churned and storm-tossed at a memorable meeting of the same body in '96. Amidst the gentlest and most unobtrusive zephyrs the following gentlemen were elected to office:

Rev. Prof. Parrock—President.  
Frank G. Vial—Vice President.  
B. Watson—Warden,  
Philip Callis—Sec. Treasurer.  
Messrs. Hibbard  
Boyle Committee and  
Bates Boat Captains.  
Walker

After a time, sufficient to enable the new-made officers to get accustomed to their position of dignity and to "carry" themselves as it is deemed meet that sec.-treasurers and committee men should "carry" themselves, they were called together and met in solemn conclave. The Sec.-Treasurer first read the minutes of the last meeting and then in answer to a question as to finances put to him by the 'chair' declared that there were no funds to the credit of the Boat Club, but that if things turned out well they might reasonably expect a dividend of 33 cents from the Athletic Association. It was then decided not to buy either boat or canoe this year but to go in for economy. The committee then turned its attention towards a revision of the Constitution of the club which it represents and finally prepared for a general meeting a series of twenty-five Articles, if the Mitre's correspondent is rightly informed. The efforts of the Committee were then read for the first time at a subsequent meeting of the club. Probably by the time this month's issue of the Mitre has reached its most distant, the new constitution will have passed muster and have become law after the second reading.

The Tennis Club has been reanimated by the opportune arrival of Mr. McClintock, one of its most skilful players. If the Club can weather the storm of monetary distress it ought to have a most successful season.

If the Cricket Club could afford a season fraught with matches it has good material to work up into playing form. Most of the old players are still in the College and some new men have come in whom fame would have us claim as valuable additions to the team. Sad indeed would it be if such bright prospects were to be blasted through lack of the 'sinews of war.'

#### EXCHANGES.

The Mitre herewith begs to acknowledge its exchanges and to apologise for its apparent neglect of them. It is not lack of appreciation but lack of space which has necessitated the putting off of the review of these kindred magazines. However before our College year wears itself out it is to be hoped it will be found possible to give them the attention they deserve.

Our contemporaries have been accorded a distinguished place in the University Reading Room and are evidently greatly relished by the students who are often to be seen pouring over the "Mitre Exchanges."

#### THE CHESS CLUB.

Quite lately the School Chess Club has shown signs of breaking through the shell of indifference and has been exercising its mental muscle by playing Masters vs. Boys. Ought not the College Club to show similar signs of returning life, follow the good example of the School and become again imbued with the chess spirit? Just now, while there is a lull in the athletic atmosphere there is every reason to hope that the King of Games will regain its sovereign influence over renegade subjects. There is plenty of good material at the disposal of the Club but it requires training and enthusiasm.

#### LIBRARY NOTE.

Through the pages of the Mitre a well-wisher of the Library desires to make that organization an offer;—He has a complete edition of Dr. Pusey's Life in four vols., two of which he will present to the Library on condition that the same will purchase from him the other two vols. This is an offer which the Library officials would do well to consider favourably as we have reason to believe there is no complete "Life" of that eminent divine upon our shelves. Moreover, such opportunities of obtaining good books do not occur every day.

#### TO BE NOTED.

A few copies of the February number, with engraving of Bishop Thorneloe, are still in the hands of the Business Manager, and may be had on application to him. Price 15 cents. The engraving may be obtained separately; price to subscribers 5 cents, to non-subscribers 10 cents. Mr. E. C. Fraser, Druggist, has the sale of all of these in Sherbrooke.
That the term may be characterized by the honour
and success of her is the wish of the loyal hearts
of Bishop's!

SCHOOL NOTES.

The Chess Club has been celebrating the close
of its season by a match between the masters and
the boys. Three of the former, namely, Messrs. Au-
den, Acklom and Mundy having challenged the re-
mainder of the club. A meeting was held on Satur-
day, April 13rd to elect three members to oppose
them. The champions chosen were Barretto, Purves
II and Stuart.

The match came off the week following, each
player playing each of the opponents.

1st night, Mr. Auden...0 Purves ma...1
Mr. Acklom...1 Barretto...0
Mr. Mundy...0 Stuart...0

The openings were in each case irregular, caution
being at a discount, but on the second and third
nights the Quasco Piano was unanimously resorted to.

2nd night, Mr. Auden...0 Purves...1
Mr. Acklom...0 Stuart...0
Mr. Mundy...0 Barretto...1

3rd night, Mr. Auden...1 Barretto...0
Mr. Acklom...0 Purves...1
Mr. Mundy...0 Stuart...0

The boys thus being victors by six games to three.

A Tournament for prizes presented by the Club
is now in progress, and the 1st round is being played
off.

On Tuesday, the 13th, the School met to elect
two Associate Editors and an Assistant Business
Manager for the MITRE. As the present holders of
the positions are not students, they were not eligible
for re-election. The following were unanimously
chosen to fill their places:

Editors, Mr. Scott and Stuart.
Bus. Man, Pattee, max.

We quote from the current number of "Acta
Ridiculosa":

"M. D. Baldwin, who graduated at Trinity last
year, is a master at Bishop's College School, Len-
nox's Que.

This may be so, but if so, by what name do we
generally call him? Which of the present staff is
hiding his true name and personality from us under
an alias? This is a dreadful thought, but no doubt
if we continue to read the Acta Ridiculosa—which
by the way, is one of the best school magazines we have
ever seen—we shall get further information about
ourselves, which will enable us to solve not only this,
but other odd questions.

The following books have been recently added to
the Library:

Presented by the Recreation Club: Innocents
Abroad. With Wolfe in Canada, The Water Babies,
The Dynamos, Treasure Island, Midshipman Easy,
Jacob Faithful, The Story of Canada, Black Beauty,
A Veteran of 1812, The Mysterious Island, She,
The Atlantic, The Bishop, The Captain, The Second
Knight, and other books.

Presented by Mr. Acklom: The Three Guards-
men, Twenty Years After, Vicomte de Bragelonne,
Louise de la Valliere and The Man in the Iron Mask.

The Chess Club has presented a handsomely
framed group of the "Lively Statue" company to the
Reading Room.

Our Cricket prospects seem very good this year,
as we have Webster, Purves, Barretto, Gordon ma,
Fattese and Hamsworth for the first team. Hamsworth
has been re-engaged and will be with us the second week in May. We hear that the Secre-
tary has already arranged eight matches, and that several more are being negotiated.

In the meanwhile Tip-cat is the popular sport
and wheels are gradually making their appearance.

The Adonis of the Bottom Flat has a "purp."
It can yap, especially when being carried in a basket,

THE MITRE.

Mr. M. G. Robertson, Esq., B. A. ('96) has been
appointed to the MITRE editorial staff. He has
been a member of the Club all while pursuing his Law
studies at McGill. This is a serious mishap since it
often necessitates the taking of that part of the course
so missed over again and thus delays the day when
the Law student develops into the fullyledged advok.

W. G. Thorneoe, Esq., B. A. ('96) paid the Uni-
versity a transient visit during Easter week. This
gentleman presented a most interesting appearance
and it is to be hoped that Law has not dam-
aged his constitution.

NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Subscribers will be doing a great favour if they
would forward to the Editor all items of interest
connected with graduates and old boys. At present
these are so few as to make it rather wearisome such
facts concerning members of the institution as come
within the ken of a single individual.—EDITOR.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

With all the air of repose that exists in the Ath-
etic atmosphere there is a content of activity which
makes itself felt in an overhauling of Association
finances, a revivifying of the different clubs which
are to come to the fore during Trinity Term, and a
general stir in Committee Rooms: very pleasing to
observe.

The Hockey season while it had its joys also
had its pains. The victories and defeats of the Col-
lege team balance, we think, exactly. But in athlet-
icism, as a rule, we consider the winning of any game.
Rival teams should remember that good feeling ought not to be endangered just
for the sake of winning a match. Of course in the
heat of play angry thought may arise, angry language
be indulged in, and, sad to reflect upon, angry blows
be given or returned: but let us not forget that we
should apologize for as soon as committed, and for
given as soon as acknowledged, else the scene of friendly
conflict will become worse than a prizefight, for some
one's revenge upon an offender would make even a man like Fitz-
simmons blush.

The system of "give and take" as regards foot play is a healthy way of sowing
the seeds of future friendship, and discord, weeds which it may take
years of courtesy and gentlemanly conduct to root
out. It is to be hoped that the teams which the School Cricket and Athletic Associations send out
do their battles for her always uphold her fair
name in this respect. The traditions of the Associa-
tion are clean, gentlemanly play, pride without boast-
fulness in times of victory, honest admission of hon-
est defeat and an attitude of fair play and courtesy
to all rival teams.

The MITRE does not in any way affirm that the
Hockey team has fallen far from Athletic grace
during the season of '97. Nay, our representatives
have been known on more than one occasion to have pre-
served their character as gentlemen very well.

Yet the best of athletes will never do amiss if they
submit themselves at times to searching self-examination and if they are ever conscious that there is some
defect in their sports, there is morality in the more serious affairs
of life.

The Athletic Association's financial standing
is rather cramped to say the least of it. The Boat
Club, as things stand now, will have to rest on its
omens as it were and restrain its vain yearnings for
a new canoe. The Cricket Club, sadly as it requires
them, will have to forego the purchase of material
sufficient to make its practices avail anything and
good.

The Tennis Club will soon decide, as far as its
means permit, whether it should undertake the
building of a court. The Tennis Club will
not make a mistake, and if it does, it will
be a mistake.

The Hockey Club, being of a different order,
will not be able to consider any such move, but
will possibly have to confine itself to the present
ground.

The boat races will, so far as we are able to
foresee, be held on the 24th of June. The clubs
have not yet been notified of this, but we feel
confident that the time will be made available.

The Association's future success, then, is in the
hands of the students and their efforts. One thing
is certain, that if the Association is to live,
and do well, it must depend on the interest and
support of the students who form the society.

The MITRE is a monthly publication, issued
on the first of every month by the Athletic Assoca-
tion of the School, and is open to the inspection of
all members of the institution.
the National Anthem. The degree of M. D., C. M., was then conferred upon the following ladies and gentlemen: Dr. Peter Messer, W. M. Cass and C. A. Fortin, Miss Catherine Lorrigan, Miss Helen McDonald, R. A., and Messrs. H. R. Meikle, Wm. Oppoomser, D. A. Roger, W. J. Webb and J. F. D. E. Meikle, who received the degree of D. S. S.; Messrs. J. A. Munroe, W. S. McLaren, D. J. Berwick, B. S. Stackhouse, C. H. Rev. Robins, and D. N. Garneau.

The awarding of the medals and prizes followed, the giving of the recipients: Wood gold medal, four years' work, Chas. A. Fortin; Nelson gold medal, senior, following prize, final subjects, Miss J. K. McDonald; David silver medal, primary subjects, E. L. Sutherland; senior dissector's prize, T. D. McGregor; junior dissector's prize, F. G. Henry; histology prize, F. C. Nicholson.

The valedictory address on behalf of the class in medicine, was delivered by Dr. Fortin and was one of the best that has yet been delivered at any convocation in this city, being able and comprehensive, and withal, witty. Dr. Fortin alluded to the recent changes in the curriculum, the effect of which he said, would be to increase the efficiency of the work done.

One of the most important changes in the College during the year, and one which will affect the dental college with Bishop's Medical Faculty, which would elevate the standard of dentistry from a mere trade to a profession, Continuing, Dr. Fortin referred to the needs of the College, and expressed the hope that some generous-minded individual would bestow upon Bishop's a portion of his superfluity wealth.

As time at Bishop's was becoming more and more practical, until at the present day there is no college in America where a more thoroughly practical course of medicine is given. In speaking of the Western Hospital, he thought there was more good being done there, for a hospital of its size, than in any other similar institution. He spoke of the needs of its enlargement, and his remarks were warmly appreciated.

In concluding, he expressed the hope that the work of all the class of '97 in the future would show an appreciation of which so much had been done for them by the faculty of the college.

The address to the students was delivered by Dr. W. H. Drummond, who extended a few words of advice to the graduating class. He dwelt particularly on the physician's need of caution, discretion and kindness, with which he would never become a successful practitioner.

Then the valedictory address on behalf of the class in dentistry was delivered by Dr. Munroe, and was replied to by Dr. Globensky on behalf of the Faculty.

Very Rev. Dean Norman, of Quebec, followed in a happy speech. The closing speaker was the Rev. Canon Adams, D. C. L., Principal, who made a few words on behalf of the Deane of Queen's, D. D., Vice-Chancellor. The Principal referred to the progress of the college which so far as regards the accommodation of students was positively encouraging, and the question was receiving the attention of corporation.

The Body was like the gentleman who had received the medical oath disposed to act "caute." The Principal while respecting caution hoped that the corporation would also act with enterprise, as the opportunity before the college was in many ways unprecedented.

The increase in College as in the Medical Faculty had been accompanied by no diminution of standard required, and in fact the exact opposite was the case, and during the very years of increase the standard had been raised.

Dr. Fortin expressed the hope that the College would continue to be a place of education, and not a place to get a degree.

The other light is in memory of one of the school boys who died last year under somewhat pathetic circumstances. Willie Faulkner was a great favorite with all by reason of his winning ways and the present mark of esteem is in great measure the practical out-come of his school fellows' affection.

Dr. Robins has lately finished the course of lectures on the Art of Teaching, which he began in Bishop William's Hall during the last winter.

It may be that the"Mr. Art" gained the esteem of all those who had the pleasure of listening to him and profiting by his own choice and happy, his bright and pithy remarks.

A meeting of the Art men was held lately for the purpose of appointing for the ensuing year two assistant editors and an assistant business manager on the staff of the MITRE. The names of three men were proposed as Arts editor and one of these Messrs. Woodside, and Phelan, (Arts '99) were elected by ballot. Out of several voted upon, Mr. J. A. Wilson, (Arts '99) was chosen as assistant business manager.

In the selection of the judges we can only say that it would be difficult to find three men more fitted to fill the positions to which these have been appointed.

Mr. Mitchell, as is his wont, again invited the men up to his sugar camp, and nothing like the kindly thorough going gentlemanliness of the hearty manner in which the students avail themselves of his hospitality.

One feels charitable at this time of the year. The pleasant weather, the breaking up of the winter, the genial, sunny weather, make us think of the happy features of the Trinity term. Preparations are being made to welcome cricket, tennis, boating and other sports of the approaching season. We console ourselves with the thought that only once more do we cross swords with exams,
to him for lyric poems his will see spoilt. There is an absence from his verse of the "atmosphere of fascination." But the most enviable of intellectual states, a higher kind of imaginative satisfaction, is the sure result of a study of his poems. Hutton finds only one of them, Lordello, impossible. It seems a pity to try and frighten strangers away from Browning by writing about the covers of his works. A colossal imagination may exist without that which seems the main attraction of poetry, a melody of thought and speech.

Browning is more stubborn than Sibylworne, second only to Shakespeare in dramatic power, and often as smooth and lucid as Tennyson in his more prolonged poems. We are at first, therefore, jeons his mastery of form personally so absorbed in the truth he is presenting as to rise above form. His work is, to quote his words:

"To bring the invisible fully into play
Let the visible go to pieces.

What matters?"

His younger readers will hardly be ready to accept the apology formed for their admiration in the "oume prosiurgon" theory so gently hinted at by Dean Norman.

I cannot help thinking that the difficulties of Browning have been sadly exaggerated. Perhaps the true Browning has been the most profound of a kind of nature, in form and spirit, with his own apology, in one of his sweetest short poems, for deference to his standard:

"What matters to me if their star is a world?
Mine has opened its soul to me; therefore I love it."

Yours very faithfully,
March 22nd, 1897.
A. H. Moore.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

DEAR MR. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

Having been much interested by your wise remarks on the subject of education, I am pleased to observe their thoughtful letter contributed by "Subscriber" to the last issue of The Mitre.

The subject is one which we are scarcely likely to exhaust, and I make no apology for offering to you some of the thoughts which have been suggested to me by reading "Subscriber's" letter.

He begins by asking the question, "What is Education?" I venture to think that the method adopted by him in answering this question has led him into some confusion of ideas. He adopts the process of enumerating what can give us grounds to state what education is not. Is this a safe method in discussing a question of this kind? Are we not led by it into mere dogmatic assertion? It seems to me that this has been the case with "Subscriber." His first step may seem, at first sight, an obvious limitation. He says, "Education cannot be the possession of universal knowledge. This is not within the power of man," and he therefore concludes that "it must be something less."

Now I maintain that to assume Education to be the possession of any degree of knowledge whatever is to assume an illusion. The whole college faculty must differ in our views of 'what is necessary knowledge.' Surely we are all agreed that Education is the drawing out and rendering efficient of all our powers, the greater number of which we have in common. In keeping with this, it seems to me, lies our only chance of arriving at a common standard, the one by which our aim in Education ought to be. To say, as "Subscriber" does, that the "acquiring of knowledge," is, I hold, to confound education with one of its parts. It is true that for practical purposes we must sometimes distinguish between the physical, mental and moral aspects of Education, but we can never really separate them from each other. No true view of Education can consider them as independent lines of growth. The really "fall" man is he in whom all have received their proper share of consideration, and have reached their true equilibrium.

I have already said that "Subscriber" recognizes this truth is indicated by some portions of his letter. That he has not kept it more clearly before himself throughout is matter for regret. Had he done so, I do not think he would have fallen into the error of assuming that a possession of universal knowledge that a man can possess can come up to the standard of being educated."

What does your correspondent mean? If I understand him aright, he means that it is possible to measure education is one which varies with the individual. A man's capacities, his lot in life and the use he has made of both, are the only means we have of gauging his education save that of "absolute knowledge" which "Subscriber" has so hastily rejected.

If we are to aim at what is absolutely true and perfect in the moral sphere why not in the intellectual?

I trust that I have not seemed to willfully under- or pass over what is true in "Subscriber's" letter. My object will be to clear up one or two points on which he seems to me to have spoken inconsiderately.

And now, Mr. Editor, hoping that I too may receive consideration I deserve, and thanking you for the hearing you have given me,

I remain, etc. B.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

MEDICAL FACULTY CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of the Medical and Dental Faculties of Bishop's College was held on Synod Hall, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of representatives of the Council, Senate and Alumni, and a large gathering of visitors. The room was very prettily decorated in the purples of medicine being gracefully interwoven with the red and blue of dentistry.

Dr. R. W. Heneker, Chancellor of the University, opened the meeting and the platform was thus decorated by the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, vice-chancellor; the Rev. Dr. Adams, principal of the college, Lennoxville; Dr. F. W. Campbell, of the medical faculty; Rev. Mr. Parrott, Lennoxville; Prof. W. H. Drummond, Prof. McConnell, Prof. Rollo Campbell, Prof. Reddy, Prof. Anglin, Prof. Donald, Rev. Mr. Everett, Dr. Globensky and many others.

After the opening prayer by the Very Rev. Dean Norman, a short address was delivered by the Chancellor Heneker. He alluded in feeling terms to the death of Mr. A. D. Nicolla, Bursar of the College in Lennoxville. He spoke of the intimate connection the deceased had always kept up with the University, and stated that the passing away of one who always been so closely identified with the college was a source of great sorrow to them all.

Continuing, Dr. Heneker congratulated the medical faculty for the large number of students attending lectures during the year. As with this faculty, so with the College and School in Lennoxville; the past year has been one of great success. In conclusion, the Chancellor referred to the satisfactory condition of the Jubilee Memorial Fund and expressed the hope that, by the end of the year, the entire amount contributed could be realized. He wished every member of the graduating class the greatest success in life. There was a singularly noble profession, with opportunities for usefulness. It was an art which required patience, skill and goodness, combined with courtesy, and, indeed, every gentlemanly quality, for it was one of the callings requiring all the high attributes of manhood.

The Dean of the Faculty, Dr. F. W. Campbell, presented the reports of the session. With the Chancellor he was pleased to note that the past year had been the most successful. One hundred and five students had been enrolled, and at the present rate of increase, it would not be long before the Faculty would have difficulty in accommodating all the students.

The oath of allegiance to His Majesty was then administered to the members of the graduating class by the Dean, and this was followed by the singing of
strongly full of religiousness.

Then I knew that all was well, and that the magic of the night had triumphed, and putting my arm round the friendly, the shade of the blanket, I drew her to me, till her drooping head rested against my shoulder. I was happy, and the beauty of the night, the old single oil lamp which marked the landing stage shone directly over our bows. The dis-embarassing was silent — for the night was still, and we — we had no need of words.

I lifted her in my arms, and stepped ashore, while a joy as quietly glided away, back into the nothingness. I walked to the road I carried her, to seek a seat I knew of, where we might wait for the carriage, and I knew that the end, the unwelcome end of this peace we had found together.

Yet the gods had a further gift for me — for as I leaned forward to set her down on the wooden bench, my foot slipped slightly, so that, bordered as I was, I half stumbled, and the next instant her hair, loosened by the shock, had fallen in a warm sweet shower across my eyes and over my face.

The very night seemed to unwind threads of sound in bands of fire, for somehow, then, in some suddenly roused, blind passion, my lips, touching, greeted eagerly, and so clung.

We were roused by the sound of wheels, and the gongs of the approaching carriage. — As I helped her towards it she wispered, between a sob and a smile, "We shall never meet again." I knew it — but there was nothing to say. So we parted, and I stood alone by a forlorn lamp of the carriage, the lights sounding fainter, fainter, bearing away with them the beauty and warmth of the night.

Facing slowly homeward in the blank emptiness, I wondered what Helena would say about the matter, if she could ever hear of it. And I did not like to prepare; I did not like "rough and ready work;" I was wonderfully painstaking in investigation and thoroughly reliable in his statements and reports in matters of law and business. His weakness of health scarcely ever allowed him the opportunity to do himself full justice at the bar, but he did much good and solid work both there and afterwards at Lennoxville. He had been for more than ten years a member of the Corporation. It was his energy and personal influence which contributed more than any other single factor to the success of the Lennoxville City Library. In 1864, in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in raising the memorial fund for the Bishop Williams wing, he started a leading part, and in the succeeding years he was more and more active. In 1872, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, he undertook the active share, both in working and in giving liberally. When he became an official of the college he worked in no office, he was a member of the board of the College, and of the Church, and of the Senate of the University, and of the University.
Yet over and above these regulations there is among the students themselves an unwritten law which every single person should feel bound to accept as his guide. In fact, he should feel the spirit of the Institution. That, generally speaking, is a noble one, follows, since it is the spirit which animates the corporate life of the students when at its best. It is not an arbitrary or temporary order, but an unconscious fruit of half a century of good feeling.

It is to be hoped that no individual will ever dare to question the determination of the places as these principles are often called, that no one will set at naught honorable customs some of which have stood the test of fifty years. If such a one exists, it should rise to the occasion and save the life of the University. He has cut himself off from its noble aspirations and has shown himself not yet fitted to enjoy that amount of freedom which he may as a student claim as his.

While perhaps there is no one who would consciously tamper with the unwritten code there are men who thoughtlessly do outrage to the public feeling of the University. To take one instance—which a person notifies the Secretary of any Students' Club that he does not wish to become a member of such a club, be it to be told in the same way and is expected to pay any subscription due from him as a member. Now, for an individual to make use of the property of any such association when he is unable to meet the obligations which are fairly expected of him, is not only a breach of good taste but is also a breach of honor. Such a man is not guided by true reasonings, but must be controlled by Law. That conduct like this springs from carelessness and not from intentional dishonesty may be true enough, yet it is a sad thing that any individual should find themselves compelled to make excuses of this kind.

Again, probably the most highly esteemed of all the traditions of this University is the one regarding Seniority. Yet there is danger that this tradition will become a mere legend of by-gone days, unless seniors are more cautious in use of their privileges in the last years past. What negatives and in their conduct, and the juniors less forward and ill-regulated.

There has been a falling off in the observance of this time honoured tradition is the reason of it? There must be fault somewhere—In those who are in position of authority among the students or among those who have not yet attained to distinction. Perhaps there is on the one side, a domineering spirit, without the other the true spirit of good Will,

There can be no doubt of a too frequent attitude, on the other, of gross impertinence.

There may lie an appeal to the students as reasonable men who are here receiving the benefits of an education which is intended to fit them to be led by the voice of Reason into a condition of true Freedom where Law will become for
gotten thing, is sure to be received with courtesy if not with approval.

**AT THE CROSS ROADS.**

Here on life's Cross Roads, friend, our ways now sever.

And each must journey 'neath an altered sky,

Yet in the rendezvous of hearts their way will never

Forget the glad hours of the days gone by.

Oft have we sat before the bright logs blazing

On the wide heath, and closed the winter's day;

Oft in the meadows where the cows were grazing.

Have watched the summer sunsets fade away.

Oft have we sport, grief with the engine's thunder,

Down the bright track into the golden dawn.

Oft through dark forests when the moon in wonder

Peered 'neath the trees at the long smoke outdrawn.

And now when autumn fields are filled with beauty,

And while the breath of harvest is so sweet,

We have heard the voice of duty,

Shake hands and part where these two roads meet.

Dear brother heart, we leave farewell unspoken,

We shall not change nor shall our love forget,

For life's sky, by sun and shadow broken.

True friendship is the rule which does not set.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

**AN INTERLUDE.**

**Concluded.**

Determined not to lose sight of her in this desolate spot, I followed, with a most undisguised gait, between walking and running, till I was close behind her. She, fancying, I believe, that I intended to take hold of her, with a little moan of fear turned to the left, and jumping over the low wall that keeps the road separate from the rocks of the shore, began to scramble over the slippery stones along the water's edge. I did not leave the road, but jogged silently on until there was a sharp little cry, and a fall, and then still more of the sound of nightingales. As quickly as might be, I reached the spot; and there, sure enough, lay my unknown lacy on the stones, almost senseless. In a moment, I lifted her arm to lift her up, she shuddered, and gasped out—"Don't touch me." I promised," said I, "to touch you as little as possible, but you will at least allow me to help you to your feet." No—she would not; so I drew back, and watched her get on her knees, and make pitiful efforts to stand, till at last she gave in, and sank down with a loud groan.

Once more I offered, and she panted, in a voice broken by tears—"It's no good, I think my ankle is sprained; do you please go and get some sort of cart to carry me home?"

I did not go, for the disadvantages of such a course, both for her and for me, were sufficiently obvious. She turned down the dark bucket of water by her side, and said in my grassest and most sympathetic voice—"Listen to me for one minute;—I acknowledge that I have acted unimportantly in deciding to come here, but it was with an intention impulse, and with no any intention of your meaning—"Do you mean to say," she broke in, "that you were not waiting for me on purpose?" I" swear it," said I, "in fact I don't care. This very moment your name; it was my surprise at your accosting me, and taking hold of my arm, that prevented me explaining at once that you were taken, and after that it became more and more impossible to tell you "But you were whisking Annie Laurie," she objected; I often do," said I, and so do others. "On your honour, you must have known—"I was expecting to meet me there!" "On your honour. Here there was silence for some little time, and finally she spoke, with sounds of relenting in her voice—"When I found my way, and my steps, I lifted my dear down to the seat, and got in after her, and thoughtful Joe—thoughtful man—explaining that it was "the mighty fire-on the water at this time of night," produced the point, and turned the two of us, till we looked more like a twin mummys anything else.

For the first five minutes after Joe's full regular strokes till the glowing phosphorescence under the glimmer beneath us into phosphorescent ripples there was silence—I might almost say distance; but then, in rearranging the folds of our covering, my hand touched, hardly, I take hold of my arm, and ask to attend to the blanket. This time she moved her hand away a little, mine followed; hers moved farther. So did mine. Then she whispered, "Do you feel better. I get away from you here, and it would be too ridiculous to quarrel before the boatman!" "Well," I said, I still in whispers, and without letting her hand go, "I only wished to let you know what has happened to me.

"Oh, I forgive you," she said quickly."Yes," I answered, but I don't put much faith in forgiveness which allows you to behave like this to one at midnight...." So parted and turned to the other side tonight.

Surely it was no fault of mine that I was in the Avenue and Harry was not. (I rather thought that Harry's desertion ought to prove useful to me, care-
# THE MITRE.

Vol. IV.  
LENNOXVILLE, 1. Q., APRIL, 1897.  
No. 6.

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## THE MITRE is published monthly during the College year, by the Students of Bishop's College and the Boys of Bishop's College School.

Terms per year $1.00, in advance.  
15 cents per copy.

Address all communications to THE MITRE,  
BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, Que.

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**EDITORSIAL COMMENTS.**

Man's actions should be guided by Reason, so Reason has certainly, till quite recently, directed man to do things with a view to the relation of the parts to the whole, of the things of smaller importance to those of the greater, of the beauty of detail to the beauty of the finished work. This law of proportion, this law of order and of the subordination of what is less to what is greater is the indication of the presence of Reason in any work of man. Where order and the sense of proportion is lacking, work loses its reasonableness, loses its character of permanence, and loses its attraction for mankind.

In the governments of nations may be seen what is meant by the sense of order and proportion. The Grecian States fell before the power of Macedonia because there was no sense of proportion, no order or system in the means taken for defence—nothing was in harmony, all was individual effort. On the other hand, the Roman power lasted for many centuries and when it died transmitted its genius to the Papacy. Why is it that there is this stability in one and not in the other? It is because Law, System and Order were unrecognized by the Greek but were the ground-work of the Roman idea. The Greek was opposed to Law since he conceived that it warped individual liberty; the Roman was opposed to Liberty since he conceived it to be but another word for lawlessness. On this account Greece has left its mark upon the world through individual genius—in which indeed due regard was shown to proportion and harmony,—but has left but little impress upon history as a governed community because in its methods there was too little order and too little harmony. Rome has left little originality, little individual work, but has influenced the world (and perhaps will influence it till the end of time) through its perfect organization, through its subordination of the individual to the elevation of the community.

The efforts of modern peoples have perhaps been directed towards the reconciliation of these two principles—the principal of Law and the principle of Liberty. If this is the aim of modern civilization, it is the noblest one that can be conceived. There is nothing indeed irreconcilable in them; both emanate from the Same Source; both are the heritage of the human race; both are qualities of mind, one tending to freedom of thought, the other to the control of that thought within reasonable bounds.

Yet, in an imperfect state of development, the principal of Law is by far the more important because the mind is too untrained to make it advisable to indulge in a great deal of freedom in thought or action. This will account for the good office which the Romish Church performed in the Middle Ages, when it controlled the affairs of half-barbarous Europe. When a community is not fully developed, when its habits are rude and its reason but half awake, its thought and action must be curbed, or dire will be the results. So it is with the individual. Law is a necessity in childhood but when the child begins to ask the why and wherefore, then should the Law relax gradually till the time arrives when Reason may exercise full sway and become a Law unto itself—this is Freedom.

At school a child is placed under great restraint; in the University a young man is given certain liberties within clearly defined limits. Certain regulations are to be observed, a certain amount of work is required but apart from that the student is free. So much for Law as regards the authorities of the University.

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