
H. A. Harding, '06  H. W. Sykes, B. A.  G. E. Fletcher, '04  A. M. Bonelli, '05
Editorials.

We make our initial bow in this number to the readers of the Mitre, and we put forward the usual plea of trepidation in approaching and undertaking the task of maintaining the present high standard of our College paper. Although this fear is now present, it nevertheless will be our aim throughout this coming year to endeavor to increase the usefulness of the Mitre, and to accomplish what the pioneer Business Manager, the Rev. A. H. Moore, M.A., has said, was the purpose for which this paper was started viz:—"Fostering a spirit of unity and fellow feeling between the various members of the Collegiate body, affording an opportunity to the students of that education to be found by exercise in the field of journalism, and serving as a link to bind every old student and boy closer to his "Alma Mater"."
Therefore in pursuance of this object we are willing to submit to criticism, or to listen to suggestion; when such is offered with a view to improving the paper; and also we would solicit from both graduates and present students articles for publication in the Mitre. Articles on any live subjects will be very acceptable, and we would like to suggest, particularly to the older graduates, a series of historical sketches on College life in former days. This could be done by one taking a certain period, say five years, for example '60 to '65, and others describing preceding or following periods of five years. Such an account of College doings in old days would be interesting alike to past and present members, and would serve as a link to connect the old with the new.

Furthermore it is in our mind to impress upon the students the expediency of practising themselves in journalism. The newspaper is found in every home, and he who can express his thoughts clearly and concisely on paper can reach a larger audience than any lecturer or preacher. Articles on literary or scientific subjects, short stories or sketches will be thankfully received and given every consideration.

Therefore come forward ye men of erudition!

We wish to welcome heartily to the University our new Lecturer, Mr. J. V. Routh, B.A., and to assure him that our wishes are with him in his enthusiastic and energetic endeavors to elevate the Modern Language Course to the sphere which it should 'occupy' in a present-day College curriculum. He has inspired a considerable number of students with his own enthusiasm, and we only trust that those who have taken up the study of German or Franch with Mr. Routh, will co-operate zealously in order that the desired end may be successfully achieved.

One of our first graduates, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., D. C. L., has very kindly offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the student who shows the best experimental and practical knowledge of the Bible for teaching purposes. Competition is open to all Divinity students, but there must be at least five
competitors. It is with pleasure that we chronicle this gift to encourage, what is after all, the most important asset in a clergyman's educational outfit, a thorough knowledge of the Bible and the gift of teaching it. We trust that this splendid example will be followed by gifts from other friends of the University, to encourage proficiency in other courses and we would like to specify two, which in our opinion merit such encouragement, namely:—Modern Languages and Science.

The re-assembling of students after the summer vacation, and the meeting together of men who have spent one or more years together in a residential college, is a pleasing sight to witness. The hearty hand shake, cordial greeting, the eager inquiries as to how Vacation was spent show very clearly the close friendships that have been formed, and is indeed one proof of the excellence of a residential system, such as is in vogue at Bishop's College. The return to College after the summer vacation is regarded by the majority of students with a sense of pleasure. It is, as we have heard some one remark, like a return to home after a long absence, and that certainly is the feeling which all Bishop's students have towards their "Alma Mater" in the sense that it is their scholastic home, that this University is a veritable mother to them, and therefore their love for her is in a corresponding ratio.

For the senior men it is a return to the scenes of their old tribulations and joys when they were freshmen, of their struggles and triumphs at Examinations, of their contests on the Athletic Field, and there is always the welcoming hand of some old friend awaiting them; but to those who are for the first time entering upon College life, there is uncertainty, no comrade to greet them, a new and untried environment in which they know not how to act. We do not intend however to give here a list of regulations for their conduct. Such will doubtless be found in another department, but it is our intention to speak a few words on College spirit for the benefit of all students.

First and foremost let us remember that we do not come here solely for the sake of book learning. A College such as ours
has a deeper aim than the mere turning out walking encyclopaedias of knowledge. It is our pride that the men who go out from Bishop's, are not only fitted mentally to cope with the problems of life, but have been benefitted physically, socially and spiritually by their years of residence in these walls.

Each and every student has his own part in the make-up of College life, and it will be his own loss, as well as that of the Institution, if he does not play his part. Therefore everyone should take an interest and have a pride in all that concerns her welfare, and particularly is this the case in Student organizations. It is not of course necessary to attend Student meetings or to turn out to football practices in the sense of the necessity of attending Lectures and Chapels, but just because of this absence of compulsion, so there is laid upon each member of the Student body an obligation to be present at all meetings and to turn out to all practices.

A resolve to loyally support to the utmost of your ability all College enterprises will enable you to enjoy the full benefit of College life, and to reap the accruing advantages.

Lord Acton.

When, on June 19th, 1902, Lord Acton died, the loss to the world at large was not perhaps widely or adequately felt. A due appreciation of it would scarcely be looked for upon this side of the Atlantic; the telegram which announced the death of "the most learned man in Europe" (according to Mr. Gladstone's estimate) was easy to overlook; learning does not attract as much attention as dollars heaped in millions, and learning in Europe has no local interest for dwellers in this newer continent. But to judge from the comments in Europe (and in English papers at any rate) the loss was underestimated even there. Lord Acton had written little, and for his writings possibly received little. Some critics accordingly pointed to his life spent in accumulating learning, as largely wasted. Not even the fact that he had held an office at court could arrest this vulgar judgment. In a few years he may be known to most people as the builder up of a
library saved by the generosity of Mr. Carnegie and the wisdom
of Mr. John Morley for the University in which since 1895, he
has been Regius Professor of History. A few words from me
cannot do much to prevent this happening, but even the slightest
knowledge of his work and influence makes it a duty to attempt
that little.

I have no claim to speak with a fulness of knowledge upon
these points; I attended some of his lectures, and I met him at
times: but the help I received from him was not to be measured
by the rarity of these occasions; whether it was some problem in
Papal, German or English history, he was always full of information;
his was always (as many Germans have) the “literature” of
the problem at his fingers’ ends; he could tell you without any
reference exactly where to go for what you wanted, and was al-
ways ready to lend you the books, even sometimes obscure
periodicals; he had always studied the point and formed an opinion.
Although Cambridge possessed him only for a few years he was
able by his wide learning and ready help to do a great work for
its History School; he set before its members a high ideal of work
and ripe perfection of knowledge. A few words from him often
set one on the proper track, and from him in particular many
learnt the method of making notes on like sized slips, of which
he had a number “stored in a prodigious series of boxes and draw-
ers.” It is certainly the best method of taking notes, and admits
of readiest use afterwards, but few could rival the accumulation
which he with his supposed perusal of a German folio every day
had made.

In another way he did much for history at Cambridge; he
had many collections of copies from manuscripts in Italian libraries
and elsewhere made at his expense for future use. He would
urge a young scholar to choose for investigation some subject, in
which some of these copies could be used, and thus he not only
threw light upon the darker paths of history, but taught the study
of original sources. The utmost conscientiousness of labour, the
most unwearied pursuit of truth, were what he taught his pupils
old and young, by example as well as word. He knew as few
could know the number and complexity of the sources that have
now to be studied, and hence he took collaboration as the method
of his Cambridge History. But in the midst of this labour and
complexity he never lost sight of the moral test "It is," he said "the
office of historical science to maintain morality as the sole impar-
tial criterion of men and things."

Remembering his vast learning it is well for us also to re-
member that he said "The first of human concerns is religion, and
it is the salient feature of the modern centuries." These centuries
he considered the best to study because they were "a narrative told
of ourselves, the record of a life which is our own;" their special
lesson for him was; "achieved liberty is the one ethical result
that rests on the converging and combined conditions of advanc-
ing civilisation." He could see "that the wisdom of divine rule
appears not in the perfection but in the improvement of the
world" and he could understand that "History is the true demon-
stration of Religion."

It was for these reasons that religious politics so deeply
interested him, and that as a young man he became a leader
among liberal Roman Catholics. His position and family connec-
tions gave him great advantages; in England, Germany and
Rome he was in the inner circle; his friendship with Doellinger
was a great factor in his life, and had much to do with his
activity at the time of the Vatican Council of 1870, where he was
the mainspring of the opposition to the Decree upon Papal Infalli-
ability; his busy life if fully written would throw great light upon
that most interesting history. It was strange that his religion
should have shut him out in his youth from Trinity College
where he afterwards lived as Professor, and that one who had
when young suffered for his faith should have been regarded in
later years with suspicion by those of his own persuasion.

It remains to be seen how far, "The Cambridge Modern
History"; the work which he so fully planned will be an adequate
memorial to his name; if it does fall short, it will be in perform-
ance rather than intention. The Bibliographies, attached to
the several Chapters, will always be a guide to many students.
Dr. Ward, one of the editors, has done much to found a historical
school in Manchester and those who like myself have worked
under and with him know his immense learning and readiness of power; Dr. Prothero, another of the editors, has worked both in Cambridge and Edinburgh and has been closely associated with Dr. Ward in the foundation of the new Historical Teaching School in London. We must expect the work to prosper in their hands, but as I am among the unhappy contributors to it I cannot say much more than that I know it is difficult to write and may well be difficult to read.

A character so ripe, a historic wisdom so great was not limited to the press as its scope of influence; what he did and what he was cannot be measured by what he wrote, and no one who learnt from him can accept the vulgar judgments that the best of his learning perished with him, or that his labour was misplaced. "Historical thinking is better" he urged upon us, "than historical learning" and while he taught us the methods of the one he raised the standard of the other.

Note. As an illustration of Lord Acton's kindness and courtesy I print (with apology for the personal reference) a much prized letter which to my surprise I received from him concerning the charge of rebellion brought against Bishop Fisher:

TRINITY, NOV. 10TH, 1899.

'Dear Mr. Whitney:—

I write in order to apologize for an offence I am going to commit. I cannot get over that letter of Chapuys as to Fisher's treasonable intercourse with the Imperialists and I fancy I must speak accordingly. But I know you think differently as I have noted what you said in the Review perhaps also in the Guardian.

The Dean of Salisbury wrote to me about it at the time when Froude was being reviewed, and we came to this conclusion which I do not regard as a hostile conclusion, as I am no better than a Whig of '88 (slightly padded and mended). I trust you will not take it as an in civility, if not having an opportunity of discussing with you, I take the other view.

Ever truly yours,

Acton.

J. P. W.
Edward Gilbert Ward Simpson entered the University from Bishop's College School in the year 1894 and graduated in 1897. He received his Degree of M. D., from McGill University at the close of the last Session and had been practising in Sherbrooke for a few months, when he was struck down with typhoid fever and died on September 23rd.

The funeral took place from St. George's Church Lennoxville, and was attended by many friends. The resident members of the University were present in Academical Costume and were followed by the boys of Bishop's College School.

We extend our warmest sympathies to Dr. Simpson's family.

Mr. M. A. Phelan, B. A., '99 has been elected President of the third year students in the Law Faculty at McGill.

Mr. W. E. Enright, B. A., '99 has also been elected to office among the students of our Sister University. He is Vice-President of the freshmen of 1903.

The Rev. B. Watson, M. A., '94 was married at Way's Mills, Que., on Sept. 1st to Miss Grace Blanch Paul. We offer our heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell, M. A., '97 for two years a Resident Lecturer in this University, has been studying the Old Testament at Cambridge during the last year. Mr. Mitchell has obtained at Cambridge the same high standing which he invariably took at Bishop's.

He has obtained first class standing in his Tripos and won the Glover Prize and Scholarship at Emmanuel College.
We understand that he will continue his work at Cambridge for another year, and will then probably be offered a Tutorship at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

Mr. Mitchell has our warmest congratulations and best wishes.

The Rev. R. A. Cowling B. A., '00 who was ordained to the Diaconate last June, is stationed at Chicoutimi.

The Rev. F. W. Carroll B. A., '00 has settled in Québec as Assistant Curate at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

The Rev. W. T. Wheeler, B. A., '01 late Editor of the Mitre, has assumed charge of the Mission of Dixville, and he sends his good wishes to the Mitre for the coming year.

An account of the last Alumni Association Dinner held the evening before Convocation Day has already appeared in these columns. The annual business meeting was held the same afternoon.

The Secretary Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts were $837.90 with an expenditure $8.10 leaving a balance of $75.80.

The past year has been one of satisfactory progress for the Association.

The number of annual subscribers was again larger than the previous year. In 1901 the subscriptions numbered twenty-nine, in 1902 they were thirty-eight, and in 1903, forty-three. This is a very gratifying and encouraging increase which we hope, may continue.

Mr. R. C. J. S. Kaulbach, M. A., of Lunenburg, N. S., became a Life Member of the Association, on payment of the fee of $25.00, in accordance with Section eight of the Constitution.

Among those present at the meeting were Chancellor Hamilton, D. C. L., in the chair, the Revs. A. H. Robertson, R. J. Hepburn, G. E. Weagant, A. J. Balfour, E. R. Roy, P. Callis,

Letters and telegrams expressing regret at unavoidable absence were received from many friends and graduates, and among them the Bishop of New Hampshire, the Rev. J. P. Turner, of San Francisco, the Rev. W. H. Moor, of Omaha, Neb., the Rev. E. A. W. King, of Windsor Mills, Dr. G. T. Ross, of Montreal, Dr. G. W. Parmelee and Mr. R. C. S. Kaulbach.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
- Hon. President, John Hamilton, D. C. L.
- President, Rev. A. H. Moore, M. A.
- Vice-Presidents, Rev. F. G. Scott, D. C. L., L.R. Holme, M. A.
- Secretary Treasurer, Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.

Greets Alma Mater.

REV. DR. SCOTT SPEAKS OF LINKS OF UNIVERSITY LIFE.

The "oration" as delivered by the Rev. F. G. Scott, M. A., D. C. L., at the dinner of the alumni association of June 17th last, in reply to the toast of the association.

"First, let us by a process of analysis, try and see what is the root principle which has drawn us here at this time. What is the sentiment, or the emotion, or the duty that has invited us to lay aside our business or other pre-occupations and gather once more in these walls and meet around this table? In other words, what is it that we have come to Lennoxville to do?

"We have come here, I think, to do two things. First to bear witness to all that Lennoxville has done for us in the past, and, secondly, to strengthen the hands of Lennoxville in all that she may be called upon to do for others in the future."
"We have come here first then to show our gratitude to Lennoxville for all that she has done for us in the past. Like children that have strayed from home, we have come back to the mother's knee, to ask for the old benedictions of our childhood and youth, and with reverent voice to thank our Alma Mater for what her counsels and discipline have been to us in life.

"And, for us, what associations cluster round the familiar walks, the halls, and above all, the chapel of Lennoxville!

"This was our starting point in life. Here we had our dreams, those dreams which, like some fairy mirage, fades ere the sun of life's real day had risen above the horizon. Here, too, we mapped out the future and laid deep plans for the regeneration of the world, as youth is wont to do.

Very pleasant, indeed, is it to return to the golden strand from whence life's voyage began. The ocean of life was to us narrower in those days. Every breeze seemed to be a favorable one. The rainbow on each retreating cloud marked the hidden resting place of some pot of gold, and the sunset glories mingled with the spiritual radiance of the Holy City. It was a time of bold adventure and high-souled endeavor.

"The voice of that wonderful song
Is haunting my memory still,
A boy's will is the wind's will
And the thoughts of youth are long long thoughts."

"And surely two facts are borne in upon us at this time, very forcibly. We have changed and the place has changed. The continuity of life in each has been unbroken, but there has been a change. In our own case, how great it has been. Perhaps we had not noticed how changed we were till we came back here; and looked into the faces of our old college friends and saw how deep are the lines which the years have graven upon them.

"A change! Has it been a gain or loss? A little of both, perhaps, but surely we have mostly gained. For if we have lost something of the fearless longing to tempt the ocean, we have gained in our knowledge of its real vastness. If we have not found the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, we have come to
know that the true gold lies in the pursuit of that ideal which ever eludes our grasp and passes into the beyond. If the colors of the sunset mean less to us than they did of old, it is because we see more clearly behind and through them the white beacon-light of duty, which, like God, has "no variableness neither shadow of turning."

"And we find the place changed. It certainly has changed for the better. The number of the undergraduates has increased, the buildings are larger, and there is more effort made to beautify them and to render them in every way worthier to be the home of learning and culture.

"But in other ways too, there is a change. The intellectual outlook is wider. Lennoxville desires to take a higher and ever higher place among the universities of Canada. It is not the number of those who go out from a university, but the quality of their attainments which gives the place a stamp in the eyes of the public.

Lennoxville is reaching out beyond the bounds of local and Diocesan utility, she aspires to mould the many thoughts of many men, and to play no ignoble part in the intellectual life of Canada.

"So we have come here, on this fiftieth anniversary of its birth, to renew the old associations which make this university dear to us, and to do homage, as men who have long left her shades, to her in the higher position to which in these days she has attained.

"And then secondly we have come here at this time to strengthen the hands of Lennoxville in all that she may be called upon to do for others in the future. We have come here men of various ages, various interests, various attainments, to acknowledge once more the brotherhood of a common duty which we all owe to our Alma Mater.

And this leads us to consider afresh what is the special service in higher Canadian education, which Lennoxville is called upon to discharge:

"First, Lennoxville gives its students the inestimable benefits of the residential system. And, after all, that is the
only true basis of university life. For the true function of a university is to mould and form the moral and intellectual life of its members, directly by instruction and indirectly by the action of mind upon mind, under the influence of a common life and stimulated by the discussion of the same problems.

"In fact the residential element in the university life is analogous to that process in the human mind whereby knowledge is assimilated and thoughts are correlated and brought to act one upon another until their real bearing upon outside issues is perceived and fresh discoveries in the field of thought are made. Of little use is deep reading without deep thinking. Of little use is it to pour upon the corporate mass of undergraduates in a university, the wisdom of the ages, unless the units of that mass are brought into close and daily contact and exert upon each other the subtle influence which comes from truth, when coloured by transmission through living personalities.

"Then, secondly, this university stands for culture, pure and simple, and long may she do so. With her, the use of learning is rather to build up the mind and character of the man, than to specialize him for future work. There is a tendency in these days, and especially in a new country like Canada, to turn the university into a higher kind of technical school. Thanks, however, to the traditions of the past, inherited from the universities of the older land, Lennoxville has been free from this spirit. She witnesses, and let us hope always will witness, unflinchingly to the fact that culture is its own exceeding great reward.

"Then, lastly, and above all, it is Lennoxville's proud function to bear witness to the truth that all learning, all culture, should be based upon religion. I am not going to enlarge upon this point. This is neither the time nor the place for a sermon, but I will say that, by merely upholding this principle, our university is discharging a duty of supreme importance to the well being of Canada. We Canadians can hope for no true learning, no high art, no deep culture, no far-seeing science, no lasting philanthropy, no political purity, unless this country, and the individuals that guide the destinies of this country, are infused
THE MITRE

with that high seriousness of thought and purpose, which is
begotten of the sense of the duty that man owes to his Maker.
Lennoxville has witnessed to this in the past, may she witness
to it till the end.

"It was religion which gave men universities, and which
inspired the noblest architecture of the world. It was religion
which gave us our highest art, our deepest poetry, which
stimulated the researches of science, which even drew Columbus
towards the discovery of the American continent, and it is
religion alone which can form that rock of foundation in our
color and nationhood, which will make Canadians and
Canadians worthy of the high destiny that awaits them.

"So tonight; we old members of Bishop's College, bid you
who steer the craft year by year, go on with courage and hope.
We will stand by you. We will uphold the principles of our
foundation. We will endeavor more than in the past to carry
them out in our daily life.

"To be sure we have not here the "classic towers and
antique spires," which many generations of wealthy benefactors
have erected in the university homes of the Mother Land.
But we have on all sides the smiling beauty of a landscape that
speaks of peace and purity and invites to vastness of thought
and purpose.

"We have not here the sacred gloom of ivied walls, but
we have at our doors the sunny mysteries of green woods, vocal
with wild birds' songs, hidden dells, such as Milton would have
loved, and Shakespeare might have peopled with beings made
immortal by his pen.

"We have not here the long cloister, inviting to silence
and meditation, but we have the silver shining of railways that
link us to the arteries of a vast Empire, and suggest in charming
symbolism the mystery of that untravelled world of thought
whose margin fades for ever and for ever as we move."

"We have not here the old traditions, the venerable
customs, the hoary respectability of a medieval inheritance, but
there spreads out before us as Canadians in this place the golden
pathway of a future, dazzling with the promise of a day greater
than any that has yet dawned upon the British race."
"I suppose that few, if any, of us here tonight will see the second jubilee of Bishop's College, but they who do will turn back with gratitude to the men of faith, and foresight, who planted in this favored spot, a home of learning and religion to be a factor in moulding for time and eternity the young men of Canada into the highest type of Christian character.

Montreal Gazette.

---

Divinity Notes.

Solong as College life lasts, its frequent changes must gnaw the heart of the conservative student. Each year in College sees many old friends snatched away, many new friends thrown amongst us; each year brings with it its set of new faces, but these can never fill the place of those which last year has taken. It is with regret that we record the loss of Rev. F. W. Carroll, B. A., Rev. W. T. Wheeler, B. A., and Mr. P. G. Rollit. Mr. Carroll is pursuing his duties as precentor at the Cathedral in Quebec, Mr. Wheeler is at present stationed in the parish of Dixville while Mr. Rollit is lay-reading under the Bishop of Ontario. We wish them every success in their new duties.

This year has seen a migration from Arts to Divinity, which though small, is the largest for many years past. Arts '03 has given to Divinity '05, Rev. J. J. Seaman, Messrs. F. Plaskett, T. H. Iverson and H. W. Sykes; while Mr. G. E. Fletcher has decided to finish his Arts course under the quiet roof of the "Shed."

The work of the Brotherhood of Readers and other Divinity Students is well deserving of a place in our pages. During this past summer, they have been engaged in parishes to the number of fifteen, and have worked in no less than four Dioceses:—

Under the Bishop of Quebec.

Mr. A. J. Vibert was stationed at Brompton Falls, where he has been taking Sunday duty during the past two years. He also took occasional duty at Windsor Mills.
Mr. H. W. Sykes, B. A., was at Bury during the months of July and August, relieving the Rev. C. B. Washer who was away on a vacation. The remainder of his holidays Mr. Sykes spent at home.

Mr. A. E. Rollitt took the services at Cokshire during July and at Grand Mere during August, and also occasional duty at Danville.

Mr. Harold Harding took occasional duty at Johnville and Cookshire.

Mr. W. S. Weary was at Agnes during the month of August assisting the Rev. J. S. B. Dickson, and he also assisted occasionally at Johnville and Scotstown.

Under the Bishop of Ottawa:

Mr. F. Plaskett, B. A., had charge of the Mission of Combermere. Mr. Plaskett had five stations to look after, and he reports that horses are scarce and walking is good in that part of Ontario.

Mr. T. H. Iveson, B. A., was stationed at Whitney and Macawaska. Mr. Iveson's means of locomotion from place to place was principally by canoe. Mr. Plaskett and Mr. Iveson were only separated by a distance of twenty miles, and they both report a pleasant sojourn in the "Highlands" of Ontario.

Mr. G. J. Bousfield, (Arts '04) had charge of the parish of Winchester from May until the opening of Term.

Mr. W. F. Seaman, (Arts '04) was at Hawthorn, and prepared a class for Confirmation there. The Bishop of Ottawa administered the rite of Confirmation to the candidates shortly before Mr. Seaman's return.

Mr. G. E. Fletcher was stationed at Mcberly, and he was very successful in soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a new Parsonage. Mr. Fletcher also took occasional duty in neighboring parishes, and the Eganville Leader speaks very highly of Mr. Fletcher's eloquence.

The Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A., was stationed at Port Robinson, Ont., under the Bishop of Niagara. Mr. Seaman also prepared and presented a large class for Confirmation.
Mr. P. G. Rolliit after a few Sundays at Johnville, left for Millbridge, Ont., where he is still at work as Lay Reader under the Bishop of Ontario.

Through the kindness of the Bishop of Quebec, Professor Dunn and other friends, the Shed is now able to boast of a common room, equal to that in the Art's building for comfort and far superior to it for quietness. A good supply of literature, ecclesiastical and otherwise, is to be found on its tables and shelves in the forms of papers, Magazines and books. Oil cloth has been provided for the floor, and this, with a new table cover and three or more easy chairs, gives quite a home-like finish to the Room. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for their kindness.

The men of the Divinity House wish to thank Professor Dunn for his kindness in providing a supper for them once a week. We have already enjoyed one of these suppers, and find that we have much in store for us, to which we may look forward with pleasure.

The Bishop of Quebec paid us his usual Michaelmas Term visit a few days ago, on which occasion all candidates for Divinity had an opportunity of being interviewed in the Chapel.

The advantages and disadvantages of the "Shed" is a question which presents itself to the contemplation of those who are newcomers to its peaceful halls; more especially is this the case when the newcomers have spent several years in residence in the Arts building, and are thus able to make a comparison of the merits and defects of the two buildings. While the former building has many advantages which go far to make it superior to its ancient rival, yet those who have in past years been in the habit of indulging in a frequent "tub" find their privileges curtailed here by the lack of water sufficiently hot for their purpose.
The football season of 1903, opened with a poor showing of men on the field. Very few of last year's team are donning the college colours and their places will have to be filled by new men. The club can congratulate itself however on having so energetic a captain as Mr. Read, and we feel sure that every one from the senior-man down to the freshest of the freshmen will give him a hearty support and help to make Bishop's football season as bright and prosperous as in former years.

Kennedy is sorely missed at full back, and it will be hard to find a man to fill his place. Seaman and Findlay are the absent ones from the scrimmage while the back division and the wing line has to be entirely replaced. Of the new men Harding is showing up well, while Adams is playing his usual good game on the half-back line, Corey is playing well but lacks vim and speed. We also have an old footballer on the field in the person of our lecturer Mr. Routh. We heartily welcome him amongst us.

The first league match in the Intermediate Intercollegiate Series is with McGill, on our College grounds on Saturday, Oct. 24th. The return match is to be played on Oct. 31st, when the team will journey to Montreal.

This year we hope several of our fellow-students of the faculty of Medicine will don the purple and white uniform and line up against the McGill aggregation. We would heartily welcome them for it would be the means of binding the University together, as well as the students of the different faculties becoming known to one another.

Our Athletic Association is now in a good financial condition, thanks, no doubt to the efforts of the officers during the past year. If our University is to be felt and known to the world it must be through Athletics as well as through book learning; and if men when they enter the University would all join the Association they would always be trained to enter the field of Athletics, as well as helping to swell the finances of the different clubs. It can be said this year, however, that the freshmen have to a man joined the Athletic Association.
The Cricket season of last session was one of the best ever known in the annals of the club. The success was due to the way in which the captain, Mr. Miall, handled his team. Both matches against Magog were won by substantial majorities, whilst one game was drawn with the School. We hope to see Miall lead his team to victory again next year.

The Alumni Cricket Match, which took place on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 17th, was a great success and much enjoyed by those who took part in it. The undergraduate team was stronger than last year as it comprised almost the entire University team. The Graduates' team was weaker than last year, still the game was at all times interesting, and was one of the most enjoyable features of a brilliant convocation week.

The teams were as follows:


The Graduates went in to bat first and made 28 runs. The Undergraduates had made 46 runs, when stumps were drawn at six p.m. Thus the game was won by 18 runs and several wickets. For the graduates, the Rev. Mr. Callis's bowling was splendid, while the fielding of the Undergraduates was very good. We trust that this Alumni Cricket match is now established as an annual event, and that next year we may have a still more interesting match.
A Directory of the Various Clubs and Societies for the Academic Year 1903-4.

Bishop's University Amateur Athletic Association.

**Officers.**
- Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Vice-Pres.—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—Frank Plaskett, B. A.
- Auditor—Thos. H. Iveson, B. A.

**Directors.**
- Revs. H. F. Hamilton and J. J. Seaman,
- Messrs. Plaskett, Iveson, Sykes, Vibert,
- Bousfield, W. F. Seaman, Miall, Bonelli,
- Morey, Lancaster, Harding, Collins.

**B. U. TENNIS CLUB.**
- Pres.—Thel’rincipal.
- Vice-Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—C. F. Lancaster.
- Captain—T. H. Iveson, B. A.
- Wardens—Carson and Walling.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes.

**B. U. BASE BALL CLUB.**
- Pres.—G. J. Bousfield.
- Vice Pres.—A. Bonelli.
- Sec.-Treas.—E. S. Read.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Wardens—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Sykes, W. Seaman, and Morey.

**B. U. HOCKEY CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Vice-Pres.—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—Frank Plaskett, B. A.
- Auditor—Thos. H. Iveson, B. A.

**Directors.**
- Revs. H. F. Hamilton and J. J. Seaman,
- Messrs. Plaskett, Iveson, Sykes, Vibert,
- Bousfield, W. F. Seaman, Miall, Bonelli,
- Morey, Lancaster, Harding, Collins.

**B. U. CRICKET CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. Professor Parrock, Rev. Professor Dunn and Mr. Routh.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. A. Collins.
- Captain—I. Morey.
- Warden—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes, Read, Bousfield, Sykes, Vibert.
- Scorers—W. E. Wenny, W. S. Weary.

**R. U. CRICKET CLUB.**
- Pres.—E. S. Read.
- Vice Pres.—F. Plaskett, B. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—A. E. Rollit.
- Captain—H. Harding.
- Committee—Messrs. W. F. Seaman, Collins and Bonelli.

**B. U. BOAT CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. F. J. Allnatt, D. D.
- Sec.-Treas.—C. F. Lancaster.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Warden—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes.

**B. U. RACQUET CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. A. Collins.
- Secretary—A. E. Rollit.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Wardens—Carson and Walling.
- Scorers—W. E. Wenny, W. S. Weary.

**R. U. RACQUET CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. V. Routh, B. A.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes, Vibert.

**B. C. DEBATING SOCIETY.**
- Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Vice Pres.—H. A. Collins.
- Secretary—A. E. Rollit.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Wardens—Carson and Walling.

**B. C. CRICKET CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. Professor Parrock, Rev. Professor Dunn and Mr. Routh.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. A. Collins.
- Captain—I. Morey.
- Warden—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes, Read, Bousfield, Sykes, Vibert.
- Scorers—W. E. Wenny, W. S. Weary.

**B. U. BASE BALL CLUB.**
- Pres.—G. J. Bousfield.
- Vice Pres.—A. Bonelli.
- Sec.-Treas.—E. S. Read.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Wardens—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Sykes, W. Seaman, and Morey.

**B. U. FOOTBALL CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. F. J. Allnatt, D. D.
- Sec.-Treas.—C. F. Lancaster.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Warden—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes.

**B. C. Base Ball Club.**
- Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Vice Pres.—H. A. Collins.
- Secretary—A. E. Rollit.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Wardens—Carson and Walling.

**R. U. CRICKET CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. A. Collins.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Warden—H. A. Collins.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Scorers—W. E. Wenny, W. S. Weary.

**B. U. HOCKEY CLUB.**
- Pres.—E. S. Read.
- Vice Pres.—F. Plaskett, B. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—A. E. Rollit.
- Captain—H. Harding.
- Committee—Messrs. W. F. Seaman, Collins and Bonelli.

**B. U. TENNIS CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—C. F. Lancaster.
- Captain—T. H. Iveson, B. A.
- Wardens—Carson and Walling.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes.

**B. U. BASE BALL CLUB.**
- Pres.—G. J. Bousfield.
- Vice Pres.—A. Bonelli.
- Sec.-Treas.—E. S. Read.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Wardens—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Sykes, W. Seaman, and Morey.

**B. U. HOCKEY CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Sec.-Treas.—Frank Plaskett, B. A.
- Auditor—Thos. H. Iveson, B. A.

**Directors.**
- Revs. H. F. Hamilton and J. J. Seaman,
- Messrs. Plaskett, Iveson, Sykes, Vibert,
- Bousfield, W. F. Seaman, Miall, Bonelli,
- Morey, Lancaster, Harding, Collins.

**B. U. BASE BALL CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. F. J. Allnatt, D. D.
- Sec.-Treas.—C. F. Lancaster.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Warden—H. S. Laws.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes.

**B. C. DEBATING SOCIETY.**
- Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Vice Pres.—H. A. Collins.
- Secretary—A. E. Rollit.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Wardens—Carson and Walling.

**B. C. CRICKET CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. A. Collins.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Warden—H. A. Collins.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Scorers—W. E. Wenny, W. S. Weary.

**B. C. BASE BALL CLUB.**
- Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A.
- Vice Pres.—H. A. Collins.
- Secretary—A. E. Rollit.
- Committee—Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.
- Scorers—W. E. Wenny, W. S. Weary.

**R. U. RACQUET CLUB.**
- Pres.—The Principal.
- Vice Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D. C. L.
- Sec.-Treas.—H. A. Collins.
- Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Sykes.
- Captain—E. S. Read.
- Warden—H. G. Annett.
- Committee—Messrs. Collins, Rollit and Vibert.

(Being the Mackie Prize Essay for June, 1903.)

The Nature of a Dependency and a Subordinate Government.

When we speak of a dependency, we mean a part of an independent political community which is directly subject to a subordinate government. For the sake of drawing a comparison, that part of the independent political community which includes the supreme government, and the people directly subject to it, may be styled the dominant community or country. A subordinate government is one which deriving its authority from the supreme government, has inherent in itself all those powers requisite for the proper carrying on of the government of the community subject to it, independent of the supreme government. It differs only in being subordinate, or in the habit of obeying a government of another political society. There may be several communities dependent on the same dominant power.

Where there is a dominant country and several dependencies subject to a supreme government, the whole is sometimes styled an empire, while the supreme government is styled an imperial government. Burke, in his speech on American taxation,* considers an empire to be a system of communities, one supreme, the others subordinate, and he distinguishes the dominant nation as a single community.

Amongst the many powers delegated to a subordinate government, is the power of legislation. This power may be divided into two classes, a general power, and a special power. A general power of subordinate legislation is of course limited by the conditions to which all subordinate legislation is limited; viz. that the powers granted may be withdrawn at the pleasure of the supreme government, that the laws made by virtue of the power given, must not be inconsistent with any law or rule of law made by the supreme legislature in relation to the same subject, that its legislative acts are liable to be annulled in consequence of the decision of a competent tribunal. On the other hand, a general

* Speech on American Taxation Vol., ii.
power of subordinate legislation, is unlimited as to the subjects
under its immediate control. When a Roman governor was sent
into a province, by the powers of subordinate legislation which
were delegated to him, he was empowered to make any law in
the province which was not inconsistent with the laws or policy
of Rome.

If a special power of subordinate legislation has been given
by the supreme power to the subordinate government, such a
government, can only enact laws, concerning those affairs for
which it is given the power to legislate. For example, com-
missioners of revenue can regulate the mode by which a tax is to
be levied. No legislative power is possessed by a special sub-
ordinate legislator, which is not tacitly expressed or conferred
upon him.

The supreme government very often delegates a general
power of subordinate legislation to an officer, or a group of
functionaries without creating a subordinate government. We
find the judges of our own country exercising an indirect power
over an unlimited number of subjects. Then again the Roman
Prætor legislated directly in a judicial sense by his edict,* this
legislation being the foundation of the chief part of the private
Roman law. But even a court legislating as the prætorian court
did would be far from possessing all the powers of a subordinate
government. It would lack administrative powers which a sub-
ordinate government would possess, as for example, the making
of the laws for the government of the public institutions, and the
power of levying taxes.

A legislative act affecting a dependency may not always
have its origin with the subordinate government; but may come
directly from the supreme government, but a supreme govern-
ment does not as a rule, legislate for the dependency, except
in regard to its relations with the dominant community, with
the other dependencies of that dominant community, or with
foreign states. This refraining, on the part of the supreme gov-
ernment, from legislating in regard to the internal affairs of a
dependent community, will go a long way towards explaining how
the legal system of dependencies became peculiar to themselves.

*(Maine’s ancient law. Chap. iii.)
Because the powers delegated to a subordinate are so general, including all the necessary functions of government, a dependency is not understood as being included in any commercial treaty with the dominant power unless it is specially named. On the other hand a treaty of peace or a declaration of war is understood to include dependencies without their being specially named; and a dominant power is held responsible to other independent political communities for the conduct of its dependencies, as well as any other part of its dominions.

A characteristic circumstance of a dependency, is that the revenue and expenditure of its own subordinate government is not in any way mixed up with the public accounts of the dominant power. This exclusiveness of the public accounts of the subordinate government is in no way affected by the payment of tribute to the supreme government.

The term tribute is a very vague one. It is generally understood as a payment made periodically by one government to another, not as a compensation for a wrong, or in discharge of a debt. Honorary acknowledgements of suzerainty are included, such as the Bunga Mas or the golden flower sent annually to Siam by some of the states of the Malay peninsula.

The payment of tribute by one political community to another is only a mark of dependence, when, in the case of the tribute being withheld, the payment of it can be enforced by the community which expects to receive it. When England paid the proceeds of Peter’s Pence to Rome, it did not render her a dependency of the State of the Church. When Sweden, Denmark and Portugal paid sums of money regularly to Algiers, to obtain protection for their commerce from the piracies of the Algerines, it did not imply that they were dependencies of the Algerine government. Such a payment might be compared to the blackmail, which is said to have been paid by the farmers of the Scotch lowlands to the Highland marauders as the price for the security of their cattle. So too the payment of a tribute, by a state, to Athens did not, as we shall see later, imply that the state was an Athenian dependency.

*The first English navigation act was passed by the Commonwealth in Oct. 1651. The great navigation act was passed in the reign of Chas. ii. Both these acts affected the dependencies. They were repealed however in 1849.*
Although power the of subordinate governments are extensive, yet the power of making war of their own account has always been withheld from them by the dominant power. This does not take away the power of self defence against invasion, which must necessarily be allowed to the governments of all distant dependencies, as for example the Australian or the South African dependencies of England, but it does prevent the dependency from entering upon a course of action which might not be the wisest and best for all concerned. The supreme government being responsible for the conduct of the dependency, should of course be consulted in such matters.

A subordinate government as a rule consists of persons resident in the dependent country, since the object of such a government is to enable the dependency to be ruled by persons in close community with those who are ruled. If the dependency were near enough to be governed by the supreme government, it is obvious that there would be no need of a subordinate government. That those in authority must be in a position to communicate rapidly with those over whom they exercise that authority, is a necessity. How far the idea of distance controls the establishing of subordinate governments is relative to political skill, and the facilities for rapid and efficient transportation and communication.

The number of persons comprising a subordinate government varies. Under oriental monarchies, the satraps, pachas and other governors united in themselves all the powers peculiar to such a government. Where the supreme government is a democracy the dependency has sometimes been governed by a single person, and sometimes by a body composed of several persons. In the Athenian dependencies, the subordinate government was conducted by a democratic body. The Roman municipia were governed by a body of councillors, while the Roman provinces were under a single governor. In the British dependencies, the legislative power of the governor has always been held in check by a body of persons appointed by the supreme government or elected by the people of the dependencies. Those

—Cunningham's growth of English Industry and Commerce,—p. 110.
dependencies, which like Gibraltar or Malta, are used by the dominant power as naval bases and military positions, must, from the paramount place they occupy in the defence of the empire as a whole, necessarily come under the direct control of the supreme government.

Having given in a general way, the relations which exist between a dependency and a dominant community, I will proceed to deal with the government of those particular dependencies which came under the sway and rule of the two great democracies of ancient times.

(To be continued.)

Arts Notes.

Our faculty has again opened for another year, and it is our great pleasure to welcome among us our new lecturer in Moderns, Mr. Harold V. Routh, B.A. Mr. Routh was educated at Bath College (1892-1897) where he twice gained the English Essay prize, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was an Exhibitioner, Scholar, and first classical prizeman twice. He took his degree in 1900 with second class Classical Honours. Since then Mr. Routh has been at the universities of Paris, Marburg and Munich. He received high testimonials from his old School Master. Mr. T. W. Dunn, Messrs. Dodds and Leaf, tutors of Peterhouse. Mr. Sprall, tutor of St. Catherine, Dr. Fritz Hommel (Munich), Dr. H. Shellenburg (Marburg), Dr. Otto Weber (Munich) and Professor Lasnier Lachaîse (Paris).

Mr. Routh has already become popular with the students, both in the lecture room, and out of it. He will be a great help to the Mitre, having been Editor of his own College paper. He is also an athlete and takes a lively interest in all athletic matters.

We are also delighted to welcome among us in the lecture room, the ladies. This is a new departure for Bishop’s, and we hope that they will pardon our apparent shyness at first. We
feel that it was a wise move on the part of the Authorities, and that it will play no mean part in the interest of Education in the Eastern Townships.

The new Central Tower and Entrance has been finished, which brings to a completion the Hamilton Memorial in memory of Robt. Hamilton, D. C. L. Both the tower and the massive steps add greatly to the external appearance of the building. But not to the exterior only, are the improvements confined, the corridors have lost their grimy and prison like aspect and taken on a glowing tint of green, perhaps out of sympathy to the freshman, bringing their surroundings into closer harmony with their more discernible characteristic.

We are pleased once more to welcome among us a new group of freshmen. Like their predecessors, they have the same insatiable thirst for the quick acquisition of knowledge, which they exhibit by making veritable Lou Dillons of themselves in their anxiety to reach the lecture room first. From a professor’s standpoint this is encouraging and commendable, but let them take warning from those who have been freshmen before them, that such a state of things is apt to be disastrous to themselves.

The members of the Corporation will feel greatly relieved in mind now, because that august body, the Debating Society, has settled beyond all doubt, that it is both desirable and welcome that ladies should be admitted to the privileges of the University. The speeches of the affirmative proved conclusively that it is desirable and the beaming smiles of all tell us that it is welcome. It was to be regretted that the ladies themselves were not present to turn thumbs down to those who opposed the motion. From the lack of enthusiasm displayed by the negative, we fear that they felt they were upholding a lost cause.

The following were the debaters: For the affirmative, Mr. F. Plaskett, B. A., Messrs. Collins and Bonelli, while Messrs. Fletcher, Seaman II and Morey supported the negative.
Side speeches were made by Mr. H. V. Routh, B. A., Rev. Professor Dunn and Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A., and all the new members of the Society had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on so weighty, and to them, so important a subject. Dr. Parrock acted as critic, and gave a witty and fitting resume of an instructive and amusing debate.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Reading Room association was held on Sept. 21st, in the Council Chamber, when the officers for the coming year were elected. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. W. Sykes, B. A., presented his report for the past year. There was a balance of $63.00 on hand, and this was a slight decrease from the previous year, but the decrease was more than accounted for by the repairs to the Reading Room during the year.

The Auction of papers and periodicals was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, and although the bidding was not as keen as in former years, nor the attendance as large, yet there was but little difference, if any, in the amount realized. The Rev. Dr. Parrock wielded the hammer in his usual happy manner, and the success of the auction was largely due to his efforts.

We miss from among our number on the upper flat, the classical name, beaming smile and kindly manner of our celebrated high Churchman. No more do we behold his manly form propelled by machinery, slightly archdiaconal, wending his way along the corridors to his morning ablutions. No more we hear him announcing our solemn assemblies in the solemn sighing whispers of a tall giant of the forest. He has gone and the desert wastes of the “Shed” echo his melodies.

At a meeting of the Debating Society Mr. Collins was elected unanimously to be vice-president. We congratulate both him and ourselves, for we are confident that no one could fill the chair so gracefully as John.

The following book, by a well-known author, has been added to the library.
"The Union of Anglicanism with Methodism" a treatise by G. F. the author of "Hints on how to play ping-pong".

The ancient father comes forward once again with his customary advice to freshmen. We would encourage them all to copy down these rules, and pin them up in a conspicuous place in their rooms, so that they may become firmly impressed upon their minds. From past experience we are able to assure the new men that a perfect application of these rules on their part will save them much sorrow and mortification.

1. It is not customary, nor will freshmen be allowed to speak at Students Meetings, except when called upon by the chairman. Their place is to attend all meetings and learn from their seniors the customs and traditions of the college so that in their turn they may become seniors in something more than name.

2. Freshmen shall touch their hats or trenchers to seniors on the street.

3. Never address your seniors in a familiar manner.

4. No occupant of the lower flat is allowed on the upper flat without a permit from the senior man countersigned by the principal, both professors of divinity and the two resident lecturers.

5. When you sign the late book be sure and say who, where, and with whom you spent the evening.

6. When asked to run an errand by a senior do it cheerfully, and never ask the resident lecturer or even a divinity professor to do it for you.

7. Bed room slippers are not allowed to be worn either in hall or at lectures.

8. Do not be too eager to hurry the lecturer, a great number who have belonged to this class have involved themselves in many and serious difficulties.

9. Never help yourself at table until your seniors have first helped themselves.

10. The growing of moustaches and the use of canes by freshmen is absolutely forbidden.
The five hundred and forty-ninth annual meeting of the fraternity of the Sacred Owl was held on Tuesday evening the 29th Sept. The old members were entertained by the freshmen to a varied programme of speech and song. Although the performers gave signs of much hesitation, and their selections evidenced a lack of preparation, yet the audience was not in a critical mood and heartily encored the different selections. The new setting of "Mary had a little Lamb" to "God Save the King" made a remarkable hit. Kits acrobatic speciality and catchy dancing were well received, although his dancing lacked variation. The audience was carried from laughter to the feeling of most profound sorrow, intermingled with a choking sensation as it listened to the sad sorrowful rendering of "Home Sweet Home" by the new representative from Hamilton. Many of the voices were a trifling weak and at times seemed to be in need of the stimulating influence of "Pears yellow transparent". In regard to the speeches, we feel confident that when the time comes, the Debating Society will be awestruck by the whirlwind style of oratory with which some of its new members are endowed. The new members of the fraternity then underwent a searching examination on the history, customs and traditions of the Order, and after going through the weird and solemn ceremony of making obeisance and pledging their undying trust and confidence in the wisdom of the sacred bird, they were admitted to the third degree, and the meeting was brought to a close.

All are wondering if the ladies are excused cap and gown. We would impress upon them that it is Contra juis gentium, and apt to increase the library exchequer.

At a meeting of the Students on Oct. 6th, it was enthusiastically and unanimously resolved to hold the annual "At Home" during this Term. The date is to be somewhere about Nov. 19th, and all the friends of Bishop's are requested to hold themselves for an enjoyable evening.
The Glee Club.

The Glee Club which has again organized for the year is one of the most important amongst the many found in the University.

Now it is self-evident to all those students who have entered College with a view of taking up holy orders, that a slight knowledge of the rudiments of music and the training of the voice is absolutely indispensible, if they would be successful parish priests. And again, even amongst other men not engaged in this holy calling, music and singing is of the greatest use and benefit.

It has been sometimes noticed and remarked that when students from this College travel in a body, they find it very difficult to pass away the time to and from their destination, two or three may know snatches of songs but the majority sit in silence.

Now it is the aim of the Glee Club, to try and remedy this defect and at the same time to give a short instruction in the rudiments of musical notation and the training and management of the voice.

What would seem to still make the Club of more importance to most of the students, is the fact that it will be of material assistance in the chapel services and especially at choral communions on festivals and the mid-day celebration on the first Sunday of every month, when the choir is absent. For this purpose an easy setting of some communion service should be thoroughly practised and sung in unison.

It is to be hoped that all students will join the Club and that they will make it a point to be regular in their attendance, so that the greatest benefit may be derived therefrom. Weekly practices will be held in the common-room every Tuesday afternoon at 1.45. A small entrance fee of ten cents will be charged each member to cover the necessary cost of the music.

Exchange Column.

The Exchange Column is new to the Mitre and hence makes its debut to our readers in this issue, thus supplying a long-felt want. It will be the Editors' aim to become thoroughly acquainted with all Exchange Magazines and papers, and to do justice to all, neither criticizing needlessly nor depreciating their merits.
Criticisms are sometimes thought to be cold and unsympathetic, but it is not necessarily so, and we intend it shall not be so in the case of the Mitre. It is possible for—yea, the duty of—the critic, to appreciate merit as well as to criticize defects.

The Editor hopes to embrace both ideas. And while he will endeavor to be perfectly fair and just, he is fully appreciative of the fact that the efforts of an undergraduate will not always commend themselves to more mature minds. But the reader may rest assured that the Mitre's criticisms will be sincere even if immature; and they will err, if at all, on the side of charity, the greatest of all Christian virtues.

As no Exchanges have yet been received, reference to them will be deferred to the November issue.

School Notes.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of Bishop's College School.

Mr. C. V. Dicken, B. A., late Exhibitioner of Pembroke College Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos.

Mr. S. E. Fryer, B. A., Exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 2nd class Classical Tripos.

M. T. Trebel (French and German).

The Master appointed to take charge of the newly-formed Preparatory Department is Mr. J. Tyson Williams, B. A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, an old friend and colleague of the Headmaster. Mr. Williams gave up the Headship of the Preparatory Department at St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, in order to take over this new work which is likely to prove very successful in his hands. He has been an athlete of very considerable prowess, and still takes the keenest interest in games.

Mr. Dicken is an enthusiastic volunteer, and has taken over the command of the Cadet Corps, which is likely to "go far" under him.

Mr. Fryer is also an athlete of some distinction. He has consented to act as Treasurer of the Recreation Fund.

Mr. Trebel besides his teaching abilities possesses high qualifications as a gymnast and swimmer.
Last but far from least Mr. Hudspeth is still with us, a matter for keen congratulation to the School.

We are to have a Rink of our own, and a separate Preparatory School. Efforts to raise the necessary funds have already begun, the Bishop of Quebec with his wonted generosity heading the list with a contribution of $500.

Early in November an Entertainment will take place in the School to raise funds for some needed improvements in the Cadet Corps equipment.

NOTE—The late date at which this Number of the Mitre reaches our subscribers is not due to any fault of the Editorial staff, nor even to the printer. Much as we would like to lay the blame upon some one, we cannot do so, for the delay has been caused by the prolonged drouth of this spring and fall and the consequent lack of water power. However our readers can rest assured that in the future the blame for a delay in issue will have to be laid upon either the Editor or the printer, because Mr. Gale has placed a boiler and engine in his factory, and will therefore no longer be dependent upon the watery element for the necessary power.

Have your college room, or private house furnished complete by the EDWARDS FURNITURE CO., and be comfortable.

JOHN C. DUNCAN

MERCHANT TAILOR

Outfitter to Men

WELLINGTON STREET. SHERBROOKE, QUE.