

youths graciously hearing the heavy burdens and encouraging the damsels with plaintive festiveness. But neither haste nor encouragement could avert the consequences that ever befall those who do not come in when it rains.

One of the most enjoyable concerts that we have heard in Lennoxville for a long time was given in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, the 12 inst, under the auspices of the Cricket Club. It was an event of more than usual local interest inasmuch as two of the vocal soloists were former Bishop's College School boys, viz :—Mr. Edmund Burke, who in winning great distinction in his art in Montreal and elsewhere; and Mr. Cecil Bowen so well known in this vicinity. Mr. Burke's rendering of all his selections was very artistic, and left nothing to be desired from the point of view of expression or of technical excellence. Mr. Bowen's songs were also very much appreciated. Other important features of the entertainment were Prof. Butler's very expert rendering of a number of cornet selections; the excellent performance of the orchestra under the direction of Dr. Bloomfield, (also a Bishop's College man); the Toy Symphony of Haydn, under the direction of Mr. Petry; recitations by C. Greenshields and F. Shaughnessy, and two very creditable part-songs by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Davies. Altogether, it was a varied and interesting programme.

Big Game Hunting. Cats.—Among the many successful cat hunters of the present day, may be ranked the great Lu Ni, King of big game stalkers. His latest kill was affected not many nights ago. The intrepid Lu Ni was slumbering peacefully on his hard hunters pallet, when suddenly he felt, through his sleeping consciousness the intangible, but still present influence exerted by some living organism. The hunter quickly awakened, and saw, within a few feet of his own, the

blazing scintillating optics of a monstrous cat. Never for an instant losing his presence of mind or iron nerve, Lu Ni sat up slowly on his pallet, quietly grasped a boot, and, taking deliberate aim, hurled his terrible weapon straight between those brilliant, fearsome orbs. With a wild and terror-stricken yell the awe-inspiring beast fled, and the chase commenced in earnest. Leaping, turning, doubling on its tracks, with every sinew strained to the utmost tension, trying in vain to shake of the indomitable pursuer, the cat still struggled on, and at last turned and stood at bay in a dark and gloomy corner. When at last the fearless Nimrod returned from that hard fought fight, the body of a stricken cat and a pair of bruised shins were all that remained to tell of that sanguinary battle.

The Tress Hat...

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And worn by royalty in every country in Europe. The arbiter of fashion and dictator of kings, princes and commoners. Originator of the season's style in every land where the Anglo-Saxon race dwell. Styles pirated by other manufacturers who appreciate the ingenuity of its makers. Medals and diplomas to burn. The hat of the ultra-fashionable. Prices \$2.50 and \$3.00 only.

Are you thinking?

For sale in Sherbrooke by

JOHN O. DUNCAN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

then went on to point out how the Church is a social organisation and its duty to mankind, in that its first aim is to cultivate universal brotherhood. He then discussed what are the limits of the Church's social activity, showing

THE SCHOOL.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The flood was protracted longer than usual this year, and, while it lasted, was a source of mild excitement to many, if keen excitement to some. But the small boy rails upon the flood, for, during that short period his few pleasures and diversions must be sought in the quadrangle or play-room. For the small boy respects not persons, least of all his own person; and he is prone to wade in this cold water for the good of his health; to make rafts and fall off them for the good of his clothes; or to splash upon the margin of muddy streams to improve his boots. And, since in an evil hour his small person has not been respected for so doing, he sits upon the bank disconsolate, or vindictively throws stones at the distant water and rails upon the flood in good set terms.

If the bicycle has come to stay we wish it would stay somewhere else than in the entrance hall. Would it not be possible to have racks made in the cloister under the office windows to accommodate this fearsome array of wheels?

For the cause of science in Bishop's College and School, no one in Lennoxville or out of it, has done more than our friend the Rev. Mr. Robertson of Cookshire. The establishment of a Science course in the College was (we believe) first suggested by Mr. Robertson and his interest in the department has never flagged. His prize for the best collection of wild flowers have been given year by year since 1887, and we are pleased to add that the

that the same limits which bound Christ's work bound it today, and finally brought forward the practical side in regard to pastor's work among his flock in this section of the world.

competition this year is greater than ever and the results are expected to be of a much higher order.

The boys of the Chemistry class are doing some special work in the direction of preparing chemical compounds from some familiar substances. Conspicuous in their enthusiasm are Price, Pope, Molson, and of course Long John. Mrs. Ready has very kindly contributed the wood ashes and the separation of pure carbonate of potash therefrom becomes exciting.

The Frenchman says the Genius is work; Carlyle calls it a transcendent capacity for taking trouble; it has been defined as great ability for many things employed upon one, and in how many other ways men have sought to picture genius to our minds, the time fail-eth us tell and upon how many matters it may be employed, God wot. Eccentric feats in mathematics or mechanics, brilliant performances in music, literature or art, or great achievements in commerce, diplomacy or war recall to us the numerous phases through which this Protean influence weaves.

From the possessor of true genius much is expected and to him much may be forgiven, and it was a wise sovereign of Weimar who forbore with his greater subject:—"We shall never have another Goethe."

But it is to the possessor of true genius only that much may be forgiven, and we shall do well to circumscribe our definition of genius by limiting it to productive and not destructive effort and we must put beyond the hope of pardon all asses in lion's skins, all ravens

TENNIS

A meeting of the tennis club was held on Tuesday evening May 9th and the following officers were elected for the year.

Pillow, Sec.-Treas.

Porteous I,	Laing,	} Committee.
Gordon,	Sims I,	

The Picnic is a reversion to primitive habits modified to suit the fastidious cave-dwellers and mound builders of the present day, and there are many, who, within a recent period, have reverted. For on a festal day, ushered in by sunny skies and gentle breezes some of those who dwell in modern caves upon the hill-sides and in the valleys, and certain individuals who inhabit tumuli upon the river's brink, resorted to the woods and entertained each other upon a grassy spot, embowered by spreading firs. And though, now, the wind blew savagely in the trees above, yet peace and serenity reigned below. There, they sat upon the grass, told stories, uttered cute jests, threw fir cones at each other, and otherwise comported themselves in innocent and diverting ways—wondering now and then if it would rain. One of the mound-builders, addicted to occult arts, made fire and prepared an infusion of an Eastern drug which produces cheerfulness, not inebriety. And they became cheerful, and forgot the overcasting sky and the frequent drops more frequent falling, nor knew in fact they fell. For the boiling chaldron sang, and the flames danced merrily around it, when, at length, they reclined beneath the aromatic boughs to eat and drink and to be more cheerful—not delirious. But when they had eaten and drunk and the now dying embers had again been awakened into a blaze they felt with alarm that night softly creft over the scene; and they looked into the face of the sky and, behold, it was raining. At such a moment does cheerfulness languish and enthusiasm for primitive habits peter out. With hasty steps they returned to their dwellings upon the hills and river's side, the

in peacock's feathers, all hopeless mediocrity of all kinds, all brazen effrontery on pedestals and that sort of genius whose sole claim to the title rests on a transcendent capacity for avoiding trouble.

The Bishop is always a welcome visitor to the School and his last visit has, as usual, been very much appreciated. The whole holiday fell on splendid weather and many and diverse was the pastimes of those who enjoyed it. The nurseling of tender years played marbles, threw stones at everything, picked wild flowers or kicked and crowed for joy alone. The Middle School played cricket and waxed eloquent of 'wides,' 'full pitch' and 'leg before. The seniors, with graceful mien and dignified, played tennis, pulled a mighty oar, or, anon, a bouquet gathered for their fair.

Who is responsible for this pestilent eruption, this malignant pustule upon literature, this leprosy of art, this scourge, this plague spot upon the English tongue, this loathsome psoriasis upon the face of free speech—the Nick Carter novel? Do you know, oh, fond youth, that you are dissipating your mental energies, quenching good taste, and acquiring (insensibly may be) an utterly false view of Truth, Beauty and Justice? Do you realize that that subtle fragrance of good taste is diffused from nothing but the wholesome lovely inflorescence of a cultivated mind, not nurtured upon thoughts of murder, pillage, theft, conspiracy, or even of rude speech or manners.

CRICKET.

The season started very late this year, but we are at last getting things into shape. Much to the satisfaction of all, the "pro" arrived on May 9th, and the first crease, which is liable to change at any time consists of the following.

P. Davies, Esq,	Pillow,
Hainsworth, (pro.),	Price,
Gordon, (capt.),	Depeyre,
Carruthers,	Learned,
Sims I,	Chambers I,
Steer,	Robinson II,
Porteous I.	Fellowes.

ture of our Principal to the Students to hang in the Common Room. We extend our thanks to Mr. Presby for his thoughtfulness in offering us a gift which all will thoroughly be honoured in possessing.

It is to be hoped that the unsightly pipes, which now form a very hideous border to the path leading to the entrance gate will be removed before Convocation Day. At present they do not serve any use at all nor are they ornamental.

After much agitation in spirit, and worry of mind, and putting off and putting off, the *Third year* were at last formed up, and grouped on the entrance steps of the "Arts Building" to have their genial and manly forms and countenances handed down to posterity. We can truly say, that the head of the man, whose duty it was to collect the men and arrange for the picture can now rest easily on its pillow.

We would like to inform all Students, not of the graduating year, that the dinner proposed by the class of '99 is not a myth, but that it is real live thing and will take place as agreed.

At a meeting of the class of '99 held on Monday April 10th, it was carried unanimously that Mr. M. A. Phelan should be the Valedictorian on Convocation Day.

The class pin of '99 is in every way a "*joy forever.*" The broach is a very unique one and the intention of the designer was to make it both serviceable and attractive. It is in form, oval, containing on a centre of white U. B. C. in gold. Around this monogram is a border of purple lines. The entire oval is surrounded by gold filigree work and the whole is surmounted by a gold mitre.

Even the staid "*Philosophers*" have been seized by the photograph fever. They

were actually seen in the act of posing before the inevitable camera. These wise heads have succumbed to the vanities of the world.

At the time of this writing no matches have yet been played by the Cricket and Baseball Teams, still practice goes merrily on, and it will be strange if such devotion to duty is not rewarded by success. Those who believe in an Anglo-American Alliance will see in the cordial relations which exist between the advocates of cricket and the supporters of baseball a sign of the times. As cricket and baseball enthusiasts work together for the glory of our Alma Mater, so may Englishmen and Americans fight shoulder to shoulder for the good of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the benefit of the world in general. At least it cannot be denied that such good fellowship in our sports is a source of strength to our University. And long may the present state of affairs continue.

It is with pleasure that we note that a tennis tournament is to be held for the championship of the College. Tennis has sadly suffered this year from the fact that so large a number of the students have devoted themselves to cricket and baseball. However we may expect that flagging interest will be revived by the tournament.

It is to be regretted that steps have not been taken before this to elect an Athletic Editor for the MITRE. We sincerely hope that such a step will be taken immediately. In the coming three weeks all our baseball and cricket matches will be played, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be correctly reported. Praise should be given to whom praise is due and this can only be done by a competent judge. An accurate history of each match should appear in the MITRE so that our Alumni may learn how the present students represent their Alma Mater. We ourselves will value such accounts in the future, when we read them to refresh our memories of bygone years. One of the chief uses of a Col-

lege Magazine is to help the alumnus to remember the details of his college life long after he has left his college. Thus he, who when at college played cricket or baseball, hockey or football, will in later years take pleasure in reading accounts of matches which he witnessed or in which he took part. But he will want these accounts to be written by one who thoroughly understands what he is writing about.

In the Arts Notes of the April number of the MITRE, mention was made of the fact that this Magazine did not receive all the support in the way of subscriptions from the students, which might be expected. Attention should be called to the fact that the MITRE is insufficiently supported in another way. If we look over the list of articles which have appeared in its columns for the past two years, we are struck by the fact that but little has been contributed by the students outside of the editorial board. We aim to represent the thought of the students as a body, but this cannot be done fully unless many of the students contribute to our pages. Surely a student has not done his full duty to his college paper when he gives his vote for the election of its editors. Rather let him contribute to it. Thus can the MITRE be made truly representative of the student body.

DIVINITY NOTES.

The fact that the Academic year is rapidly drawing to a close and that many of us will soon be bidding a regretful farewell to Bishop's College is forcibly brought home to us by hearing that the following appointments have already been made: J. W. Wayman, to be in charge of the combined parishes of Milby, Sandhill and Johnville; A. W. Dutton, to the mission of Hereford; J. S. Brewer, to be curate at St. Mathew's, Quebec. The two former are to be ordained deacon on July 2nd, the last-

mentioned in September. The MITRE wishes them "God-speed" in their new work.

At Trinity, in the Cathedral, Quebec, the Rev. B. Watson will be advanced to the priesthood, and will then take up work at St. Mathew's, Quebec, instead of at Scotstown, where he is at present stationed.

Before this meets the reader's eye, the Voluntary Preliminary Examination, which has for so long been looked forward to and formed the subject of so much "shop," will be in full swing. Good luck to all who enter the lists from Bishop's College.

H. F. Hamilton hopes to sail for the old country early in June, in order to complete his required number of terms' residence at Oxford and obtain his B. A. degree.

We are sorry that our Professor of Pastoral Theology is at present suffering from ill-health. We trust that his illness may not prove a serious one, and that he may soon be with us restored to health again.

We hear that Canon Foster and Canon Von Island, who were in former days students together at Bishop's, are to receive honorary degrees of D. C. L. at our approaching Convocation. We offer them both our hearty congratulations.

We wish "bon voyage" to our beloved Principal and hope that his trip to England will complete his restoration to health and strength.

Since our last issue the Brotherhood of Readers have met twice. At the former, which was very well attended, there was an interesting discussion led by the Warden upon Reading the Lessons in Church.

At the latter, H. H. Wurtele read a very well thought out and at the same time instructive paper upon Christian Socialism. He first discussed what true Socialism really is, and

the College "Nine" and the "Metropolitans" of Sherbrooke.

The game had been called for three o'clock sharp, but it was not until three forty-five that the playing actually started owing to the tardiness of the "Mets." The weather was threatening rain at the start of the game, and at the beginning of the fifth *innings* the rain came down causing many of the enthusiasts, among the spectators, to leave the field and seek shelter. The game was fairly won by our men, who made several pretty plays, and distinguished themselves, and shewed of what sort of metal they were made of. The game was called at the end of the fifth *innings*, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Our Captain refused to go back on his arrangement with the Captain of the "Mets," viz: *that should the rain continue through the fifth inning the game should be called.* The "Mets" refused to give us the game and the Umpire, who evidently was playing under the "American League" rules of '96 called it no game. Those who attended the game, as well as those who read the score below can plainly see who were the best men and where the victory lies.

SCORE.

"Metropolitans" of Sherbrooke.		Woolsey, Cap't.				
		1	2	3	4	5
Moore,	2 base,	1	0 ₃	—	1	—
Impey,	Catcher,	0 ₃	0 ₂	—	0 ₃	—
Woolsey,	Pitcher,	1	0 ₁	—	0 ₁	—
Rocque,	1 base,	1	—	0 ₂	0 ₈	—
Wiggett,	Shortstop,	0 ₂	—	0 ₀	—	0 ₈
Duncan,	3 base,	0 ₀	—	0 ₂	—	0 ₃
Moe,	c. field,	0 ₀	—	0 ₁	—	—
Boydell,	r. field,	—	0 ₈	0 ₀	—	—
Johnson,	l. field,	—	0 ₁	—	1	0 ₈
Runs,		3	0	0	2	Total 5.

"College," V. Bonelli, Cap't.

		1	2	3	4	5
Thompson,	3 base,	0 ₄	0 ₃	—	1	0 ₁
Davies,	1 base,	1	0 ₈	1	1	0 ₂
Winder,	2 base,	1	—	1	0 ₈	0 ₃
Spafford,	l. field,	0 ₃	—	1	1	—
Weagant,	c. field,	0 ₂	—	0 ₈	1	—
Henry,	Shortstop,	0 ₁	—	0 ₈	1	—
Cowling,	r. field,	—	1	0 ₀	1	—
Stevens,	Cather,	—	1	—	0 ₈	—
V. Bonelli,	Pitcher,	—	0 ₁	—	0 ₁	—
Runs,		2	2	3	6	Total 13.

As this was the first game of the season we should be greatly encouraged by the score. Success can only be attained by constant practice. We have one game to our credit, but this should not lessen the field practice of the men. The fact of our winning should greatly encourage us in our next game. Work hard.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. Bonelli for bringing his men out in such good shape, and also for his excellent pitching.

Great praise is also due Stevens who did remarkably well as catcher.—There is good material in Basil, and if he works hard and practices continually he will have no need to lightly regard his work behind the bat.

We hope to see another game in the near future, and trust that our men will keep up the good name that they have made for themselves in this match. Go in and win and never get beaten.

EXCHANGES.

Owing to so many Colleges and Schools closing before our own, we have received very few of our contemporaries this month. We acknowledge:

- "The Pingry Record."
- "The Michigan Alumnus."
- "The Student," Edinburgh.
- "The Austinian."
- "The Penn Charter."
- "Trinity Univ. Review."
- "Milwaukee Ch. Times."
- "Que. Diocesan Gazette."
- "Manitoba Journal."
- "MacMaster's University Journal."

Correspondence.

To the Divinity Editor,

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by this Lodge to offer you the following contribution for insertion in THE MITRE.

By resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of Havelock Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., Lennoxville, Que., the Recording-Secretary was directed to convey to Rev. Dr. Scarth,

Rector of St. George's Church, the hearty thanks of the Lodge for his kindness in conducting divine service on the occasion of the Anniversary of the founding of the Order in America, and for the great pains he took in preparing the very able and interesting discourse then delivered, which was most appropriate and highly appreciated by the members of the Order.

And to Mrs. Scarth and members of the Choir for great kindness in connection with

the matter, in arranging the beautiful service of praise which was highly appreciated. And also to Miss Verity for kindly officiating as Organist, the Lodge tenders sincere thanks.

We also extend our thanks to those gentlemen from the College who kindly assisted on this occasion.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. ROSHER,
Rec.-Secy.

THE COLLEGE.

ARTS NOTES.

The early advent of Spring has given the various rooms and corridors of the College buildings an appearance of a deserted village. Formerly the busy student was seen plodding at his work in the secluded recesses of his room, but now the sunshine has drawn him out of his shell, and he is to be seen practising in the Cricket Nets or on the Baseball Diamond.

On the river we see the boats gayly gliding with merry crews; having with them baskets laden with provisions for "tea" at Jack's Brooks.

The old four-oar has received a new coat and looks quite young again in its brilliant red dress. It presents a very imposing picture when filled with its manly crew in white sweaters.

If we only see the sweaters we are inspired with delight at such a "swagger" set, but if our eyes should chance to behold the improvised assortment of "shorts" we would quickly change our minds in regard to the swaggerishness of the uniform.

We have great cause for rejoicing, that two canoeing parties were able to sit up and take their meals after their exciting experiences. We hope that in the future such aquatic spectacular displays will be avoided. The Canadian

Militia might have been obliged to mourn the loss of three of its rising lieutenants if these young gentlemen had not been so thoroughly trained for action in cases of emergency. Also we are glad to see our little "Vin" able to deliver his curves on the diamond as of yore.

An exciting story might be written under the title "Who Stole the Chicken." If this episode had happened in the Autumn, the wrong clew might have been furnished by the soothing sound "Katy did it." We can't say that "Dewey did it." At all events the right conclusion has been hatched, and we can lay the matter *on the roost*.

We are glad to note the good feeling exhibited among the men this year. The tone is decidedly much purer than last, and the utter lack of anything that might give rise to censure is undoubtedly a cause for thankfulness. We see this better spirit displayed in the hearty way in which the men enter all the sports, and attribute the general good will and feeling to the benefits of exercise and fresh air. A man who has his lungs full of fresh air and his brain cleared by violent exercise, has no time to concoct schemes to annoy others and get himself in trouble.

Our friend the photographer, Mr. Presby, has very kindly offered to present a large pic-

the one which generally excites the popular admiration. On the other hand, the cultivated mind is rather amused by a representation of the great man, which though it may not bear so strong a resemblance in the *toute ensemble*, yet which emphasizes strongly some peculiarity which to the crowd would be too insignificant to be noticed. If the purpose of the cartoon also be rather to expose some pet foible of the hero portrayed rather than an actual vice, it will appeal more readily to the person of cultured intellect. The same thing may be urged with regard to all sorts of jokes which are directed against an institution or individual.

There is, no doubt, a class of jokes which pertains to the absolutely ludicrous. The jokes of this class are best characterized by the fact that *both* the boys and the frog enjoy them. It is to this sort of joking, indulged in during my undergraduate life that I look back with the greatest pleasure. To thoroughly enjoy it one must be in congenial company and the best of good fellowship must abound. Pride and vanity also, must for the time be banished. It requires, moreover, a time, place and especially a proper mood (which last I regret to say is often artificially produced) as you doubtless will allow if you have ever been afflicted, say at your table at a whistparty, with one of those social abominations, usually designated as "the life of the party."

Owing to my endeavours to shorten this paper my remarks on this interesting topic are, I fear, somewhat ejaculatory, hence I trust that the intuition of the sympathetic reader will enable him to follow out the theme which is in my own mind. I have tried to some extent to point out—but here I fear I presume, I should rather say to express my own ideas on—what constitute the proper sort of mirth: the mirth in short, which, while it refreshes and stimulates our minds, is not an impropriety or pernicious in its effect. I would like to tell you all I know (my knowledge in this also is gathered from Dr.

Brown's book) about the physical effect of laughter on us; how it calls into play muscles which can in no other way be exercised—but anybody can read this for himself or herself. Let us rejoice, however, that we did not live in an age which loved perpetual gloom and regarded all levity as sinful. We now rather regard laughter as a God-given attribute of the human race to be exercised properly, and as such, mirth is good and wholesome.

W. R. H.

MEETINGS.

THE HAMILTON MEMORIAL.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the leading members of the University and its friends in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke assembled on Thursday evening, May 5th, in Bishop Williams' Hall, to consider the project of a memorial to the late Robert Hamilton, D.C.L., of Quebec.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec acted as chairman, and with him on the platform were the Vice-Principal and other members of the Faculty and several of the Corporation of the University.

His Lordship opened the meeting with a few words of welcome and then eloquently referred to the general memorial. He alluded to the many excellent qualities of the late Mr. Hamilton and his connection with the Diocese of Quebec, and especially dwelt on his devotion for Bishop's College and School. Robert Hamilton was one of the kindest friends and one of the most generous benefactors of the Diocese and University, and both owe to him an everlasting debt of gratitude which should inspire all to unite in erecting to him a suitable memorial. The Bishop stated that the memorial was reaching a tangible shape, for the fund had been started and the appeal had brought forth many contributions large and small.

The next speaker, the Ven. Archdeacon Roe, spoke of the past and present of the College, and felt confident that all who were interested in the College and School would help the Institution. He referred to the generosity in times past of the citizens of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke.

He was followed by the Rev. Professor Allnatt, D.D., who addressed more especially the students and boys, urging them to do all in their power to assist in raising funds for the memorial, and in every way to support the proposed scheme for the improvement of the University.

Mr. Petry, the Headmaster of the School, made an able appeal to the boys to represent the circumstances of the case to their parents and friends.

Rev. Prof. Scarth next spoke, describing his work for the College for the last forty years, and shewing the gradual growth of the Institution and the wonderful increase in the number of students in that time. He emphasized the fact that all the friends and supporters of the College in Lennoxville when called upon to aid in the memorial would extend a willing hand, and would feel justly proud of possessing edifices in their midst which would tend to further enhance the natural beauty of Lennoxville, as the proposed buildings of the University would certainly do.

The shape the memorial will take will be the enlargement and embellishment of the Arts Building and Principal's Lodge. Plans and elevations have been made by Messrs. Cox & Amos, architects, of Montreal, containing the following improvements:

The Arts Building will have a more spacious and suitable entrance; an improved and enlarged Library; a more commodious and attractive Lodge for the Principal; an increased number of Lecture Rooms, which will afford accommodation for more students; separate Dining Halls for the students of the College and boys of the School, which will be

larger and better ventilated than the one at present in use; rooms for thirteen more students, with improved baths and offices; harmonious and appropriate elevations both in front and rear.

All this, which must in the nature of the case, cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 is to form the memorial.

The name of Mr. Robert Hamilton and his benefactions will be set forth on a Memorial Brass to be erected opposite the central entrance, immediately over the new door leading to the College Library.

Our illustrations this month represent the College Building as it is now and as it will be when the proposed alterations are completed. A marvellous transformation for the better; and yet, all this is of course as nothing compared with the vast improvements that will be made in the internal arrangements.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that all members of the English Church, and all promoters of higher education, as well as all admirers of the late friend and benefactor, and all who are interested in Bishop's College and School, will make a self-denying offering towards this great and necessary work, so that it may be begun as soon as the students and boys leave Lennoxville for their summer vacation.

Promises which may be made to extend over three years, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. A. J. Balfour, St. Peter's Rectory, Quebec City, and donations will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, J. Cape More, Esq., Merchant's Bank, Quebec.

If all who ought to be interested, including all old Lennoxville boys and Bishop's College men, will but do what they can, we shall certainly soon be able to attain our object.

SPORTS.

BASE BALL.

On Saturday May 13th a very interesting and exciting Base Ball Game was held between

SECRETARIES.

1867-'70—Rev. E. A. W. King, M. A.
 1870-'71—Rev. J. F. Carr, M. A.
 1871-'75—Rev. E. A. W. King, M. A.
 1875-'77—Rev. A. J. Balfour, M. A.
 1877-'87—Rev. George Thorneloe, M. A.
 1887-'92—H. J. H. Petry, M. A.
 1892-'94—Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, M. A.
 1894-'96—H. J. H. Petry, M. A.
 1895-'99—Ernest Cochrane, Esq.

The present officers of the Society are :—
 President, G. H. Balfour, Esq.

Vice-Presidents, The Right Rev. The
 Bishop of Algoma and George R. Hooper, Esq.
 Committee, Rev. R. Hewton, M. A., E.
 G. Joly de Lotbinière, Esq., H. D. Smith, Esq.

Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest B. Cochrane,
 Esq.

In conclusion I cannot help mentioning
 the name of one man among the many who
 in former and in recent times have freely and
 cheerfully given their time to the service of
 the Society,—that of the Rev. E. A. W. King,
 now of Melbourne, P. Q. It is very evident
 that it was greatly owing to the persistent ac-
 tivity, tireless enthusiasm, and business capa-
 bility of Mr. King that the Society was able
 to accomplish its timely and able work in the
 years of 1867-1875.

H. J. H. PETRY.

CONCERNING THE LUDICROUS.

Aristotle, I am told, defines the ludicrous
 as an error in truth or propriety, yet at the
 same time neither painful nor pernicious, while
 Cicero defines it as that which without improp-
 riety notes and exposes an impropriety. The
 writer with due reverence for the feelings of
 the shades of the above mentioned gentlemen,
 who doubtless have to peruse this periodical,
 will not attempt a definition but they would
 feel awkward and constrained in the presence
 of the philosophy of the nineteenth century.
 These definitions harmonize well if we take

the phrase 'neither painful nor pernicious' as
 synonymous with "without impropriety"; al-
 though, if we should attempt to replace the
 former by the latter, the result might appear
 paradoxical in form, yet not, I think, to the
 discerning mind which loves to extract truth
 from apparent contradictions. Perhaps we
 may take that of Aristotle as the exact defini-
 tion, and Cicero's as defining the chief effect
 of the term under consideration; the former
 one is comprehensive, yet exact; the latter,
 taken as a definition of the term itself, is cer-
 tainly comprehensive, but far too much so.

The physical explanation of laughter is
 undoubtedly an interesting topic. It is admir-
 ably explained to the uninitiated in anatomical
 lore by Dr. Brown in his delightful book en-
 titled "Spare Hours," (beginning of second
 series). The pneumogastic and phrenic nerves,
 he tells us, transmit messages to the dia-
 phragm, and on the reception of these orders
 from headquarters "the muscles of expiration
 immediately assume a convulsive movement,
 more or less violent and send out the breath in
 convulsive jerks, the *glottis* being open,"—the
glottis being the little trap-door at the top of
 the windpipe. Thus it is only in obedience to
 orders from the central *thalami* of these nerves
 that one can really laugh. We may attempt
 to laugh at other times, that is we can work
 our diaphragm violently, but the movement in
 this case is not spontaneous and the result, if
 any, is merely a guffaw. To enable the cen-
 tral *thalami* of these nerves to transmit these
 messages they must be affected by a sense of
 the ludicrous, which is the only operator that
 can use these delicate instruments to produce
 genuine laughter.

To revert to Aristotle's definition once
 more, "the ludicrous is an error in truth or
 propriety, yet at the same time neither painful
 nor pernicious." How is it then that we often
 notice others laughing heartily at some cir-
 cumstance or set of circumstances which is or
 are to us both painful and pernicious? If our
 physical explanation is a correct one and one

can only laugh when the sense of the ludi-
 crous is affected, will the definition stand? I
 think as for to the laughers themselves there
 is evidently nothing painful nor pernicious in
 the spectacle. Thus, if we take the definition
 as not attempting to define the ludicrous as an
 absolute term but as merely defining what can
 appear ludicrous to the individual, it stands
 good. The most horrible cruelty inflicted on
 some dumb animal will evoke peals of merry-
 laughter from those who would fly into the
 most righteous anger were the torture inflict-
 ed, say, on a human being. In the former
 case the object is regarded merely as a tool to
 be used in any way which can please its pos-
 sessor. The rights and feelings of the animal
 are not considered and consequently there
 seems nothing pernicious in inflicting suffer-
 ing upon it. In the second case, there is some
 regard for the tortured object and consequently
 the feeling of pity or a kindred feeling, im-
 mediately dispels any sense of the ludicrous
 which may be aroused. Or to cite an extrem-
 er example: the savage may laugh uproariously
 at the contortions of the fellow-being whom he
 is torturing, yet, were the suffering transfered to
 his own person, the sense of the ludicrous
 would miraculously vanish.

Again the same person is often angered
 at one spectacle of cruelty but mostly amused
 at another when the terror and pain of the ob-
 ject are not as evident and consequently the
 sense of pity is not sufficiently strong to over-
 come the sense of the ludicrous.

Knowledge that the object of our mirth is
 undergoing suffering is never, I think, the
 direct cause of laughter; it is rather in spite
 of it that the spectacle assumes a ludicrous as-
 pect. The depraved mind, it is true, may de-
 rive huge *delight* from the conscious perform-
 ance of a wicked and cruel action, yet I do not
 think the sense of the ludicrous is ever thus
 affected.

I have merely cited one set of examples
 but the same conclusion can be drawn when
 we consider those jokes which do not inflict

physical suffering but rather wound the sensi-
 tive nature of the object, or those which bring
 into a ludicrous position some respected custom
 or institution. Thus it is that the observance
 of what a person will *not* laugh at is often
 helpful in forming our opinion of his moral
 status. The consciousness that the object of
 the joke will ultimately derive benefit thereby
 if often sufficient to correct the impropriety of
 inflicting pain and thus the joke may without
 impropriety correct an impropriety in its ob-
 ject. Practical joking without this exercise
 can never be really funny. There are times,
 however, when the philanthropic zeal on the
 part of the jokers destroys the due proportion
 of things. Such is the case when the be-
 nighted freshman receives an overdose of cor-
 rection even for his crimes. I remember
 laughing heartily at the spectacle of a terror-
 ized youth, fleeing, as he thought, for his life
 from a brutal drunken ruffian, who revolver
 in hand was firing blank cartridges galore;
 yet now that I have come—shall I say oh ye
 undergrads!—to years of discretion I quite
 fail to see anything really ludicrous in a
 spectacle such as this, yet I would be cautious
 in censuring harsh measures, as I in candor
 must confess that I have received much ben-
 efit from them myself. Let any precocious
 youth, with the idea in his head that he pos-
 sesses a very fair knowledge of the ways of
 this wicked world, go into residence at any
 University where the seniors are well up to
 their business and I venture to affirm that, ere
 many months of his residence have passed
 away, he will have at least the rudiments of
 knowledge instilled into his erstwhile wholly
 silly brain.

The nearer the joke approaches to the pure-
 ly ludicrous, i.e., to the total absence of any-
 thing pernicious or harmful connected with it,
 the greater usually is the intelligence and
 discernment required to appreciate it. For
 example, the cartoon which presents some
 fantastic shape to the eye bearing a strange
 resemblance to a well known public man, is

fully raise as much money as possible for that object."

By the year 1873 the financial position of the College was much improved; the Professorships of Divinity, and of Mathematics which had been discontinued in 1864 were restored, and the institution was once more out of debt. The Rev. Henry Roe, M.A., was appointed Professor of Divinity, and to the chair of Mathematics was promoted the Alumni Tutor the Rev. R. C. Tambs, M.A. In consequence of this hopeful condition of affairs the Alumni at their meeting of this year resolved that all their subscriptions should henceforward be devoted towards the creation of an endowment of an Alumni Professorship of Mathematics—but we find, that in consequence of the disastrous fires which destroyed the School in 1874, and the College in 1876 the efforts of the Alumni and of other friends were naturally concentrated in the re-building of both parts of the institution.

During the five years that the Alumni had aided the College in the Mathematical tutorship they had paid to Corporation \$1172.88,—a large sum when we consider that the subscribers were without exception poor men—most of them young clergymen.

I have not room in the space at my disposal to enter into detail as to the work of the Society for the next few years; suffice it to say that the meetings were regularly held, that every year a report on the condition, prospects and work of the College was presented to the members, that they, in their meetings, discussed ways and means of helping their Alma Mater, offered suggestion to the Authorities and to Corporation, and in short took a lively interest in, and excised no small influence on the welfare and fortunes of the College.

In 1878 a Medical Alumni Association was established in Montreal, and a letter of fraternal greeting, written by the Secretary of that organisation, Dr. C. A. Wood, was warmly received by the members of the parent body at

Lennoxville, and a communication was forwarded in return inviting the Medical Alumni to send representatives to the annual meeting.

In 1880 the Association undertook as its special work the responsibility of helping to complete the Endowment of the Harold Professorship of Divinity, certain Alumni being named as collectors in various districts of the dioceses of Montreal and Quebec—Not much was accomplished by the Association in this direction, although the fund was largely augmented through the efforts of Professor Roe, and by the gifts of \$8000 from Mr. Robert Hamilton, and \$3000 from the Rev. C. P. Reid of Sherbrooke. The Harold endowment had by June 1882 grown to \$17,100, and now the Alumni decided to work towards the Endowment of a new professorship—as to the nature of which however much animated discussion took place.

Many wanted a chair of Apologetics or of Exegesis but the majority present at the annual meeting—including the Principal Dr. Lobley, who said that it was his constant aim and ambition to build up the College on a broad basis—were in favour of a professorship in Science.

It was resolved that the formation of such a professorship should be recommended, and that every member of the Society should pledge himself to raise \$100 towards this object within two years. By June 1884 only \$606* had been collected by members of the Association, and at the annual meeting it was earnestly pointed out that the work ought to be prosecuted with greater vigour and steps were taken to arouse the enthusiasm of the members in the project. It was resolved at this same meeting that a committee should be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, requesting them to grant to the Alumni Association the privilege of nominating to both their Lordships every three years an Alumnus to be appointed a

* The fund now stands at about \$400.

member of Corporation. It was decided also that the constitution should be revised.

The Association held a dinner in the College Hall at this meeting.

In the following year a very important step was taken, viz: the reconstruction of the Association with a view of admitting Old Boys of the School.

A new constitution was drawn up and the name changed to "The Alma Mater Society of Bishop's College."

One or two clauses of the new constitution may be instructive.

"All holders of degrees at the University of Bishop's College, of the certificate of L. S. T. and all Old Students and Old Boys shall be eligible for membership.

"All Professors of the College and Masters of the School shall be *ex-officio* honorary members of the Society.

"Every ordinary member shall pay an annual fee of \$1.00."

Twenty-five Old Boys were elected members of the new Society, and that evening the first annual dinner was held with great success in the College Dining Hall; Among those present were the Bishops of Michigan, Niagara and Iowa.

The Society has, since that time had several very successful dinners held successively at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in 1886, at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec 1887, at the Magog Hotel in Sherbrooke in 1888, and again at the Windsor in 1889. The average number present on these occasions was certainly more than 100, and it was the writer's good fortune to be present at all of them except that held in Sherbrooke.

No festive gathering of a like nature took place again until 1895, when the Alma Mater Society gave its Jubilee Luncheon in the College Hall, at which re-union were Old Students and Old Boys from all parts of Canada and the United States:—men of the first days of the School in 1842 and Alumni of the College who entered their Alma Mater when

she was beginning her career in 1845, sitting shoulder to shoulder with newly fledged Graduates and Old Boys of one year's standing.

Of the conspicuous part taken by the Society in the celebration of the Jubilee and of its share in aiding the contributions to the various funds set on foot to mark that epoch in the history of that institution I can but make reference here, for the patience of the readers of the MITRE must not be tried too far.

I would however like to express the hope that next year—1900—we may have another reunion and dinner—say at the Windsor Hotel,—and the conviction that such an assembling would be an occasion of enjoyment to the members of the A. M. S. and a source of strength to the College and School. For various reasons—the chief one being that owing to the many engagements and meetings in Convocation week, it has been impossible to secure a quorum, no meeting of the Society has been held since June, 1896. This year, therefore, all Graduates and Old Boys, who can possibly do so, ought to make a point of being present in order to revive their interest in the Society, its aims and its work.

A list of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Association (to give it its original name) from its inception in 1867 to the present time, may be of interest.

PRESIDENTS:

- 1867-'69—The Rev. John Kemp, B. D.
- 1869-'79—The Rev. John Foster, M. A.
- 1879-'83—The Rev. T. A. Young, M. A.
- 1883-'85—The Rev. Canon Davidson, M. A.
- 1885-'86—The Rev. Dr. Roe.
- 1886-'88—John S. Hall, Jr., Q. C., M. P. P.
- 1888-'89—R. N. Hall, Q. C., M. P.
- 1889-'90—Lt. Col. J. Bell Forsyth.
- 1890-'93—Hon. G. B. Baker, M. P.
- 1893-'94—Hon. Mr. Justice Hall.
- 1894-'96—Hon. J. S. Hall, Q. C.
- 1896-'99—George H. Balfour, Esq.

tempt by the employment of gentler means to bring to hear that amount of spiritual counsel which will aid the religious life of those who have submitted themselves to receive instruction from us."

C. W. M.

May 18th, 1899.

THE CANADIAN "COUNTRY DOCTOR."

(Copyrighted).

Is 'pose mos' ev'ry boddy t'ink hees own job's 'bout de hardes',
From de boss man on de Gouvernement to poor man on de
[town
From de Curé to de lawyer, an' de school-boy to de farmer
An' all de noder feller was mak' de worl' go roun'.

But dere's wan man got hees han' full t'roo ev'ry kin' of wedder
An' he's never sure of not'ing, but work an' work away,
Dat's de men dey call de Docteur, w'en you ketch heem on de
[contree,
An' he's only man I know, me, don't got no holiday.

If you're comin' off de city, spen' de summer tam among us,
An' you walk out on de morning, w'en de leetle bird is sing,
Mebbe den you see de Docteur, w'en he's passing wit' hees
[buggy,
An' you t'ink "Wall, contree Docteur mus' be very pleasan'
[t'ing.

"Drivin' dat way all de summer, up an' down along de reever,
W'ere de nice cool win' is blowin' among de maple tree,
Den affer makin' visit, comin' home before de night tam,
For pass de quiet evening wit' hees wife an' familiee."

An' w'en off across de mountain, somewau's sick, an' want de
[Docteur
"Mus' be fine trip crossin' over for watch de sun go down,
Makin' all dem purty color lak' w'at you call de rainbow."
Dat's way de peep is talkin' w'en dey're leevin' on de town!

But it isn't alway summer on de contree, an' de Docteur
He could tole you many story of de storm dat he's been in;
How hees coonskin coat come handy, w'en de win' blow off de
[reever,
For if she's sam' ole reever, she's not alway sam' ole win'.

An' de mountain dat'sso quiet, w'en de w'ite cloud go a-sailin'
All about her on de summer w'ere de sheep is feedin' high,
You should see her on December, w'en the snow is pilin'
[roun' her,
An' all de win' of winter come tearin' t'roo de sky.

Oh! le bon Dieu help de Docteur! w'en de message come to
[call heem
From hees warm bed on de night-tam for visit some poor
[man
Lyn' sick across de hill side, on noder side de reever,
An' he hear the mountain roarin' lak de beeg Shaw-in-i-gan.

Ah! well he knew de warning! but he can't stay till de morn-
[ing,
So he's hitchin' up hees leetle horse, an' put heem on bur-
[leau
Den w'en he's feex de buffalo, an' wissle to hees pony,
Away t'roo storm an' hurricane de contree Docteur go.

Oh! de small Canadian pony! dat's de horse can walk de
[snowdreef!
Dat's de horse can fin' de road, too, w'ere he's never been
[before!
Kip your heart up, leetle feller, for dere's many mile before
[you,
An' it's purty hard job tellin' w'en you see your stable door.

Yass, de Docteur he can tole you, if he have de tam for talk-
[in',
All about de bird was singin' before de summer lof',
For he's got dem on hees bureau, an' he's doin' it hese't,
[too,
An' de las tam I was dere, me, I see dem all mese't.

But about de way he travel t'roo de stormy night of winter,
W'en de rain come on de spring-tam, an' de bridge is wash
[away,
All de hard work, all de danger, dat was offen hang aroun'
[heem
Dat's de tam our contree Docteur don't have very moche
[to say.

For it's purty ole ole story, an' he alway have it wit' heem
Ever since he come among us on de parish Saint Mathieu,
An' I s'pose he's feelin' mebbe, jus' de sam' as noder feller.
So he rader do hees talkin' about somet'ing dat was new.

WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, M. D.,
Author of "The Habitant," etc.

SOME NOTES ON THE ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

On the 6th of June, 1867, a meeting of "Such Graduates of the University of Bishop's College as could be assembled" was held for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association; the objects of which were to be:—"To promote the interests of the University, and at the same time to facilitate pleasant reunions of its Alumni."

At this preliminary meeting Mr. C. E.

Towle took the chair as being the oldest graduate present; and Mr. (afterwards the Rev.) E. A. W. King acted as Secretary. Two committees were appointed: one to draw up a constitution for the proposed Association, and another to issue invitations to all graduates of Bishop's College and to all holders of the certificate of Licentiate in Theology to assemble at Lennoxville on June 26th for the purpose of "Setting the Society on a good footing." We find that in consequence of this appeal a number of graduates met at Lennoxville on June 26th; that they received and adopted the articles of constitution; and that they formed themselves into a Society called the Alumni Association of Bishop's College. The original members of the Association who were present on that occasion were: the Rev. John Kemp, the Rev. John Foster, Mr. C. E. Towle, the Rev. Louis C. Würtele, the Rev. Robert Lindsay, Mr. George B. Baker, the Rev. David Lindsay, the Rev. A. C. Scarth, Mr. Wm. H. Mayo, the Rev. B. B. Smith, Mr. E. A. W. King, Mr. John Carr, the Rev. James Hepburn, Mr. H. I. Burges, Mr. James King and Mr. George Zühlcké.

The following officers were elected:

President: the Rev. John Kemp, B.D.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. John Foster, M.A., G. B. Baker, M.A.

Secretary-Treasurer: E. A. W. King, B.A.

On Wednesday June 24th, 1868 the second annual meeting of the Association took place more than twenty members being present. The order of proceedings was as follows: Chapel at 8 o'clock, breakfast at 8.30—followed by the meeting—when officers were elected, an address delivered and an essay read, after which the general condition of the College was discussed.

Much important business was transacted at this meeting, during the course of which it was pointed out by one of the members, that the teaching of Mathematics in the College was not in a satisfactory state; in other words that the College, which at that time was in

serious straits financially, was not able to pay for the services of a professor of, or lecturer in Mathematics.

It was unanimously agreed that the best way of benefitting the Alma Mater would be to help the Corporation of the College to secure the necessary instruction.

We may judge of the enthusiasm and loyal elevation of these sons of Bishop's College, and learn a timely lesson, when are read that the eighteen members who were in the room at this point of the discussion there and then subscribed \$179.50 and pledged themselves to raise \$400 towards the maintenance of a Mathematical tutor for the coming academic year. Furthermore, striking while the iron was hot, they nominated their tutor, the Rev. R. C. Tambs, M.A., sent a copy of the resolution to the Corporation which was at the time in session, and received the consent and thanks of that body.

The original list with the autographs of the subscribers is fortunately preserved; the names being as follows: the Revs. John Kemp, John Foster, Henry Roe, David Lindsay, Thos. Mussen, Septimus Jones, C. W. Rawson, R. C. Tambs, B. B. Smith, James Hepburn, S. Riopel, John F. Carr and Messrs C. E. Towle, J. B. Hyndman, Edward C. Hale, G. A. Zühlcké, E. A. W. King and James King.

The *Montreal Gazette*, speaking editorially on June 27th, 1868, said: "The act of the Alumni of Lennoxville College in raising funds sufficient to pay a Mathematical professor is a token of what may be done in the right direction by strenuous and concerted action."

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the Alumni it was found impossible from year to year to raise the amount guaranteed in June 1868, and the Association was compelled to inform the Corporation at the June meeting of 1870 that "it did not feel able to assume the responsibility, of pledging itself to the entire support of the Tutor, but that it would cheer-

that he may stand a candidate before the chancellor. Thus, instead of religion being the end of all, it is lowered to the position of being the means to a merely temporal end.

No doubt when a man comes to college he must be prepared to obey the rules no matter what they may be. But what is blameworthy is that on such a subject as chapelgoing he should be required to obey any rules of a stern nature at all. You may cause a man to go to religious services, but you cannot make him pray. He will consider that his attendance there is on a level with his attendance at lectures and the like, that if he does not present himself he may possibly be mulcted with a fine or forfeit some privilege. Now, picture to yourself the student who looks at the matter in this light, and it may be said on passing that such are not a few. Lo, hearing the bell ringing, perhaps on Friday morning, he enters the ante-chapel and glances over the porter's list with a somewhat gloomy visage. But all at once his face glistens with radiant smiles, as he finds he has already presented himself the requisite number of times. So he takes a direct course for the door with a sense of entire satisfaction that he has done so well, now being able to spend his twenty minutes in the Reading-room with the "Idler" and his pipe.

No one can fail to see that it strikes at the very root of the religious life of many individuals. If one wishes to smother the tiny spark which might by gentle fanning make a cheerful flame, he may do so by heaping on a super-abundance of fuel. So by over-crowding a mind which is not of a very religious bent, the spark of moral conviction of religion may pale and die out. Surely it is to such a cause that can be traced much of the infidelity cloaked under agnosticism and merely nominal Christianity so prevalent in the higher classes of society. While at college the person has become so wearied of religion which has been obligatory that he determines, when free from the constraint of

regulations, that he will, under no circumstances, submit himself to what has appeared to him absolute persistent slavery. Therefore he initiates his life career with a prejudice against that which should form the main-spring of all his conduct, and that, too, not only to his own soul's hurt, but also to the injury of all with whom he may have associations.

Probably the last dregs of this vicious system are drained out, when, for some breach of discipline, a student is required to attend a greatly increased number of chapels.

One can afford some idea of the consequence of the compulsion by propounding an almost unexceptionable law which he, who wishes, may verify with great facility. It is this,—the amount of benefit gained by any individual at any single service varies inversely with the number of compulsory attendances. Many, no doubt, will say that even this view is somewhat optimistic.

All this being so, one even now thinks that he can see looming above the distant horizon bright signs of a coming manifestation of rectitude of action with reference to this subject. The atmosphere, though densely composed of black storm clouds threatening every moment piercing thunderbolts, seems to be clearing beneath the dazzling sun of earnest, soul-loving thoughtfulness. The news is borne to us that here and there a college has abolished fines for non attendance at chapel, that even in the matter of *requiring* students to attend there are movements on foot, movements of such a kind as always portend great reformations.

For when one first sees a list of chapel fines posted on the ordinary notice-board, he feels surprised and astounded. The words 'chapel fines' sounding monstrous and paradoxical, jar upon the ear. With the first word is associated all that is hallowed, sacred and blessed, all purity, obedience and loveliness, the source of all nobleness in thought and deed. Around the last word there gather

thoughts of what is rebellious, perverse, unruly and contumacious. To combine opposites so closely in these two words seems very unnatural. It brings before the mind the picture of a form having for its upper part the figure of a lovely maiden while that beneath terminates in a hideous serpent. Just as the nobler part of the form is debased by being exhibited in union with what is horrid and unshapely so the idea of *Chapel* when combined with that of a *fine* loses to a high degree the tenderness of its associations. This may seem a rather superficial view of the two words above mentioned. But it is an ascertained fact that such a combination has a great effect and bears directly on the religious life of those before whom eyes such lists are posted.

The ordinary system must be deprecated with great severity and it is to be hoped that it will everywhere receive earnest consideration. Such a mistaken policy will bring its retribution in the deadening of the spiritual life of students; and so like the ripples which arise, when you smite the placid surface of a lake, and spread on in ever increasing circles, it will have effect for ill throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Doubtless the object of those who first enacted the rule was to have religion and work go hand in hand. Their end is highly laudable. But there has been a great failure in that there is an attempt to compel the one to supplement the other. Let the means be provided whereby religion and secular pursuits may be bound up into a grand unity, but let the combination never be enforced.

Why could not the student on arriving at College, as far as religious duties are concerned still retain the privileges of the ordinary layman, not being *forced* to attend Chapel? But these words must not be taken to support any view that it is not proper that the student should attend services. On the contrary, it is to be desired that he should always be present. But seeing that men must be dealt with as they are, and since compulsion has been shown

to be followed by disastrous results, it is suggested that it be left to every man's own conscience supported by the strengthening and ennobling counsel of him upon whom devolves the duty of educating spirit as well as mind. Let legislation on this subject be abolished and some amount of moral persuasion introduced and men will be sent out from our universities more spiritual than when they entered. Then and not till then will the man who goes to chapel feel that he is there out of his own deliberate choice, and that while present it is his duty to devote all the energies of body, soul, and spirit entirely to his God. And there will not enter his mind such thoughts as these,— "I am here, because if I were not I would be obliged to lose my term or pay a fine. I will keep quiet and think about something else until the twenty minutes have passed." So far from this being the case men will be found more eager to attend. Indeed experience has shown that men really are present in greater numbers and exhibit far more enthusiasm under such religious liberty. Of course, it may be objected that the Ancient Colleges have adopted the rule of compulsory attendance. Even if this is so it must be insisted that they are condemned by palpable facts and their rule must be regarded with great vituperation.

Why should not experience be allowed to teach its lesson? Why should it not be acknowledged that there has been a failure in a matter of paramount importance? And with what joy will be heard the glad news that at last our Alma Mater has authorized her responsive delegates through whom she fondly treats with her children, to give forth in their own name such expressions as the following:—We, with our motto "*recti cultus peccata roborant*" have decided that in the matter of enforced attendance at chapel, Oxford has erred, Cambridge has been misled, we have been indiscreet. Therefore we shall no longer be chargeable with upholding the system, but to the best of our powers we shall at-

side in the contest to "rattle" the other side, and all sorts of expedients are resorted to with this amiable intention.

Small cannon and pistols are fired, horns blown, and German bands pressed into service to aid the throats of the cheering crowds. Fortunately for the people of Cambridge, the athletic field is a mile from the centre of the city, but even then the din of battle is plainly heard.

John the Orangeman is a familiar figure to all who have been at Harvard. For many years he has sold fruit in the dormitories, and a few years ago he was presented by the students with a donkey and small wagon to replace his hand-cart. He is often dressed in crimson and taken to the games as a mascot, and loses no opportunity to utter his familiar war cry, "To hell with Yale!"

The philanthropic and religious side of Harvard life is perhaps as little known as any. As in the world outside, each man finds here what his tastes and habits lead him to desire; and if he seeks opportunities to do good, and to get good, he will find them in abundance.

The philanthropic work is in the charge of a trained worker among the poor, who advises and assists the students engaged in it. The new Phillips Brooks house, a memorial to the great bishop, is to be devoted entirely to this work, and to the Y. M. C. A.

A reading-room for sailors, with students in attendance is maintained on T wharf in Boston, and much work is done in Chinese Sunday-Schools.

The successful college extension schemes are carried out, by means of which the working man of Cambridge has a chance to share in the benefits which the student receives, and in his turn to teach many a lesson to his instructor in languages, or mathematics.

In such practical ways as these, Harvard men are trying to live up to the motto "Liberty, fraternity, equality."

Prayers are held every morning in the

college chapel, but are not compulsory. These and the Sunday evening services are conducted by the five men of different denominations who are yearly appointed Preachers to the University and by others who officiate perhaps once or twice only. The Vesper Services, on Thursday afternoon during winter, are largely attended by friends of the students.

Many courses of lectures are provided each year by the University which are open to the public, and thus a valuable work of extension is carried on, while at the same time extra facilities are offered to the student.

Class Day is the festive day of the year, and is dedicated to the Seniors who are about to take the bachelor's degree. The quadrangles are filled with gay crowds, the seniors in caps and gowns which form a striking contrast to the dainty summer toilettes which appear in swarms on this great Day. Spreads are in progress in the rooms and halls, dancing in Memorial and the Gymnasium. At five o'clock the seniors march around the yard and cheer the college buildings, and then the crowd adjourn to the triangle in which stands the statue of John Harvard for short exercises including of course, the singing of Fair Harvard.

In the evening Japanese lanterns are hung in great festoons among the fine old trees, the bands and glee-club furnish music, and a mid-summer night's dream or a bit of fairyland seems to have descended to the prosaic earth. At commencement the scene has changed. The Seniors are only one of many groups of candidates for degrees. Everything is stately and ceremonious. The Governor and his staff, escorted by the Lancers, come out from Boston, a reminder of the time when the University was a College, and was under the control of the state. The President occupies the historic chair which has been in use at commencement for many years. The various orations are delivered, and finally the degrees are conferred by the President, which

are the token that what has been undertaken has been accomplished.

Of the historic associations connected with the University, of the famous men who have taught and studied here, of the changes which have taken place in administration, especially during the last twenty-five years, it would be pleasant, but it is impossible, to speak. All these things make a part of the atmosphere of the Harvard of today, and will do much to make the Harvard of the future even more inspiring and powerful.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT CHAPEL SERVICES.

It seems almost a truism to say that in every age experience should teach men profound lessons, that men should learn to profit by failure as by success, and that by so doing they have reached that acme of perfection in so many branches of life. Since it is possible to detect where previous generations have failed, and to benefit by correcting their errors, the system by which our universities are conducted will furnish an example of the result of acting upon this principle.

In the colleges the various rules have been perfected by noticing where others have been vague and deficient. Thus no apology need necessarily be offered to justify one's glancing at existing rules to examine if there be in them anything superfluous, imperfect or erroneous. Although, without doubt, many are faultless, and as long as students are endowed with the present virtues and infirmities will never require any alteration, yet it seems that there is *one* rule at present in existence which would tolerate close scrutiny, severe criticism, and no small re-modelling. It is well understood that many of our very best colleges require their students to attend a large proportion of the services held in their chapels, the regulation being in numerous

cases supported by the imposition of fines on delinquents.

Now, to anyone who really and seriously ponders this rule, it must be evident that it involves no small issues. In many of those who are subject to such a law there is produced a loathing of things religious and a careless and irreverent mind in reference to sacred things, a profane scoffing in holy matters, which, little by little, defaces the reverence of religion. And if this is not the event the regulation begets what is, according to many, quite as bad, a spirit of Pharisaic self-righteousness which is satisfied with so much of a debt having been paid, and an idea that thus no more is due. What can be more soul-destroying than such a state of mind? Since, when once it has become deeply ingrained in man's nature, it adheres to it like the proverbial leech, sapping away the spiritual life of the unhappy student.

The principal argument by which the rule is maintained seems to evade the real question. One often hears men of no mean understanding talking in this strain. 'If men do not wish to obey the laws of a college there is no necessity for them ever to enter.' No great profundity of logic is required to enable one to see where such an argument merely temporises and then meets hopeless shipwreck. Most certainly men are not compelled to come to a college where such rules exist. But neither were men who accepted positions under the Test Act, which compelled all holders of civil offices to receive the Holy Communion according to the rites of Anglican Church, obliged to come forward and make themselves candidates. But men did do so and the result is recorded on one of the saddest pages of church history. Religion, being made the stepping stone to merely secular positions, became degraded and impoverished. If a certain number of chapel services are required to be kept by each student in order that he may be eligible for a degree, he will regard his attendance at chapel as but one of many rungs in the ladder by which he may reach the perfection required

more than counterbalance the sins of omission enumerated? To this we unhesitatingly reply that no permanent improvement can take place till the evils we have alluded to are eliminated; that any attempt at reformation which does not apply the axe and grubbing hoe to the roots of these upas trees will prove of the most evanescent nature.

The student of the Act who is at all familiar with the School Code which has been in force will soon discover that the so called Education Bill is little more than a revision of the old act. A few changes have been introduced of which the following are the most important.

1st. Appeals in certain cases lie not to the Superintendent of Public Instruction as of yore, but to the courts.

2nd. Commissioners are empowered to convey the children to and from school at the expense of the tax-payer.

3rd. The government has the power to dismiss educational officials such as superintendents of Public Instruction, professors of Normal Schools and inspectors of Common Schools at pleasure.

Let us consider these changes seriatim.

Concerning the first we have not much to say further than that it seems to be a change simply for the sake of change. We have no doubt however that it will prove advantageous to—"the gentlemen learned in the law."

The clause in the Act which enables boards of School Commissioners to provide means of conveyance for the pupils meets with our hearty approbation. Fewer schools, better schools because of the increased remuneration of the teachers, and at a decreased cost to the rate payer ought to be the result.

We come now to the consideration of the much discussed dismissal clause. It ought not to be necessary to state that the government has always had power to discontinue the services of these officials; the power of appointment carries with it that of dismissal. Under the old law, however, it was incumbent to show

cause. There was also provided a means whereby the officer accused had a right, were he a position to do so, to disprove the allegations of his accuser, and justify himself in the eyes of the public. That right has ceased to exist. Any one of these governmental employees may be dismissed at the pleasure of the powers that be and is consequently at the mercy of the political heeler who happens to have an interest in his removal coupled with a sufficient "pull." Let us apply the true test to this clause. Is it in the interests of education? If not, then no amount of argument can justify its introduction for it is palpable to the most unsophisticated that it gives the political party in power an instrument susceptible of every grave abuse. Its advantages should therefore be of sufficient magnitude to more than counterbalance this evident danger. It allows a just government to dispense with the services of an incompetent or immoral officer, surely that is all that a government ought to seek; but the old law equally gave that authority. The new law places these officials absolutely at the mercy of an unjust government, and we know well enough that even in our province governments are not always just. Another serious phase of the clause is that it practically places the inspectors at the mercy of the school commissioners, and it need scarcely be said that no more fatal blow at the usefulness of an inspector can be dealt than to make him dependent for the permanency of his position on those whose actions he is to criticize. Let us illustrate and our readers will see that the illustration is quite within the range of probability. In a county of doubtful political leanings, is a board of school commissioners with proclivities in favor of the party in power; the inspector has or has not leanings towards the party in opposition; the school board,—and there are such—pays little regard to the requirements of law or regulation; the inspector requests and finally insists on reform; the commissioners at once appeal to the representative of the county in the

GLANCES AT HARVARD LIFE.

"Life at Harvard" is a subject too comprehensive to be treated by any one person, especially by one who has never been an undergraduate here, and on that account has looked at things more or less from the outside. However it may be possible to mention a few of the distinctive features, at least as they appear from such a standpoint.

The most striking thing, perhaps, is the variety of activities in which the University is engaged—the schools of medicine, veterinary medicine and dental surgery in Boston, the school of agriculture at Jamaica Plain, the law, divinity, graduate and scientific schools in Cambridge as well as the great undergraduate department, are giving instruction to nearly four thousand students.

Besides this direct influence on the student body, many lines of scientific research are carried on. The observatory for instance, is for purposes of investigation alone, and, with its station at Arequipa, Peru, it is instantly adding to the fund of astronomical knowledge, and incidentally to the fame of the University.

Another fact which impresses one accustomed to different methods is the comparative freedom given to the individual student. He may go or come as he pleases provided he attends lectures with a fair degree of regularity, he may study or refrain from studying for a large part of the year, but the "mid-year" and "finals" bring a day of reckoning for those who have preferred pleasure to hard work.

Athletics is a well-known part of student life, and the fame of the Varsity team is spread through the land, but there are many who play in a quiet way, and in the opinion of the President it is this large number of unknown players who receive the greater benefit from the different sports.

The class games which take place every spring are less dignified, though more lively than the "big games." It is the aim of each

legislature; the representative being a supporter of a government which has but a small majority, fearing the consequences of inaction in his own constituency, supports the commissioners well knowing that all the forces of obscurantism will be in his favor and the inspector is either dismissed, or, seeing his usefulness forever destroyed, becomes the subservient instrument of the political party for the time being in power. The principle of the clause is thus shown to be subversive of independent action and freedom of thought on the part of the inspectors; it is consequently vicious. Judged therefore by what it does contain the Act may truthfully be declared to possess more of the spirit of retrogression than of enlightenment. What then of the liberal promises of the late opposition? what of the crusade of the official organ? What of the great awakening in the province? In the last we believe, for our electors have shown not infrequently that they are seeking, feeling with uncertain hands as yet it may be, to find the bonds of obscurantism that bind them, to cast-off the incubus of mediaevalism, and the leaders who betray them as they grope with doubtful touch and bind faster the relaxing cords are assuming a responsibility for which posterity will exact the reckoning to the last farthing. What of the great daily and its crusade? What of its present silence? Let others answer. Were then, they who made those generous promises insincere? This is not a political article, but we are willing to answer the question. We do not think so, but they were ignorant of the nature of the task they undertook; they were not willing to risk the loss of the loaves and fishes of office for the sake of a principle; they were unable to read the signs of the times which proclaim in letters of fire that our people are anxious for educational reform and will give unquestioning support to those who accomplish it. Those who have ears to hear let them hear.

College and the Dominion Conservatory of Music will be numbered among our contributors.

Our next number will not appear till July, when these halls will be deserted, and whereas before that time the election of officers will take place, a few words relative thereto will perhaps not be inopportune.

We trust that in the selection of men to succeed the present *Mitre* staff the bond of friendship with one man will not outweigh the patent superiority of another. May the election of every officer be the just reward of merit and enthusiasm backed by a capability to do the position honor.

If such be done the success of *The Mitre* is assured.

We are pleased to publish in this number a supplement—the Arts building “Present and Future.” The proposed changes in the main building have been before described in these columns—and it will be remembered they allow not only for increased lecture rooms and residence accommodation, but, moreover, for a new dining hall on the second floor, to say nothing of the much improved exterior which the supplement represents. A full account of the proposed changes will be found under the head of “Meetings.”

We accept these glad tidings with a grateful heart, and hope that there is provision for removing the kitchen from the basement to the top floor, so that our corridors will be less redolent of the unadulterated essence of cabbage and onion. Even our philosophers who would fain be Socratic and suspend themselves in a basket are overtaken by this vegetable exhalation in their diligent search for the truth, the expression of which, although in language of a strong and unmistakable nature, is thereby unsavoury and less acceptable than usual.

Next year—with a practically new Arts building together with the new scholarships and exhibitions to be announced—should offer

to many men who intend pursuing an Arts Course, a strong inducement to become a resident of Bishop's. Here is an opportunity for those graduating this year and for every member of the Alma Mater Society, to use their influence in every way possible to secure as students of this University, our share of the Graduates of the Provincial Academies; and the first thing to be done in this respect is to send a Bishop's Calendar to every student who takes his A.A. degree.

It seems that with a little thoughtful interest and activity on our part in conjunction with the earnest endeavors of the faculty, the number of students for 1900 and thence onward could greatly exceed that of any year in the history of the University.

The improbability of the graduating year meeting again with its number unbroken far outweighs the likelihood of such a pleasant reunion when once we have severally sought our paths among the many walks of life.

Paths which lead we know not through what realms—but which are chosen with the fond hope that sometime ere we arrive at that great goal through which all nature must pass we may ascend a little way the rugged mount of Fame, though few will scale that jagged cliff where from in towering eminence he could exultantly exclaim—“the pinnacle is 'neath my feet,”—for, as Pope has said, so we must say and feel:—

“Nor fame I slight, nor for her favors call:
She comes unlooked for if she comes at all.”

Apropos the future, although as has been said the likelihood of our all meeting again is small, we must make an earnest endeavor to overcome the improbable, and for the means wherewith to accomplish this the attention of each student is hereby directed to the appeal of the Headmaster, H. J. H. Petry, M.A., to the graduates to join the Alma Mater Society. To this appeal we look for a ready and hearty response.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

The passage of the Educational Bill during the recent session of the Legislature exhibits a curious aspect of provincial politics. It will be remembered by our readers that prior to the last appeal to the electorate the party then in power showed signs of a disposition to devote increased attention to education; that it seemed inclined to make advancement in this direction a plank in its platform; that it actually set aside a considerable sum of money to provide for a system of bonussing by means of which it was hoped the teachers of rural elementary schools would be enabled to accomplish more desirable results than in the past. It will also be remembered that the party then in opposition, purloining the club of Hercules, proclaimed throughout the land that if placed on the right of the Speaker in the House of Assembly progress hitherto undreamed of in education would result. It will likewise be within the memory of our readers that a daily newspaper published in Montreal, and commonly reputed to be in the confidence of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, made the welkin ring with its denunciations of our antiquated school system. The province seemed to be on the verge of a great awakening, to be entering on a period in its history rich with promise for the remotest school-house in its loneliest parish. It may safely be predicated that the generous treatment promised elementary education by the opposition had considerable influence on the boxes in the last provincial election and assisted not a little in placing the present government in power.

The treasury benches then being occupied by a party pledged to radical reform, and the opposition committed to reform of a more conservative nature, the educationists of the province looked confidently for an amelioration of the difficulties with which they had so long contended; what has been the result? With last year's bill we need not now concern ourselves since it has been superseded by the Act

of 1899. Examining this act in the light of the promises of the party now in power, made when shivering in the cold shades of opposition, we naturally expected to find it replete with the most advanced educational ideas of the age; we expected to find no trace of that relic of the dark ages which allows the individual to flesh his 'prentice hand at our expense on the plastic minds and characters of our children; we expected to read of the passing of the untrained teacher. Alas! the old breach in the wall which allows a considerable proportion of our pseudo-teachers to enter the sacred precincts of the profession through other portals than the examining board and the normal schools gapes as dangerously wide as ever. We expected to find our antiquated normal schools modernised commensurately with the importance of the work they ought to accomplish; to find a realization of the pedagogical axiom that they are designed for the teachers of the province, not the teachers for them. Again were we disappointed. The mediaevalism of these institutions was evidently too sacred to be profaned by the touch of reform. We expected to find the council of Public Instruction and the committees thereof brought into touch with the common work-a-day routine of educational life and thought. Though somewhat shorn of its potentialities this body still sits apart in all the isolation of Olympus. It neither owes nor acknowledges responsibility to any; it is untouched by the eddies and currents of modern thought. We sought for the clause by virtue of which delinquent school commissioners could be brought to realize the responsibilities inherent in their office, only to ascertain that satrap like they yet administer not but rule. Judged then by what it does not contain the Education Act of 1899 is a monumental failure since it provides not a single remedy for the “worm i' the bud” which has had so fatal an effect on the educational fruit of the province.

The question may, however, fairly be asked, Do not the positive virtues of the act

greatly increased. As a result of this, on the before mentioned night, five worthy heroes inspired by the perusal of one of Nicholas Carter's stirring works, masked themselves, and as night grew on apace, muffled in picturesque cloaks, prepared for secret deeds of appalling villainy.

Midnight was drawing on apace, when a silent group of five dread figures assembled round the bedside of the sleeping victim. Then arose upon the still night air the cry of a desperate man. "Ikey! Ikey! have mercy on me! mercy! mercy! you are killing me!"

Slowly the cries died away into a low smothered wailing, accompanied by a low, scuffling noise, and silently as they had come, the Great Unknowns vanished into the far-reaching darkness, enveloped by the pall of their grim protectress, night. Behind them, with the pale and sickly beams from Diana's horrid crescent straying over his inanimate form, gaged and bound, lay the Victim, pale and corpse-like.

NOTE.—Nick Carter is on the track of the desperadoes, and as he is assisted by Fred Fearnought, their capture is certain.

De oder day I go for walk
Along chemin de fer,
When I was see de funny thing
Dat mak' me little scare.

For jus as I was pass dat house
Wat's call de semaphor,
I see a ting bagosh jus lak
I never see before.

Wen I was very small feller,
Before I'in come de man,
If I am see jus one small girl
I'in spark it all I can.

But wen I'm see tree ma'moiselles
Lots beeger dan I be,
I'm get me scart and run away
For hide behin de tree.

But feller what I see on track,
He not come 'fraid or shy,
But walk wit dose tree rosy girl
An wink de oder heye.

Me tink bagosh dose jeunes coquettes
One to de noder say:
"Wat's for us go spik to dis
It's nothing but hêbé.

Jeun homme he don't tink dat at all,
'Ee's proud comme un peacock
An dose poor girl dey cant drop him
Hees stick lak leech to rock.

MORAL.

Now all young feller wat is small,
But tink yourself de man,
Go spark de girl wat is your size
An rush her, if you can.

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THE MITRE.

VOL. VI.

LENNOXVILLE, P. Q., MAY, 1899.

No. 7.

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EDITORIALS.

With the next issue our term of office in connection with *The Mitre* expires and we surrender the "pen that is mightier than the sword" to those who shall succeed us. Although the task of publication has in no small degree augmented our labors, we have with pleasure endeavored to present to our readers as interesting and comprehensive a magazine as was possible. We have here to thank the professors and lecturers who so willingly and effectively cooperated with us. As is usual the first year men *are* Freshmen and seldom contribute to our columns.—the Sophomores with few exceptions, seem to think that the responsibility of publishing a college magazine rests with the final year men, who because of their position as such have a very limited time at their disposal for literary production,—and the Divinity men have all they can do to write their oft required sermons and notes.

Therefore for a reason compounded of necessity and of courtesy to former graduates, we have sometimes left the precincts of what we hope soon to call our Alma Mater and invaded the realms of men who know this University by that name, in a diligent and not unfruitful search for something of literary merit.

Next year, however, in that the "Meds"

have again entered the fold, we shall expect no little assistance from them. They elect their Associate Editors and Assistant Business Manager at the opening of the Michaelmas term. Besides giving our subscription list an appreciable increase, their business manager ought to secure a wealth of advertisements from Montreal firms and thus swell our scanty treasury to a degree commensurate with the much mooted improvements in the way of the size and shape of the *Mitre*, which we hope to see carried into effect next year.

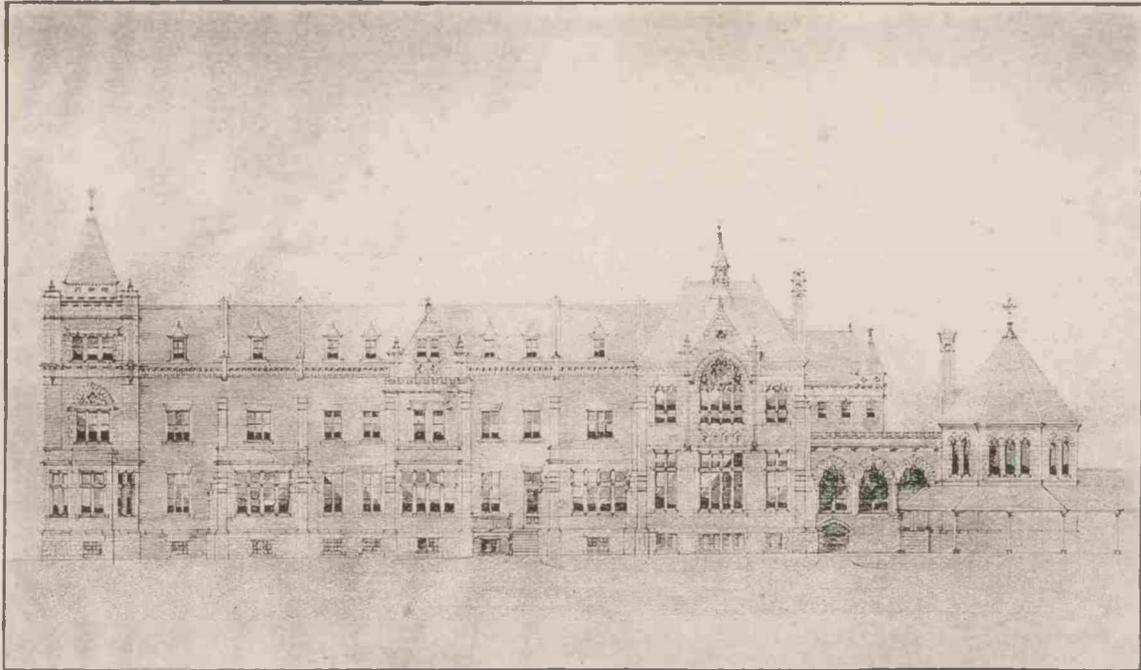
We trust to our financier to pilot us safely through the rolling bill-owes, thoroughly realizing that "debt is the worst poverty," and even now, although "distance lends enchantment to the view," and our vision is slightly clouded by the approaching examinations, we think that through and beyond the mists of uncertainty, we can discern—at times—against the horizon, a faint outline that may be land.

It is a much easier thing to add than to prefix Dr. to one's name, and all our efforts are united in an endeavor to avert that—calamity,—in the sense of the latter,—befalling the *Mitre*.

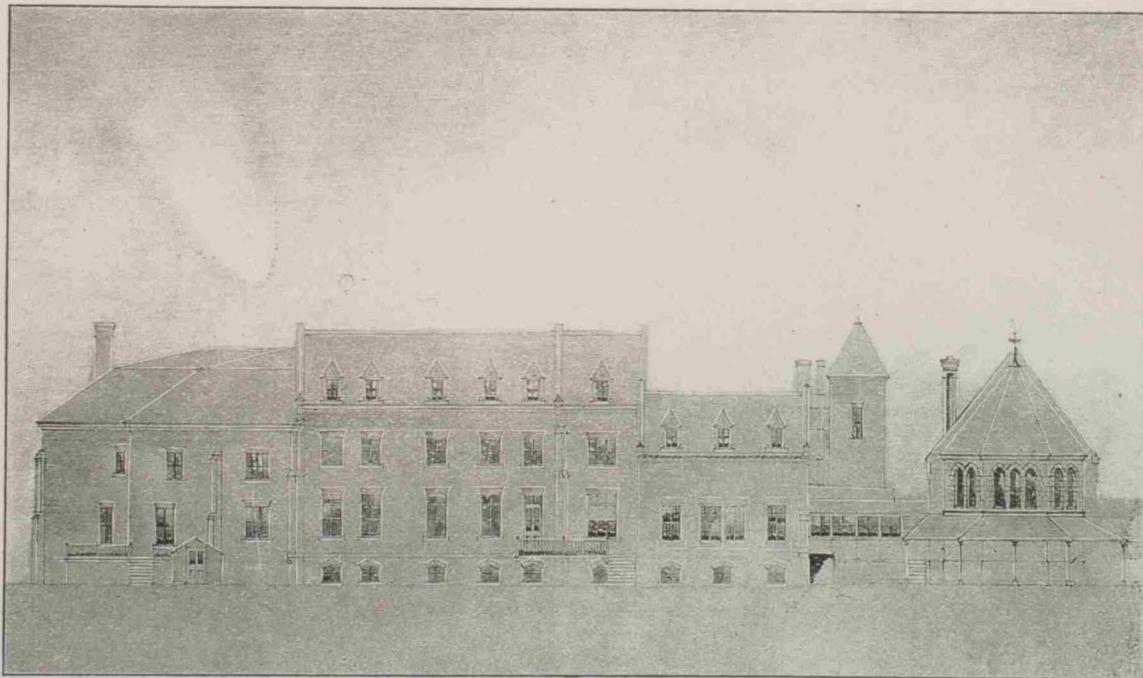
It is hoped, too, that through the instrumentality of the next *Mitre* staff, the Dental

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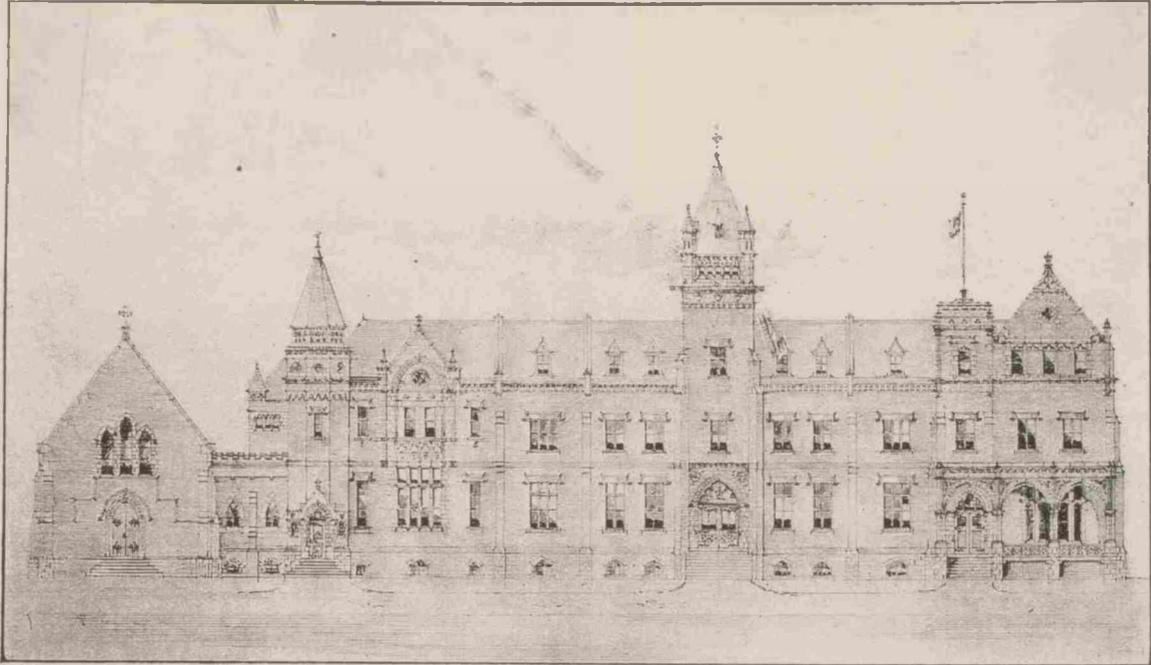
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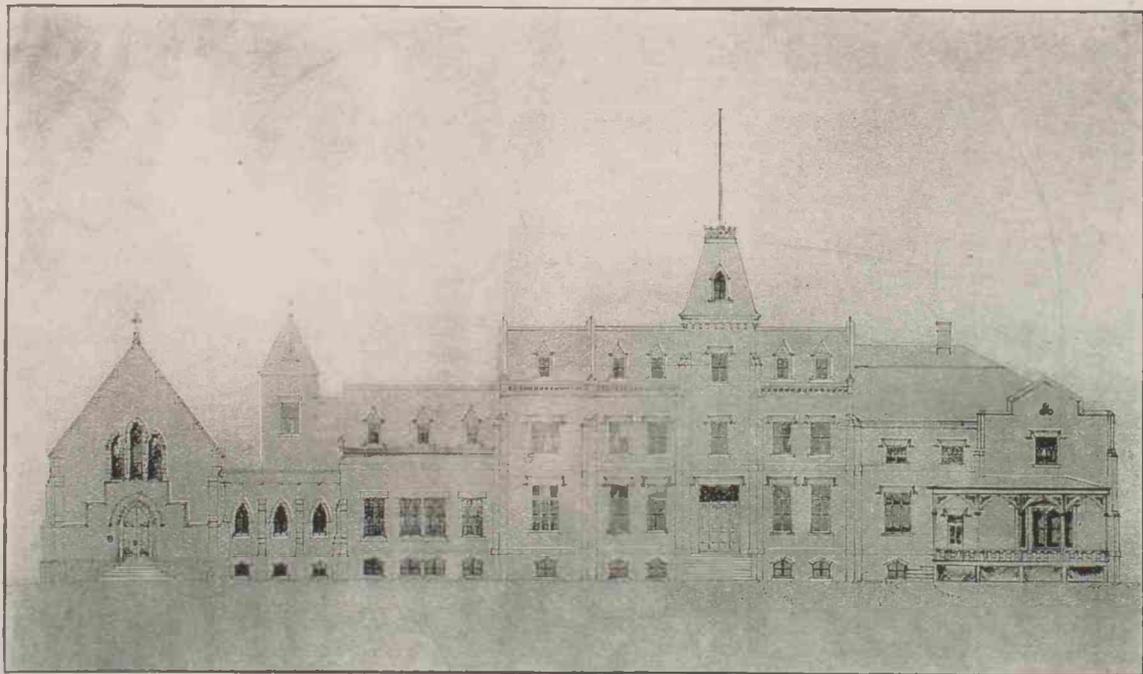
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