. Such a room would be a proper addition to the Divinity House. We think that some of the Jubilee Fund might thus be put to a good use.

Much disappointment was felt that the chapel had not been finished. We had hoped to see it completed before our college days were over. We do not mean that other necessary improvements should be neglected for this; but we do certainly think most that the restoration of the chapel should not be neglected as a matter of no or small consequence. True we can worship in a plain and unfinished church or chapel; yet we think that God's house should be as good and beautiful as it can well be, and that money spent in beautifying the "Temple of God's grace" is not spent in vain. Now that the money for this restoration has been given it seems very fitting that the chapel of St. Mark, restored, should be as in former days, the pride and glory of our college, as also are many of the collegiate churches and chapels of the Mother country.

Another matter invites our attention. That is the report that there is to be a new organist and choir-master. Where there are opportunities for having a good choir and choral services, such as we have, there ought to be a resident musical instructor who should, daily give definite and systematic instruction in music. Music should be a subject of study as much as Greek or Mathematics. Very little can be learned in

choir-practice, one hour a week. The choir-boys as well as the men who have not already had some instruction in the Art, should not be left to pick up the tunes for hymns and psalms "by ear," and then depend upon their memory, but to be taught and helped to sing independently. This would not be to their advantage while here only, but would be a great help in after-life, especially in the case of candidates for Holy Orders, who may find it necessary, sometimes, not only to lead the singing in Divine service, but perhaps to sing alone. Furthermore we should not be left to depend upon one another to act as organist. And we might also have a more hearty service at Evensong. We sincerely hope that that the report is a true one, and if not, that this suggestion may be instrumental in bringing about such a wished-for condition of affairs.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, during his recent Episcopal visit to the College admitted to the Bishop's College, Brotherhood of Readers, Messrs Hibbard, Locke, Lowe, Holah, Würtele, Balfour, Bates, Wilson (A. C.) We trust that these gentlemen will take an active part in the work of the Brotherhood especially at the fortnightly meetings. At the next meeting, Friday Oct. 16th, Mr. Pye will read a paper on the "Baptists," which is one of a series of papers upon the subject of "Dissent in England."

Arts Notes.'

The present year promises to be the most successful ever experienced by the Arts Faculty of Bishops College.

For the first time in the history of this institution its buildings have been found inadequate to provide accommodation for the number of Students desiring to enter into residence.

This fact is still more encouraging when we reflect that the increase is not of a sudden or abnormal nature, but the result of a steady, proportionate growth during the last four or five years, the continuance of which moreover is practically insured for several years in advance.

The graduating class of 1897 will be the largest on record, while the course of work covered will bear comparison with that prescribed by any of our sister Universities. The composition of the staff leaves little to be desired, and the hearty good fellowship and satisfaction existing among the Students as a body is a certain sign of continually increasing prosperity.

The scarcity of accommodation consequent on the increase of the number of Students has resulted in our classical professor taking up residence in the village. The responsibility of preserving order in the Art's building, thus devolves to a great extent upon the senior man and the third year. The position of "Senior" is an honor which carries with it many unpleasant duties, and can only be rendered agreeable by the sincere co-operation of every mem-

ber of his class. If this is granted as it should be we may reasonably look forward to a period of peace and quietness.

Several changes have taken place in connection with the Callege during the Summer vacation. Many of us on returning were surprised and grieved to hear of the death of Brown the furnace man, who has held that position for several years and was generally liked and respected. In the Art's Building most of the rooms have been renovated and a hardwood floor laid down in the dining room and lower passage. Reference may also be made to a marked improvement in the service and cuisine.

The annual festivities attendant on the initiation of Freshmen have passed off safely, to the edification of the new comers and the refreshment of the second year.

One of the most welcome additions to our Society is Mr. M. Phelan, who comes to us from "Tuckers". Mr. Phelan being an accomplished musician, his services in that line are in constant demand, and his williness and affability have already won for him a host of friends.

Mr. Tucker's school is well represented at Bishop's College this year, a large proportion of the new Students hailing from this establishment.

Mr. Keller, Principal of Sherbrooke Academy, enters the third year from Toronto University, whilst the second year has been increased by Mr A. C. Wilson of Trinity College, Toronto and Mr. Kearney late of McGill University.

The Freshmen have already organized a Society which we are assured is not of an aggressive nature, but aims solely at the mutual improvement of its members.

The Reading Room is now furnished with a most complete assortment of newspapers and periodicals. Thanks to the late energetic Secretary, Mr. Burns, its financial standing is most satisfactory. Mr. Mr. Burns has been succeeded in this office by Mr. R. Hibbard, a graduate of 1895 who has returned this year to study Divinity.

The first Debate of the term was held on Monday, Oct. 5th, the subject being "Resolved that the policy of Free Silver is prejudicial to the financial interests of the United States." The Speakers for affirmative were Messrs Watson B. A. and Bates, for the negative Messrs Hibbard B. A. and Balfour, after an interesting discussion the judges decided in favour of the affirmative.

The publication of the New Calendar occasioned great disappointment to many of those candidates for Holy Orders, who are receiving assistance from the S.P. C.K. or S.P.G. for some months previous to Convocation a rumour, so widespread as to excite belief, had circulated to the effect that the authorities, among other wise measures which will render the Jubilee Year

Reverting for a moment to the subject of lectures I recall with pleasure those on Paley by the Professor of Divinity, Dr. Roe, now the Archdeacon of Quebec, which we attended in our first and second years, and which I have since found of very great value. The Archdeacon was an interesting lecturer, and his explanations of what were to us difficult points were remarkably clear and concise. His Sunday morning addresses in the chapel were simple and earnest talks on the trials, temptations and duties of school-boys, and Dr. Roe seemed to have the gift of at once arousing, and afterwards holding the interest of even the smallest boy. His sermons on Sunday evenings, which were more particularly addressed to the men, were characterized by vigor of expression, depth of thought, simplicity of diction and great earnestness of purpose. He always commanded the close attention of the congregation.

There was a custom in my time, originated, I believe, by Dr. Lobley which seems to be a commendable one, and it was this: Every undergraduate had to write three essays each term on subjects chosen by the Principal, and to hand them in on given dates. Towards the close of the term the three best of these essays were read aloud in public by the authors, before the Professors, students and friends from Lennoxville and Sherbrooke. I have kept some of these essays with Dr. Lobley's pungent criticisms on matter and style written in red ink on the margin. He could be very sarcastic, and would most ruthlessly expose a false metaphor, a flimsy argument or an ungrammatical phrase.

I shall close these somewhat disconnected reminiscences by recalling one or two amusing incidents of our College life.

Among the Arts men there was a jovial character whom we shall call Jones. Now Jones was an eloquent preacher—and as he was a zealous missionary, he earned a great reputation for having large congregations and successful services on Sunday afternoons. Many of us however had reason to believe that Jones's theological knowledge was not deep, so we were naturally somewhat surprised when, one Sunday evening, he announced with no little triumph that he had worsted a dissenter on the subject of Predestination.

"I let him talk" said Jones, "for I knew that I had one text that would knock the bottom out of all his arguments. When he had finished I said to him, 'Mr. Blank, I am astonished and pained that a man who professes to know his Bible does not remember that St. Paul utterly condemns predestination—do you not know, sir that the Apostle plainly alludes to it as the *Thief of Time*?'"

"I can tell you, men," said Jones, "that the fellow had not a word to say for himself, but simply endeavoured to *laugh it off*." The beauty of the thing was that Jones fully believed in the accuracy of his quotation.

Professor Read once offered a prize for English

Verse, and gave as a subject "The Transvaal." One budding poet sent in a short epic beginning in this way:

"Beyond the Orange River
There lives a funny race,
Who spend their time in hunting,
And fishing and the chase."

And after a few more lines, remarkable for their endless variety of metre, the author was inspired to say:

So Sir George Colley spake, and turned him
Again to that fierce fight,
And Lieutenant Melville mounted
And rode for death and life.
Loud clanged beneath, &c.

Readers of Macauley's Lays can supply the rest of the stanza and also the two next verses of this truly original production.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I have not wearied your readers, I should like to return to your columns some day and tell you something about school life in the early seventies.

H. J. H. PETRY.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE MITRE:

DEAR SIR,—When I first came into residence in our venerable chapel, it was being rebuilt after a disastrous fire. I was but a young fellow then, and not afraid of a little disturbance. After a time the noise of rebuilding ceased, and I thought that the restoration was complete, and that from henceforth I should enjoy that peace and quiet for which chapels are so justly famous. Nor was I disappointed. I soon settled down to that sober and retired manner of life, which alone is suited to a chapel mouse. But, sir, during the last few years I have from time to time been rendered uneasy by vague rumours, that all was not finished yet, that my happy home was to be soon invaded by too zealous reformers. Until lately these fears have never been realized, and after another summer of absolute calm, I was becoming firmly convinced that my home was secure—when my meditation was rudely broken by the harsh, discordant sound of hammering. Alarmed and filled with sad forebodings, I fled in haste; and only to-day summoned courage to return to my home, to find that misguided zeal had introduced some strange benches into the chapel. May I beg the restorers to pause and reflect ere they proceed further. Surely they will feel the discordant effects of what they have done, and will relinquish these unhappy attempts to improve the chapel. Yet, if they must continue their needless task, let me urge them to hasten the work. "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were

done quickly." Why should they linger still? Surely they could even now decide on that which must be done. This terrible suspense is wearing to a frail and sensitive nature like my own. I grow old and I long to end my days in peace.

I am, dear sir, yours pitifully,

A CHAPEL MOUSE

To the Editor of the MITRE.

DEAR MR EDITOR.—Could you obtain and print some information regarding the completion of the Chapel?

I feel sure that there must be many to whom an account of what has already been done in this direction, giving if possible some idea of what the chapel will look like when completed, would be of great interest. Such an account too might draw out from correspondents some valuable suggestions; and these perhaps might meet the eye of and be of use to some of those to whom the responsibility of carrying out the work has been committed.

And, sir, you would surely earn the gratitude of many of your readers could you only tell them when it is proposed to begin the work.

"*Spes quæ differtur affligit animam; lignum vitæ desiderium veniens.*" Yours faithfully,
"EXPECTANT."

Lennoxville, September, '96.

Notes On The Lecture.

Dr. Parkin began by giving a short sketch of the extent of the Empire, shewing on a large map the relative positions of Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, and the African Colonies.

The British Empire embraces about one-eighth of the land surface of the globe, and one-fifth of the population of the world live under the British Flag.

This is a recent growth. Only 300 years ago, in the reign of Elizabeth, England had no colonies. Since 1770 there has been an extraordinary outburst of the English nation; and country after country has been added to the Empire. It is now a question of vital importance whether this mighty Empire can hold together. It may or it may not; but it cannot unless a great political change takes place. At present 40 millions of the people in Great Britain govern the whole empire; and also pay for the government. The Colonies are year by year increasing in population; and the time must come, and before long, when they will demand a share in the Imperial Government. On the other hand a mighty Empire is expensive. Our Navy costs seventy million dollars a year; of this Great Britain pays 19 6 in the pound and Canada nothing. This also cannot continue very much longer.

There remains the consideration, is it better to remain together or to go apart? Twenty-five years ago the wisest statesmen said that the Colonies must

separate from England as the United States had done. But of late years a change has come over opinion.

Since 1837 the change in Great Britain is greater than any change for the thousand years before. Consider a few facts—In 1837 of the whole working class $\frac{1}{3}$ were agricultural labourers, and $\frac{1}{3}$ artisans. Now only $\frac{1}{8}$ are agricultural and $\frac{3}{4}$ are artisans. The result of this is that nearly all the food supply comes from other countries, chiefly from the Colonies. Again the artisans require raw material to work on, the cotton and wool etc, have to be brought to England chiefly from the Colonies and these same Colonies form the chief markets for manufactured produce of England.

By these relations the different parts of the Empire are bound together by the closest ties, and hence her supreme interest is the Command of the Sea.

By the laws of Neutrality a nation that is at peace, may not furnish supplies to another nation that is at war. The command of the sea is essential to close intercourse between the different parts of the Empire, since that intercourse can only be maintained by fast steamers, protected by warships. Now, ships require coal at frequent intervals; and Great Britain has established coaling stations all over the world. If Canada for instance, were to become a distinct nation then Great Britain could obtain no coal from her in the time of war.

It is a remarkable fact that the British Empire is wonderfully provided with coal. There are vast stores of it in Great Britain. Coming to Canada there is coal at Cape Breton, and also at Vancouver. Yet following the coast line of America there is no coal on the east from Canada to Cape Horn, nor on the west from Cape Horn to Vancouver. San Francisco gets its coal supplies from three places and in nearly equal quantities, one-third from Vancouver, one-third from England, and one-third from New Zealand.

England apart from its colonies would dwindle into obscurity: and the colonies cannot maintain themselves apart from England. If Canada were a nation alone, it would require two absolutely independent navies to protect east and west.

CECIL T. MUNDY.

The Late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Moved by the same feeling which has for some days animated the whole Anglican communion, Bishop's College paid its tribute of respect to the memory of the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England. This prelate was the 92nd of an illustrious line which had its beginning with St. Augustine. Among all these princes of Christ's Kingdom, the late Archbishop was not the least conspicuous. Now

the Lower Provinces in 1897. If Trinity and Bishop's and King's can make a beginning of this co-ordination by forming a union for Arts Degrees a remarkable success will be obtained, which might go far towards encouraging the hope that further union might take place, just as the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 was the prelude for the formation of the Dominion in 1867. We are not prepared to discuss the details presented at the Conference of June 18, it would not be fitting that we should do so, but we might say that one meeting a year might suffice for the Examiners or for the plenipotentiaries of the three Universities; that only the actual degree examinations would be in common, each University presenting candidates whom it thought fitted to be so presented. No doubt the Western University, whose tone and standard will undoubtedly be raised under Provost Watkins to a high pitch, would be asked to join the other three. The writer can see very little greater difficulty in the scheme than is experienced by the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge in uniting to elect boards of examiners in different subjects; and certainly after choosing the Honour Courses and Pass Courses carefully, perhaps by following an Oxford or Cambridge model, so that the present courses in the several Universities might be modified in some harmonious way, it would be possible to conduct the common Arts Degree examinations with no more difficulty than attends the present Provincial Synod Examinations in Theology. It is possible that having made this somewhat discursive beginning we may return to this subject and to cognate matters if the Editor permits at some future date.

Enough has been said to show that Lennoxville men are not isolated in sympathy, nor is the University wanting in neighbours and friends; if only the friendship and cognate interest can cause some working alliance for promoting a general and higher standard in Arts Degrees in particular and in all good words and works in general, a further cause of gratitude will have been gained. P.

Alumni Letter.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

After twenty three years continuous residence within the walls of Bishop's College and School, I find it a more difficult task than I had imagined to separate incidents and events of my actual undergraduate life from those which happened before, or which have occurred since. So many memories come to my mind, of our school boy days, when Dr. Nicolls was Principal and Mr. Badgley Rector; of later times when Mr. Read assumed the Rectorship, and Dr. Lobley became the Principal; so many reminiscences of all those who, during the last quarter of a century, have been Professors, Students and boys; so many recollections of men and

things, of success and reverse, of fair days and foul, of the Chapel, the School room, the Lecture Hall and the Play ground,—that I am not sure whether the temptation to introduce some of them into this letter may not be too strong for me.

The year 1880, in the autumn of which several boys from the School entered the College, was a memorable one in the history of the Institution, for it was in the July of that year that an outbreak of Typhoid fever broke out, which was followed by a reappearance of the disease, in the early days of December.

Stringent steps were then taken to prevent the spread of the fever, which was in reality confined to one or at most two cases. The boys of the School were sent to their homes, and it was decided that the College buildings should be vacated at once and that the Students should be billeted in the Village until such time as the premises should be most thoroughly inspected by competent experts, and a system of drainage introduced whereby any reappearance of disease would be rendered impossible, as far as it was in human power to do so. Within a day or two every Student was provided for in or near Lennoxville, and, while there was naturally a certain amount of unavoidable inconvenience connected with the carrying on of the work, many of us look back upon those days in the Village as the pleasantest part of our College life.

The Town Hall was placed at the disposal of the Principal, for the purpose of lecture rooms; Dr. Lobley using the main hall, while Dr. Roe and Prof. Scarth lectured in the smaller rooms downstairs.

No Student was allowed in or near the College, and even when we went to the Cricket field, the orders were that we should go round by the road, and enter the field near the St. Francis bridge.

During our sojourn in the village, the daily services of the Chapel were carried on in St. Georges Church, and the Sunday evening sermon was always preached by the Principal or by one of the Professors.

Meanwhile the School which had greatly suffered in consequence of the epidemic, was maintaining a precarious existence at Magog, where the Rector, Mr. Read, assisted by Mr. LeRay and Mr. T. Ainslie Young, had quarters, together with the boys, in the Park House which had been rented for School purposes.

The September of 1881 saw both College and School re-assembled in the buildings, and with the new dignity of being second year men we entered upon our residential life in earnest. Mr. Read, who had resigned the Rectorship of the School, was then appointed Professor of classics, a position which he held until 1888, when he was succeeded by Prof. Watkins, the present Provost of the Western University.

Mr. Read was not only a brilliant classical scholar, whose learning extended over the whole range of

the classics, and whose Greek Iambics at the age of eleven were the wonder of his masters, but a man who was deeply read in English and French literature, and who had something more than a superficial knowledge of Sanscrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and of several modern languages, including Russian, Welsh and Gaelic.

He was one of the most kindhearted men living, ever ready to help a Student, even did it involve the giving up of his own hours of rest, and he was generous to prodigality.

The writer, as well as many other old Students and boys, has good reason to remember Mr. Read with affection.

You will, I feel certain, pardon me Mr. Editor if I write at some length of the Principal, the Rev. Joseph Albert Lobley, D. C. L. He was a man of grave, imposing, yet withal of kindly presence, with a somewhat slight figure; of a stately demeanour that forbade familiarity on any occasion; of a nature at once serious and happy; a man whose eyes could twinkle with the mirth born of a keen sense of humour, as brightly and as keenly as they flashed with the scorn with which he regarded evil doing and evil speaking.

Cant, hypocrisy and double dealing were abominable in his sight, but he was both humane and human in his dealings with those under him. His rulings were always influenced by a thorough sense of duty tempered by his sympathetic kindness of nature. The Principal was broad and catholic in his views, he liked a well conducted Service, free from slovenliness, as much as he thoroughly disliked and discountenanced any of the innovations of ritualism.

I cannot say much from experience as to Dr. Lobley's mathematical work, but it was well known to be of a very high order. I can however assert that his lectures in English literature, Logic, Rhetoric and in Classical subjects were models of perspicacity and exhibited not only a thorough mastery of the subject, but the most careful and conscientious daily preparation for each lecture. Dr. Lobley not only undertook all the Mathematical work of the College, but he lectured at the same time on English Subjects, Greek Philosophy, Comparative Philology, Greek Testament, and in several Classical Authors.

It was in his lectures on Aeschylus, Plato, Aristotle, Tacitus, Juvenal &c, that the deep and accurate learning of the Principal was revealed, and as I said before he never delivered a lecture, most certainly not a classical one, without having gone over the subject with the greatest care and without having satisfied himself as to the exact meaning of every phrase and particle.

The Principal was wonderfully energetic. He was up every morning in summer before five o'clock, and would work at his dearly loved garden and lawn until about seven, when he generally had a lecture. His whole morning was occupied with lectures and

very often the afternoon hours also, from four o'clock to Chapel time. Most of our English lectures were at that time of day, and in addition to regular lectures, we used to have a series of Shakespeare readings on Wednesday afternoons at which attendance was compulsory. Dr. Lobley did not allow his work to interfere with regular exercise; he was not what is ordinarily called an athlete but he was fond of tennis, rowing, walking and driving, and I remember that before I entered College he joined the School Cadet Corps as a private and would often turn out to drill with the boys, thereby inducing many Students to do likewise. He was also very fond of skating, and in fact was one of those who established the present rink in the Village.

The Principal took the greatest possible interest in the choir, conducting all the practices himself and training the men to sing in parts. He collected and wrote out a very fine collection of Chants and Hymns in manuscript, not only for the use of the organist, but a copy of the same for every man in the choir—a piece of work over which he spent all one summer vacation. He would often bring the men into the chapel on an afternoon, and make them read aloud to him that they might learn to pronounce correctly and to enunciate distinctly. In those days every Arts man was obliged to take his week of reading at the evening services, and it has always seemed to me to have been a pity that this custom was changed.

During my undergraduate career several entertainments were given by the students in the way of concerts and theatricals, all of which were organized under the personal supervision of Dr. Lobley. Several of us were very fond of acting, and greatly enjoyed the work of rehearsals and the preparations for our performances.

The first piece that we tried was 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and this met with such success that we were emboldened to attempt one of the most difficult plays in the English drama, namely, Sheridan Knowles' 'Hunchback,' in which the parts of Julia and Helen were taken by two of the boys, and Mr. George Abbott Smith made a great hit in the character of 'Sir Walter.' We acted this play, too, at Island Pond, Vt., for the benefit of some local charity.

These dramatic performances were, if I remember rightly, for the organ fund, and we raised a very considerable sum by our efforts. The organ, which was purchased from Messrs. Hook & Hastings, of Boston, was a very sweet-toned instrument, not so powerful perhaps as the present one, but quite its equal in other respects.

Old students will recall the delight that we all felt when the old Mason and Hamlin cabinet organ which had been in use for so many years was replaced by our new organ, and the pleasure with which both men and boys listened to the splendid opening recital given by Dr. Davies, of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

generally educated to fit them merely "to get on in the world," which frequently implies success at the expense of some one else. That the ideal of the ancient world was defective and apt to blunt the sense of family relations and individual rights is perhaps true enough: but is the modern ideal any more rational, more humane and more Christian than that of old-time Paganism? Does not this yearning to acquire riches and position breed selfishness? The MITRE thinks it does, and believes the only way to suppress this inordinate selfishness (the chief blot upon the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century) is to develop in the generation now approaching manhood, more of the disposition to look beyond self, more sympathy between man and man, and more interest in national institutions. Naturally, such sentiments must be cherished from the beginning, else they will die an untimely death. Boyhood and youth are the periods when the character is most open to influence, and it is during the impressionable age that the most telling work may be wrought. Then it is that an unselfish, loyal spirit should be fostered. Let a student begin by being devoted to his fellow-students, and a faithful son of his Alma Mater; that he will then become a loyal citizen, that he will then use his powers of citizenship honestly and, as far as he can see, for the public good, that he will, if called upon to take a more active part in the affairs of the nation, conduct himself as a statesman and not as a political cheap-jack, may be taken for granted.

On University Matters.

It is important that those interested in our University and School should have some grasp of the relations of the Institutions to which they belong to other Institutions of the same kind. There are two ways of looking at this relation, possibly three. Speaking more particularly of the College, we find that the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, is one of the three Universities of the Province of Quebec, the other two being McGill in Montreal, and Laval in Quebec. Bishop's University is the youngest of the three, and the smallest of the three. To us, however, it is the most important of the three. In 1896 something like 100 students were reported from the Medical Faculty including in this the Dental Faculty division of that Faculty. A larger number is reported in the new session. In the College at Lennoxville we can report 58 students enrolled, two of whom are partial. Three years ago at this time there were 31. If therefore this is a small college it is an increasing College and bids fair from actual indications observed to increase still more. A College in this state is justifying its reasons for existence. We need not expatiate in these columns on the growing wealth of McGill, and as regards Laval we quote words which have appeared in the MITRE

before—the classic words of Dr. Nicolls in the address of 1860—"Let us hope that the Laval University, with its great aspirations and abundant resources will be all to Canada that the Sorbonne has been to old France." We have to deal with the possibilities of our own University. In the Province then we have a good foothold. Situated in the Eastern Townships we are no longer regarded by our neighbours as an exotic, as our Chancellor has often told us used to be the case. Of the 58 students whose names are enrolled for 1896-7 not less than 20 can be claimed for the Eastern Townships. This a very encouraging feature of the present session.

Another interesting feature of the present session is the number of different schools in the Province which have contributed students to the College. Bishop's College School has not done so much this year as is desirable or so much as it did last year. The following is the record for four years of entries from School to College: 1893, three; 1894, one; 1895, five; 1896 two;—one direct—one after the interval of three years. One has entered from the Montreal High School, one from St. Francis College, one from St. Francis College School, one from Sherbrooke Academy, and four from the Montreal Collegiate Institute whose able and energetic head, Mr. J. W. Tucker, M. A. has sent us the largest contingent from any one school. We know Mr. Tucker well by reputation. A double medallist of McGill he has won a great reputation as a teacher in Montreal and we trust his pupils here will sustain his reputation. Mr. Tucker's brother the Rev. L. N. Tucker M. A. of Vancouver is a well known graduate of this University and was till recently an examiner in French. We trust all the true advantages of the residential system and the tutorial form of lectures will be reaped by those who have come among us. The University is for the benefit of the Province and of the Dominion. We find amongst our numbers this year—45 from the Province of Quebec, from Ontario 6, from England 4, from the United States three. These numbers show that without being "provincial" we are doing our duty by the Province in which we live, and that our Province is not failing to support us.

The Provincial Government not only includes our Institution in the list of its educational grants, but also on the occasion of the disastrous fire of 1891 gave us a special and timely gift of ten thousand dollars. The aid that has come to us in 1895 6 in the Jubilee Fund has come mainly, through not entirely, from the Province of Quebec.

Enough has been said then to show how strongly the Province of Quebec is identified with the University of Bishop's College. We propose more particularly to emphasize a second aspect of our University:—that is Bishop's College is a university of the Church of England in this Province. Just as the provincial University of Bishop's College opens wide its doors

and welcomes within its walls men from other provinces, from beyond the sea and from beyond the limits of the empire; so as a Church University Bishop's College is open to all irrespective of creed.

The government of the College is in the hands of a Corporation selected equally by the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, with the assistance of the Synods, the Bishops being the two chief officials. The Bishop senior by consecration, President; the junior Bishop being Vice President. The members of the Corporation therefore are members of the Church of England, but the members of Convocation are not necessarily members of that church: and as a matter of fact a number of our students and scholars in the School are not members of the Church of England; most of these attend our services and do not claim the exemption permitted by the statutes. Thus we enjoy the benefit of family worship in our morning prayer daily as a whole Institution, and also twice on Sundays.

The point the writer wishes to emphasize is that this University has a two-fold affinity; first that of neighbourhood which draws it towards McGill, the other English University in the Province; second, that of churchmanship which draws it towards the two other Church Universities—King's, Windsor, in Nova Scotia, and Trinity University in Toronto. We ought now to add the Western University in London the Arts Faculty of which we hear has been so successfully commenced by Provost Watkins, late our Professor of Classics. These three institutions, together with the Diocesan Theological College in Montreal, (now affiliated with McGill) and Wycliffe College in Toronto, (now affiliated to the Toronto University,) have under the auspices of the Provincial Synod formed a union for the purpose of granting Divinity Degrees. Those institutions which had not the degree granting power having received it, not from the non-denominational university to which each was affiliated, but from the Metropolitan of Canada. The universities put their own separate powers of granting Degrees in Divinity into abeyance so that they might exercise that power through the Board of the Provincial Synod. The consequence is that the Provincial Synod has created a general and high standard of Divinity Degrees, not necessarily higher than the individual standard of the Universities as they were before 1889, but presenting a united front to the world and stimulating a gentle competition between the Colleges which owe allegiance to our Church.

There are those who would like to see the principle of united action as regards divinity Degrees extended to the more general domain of Degrees in Arts. Those who look on the matter from an educational point of view chiefly would like to see only one examination for the Arts Degree throughout the Dominion. This course was advocated in Dr. Nicolls' address of 1860 already quoted, where he says: "But

as far as the idea is concerned of a Board of Examiners for the Province (i. e. Canada East and West, the united Province, as from 1841 to 1867, of Upper and Lower Canada) from which Board all titles of University distinction should emanate that has and has had for some years the approval of my own judgment, and I believe that the other Professors of this College look upon it with approbation also."

The same idea has been broached frequently by our Chancellor and no doubt it is a high ideal. There would be a central examining body like the present University of London, and each college with a charter of degree-conferring powers might convey the degrees to the successful candidates, might in fact be the channel for conveying the title, the examination of all being in common, the pass degree and the various schools of honours being conducted by common boards of specialists as examiners.

There is no immediate prospect that such a common board as the one referred to by Dr. Nicolls will come into existence for the whole Dominion. The objections to such a board would be many but would not be of real value. A little mutual sympathy and understanding would soon clear these difficulties out of the way. Still we may describe this scheme as impracticable at present.

Beyond this scheme lie two others, the first of which has not been proposed anywhere, but has been mentioned as a possibility, that is that joint action between this University and McGill should be extended from the sphere of the A. A., in which co-operation has worked exceedingly well, to the higher sphere of the B. A. Difficulties suggest themselves here however owing to the fact that the length of the year and the length of the course are not conformable in the two Universities. McGill has two terms in the year, beginning her session lectures in September and ending them on the 31st March, while we begin in September and our session ends at the end of June. We have three such years in our course and McGill has four. These arrangements would seem to preclude for the present united action between McGill and Bishop's College for the purpose of the B. A. Degree.

We now approach the third alternative in which some steps have been taken and which really does not appear so very impracticable if we may judge from the tone of a recent Conference held in Montreal on the subject. King's was not represented on the occasion except by a sympathetic letter favorable to the scheme from President Willets. The representatives of Trinity, Toronto though both most able and most genial were not Ontario men; hence perhaps they did not see the difficulty of working the scheme so much from the Ontario point of view as might have been expected. We believe that a co-ordination of the Provinces educationally would be most desirable, and this is one of the distant goals aimed at by the Dominion Educational Union that has held meetings in 1892 and 1895, and is to hold a third in

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BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Editorial Comments.

The MITRE thinks it is George Eliot who, with her usual sagacity, makes the remark that "a new ministry just come into office enjoys a period of high appreciation and full-blown eulogy." The attitude of the Canadian public towards the present administration is strong testimony in favour of the truth of the above statement. As yet that spirit of approving expectancy has not given way to the spirit of criticism. In the public mind there is a vague sense that Mr. Laurier's success is due to his own merit and the merit of the course he advocates. There is a great deal of truth in this feeling, but there is perhaps a question whether the Liberal party has not gained more by the failure of its opponents to reach the national ideal of righteous government than by its own disinterested devotion to the public service. The party which is now in power has not yet had much experience in guiding the ship of state, and there is a great possibility that Canada has to be steered through very troubled waters before it can reach the haven of firmly-welded national life. Mr. Laurier and his friends doubtless realize their responsibilities, and there can be no question that the Premier of Canada is in himself a man of integrity, and patriotic intention with wide and noble views of national needs and duties. The Tupper ministry in all likelihood fell because it had outlived its usefulness. This may stand as a healthy warning to the present ministry, and it were well for our statesmen to take to heart these words of a well-known writer: "The thing which has taken root and become strong has thriven only because it had life in it—the question which we ought

to ask of any organized system, political or spiritual, is not whether it is good or evil, but whether it is alive or dead. If it is alive we may take the rest for granted." The Laurier Government bids fair to take root and become strong, but to do so must give signs of life. If it is observed to be sinking into the old grooves of political dishonesty and indifference to the general welfare, we may rest assured that the Canadian public will, at the next general elections, vote the Opposition benches to the Liberal Party.

Yes, all Canada expects great things of the new administration (all except extreme men of the opposite party), things in accordance with its high calling and the confidence of those who have entrusted the country's destiny to its charge. All look to see Canada become more united in itself, more conscious of a growing nationality and conscious also of the duties which national existence entails. If the Laurier Ministry succeeds in doing this, it will have perhaps done more for the "Great Dominion" than any amount of material prosperity would be an index of; if it makes itself the prime factor in dissipating racial and religious prejudices it will surely have the right to claim the suffrage of all thinking Canadians.

Some may ask what connection this has with any university matter; what interest a political success or reverse has to any resident of Bishop's College and School? Well, it has this much connection, that we are all Canadians and are supposed to love our country, and have its best interests at heart. Now, the MITRE thinks one great way to make our love and loyalty to Canada of practical benefit to her is to take a keen and living interest in her public acts. It is the duty of every Canadian to applaud the good and condemn the evil in those who govern the country as it is the duty of every individual to do the same in private life. That negligence of this duty is distinctly wrong, as one knows negligence of the private duty is, must be seen by all those who do not confine themselves within a very narrow circle of responsibilities.

In the purer and better days of Grecian and Roman nationality it was deemed that education was designed to fit a man for a place in public life—the good of the commonwealth engaged the time and attention of the noblest and most capable men of the age. Stories, indeed, have come down to us which must incline us to believe that even family ties were esteemed of far less importance than obligations to the state. The body politic was then placed first; now, unfortunately, it is placed last. To-day, men are