The Reverend Thomas Adams, D.C.L.,
Principal of Bishop's College,
and Canon of Quebec.

Supplement to The Mitre, November, 1898.
cidedly thankful that this accident has happened, as it will teach us all that chemicals are not to be treated with impunity, although at times they do not appear very dangerous.

The others are none the worse, except that sundry stains, the result of \( \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4 \) disfigure their clothing, but a liberal application of ammonia will doubtless remove all traces of this injurious acid.

On the 20th, another scene of a different aspect was enacted within these historic walls. While the Fifth and Sixth Forms were laboriously ploughing their way through the intricate paths of arithmetical problems, a knock was heard, and through the door came a youth, bearing aloft on his massive shoulders a pole, on the end of which a gruesome object of ancient structure and putrid smell was hanging. We were unblushingly informed that it was originally the head of an ordinary, inoffensive cow. If such be the case, we sincerely pity the unfortunate animal, and hope that the earthly remains of other such animals may be interred far from the ken of mortals.

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the hose with the rapidity of lightning, with a like celerity the contents of the fire pails are distributed along the corridors, thus affording an opportunity for those unfortunates who have fallen under the bane of the drill-book to clean the floor and their reputations with the ready mop; at the same time Messrs. Scougall and Scott, on winged heel, fly like the messenger of Olympus to awaken the tenants of the dormitories to their impending danger. Then before the startled eyes of the spectator appears a scene so strange and unearthly in its shifting panorama of scared faces, fluttering night-shirts, shrieking prefects, overturned fire-pails and coils of hose, as never has been pictured in the wildest dreams of mortal imagination. Presently the chaos resolves itself into a group of dripping figures, watching with exultation the miseries of a procession of curiously and scantily clad creatures wending their way with weary feet back to their several dormitories in the wake of a mighty prefect; this picture forcibly reminds one of the ancient legend of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin."

The Fire Brigade is ably captained by Sims I. Pillow is stationed at the nozzle, Graves is first section man, Peck I, Boulter and Austin are second, third and fourth respectively; Miall controls the flow of water, and Sims II is extra man. The pails are manned by the remaining members of the 4th and 5th Forms, under the leadership of Carruthers and Porteous I. Altogether we ought not to fear the ravages of that dread enemy, fire.

THE CADET CORPS.

We are glad to see that the Cadet Corps has been started so early this year; the prospects of a large and able Company are very bright. There are 61 boys in it all told, besides the band, which increases last year's complement by 13. There is talk of getting new rifles more suitable to the strength of the smaller boys than the present ones, as the construction of a range is being contemplated.

If the corps becomes proficient enough towards the end of the year we shall very likely enter into a competition with the Roman Catholic College Company, of Sherbrooke, for a banner. Now, we must win this banner, and to win it we have got to put our whole interest into the drill, and not go about it in a half-hearted manner. With the able staff of officers and non-coms., and the sound instruction of Sergt. Perrin, we ought to be able to do wonders.

The following are the officers and non-coms. for this year: Gordon and Laing, who were of last year's staff, have been promoted to the position of captain and first lieutenant, respectively; Miall has been elected second lieutenant; Sims I color-sergeant; Steer, Pillow and Carruthers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd sergeants, and Porteous I and Sims II corporals.

The Band, under the leadership of Shangraway I, promises to be a great success, even more so than last year, as most of last year's members are still enrolled in its number, and these will have more experience this year, and also as last year's "tin whistle" will probably be replaced by the regulation fife.

In a letter dated "Khartoum, Sept. 11th, 1898," Capt. H. Carrington Smith, 1st Batt. Egyptian Army, objects that the Mitre has not been used regularly. The Mitre is pleased to respond appropriately, and to record the presence of another 'Old Boy' at the front.

The Mitre records also with great pleasure a visit from Capt. Heneker, an 'Old Boy' of the School, and son of our very much esteemed Chancellor. Captain Heneker is on route for India, and thence will proceed to join his regiment on the West Coast of Africa.

FOOT-BALL.

Foot-ball, which looked rather unpromising at the beginning of the season, is now in full swing. Things are beginning to brighten up, and although there is still room for improvement, the team ought, with practice, to make a good showing in Montreal. The challenges which were sent to Abingdon and High Schools have been accepted, and the knowledge of this should be an incentive to the fellows who are trying for places on the team. The competition promises to be very keen, the following having made a good showing so far: Depyre, at full back tackles splendidly, and when he does kick, he kicks well, but he ought to do so more frequently and not wait till it is too late.

Graves, at half back, is doing good work, and promises to be a reliable man.

White will also make a good half, with lots of practice in tackling and passing, especially the latter.

Porteous I at quarter-back uses his head well and passes back at the proper time.

The team, consisting of Boulter, Steven- son and Cleveland act well together, and are doing good work, especially Boulter, who, at centre, gets his head down, which the outside men do not always do, and can be relied upon to play a hard, steady game.

The wings will be chosen from the following: Scougall is all that can be desired, playing a steady wing game.

Austin, one of the heaviest wings, follows up and tackles well.

Tait holds his man and gets away well, but is weak in tackling.

Sims II tackles and follows up well.

Scott plays well, but ought to watch the ball and opposing halves more, and pay less attention to his man.

Peck is putting up a much better game at wing than he did at half, but needs all the practice he can get.

LaPrenaye, Dickson, Fellows and Telfer are all showing up well, and trying hard for a place.

Molson and Greenshields are very easy subs. for the back division.

We are sorry that we cannot have the services of Chambers and Pillow, whose time is wholly occupied with the B. C. S. German band.

Fraser-Campbell has been elected captain of the 2nd crease.

We are pleased to notice that G. D. Porteaux, B.C.S. 1896-97, is playing wing for first Montreal, while H. G. Pattee, B.C.S. 1895-97, the captain of last year's team, is quarter for intermediate Ottawa; and H. L. Mitchell, B.C.S. 1896-7, is playing half-back for intermediate Montreal.

The evening of October 15th, 1898, will always be held in remembrance as a black-letter day by those hard-working members of the Fourth Form who made the Laboratory their centre of operations on that eventful night. Experiments in hydrogen were the cause of the disaster. Everyone was working, unconscious of danger, when suddenly a dull unmuffled report resounded in the still night air, and then

"There was silence, deep as death, for a time."

On hastening to the scene of the explosion, we were startled to observe the ground littered with fragments of glass and metallic zinc. "Dimple," looking as though he had not yet discovered what had struck him, was hurriedly bathing his eyes, while down his chest a stream of blood gently trickled. The rest were, for the most part, huddled together like a flock of frightened sheep, discussing in breathless undertones the thrilling experience which had just befallen them, while our only "Billy" was excitedly jumping to and fro nursing a finger saturated with iodine.

Mr. Hudspeth's prompt appearance on the scene restored order in a moment, and "Dimple" was hurried away to have his injuries attended to. He is laid up at present; but, while we hope to have his cheerful face back amongst us again, we nevertheless feel de-
tensely gratifying; but to the Freshmen themselves dangerous.

That-to-be-avoided-distortion-of-the-lower-jaw appearance, which was visible on some faces soon after their reappearance, has now vanished. It is universally acknowledged that "Sups" can cause as much misery as the fickle maid, but now that they are over, joy and contentment reign.

On the evening of Sept. 26th, a meeting of the members of the Reading Room was held. The usual business was disposed of, consisting of the election of new members and reports, the most gratifying of which was that of the Secretary, to the effect that a considerable balance was carried forward from last year. Among the periodicals selected for the coming year, we are pleased to welcome such new-comers as Nature, Harper's Weekly, and many others in lighter vein. It is, however, to be regretted that more scientific magazines do not find their way among us. Our best wishes for the Reading Room this year cannot be more than that it may be as successful as the last.

At a meeting of the students, held in the first week in October, it was proposed that money be raised to furnish our Common Room in a manner worthy of the University. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Holme, Phelan, Browne, Walker, Dunn, Callis, and Carroll were elected to consider the best means for accomplishing this end. It seems probable that an entertainment will be given about Thanksgiving time for this purpose.

On Thursday, October 6th, a football match was played between the Arts Faculty and a motley array, consisting partly of Divinity students and imported talent from Lenoxville. As a fulfillment of the old proverb that "union is strength," this mob was vanquished. Score 8 to 0.

Owing to the crowded state of our Dining Hall an annex has been opened, which a number of our Divinity friends have appropriated, wherein to eat their meals in peace. We copy the following (with slight emendations) from their sumptuous bill-of-fare.

MENÚ.

O tempora! O mores!
1. Oysters on the half shell (no fronts crudo.)
2. Vermicelli commum (servito me impune till.)
3. Fresh Salmon (noti me tangera.)
4. Roast Beef of R. A. (nil desperandum)
5. Ice Cream (previa respose)
6. Padding & a Stoup (salma in sacumum.)
7. Jam & a Jam (vulq. sewage.)

EXTRAS.
1. Gingerbread (density 696, 92.)
2. Cofee or Tea (semper consumed.)
3. Cakes (sumo imperium.)

It is very much to be regretted that the interest in athletics this year is not what could be desired. The reason for this doubtless lies in the fact that we lost many of our best athletes in last year's graduating class. Still, there is no reason why an effort should not be made to develop the material which we have at hand.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson, M.A., who, owing to the absence of a Mathematical Lecturer, delivered the lectures for the first half of the month of October, returned to his home on the 14th. Mr. Dickson, though his stay was a brief one, ingratiated himself with all the students he met.

We welcome to our halls Mr. W. J. Rusk, B.A., who has lately been appointed to the Mathematical Lectureship. Mr. Rusk comes highly recommended, and all things point to a pleasurable and successful year.

School Notes.

The School year has commenced with great promise in every respect. We are to be congratulated in securing a valuable addition to the staff in the person of Mr. F. B. Grundy, while Mr. Patterson ably fills the position occupied last year by Mr. Watson.

The new gymnasiunm, which was the cause of so much contention last year, is at last in use. Classes have been formed, and at stated times our embryo gymnasts may disport themselves under the guidance of the instructor, Sergt. Perrin.

Golf this Term seems to be more in favor than ever before. Several meetings of the Club have been held already and enthusiasm is rising to a high pitch.

The Mitre extends a hearty welcome to Mr. Musty, who has returned from an enjoyable vacation, and appears to be in the best of health.

The Reading Room.

Among the many improvements which have taken place this year, the Reading Room is undoubtedly one of the best. We have great reason to compliment ourselves upon securing the invaluable services of Mr. LeRay as Secretary of the Library, as has been amply demonstrated by the efficient way in which he has set to work to make it a success this term. F. C. Austin, considering the short time he has been Prefect-Librarian, is already giving evidence that he is the right man in the right place. The new table-cover is also a decided improvement on the torn and bedraggled article, which was one of the chief features of the Reading-room last year.

An auction of the magazines was held in Bishop Williams' Hall, which occasioned much laughter and some very spirited bidding. S. O. Laing was the most notable character among the would-be buyers, bidding for anything and everything that came under the auctioneer's hammer.

We hope that the School in general, and the small boys in particular, will respect the Reading-room this year. So far, everything is getting on very well, but it is impossible to say how long this state of things will continue; and it rests with the boys of the Upper School to see that the magazines and papers are not used as missiles by every small boy who enters the room.

The large Lecture-room adjoining the Col. King Laboratory has been very much improved by the construction of work-tables and shelves, with water supply and sink. The present arrangement permits eighteen or twenty students to pursue their work at practical chemistry during the progress of a College lecture or a School recitation.

The Fire Brigade.

An old institution of the School, which has lain dormant for the last few years, has been revived, under the able superintendence of Mr. Hudspeth.

In the quiet watches of the night, awakening the world of B. C. S. with its weird and piercing note, like unto the agonized wailing of the inhabitants of Pluto's realm, the strident signal of the dauntless captain's whistle summons the members of the Bishop's College School Fire Brigade to their semi-weekly practice. The nimble hands of the firemen uncoil
DIVINITY NOTES.

On returning a week later than usual, we were at once struck by the cleanly appearance of the interior of the Divinity House, arising partly from the unusual absence of dust, partly from the walls having received a delicate tint of pale blue during the vacation. This was certainly needed to cover the embryo attempts of certain aspirants to artistic fame. One other change we noticed was that the stalwart form of 'George,' (Divinity House janitor, organ blower, mail-carrier, furnace-man, volunteer, &c., &c.), had disappeared. A youth of somewhat less imposing figure, however, strives manfully to fulfil the same varied occupations.

We accord a hearty welcome to the following gentlemen who have migrated to the Arts to the Divinity faculty: Messrs. Richmond, Callis, Taunn, LeGallais and Ayton. Also to Mr. A. Dunn, who has joined us from the University of the Cam.

We wish every success to the Rev. B. Watson and Mr. W. R. Hibbard, who both have Masterships at Davenport School, St. John, N. B. Also, to Mr. W. E. Patterson, who however, though he has joined the staff of B. C. S. Masters, may still be reckoned as one of ourselves. Also to Mr. P. Boyle, who has gone abroad's call (in company with Mr. C. Rother) to the bleak shores of Labrador.

Congratulations to Mr. J. J. Lowe, who has received a title in the neighbouring Diocese of Montreal.

We are glad to see the familiar face of Mr. E. N. R. Burns amongst us once more, though his visit is only a short one and most of his time is spent with Rev. T. L. Ball, whose company he seems to prefer to that of his old friends.

On the 17th Sunday after Trinity, the Lord Bishop of Quebec preached at morning Chapel, and on the following day delivered a most interesting lecture on the "Reunion of Christendom."

Owing to the change of hours for meals, Chapels on week-days are now at 8.45 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., while "Office" is at 7.45 a.m., 12.45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

During the vacation our Chapel has been still further beautified by the completion of the full series of stained glass windows.

Rev. Prof. Wilkinson returned from his trip to the old country for the beginning of term. We are glad to see him and Mrs. Wilkinson so benefited by their change.

One new inhabitant of the Divinity House must not be forgotten, viz., a parrot, which so far has shewn itself to be, as parrots go, of a very retiring disposition.

Rev. P. G. Vial and W. A. Gustin were ordained priests in the Cathedral, Quebec, on September 11.

We cannot close these notes without referring to the serious loss which we, in common with the rest of the University are experiencing through the absence of the Principal, who has ever shown himself to be our true friend. We all wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to him and his family, and hope before long to see him among us again with renewed health and strength.

B. C. MISSIONARY UNION

Two business meetings of the Missionary Union have already been held, on Fridays, Oct. 7 and 14, Dr. Allnatt presiding. Most of the time at both meetings was occupied in discussing proposed changes in the constitution of the Union. Most of the members seemed to think the old constitution—even with amendments—absolutely unworkable. It was therefore finally decided to strike out all the rules of the former constitution, except the first, and to appoint a committee to draw up rules in their place. A committee of eight was accordingly appointed, consisting of Rev. Prof. Wilkinson, and Messrs. Hamilton, Brewer, LeGallais, Patterson, Mitchell, Wayman and Browne. Seven days were allowed the committee in which to draw up the new rules. Another general meeting will be held on Friday, Oct. 21, to discuss and finally decide upon the new constitution, and also to elect officers for the year.

B. C. BROTHERHOOD OF READERS.

The first Brotherhood meeting of the year was held in the Library at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, October 14th, the Warden presiding. The meeting was of a purely business character, and many of the members were conspicuous by their absence. The following officers for the year were elected: Secretary, Mr. C. Wilfrid Balfour; Vice-Warden, Mr. J. S. Brewer.

The question as to the time at which meetings should be held was then discussed, and also a proposal that the Brotherhood should make some gifts to the Chapel, but nothing definite was decided upon in either case.

ARTS NOTES.

Our Faculty has opened for another year, and foremost among these, its brief notes, must space be given for a sympathetic reference to our highly respected and honoured Principal, who at present, we regret to announce, is a patient of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, having been conveyed thither subsequent to a paralytic stroke which he received while spending the summer at Beaconsfield. Our sorrow, however, is somewhat mitigated by the happy news that he is improving and can now walk about.

Not only is he missed as Principal, where with a governing hand, firm, yet kind, he was the pride of all the students; not only is he missed as Mathematical Professor, where facts, figures and formulas, uninteresting to many, were, with the aid of his terse jokes and pleasing manner, made mentally digestible; but moreover is he missed most of all by us as a body, in his pleasant associations with us. Without him the Institution seems not the same, and we hope that ere long he will again be present with us.

Meanwhile Dr. Allnatt, the Vice-Principal, upon whose shoulders, already overloaded, the heavy responsibility has fallen, has the hearty co-operation of every student in the endeavour to make this year in all ways a successful one.

As usual the students, a majority of whom were present for opening lectures, have returned with renewed zeal and vigor, and like Samson, with shorter hair and less muscle, supplemented by an increased desire for study and "grub investigation," which make up the partial wherewithal of a successful year.

The circumstances of the present year again afford an illustration of the fact that the College has become too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of students, many of whom, now forced to seek rooms in the Village, would, in consideration of the many advantages of College life, be resident within its walls.

We are pleased to see the Freshmen class augmented. As usual, they exhibit their insatiable thirst for the speedy acquisition of knowledge by crowding around the Professors' doors in their hot haste to see who can get in first. From the standpoint of the Professors this is most commendable, and no doubt in
head of one of the largest Colleges in the University, and, in addition, has certain valuable rights and privileges in the University.

The most interesting of the pile of buildings is undoubtedly the Cathedral Church. This originally belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide, which was one of the oldest communities in Oxford.

It seems probable that it was out of the teaching in connection with this monastery that the University of Oxford eventually grew. The Church was originally in the form of a cross, with a spire steeple in the centre. When Cardinal Wolsey selected the site for the Great Quadrangle, he discovered that there was not sufficient room between St. Aldate's street and the west front of the Church, and so to solve the difficulty he quietly pulled down 50 feet of the Nave. This demolition, together with later encroachments, has resulted in making the Nave of the Church slightly shorter than the Chancel.

The same building serves the double purpose of Cathedral and College Chapel. On week-days the College and Cathedral authorities each hold their own services at different hours, but on Sundays both join in the same services. The outside world never sees the exterior of this Cathedral. The spire alone being visible above the houses of the Dean and Canons, which shut it in on every side. The main entrance is through an ordinary looking portal pierced in the side of the great Quad. The Hall of Christ Church is noted as the finest of its kind in Oxford. It was built by Wolsey,—a noble, imposing structure, the admiration of all sight-seers in Oxford. In this Hall have been held the huge entertainments given in honour of Royal Visitors to the University. A play was performed here in honour of Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1556, and again in 1592. Here James I. was entertained in 1605, while in 1636, on account of the plague which was raging in London, almost the entire Court took up residence in Christ Church. In 1644 a Parliament, opened by the King in person, was held in the Hall. Christ Church has always had the honour of entertaining Royalty. Even so recently as 1897 the Dean had the honour of showing hospitality to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he came to open the new Town Hall in Oxford.

The history of a place like Christ Church is in a real sense the history of England. Every important change in the political, and especially in the religious, atmosphere of the country, has been reflected in the history of Christ Church. Thus the year before the execution of Charles I., a Presbyterian, Reynolds, installed a Dean, on the authority of the Parliament. In 1651 he was superseded on the same authority by one John Owen, an Independent, more in sympathy with the Cromwellians. During the troubled times under Charles II., Christ Church had a Roman Catholic Dean, named Massie, installed in 1686.

Coming down to more recent times, we find that John Wesley was a Commoner, Charles Wesley a student, and that Fussy filled the position of Censor throughout the famous Oxford Movement.

Christ Church has ever been a fruitful mother of distinguished members of both Church and State. The list of Bishops whom she has educated is a long and interesting one. The present Dons point with pardonable pride to the fact that when they entertained the Prince of Wales, who was himself at one time an undergraduate member of the faculty, there were able to invite the Prime Ministers to meet him,—Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Gladstone, without going outside the names on their books. In fact, during the present century, Christ Church has educated no less than seven of England's Prime Ministers.

**EXCHANGES.**

We have received three numbers of the McGill Outlook, successor to the McGill Fort-nightly. This is one of the very few weekly College papers published in this country. We congratulate the Outlook on its enterprise and wish it every success.

We welcome the reappearance of the King's College Register for a lapse of some months. We trust that the Record will now appear regularly as in past years.

The MITRE.

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*All contributions should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief. Contributors of articles are entitled to receive 2 copies gratis of the number containing their articles, which articles must be received by the Editor-in-Chief not later than the 5th of the month for the current month's issue.*

*Copyright will be secured in the name of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, in all articles sent to and accepted by the Editor-in-Chief, accompanied by a written request that they be copyrighted.*

We publish in this number an article in favour of Prohibition. We had hoped to publish at the same time an article presenting the case against Prohibition, but space would not permit. We look forward to being able to do so at a later date. In the meantime, while recognizing the skill and able arguments of our contributor, we would warn our readers against imagining that the opinions of The Mitre are in any way compromised.
whether Prohibition if passed and enforced would be for the welfare of our fellow-men.

To begin with the Prohibition voter sees that much of our pauperism is directly due to the liquor traffic. That pauperism has a cause, and what that cause is, cannot but be obvious and evident to all. The labourer who is addicted to excessive drinking spends his wages on that which does neither himself nor his family any good; he obtains nothing beneficial in return for his money; and while he satisfies an appetite, his family too often are suffering from want and neglect at home. We have but to ask the chaplain or keeper of any poor-house, and he will tell us that intemperance in alcoholic drinking has been the cause of the downfall and ruin of the majority of those who have been, and are, under his care.

But it may be said that the poverty of one man merely means the enrichment of another; but is not the aim of this civilized age rather to equalize the masses than to run a race for gold? Rather to have the interests of our countrymen at heart than merely to acquire wealth? Again, not only is pauperism a result of this liquor traffic, but a large percentage of disease and insanity as well. Increased mortality is also due to the nefarious traffic,—no less than 5,000 deaths being annually attributed directly to this cause. Just fancy the Canadian people sacrificing 5,000 people annually to King Alcohol in order that he may reign among us! Also vice and crime are children of the liquor traffic; for intemperance, which may be more or less habitual, must deaden the influence of self-respect and weaken the bonds of self-restraint. And as intemperance in alcoholic drink is the origin of much of the pauperism, so it must breed those crimes which spring out of such pauperism,—crimes engaged in by reason of the want of the necessaries of life.

And not only is idleness and inebriety caused by this traffic, but man's intellectual faculties by strong drink become dulled and obscured, and he becomes a degraded being, not fit to fill a responsible position in the world. So we see how it comes about that the jails and asylums are full of beings whose unlawful acts are due to this terrible begetter of sin. Surely the voter for Prohibition is right in his views when he thinks the liquor traffic is detrimental to society, to the moral tone, and to the real interests of the people. And those men who hold such positions as entitle them to speak on this subject all corroborate him.

C. W. B.

GENERAL PAPER FOR STUDENTS IN ARTS AND DIVINITY.

(Not more than five questions to be attempted, as the Examiners are busy. Length of answers and height of marks vary in inverse ratio.)

1. — Define a Patron; estimate his duties and decide his electoral value.

2. — Distinguish between an amendment, the original motion, the previous question and the orders of the day.

If A. moves an amendment, and B. discusses the original motion, how long before breakfast will C. be justified in moving a cloture? ... What motion should the chairman put, and when will he succeed in getting the division?

(FOR ADVANCED PUPILS ONLY)

3. — If an amendment be moved to an amendment to an amendment to the nth time, explain clearly, concisely and exactly what combinations will result.

4. — Draw up (1) a complete menu for Hall according to your own tastes; (2) the usual schedule of grievances of other students, shewing by its nature and vehemence from which table it will proceed.

5. — Estimate the value and quality of nutriment gathered by Roger in Hall on any one day.

6. — Trace on a plan the wanderings of a waitress in Hall, and give rules to determine the signs to be made when butter, salt, or toast are required.

7. — Reconstruct the College so as to give

(a) every room S. aspect; (b) three times as much accommodation.

If the Boot-room be used as a Hall, the Hall as an Office for The Mitre, the Library as a Ball-room, analyse the feelings of the Janitor.

Do you know or could you imagine any valid reason why political science lectures should not be delivered in the scullery?

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

On the 20th of March, 1525, the foundation stone of a new seat of learning at Oxford, to be known as Cardinal's College, was laid amid much pomp and ceremony by the great Cardinal Wolsey. All the University was there, though doubtless it did not in those days present such an imposing array as it at present does. But Cardinal's College was to have been a grand foundation, far larger and more comprehensive than any then existing in Oxford, one well worthy to perpetuate the name and love of learning of the famous Cardinal. The number of its dignitaries and officers makes a most imposing array. It was to have a Dean, a Sub-dean, 60 Canons of the first order, 40 of the second order, 30 Chaplains, 12 Clerks, 16 Choristers; Readers in Divinity, Canon Law, Civil Law, Medicine, Liberal Arts, and Humanity as Professors Publici; Readers in Logic, Philosophy, Sophistry, and Humanity as Professors Domestici; 4 Censors of Manners and Learning; 3 Prefects, or Masters of the Treasury; 4 Collectors of Rents; 20 Servants; in all 148 persons.

There is little doubt that if Wolsey's fall had been delayed for another five years, he would have made it in every respect a most magnificent institution, crowded with the most brilliant intellects of the day. Recent excavations and measurements among the foundations of some of the buildings have brought to light such massive and extensive masonry as could only have been intended to support an enormous tower or superstructure of some sort. The buildings which Wolsey intended to erect would have remained to-day as specimens of the finest architecture of that age. Plans were made for an enormous Library, which was to contain copies of all the Vatican MSS.

The revenues of a large number of monastic houses in various parts of the country were suppressed and devoted to the purpose of furnishing an income for this establishment. It was to have in every respect thoroughly equipped on a most lavish scale. Unfortunately, Wolsey and his doings fell under the displeasure of the King before the walls had risen far from the ground. For some years the fate of the College seemed doubtful. In 1532 it was re-founded as King Henry VIII's College, with a much smaller number of dependants, and thus it continued till 1545.

In that year the Bishoprick was translated from Osney Abbey to this College, which was in consequence turned into a Cathedral, with the imposing title of "Ecclesiæ Christi Cathedræ Oxon., ex. fundatione Regii Henrici Octavi." A Cathedral it is to this day, one of the most interesting facts about the place. It is a College in all but name. In none of the official deeds or documents is it anywhere called a College. Yet for all practical intents and purposes there is no difference between it and the other Colleges. The Dean and Chapter own all the land and other endowments, and when a proposal was made some years ago to hand over the property to the governing body of what may be called the College, it was found that the expense of transference or registration would be quite out of proportion to the convenience to be gained. Thus the present anomalous state of affairs was brought about, and so it will probably continue. It is this 'double sidedness' of the Institution which makes the Deanery of Christ Church such an important position. The Dean is at once an important officer in the Diocese of Oxford, the
IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERT HAMILTON, D.C.L.

The death of Dr. Robert Hamilton, the munificent and honoured benefactor of Bishop's College and its School, came as a shock to all in Lennoxville, as it did to the friends of the University everywhere, filling all hearts with the sincerest sorrow.

It is safe to say that there is no one to whom the University owes so much for its present financial prosperity as it does to this great Churchman.

When we look back to the condition of things in this respect thirty years ago and compare it with what we see now, the change for the better is almost incredible. Then, owing to misfortunes into which we need not go, the College Endowment reduced such small dimensions as to be scarcely able to support one Professor; the College Staff actually reduced to one Professor, who carried on the work of two; the work of a third supplied by a lecturer borrowed from the School; the whole condition of things gloomy and depressing. Now, the Principal's office endowed; the Professorship of Divinity, the Professorship of Pastoral Theology, the Professorship of Classics, the Professorship of Mathematics, the Head Mastership of the School,—all endowed. On all sides hopefulness, courage, enthusiasm. Our coffers, we had almost said overflowing with funds. Our buildings literally overflowing with students from insufficiency of room to house them. If this is anything like a fair account of things Now and Then, for so happy a change we have largely to thank the benevolent and large-hearted friend of education founded on sound principles, whose loss the Church and country are now mourning.

The gratitude due to Dr. Hamilton for all he has done for our Alma Mater has received worthy expression from the Corporation of the College in the Resolution we print below. We understand that a fuller memoir of the deceased gentleman is to appear in the November number of the Quebec Diocesan Gazette, which ought to be secured and treasured up by every Bishop's College student and boy.

To Dr. Hamilton's family, The Mitre ventures most respectfully to offer its sympathy in the loss they have been called on to endure and to assure them on behalf of all its readers that the name of Hamilton will ever be ever-entwined in their grateful love with that of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Resolution adopted by the Corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, at Quebec, September 28, 1858, on the death of the late Dr. Robert Hamilton.

The Corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville has received with profound regret and sorrow the announcement of the decease of Robert Hamilton, Esq., D.C.L., for many years an honoured member of the University, as well as of this Governing Body, and in many ways, during all those years, distinguished as the friend and benefactor of the Institution.

As a member of the Corporation, Mr. Hamilton always took a personal and practical interest in the management of the College finances, and by his wise counsel, the fruit of his cautious and conservative mind, and his intimate knowledge of business, contributed materially to their present healthy condition.

Especially must his many generous gifts in money to the College and School be held in grateful remembrance while time lasts by every true lover of our Church and country.

His contributions towards each addition that was made to the modest structures in which the College and School were originally housed; towards the rebuilding of both Institutions after the several fires from which each suffered; towards the maintenance of each of them when income was insufficient; most important of all, towards Endowment, were large, generous and timely.

Without going more fully into particulars, it may be truly said that the College owes it to him, to his gifts mainly, and also to his example, that it possesses to-day the Endowment now standing to its credit.

And lastly, the Corporation feels it to be especially a duty and a pleasure to record its gratitude for the benefaction bequeathed by Mr. Hamilton to the College in his will,—a generous gift which so wonderfully completes and crowns the noble work of a noble life.

PROHIBITION.

THE CASE FOR.

Cate.—"Wine, if drunk in moderation, is a good, wholesome food. If it be overindulged in, it becomes a poison. Is it not subject to the law of moderation?"—1 Tim. ii. 3.

Lagen.—"Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature if it be well used."—Othello, Act II, Scene III.

So thought and wrote England's greatest dramatist; and probably no other words can better express the tenets of the two parties, to the great question of the prohibition of alcoholic liquors, than the above. Both parties see a certain degree of evil in the liquor traffic. One party wishes, therefore, to see the manufacture, sale and importation of such liquors prohibited; while the other does not, seeing in such consumption only a use,—though not sufficiently abused to warrant the doing away of it altogether, at the risk especially, as it is thought, of the impoverishment of the country.

Now, we Canadian people cannot be blind to the fact that this question of Prohibition is one which is agitating the whole country. True, some regard the question with calm indifference, some perhaps with a contemptuous sneer, but still it cannot be denied that the majority of Canada's sons are taking, not only a great interest, but an active part in the endeavour to settle, as they may individually consider right, this question of vital importance. Though the question of Prohibition has been before the public for many years; and though Prohibition itself, in different forms, has been tried in different parts of our Dominion with more or less success; still it is but recently that the Government has put such a question before the people to obtain their opinion and sentiment regarding it.

The result of such an appeal to the people, by the Government, we know has not perhaps been quite so successful for the Prohibition Party as was expected by the more enthusiastic and eager among them; still it undoubtedly showed that all the Provinces but one, were desirous that the Government should legislate and that a Prohibition law should be enforced. What action the Government will take remains to be seen; but in the meantime this question of Prohibition is still a burning one, and one which may well bear the fires of closer examination.

We may ask, for instance, why did the majority of the people who voted last month wish that Prohibition should be enforced? Such a question is reasonable in order that the motives of the wishes of the people may be ascertained. Was it not that the temptation to excess in the drinking of alcoholic beverages might be put out of the reach, not only of themselves and of their children, but of their neighbours, and the people of this Dominion at large?

And what was the object, if we may judge, of the majority of those who voted for the liquor traffic? Was it not in order that they themselves might not be deprived of their moderate or inmoderate drinking? Or that they, themselves, or perhaps the country, might be benefited financially by such a traffic?

And which motive is the most laudable, commendable and Christian-like? Surely the motive of the man who voted for Prohibition, in the belief that it would be a panacea for many of the sorrows of his fellow-men,—this must be admitted even by the one who holds that such a panacea will never cure. And so the great question comes before us with still greater force,—is the voter for Prohibition, although a well-meaning man, mistaken in his views? No, the question whether the voter for Prohibition is mistaken in his views or not, is one which should be answered by seeing
when people became more utilitarian in their views, the orientation was destroyed by turning the church around—converting the old nave into an apse, and building the new one into the fields. This change, the record of which still exists, was strikingly confirmed some years ago by the finding of an inscription upside down in the floor of the higher chamber. The characters left no doubt as to its date, and its strange position showed that it had not been touched in the rebuilding of the Basilica.

The distinct modification in this third stage of the Basilica was brought about by time. The lower part of the tombs of the Apostles was originally underground. The upper story became covered with the accumulation of centuries—for all Rome of the Imperial period lies thirty or more feet below the level of the present city. When the Basilicas were restored, it was found that the tombs were entirely covered. The earth was in consequence cut away in a semi-circle before the door of the upper room in either case and a flight of steps built down to the level of its floor. This is called the 'Confession.' Doubtless this centre feature underwent a long period of gradual development before crystallizing into its present form.

There is historical testimony that in old S. Peter's, the upper room was above the church pavement and was covered with plates of gold. A lattice work surrounded the whole, having doors through which pilgrims might enter in order to pray at the window of the shrine. Thus the altar upon the Tropheum would be about 25 feet above the level of the floor. This would correspond in plan to S. Agnes (7), where the altar and presbytery are still on a higher level than the nave. But in the rebuilding of S. Peter's, the old nave became the crypt of the new church, bringing the level of the new nave up to that of the former presbytery; and, since the nave of the present edifice is not raised, the floor is all of one level.

The upper rooms of these 'Trophae' diminished in size as the Confession became more ornate, notably so in S. Peter's, where practically the only part of it left is the small niche in which the pallia of the Archbishops are placed. It was made, again, very much responsible by the cutting of the circular staircase leading around the Confession to the altar of the crypt, which stands behind the high altar on a level with the pavement of the old church, and which is the nearest altar to the Body of S. Peter. This is seldom used except by Cardinals and Bishops, who must obtain the necessary permission from the Pope. The lights, however, burning in the chapel can be seen through two gratings placed in the floor of the apse near the Papal altar.

There seems to be no doubt as to the fact that the bodies of the two Apostles lie in the respective Basilicas, about thirty feet below the level of the High Altars. The accounts of the most eminent archaeologists point to this conclusion. Prof. Orazio Marpecechi, the successor (after Armellini) of the world-famed deRossi, maintains that the heads of the two Saints, so long claimed by S. John Lateran, and which are said to be in the two busts of precious metal exposed in the chionium of the Cathedral of Rome on great feasts, are really at S. Peter's. Certain it is that the greater part of the remains of St. Peter lie in the bronze sarcophagus in which they were placed and now beneath eight or ten feet of debris (8) in the lower chamber of the Tropheum; while S. Paul is under the slab bearing his name in his church outside the walls.

And now, though I have already overstepped the limits of my paper, I have said nothing as to the decoration of these two great Basilicas.

S. Peter's is built in the form of a Latin cross in travertine. The intersecting arms are surmounted by the noblest dome in the world bearing four massive orders of the Evangelists, and covering the twisted bronze pillars of the Baldachino—a gift of the Barbarini family, made from the bronze lining of the roof of the Pantheon by Bernini (9). Inside, the dome, six feet in height, run around the curve of the dome, apse and transepts, recording in Greek and Latin the promise made to S. Peter. The vast pillars of the nave are covered with marble intaglios of the Popes, while monuments in bronze and cunningly worked marble in aisle and chapel recall well known names in history (10). The Confession, which encloses a marble statue of Pius V. kneeling, enriched with precious marbles from every land, and finely worked gold, silver and brass, is surrounded by four mosaic medallions representing from stints of gilt bronze, which were formerly replenished by the Kings of England. They burn night and day before the Papal altar, never extinguished except on Good Friday—when, in holy memory of the death of her Lord—the Church throughout the world is veiled in darkness. The side altars, which are twenty-six in number, contain mosaics which are unrivalled in the world. The latest was placed in a tiny chapel at a cost of £40,000. The place of the throne is occupied by an altar called the Altar of the Chair of Peter (11). Above it, encased in a huge chair of bronze, and supported by four immense figures, representing two of the Greek and two Latin Doctors, is the original chair of S. Peter. The statue of the Apostle, recast from the bronze effigy of Jupiter Capitolinus, is seated in the attitude of benediction under a canopy on the right side of the nave nearest the High Altar; while the founders of religious orders, from S. Basil and S. Benedict to S. Peter Forvier (12), look down cold and white from the walls upon a Church capable of holding 50,000 worshippers. In front of the massive saint-crowned facade is the huge oval formed by the two stone colonnades. Fountains play on either side of the obelisk in the centre, on whose base are cut the remarkable words, verified by history as far as they can be verified to human minds, "Christus vincit, Christus regit, Christus imperat." S. Paul's is more modern; in fact, it is not yet completed. A long low Basilica standing in what was once Rome—now the fields of a deserted and pestilence stricken wilderness. The Benedictine monastery beside it has been turned into a barracks for the Italian soldiers. Its magnificent empty nave, its glowing altars and monolithic columns, its mosaic façade, are indeed costly triumphs of art—but an indefinable something is lacking. Strangers may admire its wonders, black cowled Benedictines from S. Ansclmo may join their voices to those of the community of S. Paolo and uplift the solemn prayers of monastic psalmody and liturgy—still it cannot be the treasures of art, with all its history, awaken the same feelings of wondering awe in our hearts that other Roman churches do; for upon it, as upon so many, the secular hands of the State have been laid. It is a national monument.

A. Powell Aveving.

(2) Office of Sts. Peter and Paul.
(3) Liber Maii.
(7) See Paper II.
(8) The old roof was broken in to the sanctuary from the Gothic at the time of Ignatius.
(9) The pulpit of the Pantheon gave rise to the saying, "Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecerunt Barbari," for the Barbarians, it is said, respected two things in Rome—the Pantheon and the Colosseum.
(10) The west door is thought to have been opened in the same manner, while in the crypt lies Nicholas Broskapous, the only English Pope (11). S. Cathedra Forte.
(12) S. Benedict, 4th cent., S. Peter Forvier, canonised in 1857.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Members of Convocation.

As the list of graduates qualified as members of Convocation has not been revised for some time, the Registrar would be glad to receive the names of any members who did not receive the notice issued for the meeting on Sept. 28th, or of those whose addresses have lately been changed. The Registrar would like for the future to be notified of change of address as soon as it occurs.
Tullianum, they awaited their fate.—Comforting each other and their fellow-sufferers with holy words and fervent prayers; when suddenly Maximinianus and Processus, two of the jailors whom S. Peter had converted, stood before them. "Fly," said they to the Apostles, "the doors are open, why should we lose such lives as yours? The Church is undergoing persecution and sorely needs your presence. Save yourself! Fly!" S. Peter heard and trembled. He pictured the coming death with its awful suffering. He hesitated a moment and then rushed forth into the dark night, the elements raging about his head. Forth from the prison and forth from the city by the Via Appia until he passed the walls near the Baths of Caracalla. Here he paused for a moment calling "Brother Paul! Where art thou?" but there was no answer save the muffled echo from the great walls of the Baths, the splashing of the rain and the moaning of the wind. A streaming rain beat on his eyes. He saw a brilliant light coming toward him, moving slowly and regularly toward the City. The gusts of the storm caused no flicker in that steady glow. Turning neither to right nor left, it advanced till it was almost opposite to him and then he saw — saw his Lord and Master, Jesus of Nazareth with bowed head and look of unutterable anguish upon His Sacred Face. "Domine quo vadis?" Lord, whither goest thou? cried he, as the Divine figure passed. And the Lord turned sadly and looked upon him, saying: "I go to Rome to be crucified again." And then, moved by the bitterness of the sorrows in his heart, S. Peter fell upon his knees and smote his breast, crying: "O Lord, not thus! Behold, I am no longer faithless. Strengthen me, that I may endure my passion. But not Thou, O Master, not Thou!" And the Lord laid His pierced Hands upon His weeping Apostle and strengthened him. Then, retracing his road, he reached the prison and beat upon the doors with his naked hands until the guard opened to him and lowered him, begging for his chains, into the lower chamber of the Tullianum.—To this day the Church "Domine quo vadis?" stands on the Appian Way between the Baths of the Emperor Caracalla and the Cemetery of S. Callixtus. And to this day the guardian points out the prints of our Lord's Feet in the rock upon which He stood when He answered "I go to Rome to be crucified again." This is one of many pretty stories.

On the day of their martyrdom together the Apostles left the foil crypt of the Mamertine. The Centurion (thus the legend) permitted S. Peter to accompany S. Paul for a part of the road to his place of execution, at the third milestone on the Ostian Way. At the present little Chapel of the "Separation" they embraced and bade each other farewell: S. Paul going forward and S. Peter returning to the City. Each was martyred — the one crucified with his head downward "inter duas metas," the other decapitated where the Church of the Tre Fontane now stands. There has been some dispute as to the exact spot of S. Peter's martyrdom. Contemporary authorities place it at the Church of S. Pietro in Montorio, on the Janiculum; others, where the obelisk now stands at S. Peter's. The latter is the most probable. In fact the claim of the former rests on a mistaken reading of the Liber Pontificalis. It came about in this way. Ferdinand and Isabella wished to honour the memory of the Apostle with a monument erected at the site of his death. Consequently they searched for the spot recorded as being "inter duas metas" (between two burning posts, i.e. of a circus). Now by this time the memory of the Circus and gardens of Nero was almost lost; while the people, for lack of a better name, had come to call the Pyramid of Caius Cestus at the Ostian Gate and another tomb at the opposite side of the City (since lost) "the Mausoleum." Ferdinand and Isabella, therefore, built their Church midway between these two points and, since their calculation landed them upon the Janiculum, called it "S. Pietro in Montorio." Here Bramante built a circular temple over the hole which is shown as the exact spot where the Cross of S. Peter stood!

But it is certain that the Circus of Nero stood where the great Church of S. Peter now stands — in fact the left aisle of S. Peter's was built (according to the archaeologists) upon part of the foundations of this Circus. Naturally there would be turning posts here. Moreover, a country road, lined with tombs, passed by the right side of the Circus — that is to say, in the line of the nave of S. Peter's. S. Peter, again, was buried near the spot of his death, most probably in one of the sepulchres that lined this road, which would make his tomb where it now is.

There is no necessity to allow for the transfers of the bodies of SS. Peter and Paul to the Catacombs of S. Callixtus. In one case the bodies were stolen by the Greeks, who claimed them as belonging to the East (except for the other no definite case is known. They were both re-interred in the original tombs over which the small basilican tomb chapels and loculi now stand. Later on, Constantine erected churches over these "trophae," having enclosed S. Peter's body in a magnificent bronze sarcophagus.

S. Paul suffered at the Tre Fontane (5) but was not buried there. His body was carried to a tomb on the Ostian Way. And this account for the burials of the two saints in their respective graves. Some of the mausoleums were owned by Christians, whose greatest pride was to have the bodies of such men in their family vaults. Thus they lay (excepting that sleeping at S. Callixtus) until the reign of Constantine the Great. Then their tombs were covered by the two monuments that exist to-day within the confines of S. Peter's and S. Paul's Churches. And it is because of these two monuments that the second great modification of the Basilica was introduced. These Trophae were built in the form of a rectangular chamber, or room superimposed on a lower vault, in which the sarcophagus rested. In the upper chamber, which was above the level of the ground, was a door. The plan was much the same as that of the tomb on the Via Latina, restored under Pope IX; though it is most improbable that there was any entrance to the lower chamber. In the floor of the upper room three holes were pierced, the first passing entirely through the stone, the second turning half way through and connecting with the first, and the third opening into the second when it had perforated but a third of the slab. This is true of the Trophae of both S. Peter and S. Paul. They were cut for a very curious reason. Through the first, once during the year, it was the custom to lower a smoking censer, to remain in the tomb until replaced in the following year by a fresh one. In the second and third, cloths and silks were placed to be sent away to other churches as relics of the Apostles. Thus it is recorded that when the Emperor Constantia Augusta wrote, asking Pope Gregory for relics "ex ossibus," he replied that never had such a gift been known — that he would, as a great favor, send her relics "from the second aperture" — words, apart from the knowledge afforded by the discovery of these curious holes, unintelligible to us. The truth of the record is further borne out by the fact that a little below the surface of the first aperture at S. Paul's, there is still to be seen the hook by which the censer was hung.

The tombs remained in this state until they were enclosed in the first great Basilica of Constantine. Then, with regard to S. Paul's a curious thing happened. The tomb was on the east side of the Consular Way, which could not be encroached upon; and the church, in order to have an eastward position, was built with the entrance to the road, thus bringing the tomb almost to the door. A very small chapel, consequently, was added to the already short nave, and the church remained for several centuries little more than a broad, lofty, and extremely short chapel. Later,
"Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus" Horace.

THE MITRE

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