

THE MITRE

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Editorials.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Scott, we were enabled to publish in our last issue, the Oration as delivered by him at the Alumni Association Dinner, during the Jubilee Convocation. It is, we firmly believe, a permanent contribution to university literature, and something to be read and remembered by every subscriber, and particularly by every student. In glowing sentiment and beautiful language, he has placed before us the true ideals of university life, and he has set a standard for the University, towards which every student of Bishop's should himself endeavor to attain to, and, by his example, to inculcate, the same ideals and standard in others.

It was very pleasant to have in our midst, for a short visit, the representatives from the Medical and Dental Faculties on

our Football Team, and while we were not successful in winning the match against McGill, yet the game was a very enjoyable one, and stubbornly contested to the very end. Not the least among the strenuous players were our *confreres* from the sister Faculties.

We trust that this is only the beginning of a more intimate union in athletic and other matters between the different Faculties of our University. A great pity it is that the Faculties are separated by such a distance, but even this disadvantage can be largely bridged over by such union in University Athletics, and so a better spirit of *camaraderie* be established.

Whether the Government of this country has done a wise thing in granting aid to another transcontinental Railway, time alone can tell. Certainly, the prophecies of failure are by no means so numerous as they were in the case of the venture of the first railway across the Dominion. For as the country opens up, there is revealed more and more, the great resources of the land to the north of the Canadian Pacific, hitherto supposed to be too cold and barren for the production of grain; and he who would say that the region of the projected line is too far north will find himself discredited as a false prophet in ten, or even five years time. Both the political parties seem to be agreed on the necessity of greater transportation facilities, and of another outlet to the Atlantic seaports for the products of the western part of the Dominion. The only difference between them is as to the best route, and the advisability of assisting by a money bonus or land grant, the Company that is organized to build the line. This consensus of opinion as to the need, points to greater confidence on the part of Canadians in Canada's future, and particularly in the future of the Great West of Canada, a confidence which has been lacking to some extent in the past.

Canadians have a country to be proud of, and the growth of a Canadian spirit is evidenced more and more every day. Such a growth is not so noticeable in this province, which seems, as it were, a stepping stone from the Old land to the New, and where the two races side by side, yet with differing language

and customs, prevent union and the growth of a common national life. Even among the English speaking people the customs of the Motherland linger here, longer than in Ontario and the country to the West.

This growth, and we trust it will not turn out a rank growth, has been hastened by the developments in the latest boundary dispute. The results of the Alaskan Tribunal have been published, and there is general disappointment in Canada at the finding of the Court. It is not our intention to discuss the justice of the award, nor the attitude of the Canadian members, however much we may admire their stand, but simply to point out that the blame, if any, should be laid on the nature of the Tribunal. With three members on each side, it was necessary that some one should give way in order to avoid a deadlock. From the well known and previously expressed convictions of the United States Commissioners, it was clear that they would not yield. The least interested member was the one who would necessary yield, and that one was the British member. It is, as it has always been, a case of cleverness, and of men knowing what they want and determined to get it, prevailing over a love of peace and an inclination to cement friendship with a prodigal daughter.

Owing to this desire of England in the past to propitiate the United States, Canada is almost shut out from her Atlantic winter port, by Maine running up nearly to the St. Lawrence. Her present Pacific ports are menaced by San Juan and the contiguous state of Washington. And now her western side is to be always dominated by a narrow strip of alien land, which cuts her off from half the Pacific seaboard, and denies her access to the Yukon.

There is one bright side to it however, and that is, that the last piece of territory, over which any claim can possibly be made, has now been adjudicated upon, and a possible cause of friction between two great countries removed from the stage of politics.

The inevitable result is a further step in the development of Canada as a nation, both from the sentiment that has been

aroused, and because there is now less necessity of appealing to the Motherland. That the ties of love which bind Canada to England may always remain strong, is the hope of every true Canadian; and when the time for a political separation comes, as come it will, unless present conditions change, then Canadians will still be imbued with love and deference to the Mother country.

Our sister University, Trinity, enters this year a new phase of her existence. The agitation, that has been proceeding for some time in favor of some form of union with the Provincial University, has resulted in a scheme of Federation which has been adopted by both Universities. An outline of the regulations and probable results, the advantages and disadvantages are given in the Trinity University Review, and in looking over them one is struck with the fact, that Trinity seems to lose but little of the distinctive characteristics that, in common with this University, have marked her in the past. She retains a separate personality, and besides, her students gain access to the complete equipment and appliances in those subjects which only a large University can afford. The only drawback appears to be the distance which Trinity students will have to travel if they wish to attend lectures at Toronto University, and *vice versa* those students of "Varsity" who would prefer to attend lectures in the Courses in which Trinity excels; so that association and mutual benefit of the two bodies of students will be restricted.

Further, one evident purpose of federation was, that Trinity might attract to her those students who, while recognizing the value of a residential system, yet preferred the more complete equipment of Toronto University, and the higher standard of her degrees. This purpose will be nullified by the obstacle of distance, but could this obstacle be obliterated we have no doubt that there would be a largely increasing number of students enrolled each year under Trinity, for the necessity of a residential system in College life is becoming more recognized.

We wish Trinity every success under the new *regime*.

A matter of great importance to the Mitre is the relation between subscribers and advertisers. We are sure that all our subscribers wish long life and increased prosperity to the College paper, but without the aid of the revenue which the advertisements bring in, it would be almost impossible to continue publication. Our advertisers look for some return for their expenditure. Therefore we would urge upon all our readers, and especially upon the students, to note the merchants and others who advertise in the Mitre, and to give them the preference, whenever possible. Also, when ordering or purchasing from them, to mention the Mitre, that the result to the advertiser may be traced, and thus the value of the Mitre as an advertising medium will be appreciated.

It is with pleasure we publish the first of a series of sketches from the pen of our new Lecturer, Mr. J. V. Routh, B. A. We are sure they will be read with pleasure, and the next instalment eagerly looked forward to.

The Government of Dependencies by a Democracy.

(BEING THE MACKIE PRIZE ESSAY FOR JUNE, 1903.)

II. (CONTINUED.)

ANCIENT GREECE AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

The system of governing by means of dependencies was common in the ancient world; indeed it was one of the main characteristics of ancient governments, both monarchical and democratic. The powerful republics of antiquity were especially notorious for the number of communities, which they kept in subjection, having gained domination over them, either by conquest or threats of conquest, or by a union with them against a common enemy, which by later development ended in the weaker community of the union coming under the sway and power of the dominant community. Each of these communities had a subordinate government, and unless prevented by poverty,

it paid a tribute in money, or kind, or in military service to the dominant power. The subordinate government of these dependent communities was, as a rule, presided over by a military or civil officer, whose power was delegated to him by the supreme government.

One of the most remarkable systems of dependencies, under a Greek democracy, is afforded by the subject allies of Athens, during the period of her ascendancy. This is the more remarkable when we call to mind the character of Greek colonization. The great migrations of the ancient Greek states, in which large numbers left their native land to shift for themselves upon a foreign shore; is sometimes called a natural colonization;* natural because like grown up children, they separated from the parental roof, and owed no allegiance to the old home. The Greek word, *apoikia*, which by us is translated colony, had not that meaning in ancient times. The word colony conveys to our mind a state of dependence, but the *apoikia* of ancient Greece was no such dependent community. Ancient Greek ideas were bounded by narrow lines. None of those conditions tending towards unity, which characterize the life of nations in our day, was to be found in her earlier history. The very physical conditions of the country, with its natural barriers between states, implied disunion. It is true that common customs, and a similarity of worship kept up a certain moral union between the colony and the motherland. But even in their worship there was much that was detrimental to unity. There were the gods of the hills and the gods of the valleys, the gods of the land and the gods of the sea.* Where divinity is divided, humanity is divided likewise. Christianity, enforcing the unity of mankind by giving it a common duty and a common worship, had not yet come.

The Ancient Greeks could realize nothing beyond the city or *polis*. The city commonwealth was to them the ideal government, and the limits of the city were the limits of the state. If they went out of the city, they went out of the state. Any institutions they might set up could only be looked upon as

*1. Seeley's Expansion of England. Lect. III.

*2. Bryce's Roman Empire. Ch. VII.

foreign to the motherland, so that the new colony was a new state complete in itself. Even Aristotle in his politics recognized nothing beyond the city, though wider forms of polity were known to the ancient world. Thus it was that this natural system of colonization grew out of the conditions of an ancient world; the product of a mild, intelligent people, whose rule of life was a strict obedience to natural law.

The migrations of the Greek colonists were as a rule undertaken with the approbation and encouragement of the state from which they issued. It was a fundamental principle, that moderate numbers were an essential to the form of polity at home, and this is the key to the non-interference of those who went abroad. In nearly every case the expedition was one to relieve the state of superfluous hands, or of discontented and turbulent spirits.* The parent state never looked for any further advantage from the colony, nor did the colony expect or desire any advantage from the state, except that moral support due from the mother to the child.

It was this moral support of the motherland for its colonies, leading up to a union or confederacy for protection against a common enemy, which, in the end brought about their position as weak communities, dependent on and subservient to the stronger. This was the beginning of the change in the foreign policy of Athens, and the foundation of the future Athenian Empire.

Prior to the Persian invasion of Greece, the tendency had been towards a pan-hellenic union with Sparta at its head. If a few individual states kept themselves isolated from the union, there was at least no attempt of any importance to found a counter union. The need of common defence against Persia accelerated this tendency. When at length the union was brought about, Sparta was found wanting in her capabilities as a leader. For the inflexible condition of her policy, and the retarding influence of her traditions rendered her lamentably deficient in the qualities essential to a leader, and the larger the union became, the more manifest became her deficiency.

Athens was now coming to the front as a rival of Sparta

* Thirwell's history of Greece. Vol. 1 p. 305.

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for the leadership. Over and above the ascendancy of her naval power, which in itself fitted her as the guardian of the isles and the hellenic peninsula, she possessed that elasticity and freedom of policy rendering her the best fitted to fill the breach, which was left open by Spartan incompetence. The Peloponnesians still sympathized with Sparta, while the Ionic Greeks turned to Athens. In this way a momentary pan-hellenic union was brought to an end, and in its place sprung up two parties towards which the whole Grecian world would gravitate. The Athenian party became a reality by the Delian Confederacy in B. C. 477, which marks the change in Athenian policy, and the birth of the Athenian Empire.

In the duty that devolved upon her of organizing the new confederacy, Athens had much to favor her. The Ionic islands having nothing more to expect from Sparta, and being in dire need of protection from the attacks of Persia, were great in their zeal towards bringing the confederacy to a successful issue. Where sagacity and craft were necessary, Athens had profited in the past by the false, dishonorable, avaricious, yet shrewd Themistokles. Now when the tedious and delicate business of taxing the members of a new and untried confederation was to take place, when integrity and honor were the chief requisites of the assessor, they had at hand the honorable Aristides, noted for his nobleness of character, as well as his probity. It is noteworthy that the assessment made by him, not only found favor at the time, but maintained for itself a general recognition as fair and equitable by the members of the union, even after the leadership of Athens in a voluntary confederacy had passed into that of Empire.

The general conditions of the confederacy were regulated by a common assembly, * or Amphiktyonic Council, appointed to meet periodically for deliberative purposes. The meeting place was the temple of Apollo and Artemis at Delos, which was not only the venerated spot for the religious festivals of the Ionic cities, but also a convenient centre for the members. A definite obligation, either in equipped ships of war, or in money was im-

* Grote pt. II. Ch. XLIV.

posed upon every separate city, and the Athenians, as leaders determined the form in which the contributions should be made in each case. This assessment by the Athenians must have been reviewed by the Assembly, because the former had no power as yet, to enforce any regulation not approved of by the latter.

There can be no doubt that the formation of the confederacy did not, in any way, insinuate a loss of freedom on the part of the individual state. The first assessment was about 460 talents (£106,000.) *The sanctuary of Delos was to be the treasury. The Athenians had only the presidency of the union, and the appropriation of the funds which appropriation was put in the hands of a committee called Hellenotamiæ, elected by them and consequently holding their power from them. The whole confederation was a voluntary act on the part of each unit, and this certainly implied freedom of action in the matter of a withdrawal from the union.* Although it is noteworthy that the contributions when first established, were called tribute (*phoroi*) yet the participation of the individual states in the assembly implied that they did not in any degree lose their status as independent states.*

The events, which mark the tendency towards any great change, may be so few and far between, as to render it almost an impossibility to say at what time the precise change took place. So the transition stage of a political community, from a state of independence to a state of dependence on another political community, might be so gradual, that it would be impossible to point to any particular time, as the moment when the independent state became the subordinate government of a dependency, or as the moment when the subordinate government became a mere municipal assembly, and the people became subservient to the government of the dominant country.

In the case of Athens, it would be impossible to say, where the Athenian hegemony ended, and the Athenian Empire began. It is certain that the imperial policy of the Athenians was well defined some years before the Peloponnesian war. It has been already shown that a tributary community is not necessarily a dependent community. This was the state of the Allies at the

* 1 Grote pt. II Chap. XLIV. * 2 Freeman's History of Federal, Govt. Ch. II. p. 119

* *Autonomon*. Thuc. I 97

beginning, and thus it remained as long as the payment of their tribute was voluntary. As long as a common enemy rendered the union of importance to the security of all alike, the tribute would be voluntary, and the assembly would recognize the leadership of Athens, and use its influence on the side of Athens in forcing delinquents, who shared the privileges, to bear their share of the burden. But when that condition of affairs, which brought the confederacy into being, ceased to affect all alike, then there was sure to be a gradual change in the relations between the strong community, who was the enforcer of the rules of the union, and the weaker members.

The state of dependence into which the Allies gradually drifted, was due in a great measure to their own policy in regard to the confederacy. Becoming weary of personal service, many of them prevailed upon Athens to supply the men and ships, while they imposed upon themselves a money payment, and in some cases, empty ships in return. Here then was the first step towards complete dependence, and whether or not Athens had, prior to this time, dreams of empire, she was not slow to take advantage of it. Although the naval power of the confederacy against Persia was made more efficient, yet the Allies had transferred the military force from themselves to Athens, giving away the only weapon by which they could ever hope to maintain a semblance of independence. Athens found herself, without a struggle on her part, a strong military and naval power, the expense being met by tribute paying states, whose foreign policy and internal affairs she restricted and regulated.

To preserve any scheme of confederation or of government, it is necessary that those who are concerned should be interested in the final outcome of their immediate action.* When the Allies gave up their personal activities in the carrying out of the purpose of the confederacy in consideration of a money payment, the primary idea of the union was certain to be subverted to selfish ends. The revolts were not so much from any great opposition to the confederacy, as from the private ambition of men not acting in conjunction with the citizens. The feeling on

* Mills Representative Govt. Ch. ix

the part of allies was not so much one of hatred towards Athens as of indifference and dislike for personal effort. This same dislike for activity led to the neglect shown towards the Delian Amphiktyony, leading finally to the gradual vanishment of that body. The future policy of Athens all tended towards the idea of empire. We find her willingly accepting the money tribute influencing the Allies all the while to pursue occupations of trade and commerce, thus making them unfit for war, while her own chance for greater wealth was increased. The Athenians were trained on the ships as soldiers and sailors. As the different revolts took place and were followed by reconquest, the idea of Athens as a dominant power became more and more a reality. She made no attempt to restore the feeling of equal alliance, and we find Perikles justifying her action as proper and natural, so long as she performed the obligation of protecting them against the barbarian. This to him was a sufficient justification of her giving no account of money received as tribute.

Tales of Paris.

(1) A DAILY OCCURRENCE.

For I have got under my wings tra-la-la
A most unattractive of things tra-la-la
With a caricature of a face!

Gilbert: The Mikado.

Some sound had woken me up. And, as often happens when sleep is not heavy, I started straight out of the midst of dreams without remembering what noise had roused me. My watch said half past ten; the objects of my tiny room were visible in the dull grey dismal light of a winter's morning; the window-sill was choked with snow, and a sharp current of air blew through the open casement, making the leaves of a book flap about, and agitating the pictures on the wall. For a few minutes I lay still, enjoying the luxurious lassitude of waking and letting my eyes wonder over the familiar furniture of my attic from the bookshelf containing a dozen of my

favourite works to the half burnt candle by my bedside whose side was clotted with rounded lumps of grease. My limbs still full of the delicious heaviness of sleep, I languidly reviewed the events of yesterday. One can judge the past more calmly in the philosophic tranquility of one's downy couch; and I began to reflect that there are no more fruitful hours of the day than those between 8 a. m. and 12 a. m.—if spent in bed.

But suddenly the sound which had disturbed me was heard again. Someone was knocking at my door. As visitors rarely climbed the five flights of stairs in our Student's Hotel to reach my attic I grew curious and asked in French who was there. "Oh, its nothing M'sieu" answered from behind the door the voice of Jacques the Hotel porter. "I had only a small favour to beg of you". *Nothing*, in this world, always means something, so instead of turning round on the other side and going off to sleep again, I jumped out of bed, put on an overcoat, and opened the door. The wind blew furiously through the window making the picture frames rattle, so I pulled Jacques into my room and the door slammed to of its own accord. "Well, what is it?"

"Oh, only a woman has come here and doesn't know any French—we think she's English Will you speak to her? There's some difficulty about her not being able to pay her bill. Don't hurry, M'sieu, any time will do when you happen to come down stairs". Jacques was a wiry, crafty little man of forty with fierce moustaches, and quick mobile eyes, which encircled with crow's feet, played round the room whenever he spoke. He never looked one straight in the face. I felt in the presence of some cunning shifty character, who was obliging because he hoped for tips, and regarded all mankind as enemies to be robbed vanquished in some subtle unostentatious way. Paris is full of these beasts of prey.

"All right Jacques I'll come at once" said I, too excited at the prospect of a new experience to remark that inability to speak French and to pay one's bills was hardly sufficient to stamp an individual as British. So I let the porter out of the door, dressed with bohemian rapidity, put on a great coat and came down the dingy, carpetless staircase to the basement floor. There Jacques was waiting for me.

"There's the door, M'sieu," said he, pointing to the room the foreign woman occupied "will you go in while I fetch Madame?"

Madame was the owner and director of this Students' Hotel. She sat in her office for several hours of the day to receive payments, check the accounts, and find fault with all the domestics. I did not like to enter another occupant's room before she came, so I stood in the corridor and wondered who the woman could be that suddenly arrives in Paris, and hires a room without a sou in her pocket, or a knowledge of French in her head. There was something banal, common, unpoetic in the whole episode; something well in keeping with the shabby hotel and its foxlike porter. Just then Madame arrived; a tall stout woman, her eyes shifting from one object to another as she walked along, in search of some complaint to make, her face fixed in an official expression of dignity and command. She was dressed in faded black; her face had a sallow uncleanly complexion which comes from a sedentary life passed in bad air, and I noticed the same mean searching look in her eyes, which money grabbers in great cities always have. She came accompanied by Jacques and we three entered the foreign woman's room. I noticed that Jacques had first to pull out his jingling bunch of keys and unlock the door. So the inmate was kept a prisoner by the hotel authorities. The moment I saw the room I knew I was in one of the best apartments of the hotel. The carpet was new, the paint was not knocked off the furniture, the bed had a new white counterpane. And there in the middle of the room stood the heroine of this adventure and as wretched and bedraggled a heroine as ever disgraced a story. She must have been nearly forty, was stunted in growth; her face was thin, her features ugly, mean, wrinkled, her meagre hair, which had not yet been arranged, hung down her back in a ridiculous pig-tail, her clothes were wretchedly threadbare for the raw weather; her whole appearance had something pinched and dry. She looked like some household drudge who toils and starves all day, except that there was an evil look in her face which does not come from hard work. As we entered, she fixed me with a look for a moment, and then her eyes kept wandering from one to the

other of the intruders, like the eyes of a hunted animal. I made some steps towards her and announced in English, that I had been asked to come and speak to her, as she knew no French. But she merely turned her head obstinately to one side and muttered in German that she did not understand that gibberish. I at once took my cue from her last words, and introduced myself to her as a fellow lodger whose assistance had been called in as she spoke a foreign language. A look of relief came over her face.

"So you are not the police-inspector," she exclaimed.

"Certainly not; why do you expect the police-inspector?"

And then she let fire a volley of disconnected phrases. How she was not a thief but had offered them the equivalent for money; silver for gold; (quoting a German proverbial saying) had lost her purse on the journey, also the address of her friends in Paris; had offered two rings worth eighty frs. What a vulgar common hotel this was, what mean people the manager and staff were!

I turned to Madame and repeated as much as I could of this outburst. The Porter at once interposed. She had arrived at three o'clock last night without any luggage except three parcels, had taken one of the best rooms and given two rings instead of payment. The rings, on being inspected by the jeweller, had proved to be copper; and now she declared by signs that she had no money. "She's just come here to see what she can lazy her hands on," he concluded.

I turned once more to the woman.

"But these rings of yours are only copper; these are not worth anything"

"If they're not gold, you can lock me up, I tell you they are gold."

"Look here my good woman, I am your friend and I want to advise you for the best. You'd better pay at once or these people will send for a policeman and have you arrested."

"Arrested! But they can't have me arrested. They've got my rings and my cloak and my three parcels. I won't go till

I get my things back! This is a vulgar-objectionable hotel; that porter is not a gentleman."

I could hardly help smiling as I turned to Madame and mentioned the parcels and cloak. Again the porter interposed. As she could not pay for her room they had appropriated her things. "And they ain't much good neither," he went on. "Depend upon it, she's here to steal something; we're going to send for a sergeant de ville.

Once more I addressed the victim:

"These people have a right to keep your things. You had better pay or go at once. They have threatened to send for a sergeant de ville."

"Send for a policeman! what a vulgar common hotel this is, where they turn out people who give them rings for money. Silver for gold! I will not go! I will not go! No! no! no!

So there we stood all four. Madame, stately and impassive, with the cruel look in her eyes. Myself in a great coat, still pale with sleepiness, consumed with hunger as it was past eleven and I had not yet breakfasted, and racking my dormant wits to convert this woman's voluble German into intelligible French. All this time Jacques hovered around in his shirt sleeves, like a vampire, taking the words out of Madame's mouth every time she tried to speak, and never forgetting to add some spiteful comment on the foreigner's probable intentions. And to complete the dreary quartette, the woman herself, with her wretched garments and wizened face, pouring out her complaints in a rasping treble voice, like a wild cat brought to bay. To every objection or suggestion on my part came the same incoherent reply: she had given them her rings, which were worth ten times the hotel fee; she would not leave the place without her parcels. The hotel was a vulgar mean place.

"I believe she is mad" said I turning to Madame.

"Possibly" replied the hotel proprietress, looking a very spider with her hard dry expression. "Thank you, Monsieur for the trouble you have taken, we shall know how to deal with her."

So I turned to go, and I as walked out into the hotel entrance and then through the street door into the driving snow of the Boulevard, I wondered whether the incident was closed. I was not left long in doubt. As I stood still a moment to turn up my coat collar, and pull on my gloves, I heard loud angry protestations in the same shrill voice coming from inside. And next moment the woman was violently ejected by Jacques who shoved her out by the shoulders and then pulled the door to, and I heard him lock it from the inside. Thus this foreigner, ignorant of the current language, shivering in her scanty clothing was left on the pavement in the bitter cold, without a sou in her pocket. These things are a daily occurrence in Paris. But the moment she heard the door lock she turned round on it, and now the passers-by heard a sound that makes them crowd round in curiosity—the long drawn howls of a creature in pain, and there was the woman flinging herself against the door, beating on the panels with her clenched fists, and screaming with rage and misery. At the sound of that piercing voice the people collected round us in a second and, in less time than it takes to tell, a jostling circle of mackintoshed and umbrellared onlookers had enclosed me and the woman who alternately yelled at the door and expostulated with the jeering crowd in incoherent German.

“Why, she’s English!” laughed a lanky errand boy, with a butcher’s basket under his arm.

“Well there’s an Englishman” shouted a man who had just stepped down from his motor car and advanced towards me to receive information.

“She’s not English” I roared, indignant that every scatter-brained foreigner should be imputed to my nationality.

“Then why did you say she was?” bellowed he of the motor car.

The howls of the evicted woman here diverted our attention; I began to think she would have an apoplectic fit, so I determined to take her in a cab to the German Consul. I grasped one of her hands to lead her away, when a tall sergeant de ville forced his way through the crowd, planted himself straight in

front of us, as we stood hand in hand like a plighted couple and demanded peremptorily, "I wish to know what is the matter." I told him briefly.

"But this is illegal" he declared rather obviously; rang at the hotel door, and when Jacques appeared and my story had been corroborated, announced that we must all three accompany him to the nearest police station.

And then a melancholy and absurd procession started out in the snow and wind. First marched the Sergeant and the woman, then Jacques, still in his shirt sleeves, and lastly myself. Troops of idlers accompanied us. But as the woman was now calm, they found the spectacle uninteresting, and gradually our following dwindled to a few dirty little street-boys who pointed at me and sang in chorus "why don't you marry her? why don't you marry her?" Jacques grinned, the sergeant de ville was stern and impassive, the woman grumbled and muttered something about a vulgar hotel, a swindle, and silver for gold.

The police station was not far off. We entered by a low door over which the French tri-color drooped in the snow and rain. We were ushered into a bare room with a bench placed against the wall, a stove in the centre which had gone out, and a desk at the other end at which an official was writing. He was a man with a thin furrowed face and a look which bored one like a gimlet. As we entered he fixed me with a searching gaze, measured me with a glance from head to foot, then turned to the sergeant de ville and asked in a cold official manner what my offence was. The sergeant was about to reply but Jacques, as usual, insisting on speaking the first word, sprang towards the desk and explained the whole situation. Once more I was required as interpreter. But the Police Inspector, a man of the world, at once put the crucial question to the woman. "How did it happen that you arrived at the hotel without any money at three o'clock in the morning? I translated the question. Her answer came at once: She had just arrived from Frankfort; had lost her purse on the journey; also the address of her friends in Paris, and had left her hand-bag in a patisserie. Her name was Anna Maquine, a seamstress by profession, thirty-five years of age.

No one thought of inquiring whether a train from Frankfurt arrived at that hour. On the contrary the Inspector seemed quite satisfied, took our names, addresses and occupations, and turning to Jacques remarked that the law could not interfere; that the hotel must restore the parcels and cloak and let her go, "after all" he concluded "it is more a question of humanity than legal justice; the loss is not serious to your hotel, you can well afford to be charitable," Jacques grunted, we returned to the hotel. The woman's property was restored to her—two absurd paper parcels, a ridiculous straw hat and a threadbare cloak. But I felt I could not thus leave her penniless, so I hired a cab, paid her fare in advance; directed the cabby to drive to the German Consul, and gave the woman 2 fr. 50 to buy herself a meal, which is more than I ever paid for my own dejeuner.

I watched the cab drive down the street, mingle in the thoroughfare and vanish among the other vehicles.

Just then it struck twelve and I remembered that I had a lecture to attend at that hour, so I started off to run to the Sorbonne. When I arrived panting at the University, I was already behind time, and right in front of the lecture room door stood the official whose business it was to look after the buildings.

"Are you aware that it is ten minutes past twelve?" he inquired.

"Too late to prevent it" I replied with a sickly effort to be facetious. The man surveyed me in silent scorn and then rejoined "Oh its too late to prevent it—*is it?* Well it's too late for you to come to the lecture, as the Doyen said that no students were to be admitted after the lecture began."

I turned away without finding the particular sarcastic expression I required, and not being able to go to lecture went to lunch.

I soon entered my favourite restaurant where a select band, of which I was one, took their meals. There, over French omelets and *vin blanc*, I recounted the adventures of the morning. Every one had his own comment ready. "What a burning shame" shrieked Dostoveski, the Russian anarchist "to turn her

out! What right have they to refuse shelter to a human being? Ah these tyrants! we must wipe them off the face of the earth if mankind is to prosper!"

"What has the wiping off of mankind got to do with a woman who does not pay her bills?" observed Cherbuliez who hated rhetoric after dinner, "if the woman has no money she has no right to enjoy the things which cost money".

"Monsieur" shouted the Russian regenerator of mankind "you have no soul".

Here De Latremouille languidly lighted a cigarette and remarked "those who see any difference between soul and body have neither." When De Latremouille starts making epigrams, I depart. So I paid my bill, buttoned up my great coat and departed. As I went out of the door Dostovesky was saying "it was a noble action to help a woman in distress."

* * * * *

That evening, as I returned to the hotel, Jacques met me on the stairs. "I was right, M'sieu, after all, that woman was a swindler: Look here." He handed me a news-paper in which the following article was marked with a pencil line.

"This afternoon an elegantly dressed German lady speaking good French, entered one of the large jeweller shops on the Boulevard des Italiens and asked to see some diamonds. While these were being shown, she slipped one into her glove, but was detected and taken to the police station. She gave her name as Anna Marquine and said she had lodged at the Horel Cluny. About three hundred francs were found on her person."

In Paris these things are a daily occurrence.

H. V. R.



THE MITRE

'Gentleness'

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

Blind multitudes that jar confusedly
 At strife, earth's children, will ye never rest
 From toils made hateful here, and dawns distressed
 With ravelling self-engendered misery?
 And will ye never know, till sleep shall see
 Your graves, how dreadful and how dark indeed
 Are pride, self-will, and blind-voiced anger, greed,
 And malice with its subtle cruelty?
 How beautiful is gentleness, whose face
 Like April sunshine, or the summer rain,
 Swells everywhere the buds of generous thought:
 So easy, and so sweet it is; its grace
 Smooths out so soon the tangled knots of pain.
 Can ye not learn it? Will ye not be taught?

De Alumnis

We should be very glad to receive some suggestions as to the best method of advertising the University before the Canadian public. The University is undoubtedly, at the present moment, in a position to do better work than ever before and in the interest of higher education, her capacities should be more widely known.

While a country village offers many advantages as a situation for a seat of learning, yet it cannot be said to be without some counter-balancing disadvantages. Not the least of these is the fact that the country does not offer the same opportunities to a University Professor of making that impression upon the public mind, which his learning and position should enable him to exert. In a large city he is in daily touch with many men of liberal education, who are able to judge and appreciate his abilities both as an educator and as a moral force; and wherever he goes, the name of the institution he represents goes with him.

This is no doubt the most successful method of bringing any seat of learning before the public, and the only means by

which all truly great Universities have grown up. But if from a natural cause, such as that of geographical position, we are cut off to some extent from this method, how may we seek to offset this disadvantage?

What methods of advertising are open to a University? Obviously, it is not a question of money and flaming posters, as with a new brand of soap or a patent breakfast food. The thing must be done in a manner becoming to a great institution.

By far the most valuable asset which any University possesses are its graduates scattered all over the world, the living proof of the work it has done. And in the matter of advertising they can do for their Alma Mater what no one else can do, except perhaps its own Professors. We venture to think that in proportion to its members, Bishop's can show a list of distinguished graduates of which any University in the land might be proud.

But these are indirect methods of advertising which act by the slow process of time, without conscious effort. So far as any direct attempt to make the University better known to the general public is concerned, we must again look to our Alumni as our most valuable asset. Individually, they may do a great deal by bringing their influence to bear upon parents and others to send their sons and (we may now add)—daughters, to Bishop's.

It is a question well worth considering whether the Alumni Association, as a body, may not also do well in taking a hand in this work. If any direct efforts are to be made, no one can make them with more force and dignity than the Alumni; and fortunately there is a small but increasing sum of money at the Association's credit, which if expended in defraying the cost of judicious advertising, might bring in a most profitable return.

But here again the question meets us, what method can be adopted which will be at once dignified and efficient? One suggestion has already been made, that the Association should issue to each one of its members, a Year Book, or at least a pamphlet, giving a report of the year's proceedings. To this one objection may be made, that it will reach only those who already

know the University well, while we really need to reach those who as yet have an inadequate appreciation of the educational facilities she offers.

We should like to see these questions thoroughly threshed out. Is it advisable for the Association to attempt any advertising, and if so, in what form? The meetings of the Association are necessarily so short that no time can be found for mature deliberation on such a point as this. The columns of the "Mitre" may perhaps give us the opportunity we need. The Secretary of the Alumni Association will therefore be very glad to hear from any of the friends of the University, and all communications on this point will be duly noted in these columns.

The Theological Course

There is among the present students in theology, and those hoping to study theology in the near future, a great deal of dissatisfaction at the present arrangement of the Divinity Course. The course of study as now prescribed, and the text books in use, make it practically impossible for any student to take the Voluntary Preliminary Examination, as set by the General Synod and accepted by all the Canadian Bishops. The existing arrangement seems to me to be detrimental to the best interests of the University. It turns from her doors men, who under other circumstances, would make this University their Alma Mater, and take their theological training here.

In the first place, it makes impossible the competition of the students from Bishop's with those from other colleges, at once stifling the spirit of emulation which is so great an incentive to the attainment of a high standard of scholarship among students. Nothing would so quickly raise the standard of the theological training given at Bishop's, in the eyes of Churchmen at large, as the high standing of her students when in competition with those from other seats of learning.

But aside from the welfare of the College itself, it is a matter of great inconvenience to the candidate for Holy Orders,

who intends to work elsewhere than in the Diocese of Quebec. A man may proceed to the degree of L. S. T., and take a high standing in his examinations, and yet when he presents himself for ordination to any Canadian Bishop other than that of Quebec, he finds that his standing at his own college counts for nothing; and because he has not passed the V. P., he must undergo another examination set by the Bishop under whom he wishes to work.

There can be but one result from such an arrangement. Our Divinity faculty drops to the level of a mere local institution, content with satisfying local needs and is of little benefit to the Canadian Church as a whole. It presents to Churchmen at large but another sign of that lack of unity which is, too often, to be found in the Church.

Why the present course of study, leading to the degree of L. S. T., could not be made to include, as far as possible, that course of study prescribed by the General Synod for the Voluntary Preliminary Examination; cannot be understood by us. We as students, may not be able to realize the difficulties in the way of making a change in the present system, but we feel sure that what can be accomplished elsewhere can be accomplished here; and the University and those connected with her, saved the humiliation of seeing her men enter handicapped into competition with others, only to fail or to take inferior and perhaps the lowest places.

W. F. S.

Divinity Notes.

Rev. Professor Dunn, M. A., was recently elected to the position of Honorary President of the Glee Club at a meeting of its executive committee.

Dr. Thomas' lectures on First Aid are this year, if possible, more interesting than ever before. Our bony friend, the skeleton, still stares upon us from eyeless sockets and grins a welcome to acquaintances, old and new. Charts, splints and bandages serve to bring home to us the ins and outs of this fascinating study.

Dr. Thomas has, with a view to our further advancement, recommended a useful and instructive hand book on the subject.

There is to be found among old English legends one which tells us that in every church resides a *Church Mouse*, an animal of a retiring nature, seldom seen and never otherwise perceived by the senses. An innovation on these lines lately appeared in the Chapel in the form of a *Chapel Rat*. Now this rat is not; we are sorry to say, of the retiring nature of his smaller and more historic brother, but rather impresses the fact of his existence upon all who dare enter his haunts. High and Low Churchmen alike disown the introduction of this innovation, although it favors the ushering in of High Church uses.

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Readers was held on Oct. 16th. Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A., was elected President, and Mr. W. F. Seaman was elected Secretary. It was decided to hold this year, a series of debates on subjects of religious importance. The subject to be introduced by two speakers, and the members to debate upon it according to their views. The first discussion is to be upon the attitude of the Church to Dissenters.

It is a source of much pain and anxiety to us of the "Shed" to see, gracing (?) our quiet halls, such an uncalled for superfluity of the Verdant ones. We are pained to see such a lack of humility and such an overabundance of self-assertion in those so young. This may be the spirit of the age, but nevertheless we are anxious for the bodily well-being of its young votaries.

When a few days ago we were upbraided by Rev. F. W. Carroll, B. A., for not having a smoker in the "Shed" we laughed at him, but since then we have had cause to regret our mirth, for the order of the day (perhaps I should say of the night) being suddenly changed from electric lamps to candles, we felt as sorely as "Marcus" the lack of matches.

At the annual meeting of the Missionary Union the following officers were elected, President Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A. Vice-President Mr. F. Plasket, B. A., Treasurer Mr. A. E. Rollit, Secretary Mr. C. F. Lancaster, Committee Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M. A., Messrs. H. W. Sykes, B. A., and H. Corey.

The annual Missionary meeting, which is open to the public, will be held on St. Andrew's day, and the Committee are endeavoring to enlist some noted preacher for the occasion.

The men of the "Shed" have enjoyed an exciting "Socker" season. All the games played were very spirited, and party feeling ran high. The Team from the Top Flat feel that they owe an apology for coming off champions, as all matches were played on their "boards."

We lately enjoyed a visit from Rev. R. A. Cowling, B. A., senior student of '01 '02, and Rev. F. W. Carroll, B. A., senior student of '02 '03. We flatter ourselves that it is the humble roof of the "Shed," and not the more stately roof of the Arts building, which is chosen by old students. We are looking forward to many other such visits.

It is with pride that we note the removal of the partition from the staircase, though its absence gives a very sorry appearance to the walls of our corridors. Why should one wall be tinted an ancient blue while the other is luxuriant in the richness of terra cotta? Why should spotless white appear in patches where wooden braces are no longer? The monotony of sameness is certainly absent but would not a little contrast be more wholesome?

Arts Notes.

There is a question in regard to the vacations which would like to place before the authorities, and which has been for some time in the minds of many of the students, namely that of extending the summer vacation by two weeks, and shortening the Christmas vacation by an equal period of time. Such



a change would be greatly to the advantage of the student body, and we are sure that it would have its advantages for the professors also. To the Divinity students it would especially be welcome. Not a Michaelmas term begins that there are not many applications, from those engaged in lay reader's work, for an extension of their vacation. The work of a lay reader is of more value to his Bishop or to the clergyman under whom he is engaged, if he can remain for the whole three months. The same thing applies to those who engage in secular work. Those who engage in no particular work, but who are able to take full advantage of the holidays, would willingly give up two weeks of the Christmas vacation, for two weeks at a more desirable time of the year.

The new system of electing the senior men has now had a fair trial, and one is able to judge of its merits. All will admit its superiority over the old system, while at the same time they must admit that it has its defects. Under the present rule the senior man of the final year is senior in the Arts building, while he is elected by only the members of his own year. We would suggest that the whole student body in Arts elect their senior man from the third year, the election to take place after the results of the University examinations are posted in June. The objection might be raised as to the out-going class having any part in the election, but we would point out that in the case of the election of senior man of the University the out-going students have a vote. And it is right and proper that they should, for by their position as senior men in the past, they would have a fuller knowledge of the nature of College discipline, and of the qualifications necessary for a senior man. They would be in the best position to judge of the capabilities of any candidate for the position, and by their votes put a check upon cheap popularity, or any like influence in the election.

As each year goes past, the necessity of a change in the location of the reading room becomes more and more apparent. The close proximity to the common room in which the reading

room stands at present,—so close that it is hard to distinguish where the common room leaves off and the reading room begins,—renders that quietness, so much to be desired in a reading room, almost impossible. We have no right to deprive the students of that relaxation which they find in the common room, from the stiff and sober demeanor of the lecture room, although the nature of that relaxation sometimes jars upon the nerves of the quiet reader. With the present crowded state of the Arts building, and the urgent need of more lecture rooms, we know that it would be impossible for the authorities to improve matters but we hope they will take into consideration this long felt want when they come to erect the new library building.

The second debate of the season was upon the subject, "Resolved that mankind is degenerating." The speakers on the Affirmative were Mr. J. V. Routh, B. A., Messrs. Rollit and Carson; the Negative supporters were Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A., Messrs. Banfill and Corey. The question was well debated and some of the speeches very capable. The two new members made a good impression, and promise to bring strength to our society, Mr. Corey by his earnestness and fluency and Mr. Carson by his infectious humor and easy manner. Several side speeches were made and Dr. Parrock's in particular brought down the house: The Judges decided in favor of the Negative. Rev. J. H. Nelms acted as critic and exhaustively summed up the merits and defects of each speaker.

Once again the whole Arts building, and particularly the Common Room resounded to the vigorous strains of the piano as manipulated by the hands of Rev. F. W. Carroll, B. A., Arts '00, during his visit here. It was with pleasure that the men heard the old familiar sounds once more, and the first two or three notes were sufficient to gather a crowd in the Common Room to hear the melodies. Not only was "Marcus" willing to play, but he also was ready to sing, and to lead the old familiar songs and the College yells. It is a long time since the room has re-echoed

to such a rehearsal of the old favorites. Even "My Grandmother she" was attempted. We hope to have him with us again in the near future.

Mr. Hamilton has arrived from New York, where he was undergoing medical treatment, and has resumed his lectures. Mr. Hamilton is a favorite with the whole student body, who have felt much anxiety for him both during his illness here and after his departure for New York. We are all glad to see him amongst us again, and to know that he is fast recovering from his illness.

We have welcomed students here before. Now we welcome young ladies to participate in the advantage of our college course. Lastly, we welcome "Love" who has thrust himself in upon us like an avalanche which, descending the Alpine mountains, suddenly breaks in upon a settled community.

Very rarely do the students of this University dare to cause a commotion during lectures, unless something unusual happens. But we cannot blame them for cheering the ladies adorned for the first time in their scholastic vestments, as they boldly walked into the lecture room.

We must congratulate the new members, for being so enthusiastic in theatricals and entertainments. Even to such an extent were they so, that they all rushed to the front rank for the first chorus at the Musicale.

Whether they did this, considering it their duty, or whether their good looks and the bad looks of others prompted them to be philanthropical, we do not know, nor do we care, for they deeply interested the audience from a natural science point of view.

A new legislator appeared in the College, in the person of the janitor. This man made certain sanitary laws concerning the general welfare of the students. He sternly enacted that no

windows were to be opened, and that the inmates were not to use their beds, as it was very inconvenient for him.

Whether laws are made for the sake of convenience or because necessity demands them, he did not consider. Laws are necessary. So is the janitor, but he, in his greatness, when his prerogative was at its highest, took just the opposite view of the case. He fled, leaving his throne vacant, without duly notifying the other legislators.

All the same, this position is a very trying one, so we cannot criticise his personal character as we would like to. He had many good points in his favour. In the first place, he was religious. He did not allow his duties to prevent him from going to church. Secondly, he possessed a certain amount of common sense. He showed this in drawing on the exchequer before his departure. Thirdly, he was a good judge of men. He perceived their strong points and their weak points. This we see, when he tried to exact money from the verdant members of this institution; on condition of giving them the best and most comfortable rooms in the building. This won him general favour amongst the new arrivals.

We would like to give a better description of the character of this official, but here space cannot be afforded, for the biography of such a complex personage needs pages and even volumes.

Cupid has arrived in our midst. Those of us who saw the dear little fellow for the first time were curious as to the contents of a certain long box he carried. We, of course, came to the conclusion that it contained the instruments, with which he practised his gentle art. But as nothing serious has befallen any of us, no lungs made to palpitate, and every one has reported a normal heart, we made an investigation of the box. Judge of our surprise, when we found a bow but no arrows. Cupid says he had a very busy season before he came up, being chiefly engaged in business for himself.

We wonder if the high or low church party will acknowledge as canonical the new innovation in the chapel.

Jack—"I say old chap, what is that beastly odor?"

Jill—"Why one of those chaps from the top flat took his tobacco-pouch to chapel, doncher know."

At one of our Sunday evening services, the preacher made mention of the four beasts at the west end of the chapel. We could not help but sympathize with some of the professors in their apparent confusion.

Exchange Column.

The Church Times, contains some very pertinent suggestions on "How to nail up a Church Door," clipped from "The Pulpit of Today." Among them are the following:

1. Be sure to be late. If you do not impress people with your importance, you may with your appearance. On that account please take a front seat, scowl at an intruder, then pray.
2. Be sure and never put currency or silver on the collection plate. Sometimes put a copper on the plate. This will give you the right of finding fault to an unlimited degree.

McMaster University Monthly is now on our table, and reflects great credit on its staff of Directors. Toronto held a Home-Comer's Festival this summer and offered three prizes for the best poems setting forth the sentiment of the occasion. The "Monthly" contains three very fine poems contributed by Messrs Farr, Griggs and Clarke, three of McMaster's former graduates.

The Cygnet has a very interesting article on "the selfishness of our girls" by Mr. Dooley's wife.

Those, who think the word "obey" should be eliminated from the marriage service, might profitably consult the last issue of the "Parish Helper."

Queen's Journal opens its columns with a splendidly written article from the pen of Principal Gordon, on "Culture and Religion" as the aim of the ideal university. To quote the writer's own words, "a university is a home for ideas and ideals, a seat of learning, and a school for character."

The Sept. No. of the Ottawa University Review is quite in keeping with the high standard of previous issues. "Our New Pope" is a poem of no small merit, and the "Junior Department" is also worthy of special mention. "A Retrospect," setting forth the life of the late Pope, what he accomplished, and the difficulties which he had to encounter, is from a literary point of view the best article in the "Review." The late Pope was certainly a truly great man, and highly deserving of the many encomiums which have been passed upon him.

The Trinity Review makes a feeble protest against a regulation "which enforces the appointment of certain members of the faculty to the executives of students societies."

E. McC. Sait, M. A., and E. T. Owen, B. A., two of Trinity's recent graduates have been appointed to the teaching staff of their Alma Mater.

The Argosy, has several very amusing accounts of some of Mount Allison's former graduate's.

The excellent poem, "Musæ Silvarum," which was contributed to the columns of the "Jubilee Mitre" by Rev. F. G. Scott, D. C. L., has found its way to the October issue of the McMaster Monthly.

Other exchanges received are "The Cambridge Review," "The Canadian Church Juvenile," "The Crozier," "The Student" and "The Diocesan Gazette."

Athletics.

The football season of '03 is over and although defeated at the noble game by McGill, yet our XIV put up a fight as only Bishop's men can. We must deplore the fact however, that our team cannot get the training which is necessary to give them an advantage over other aggregations. In the first place the number of the students attending the College is so small that it is almost impossible to obtain a sufficient number of men to make up two teams. Then again, most of the students coming here

have never seen a game of Rugby in their lives, and the captain has the toil and labour of trying to teach them in three or four weeks, the rules and tricks of a game which in reality takes years to learn. Again, the practices, whenever two teams are lined up, should be entered into with vim, there should be as much real hard work done then as when playing a league match; and lastly, the gymnasium should be used for training, especially when outside work is impossible. Here muscle can be developed, running can be practised, and many exercises indulged in, which would go toward increasing the lung capacity; and at this point I would like to suggest to the College authorities that a tackling bag and block would be of immense advantage if included amongst the apparatus with which the gymnasium is provided.

Winter will soon be here with its snow storms and frosts, and there are many things to be done to the racquet court so as to make it available for the coming season. The windows should be mended and covered with wire netting and provision should be made so that the snow can be easily cleaned from off the windows in the roof. A tournament should certainly take place this year, so as to get all students interested in so healthy a pastime.

Basket-Ball has now formally made its appearance amongst the many Athletic Clubs, and the following committee was elected to draw up a constitution: Messrs Sykes, Collins and Bonelli. Basket-ball is a good game and one which can be played in the gymnasium all winter, thus providing amusement for those who do not skate. Practices have been held during the past two weeks, and the Third Year Dining-table challenged the Divinity-table, and the Freshmen-table to a contest. The challenge was accepted by the Divinity-table and the game was played on Wednesday afternoon Nov. 11th, on Dr. Whitney's tennis lawn. The teams lined up as follows.

Divinity Table.—Home—Plaskett, Defence—Seaman I,
Centre—Sykes, Left—Fletcher, Right—Seaman II.

Third-Year Table.—Defence—Adams, Home—Routh,
Centre—Hepburn, Left—Harding, Right—Bonelli.

At half time the score stood 3 to 1 in favour of the Divinity table, but during the next half the Third Year increased the speed and won a hard fight by the score of 6 to 4.

A cross country run is now on the tapis, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Routh, Plaskett, Read, Bousfield and Bonelli have been appointed to arrange the details. Mr. Routh has kindly offered to donate a cup to be given for either a cross country run or a paper-chase. The committee decided to give the cup to the winner of the former, and suggested that paper-chases be held as practices for that event.

The first Paper-chase of the season was held on Tuesday afternoon Nov. 10th. It was an ideal day and there was a large turn-out of men. Harding and Adams had been chosen as hares, and exactly at half-past two they set off to leave their first handful of paper at the C. P. R. track. Five minutes afterwards the hounds followed, and at once made for the agreed starting point. The track then lay across the golf links and through the bush to the swamp. Here some time was lost by the hounds in trying to find the scent. However the trail was again discovered and after running parallel with the G. T. R. track for some distance, the pack crossed it and the chase led them to the banks of the Salmon River. The cold water was splashed through safely by the hounds, and the path of the hares again discovered through the fields to the bridge crossing the Capelton road. A false trail now led the pack astray and they careered wildly down the B. and M. railway track. After some distance had been covered a general hunt for the right scent began. It however failed and the hounds then made for the shortest course back to the College. The buildings were reached about 3.15 p. m. and all voted it a splendid run. The hares came in later by the G. T. R. track having been up the Huntingville road.

We were glad to welcome amongst us several of the students from Bishop's Medical College, during the football

season. Amongst those who donned the purple and white against McGill were Messrs. Donnelly, McGregor, McGovern, Dohan and Rowell. We hope this will be an annual event and that the unity which is so essential in a University will be promoted by the participation of all the Faculties in the great and noble game of "Socker".

McGILL vs. BISHOP'S.

The above match was played on the Bishop's grounds on Saturday Oct. 24th in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

The teams lined up as follows:—

BISHOP'S.		McGILL.
Collins	} Scrim	Malcolm
Seaman		Crosby
Bousfield		Beckwith
Cowling		Stephens
Dohan	} Wings	Kennedy
McGregor		Sullivan
Donnelly		Gale
Morey		Price
Harding	} Quarter	Hand
Bonelli		Wurtele
Adams		Savage
Lynch	} Halves	McDonald
Fryer		Patterson
Rowell		Full

McGill won the toss and elected to play with the wind. Seaman kicked off for Bishop's and Cowling following up well made McGill halves kick into touch. Bishop's got the ball and now a series of scrimmages took place with Donnelly conspicuous on the line. McGill gradually worked the pigskin to our quarter-line. Here Bonelli got hold of the ball and a McGill man was off-side at the next scrimmage giving Bishop's a free kick. Lynch made a poor kick and a series of scrimmages followed. Lynch now made the first run of the day and the ball being scrimmaged, Adams obtained it and made a good run but was tackled in touch. Donnelly now got off-side and McGill obtained a free kick, McDonald punted beautifully and the McGill forwards following up quickly tackled Rowell and the first point of the game was scored by a touch in goal. McGill 1. Bishop's 0. Lynch kicked

from quarter and McDonald returned another beautiful punt, causing Rowell to rouge for safety. McGill 2. Bishop's 0. Lynch again kicked from the quarter but the ball was quickly returned by McGill halves and Rowell was again forced to rouge. McGill 3. Bishop's 0. The ball was again put into play at the quarter and Cowling following up very quickly tackled Savage beautifully before he could return the punt. A series of scrimmages now took place in McGill territory and the ball worked into touch. Bishop's obtained the throw-in and Kennedy was off side in the scrumage which followed, so that Bishop's obtained a free kick. The work now was mainly in centre field but the McGill team gradually worked the ball to our quarter. Donnelly and Sullivan now graced the touch-line for three minutes while a series of scrimmages took place on the field. Donnelly now returned and worked hard on the line but McGill obtained a free kick. In the scrumage which followed McGill gained the ball, and being passed quickly to Patterson he managed to get over the goal-line and scored the first try for McGill. McDonald failed to convert. McGill 8. Bishop's 0. Seaman kicked off from centre field and a series of scrimmages took place till half-time was called.

Play was again resumed and McGill kicked off. Fryer returned, punting splendidly. McGill scrummaged the ball and Bonelli managed to obtain it. Fryer relieved by another good kick but McGill obtained the ball and McDonald crossed the line for a touch down. McGill 13, Bishop's 0. McDonald again failed to convert. Seaman kicked off but McGill obtained the ball and a series of scrimmages took place on our quarter. The ball was fumbled by McGill halves and some poor tackling done by Bishop's so that the pig-skin was kicked forward by a McGill man. Bishop's again failed to tackle and the ball was rolled over into touch and Gale fell upon it for another touch down. McGill 18, Bishop's 0. The ball was soon in play again after McDonald trying in vain to find the distance between the goal posts, and a series of scrimmages took place in McGill territory. The wind had now died down and McDonald again punted beautifully. Lynch failed to return and after a few scrimmages Fryer was

forced to rouge. McGill 19, Bishop's 0. Bad play on the part of the centre half, gave McGill another touch down, thus making the score McGill 24, Bishop's 0. This time McDonald managed to convert McGill 25, Bishop's 0. On the ball being again set in motion it travelled well up the field and interference by a McGill man gave Bishop's a free kick. Scrimmages followed and McGill was off side. Donnelly took the free kick and landed the ball from the quarter well between the goal posts scoring the first point for Bishop's. McGill 25 Bishop's 2. Time was now called and after giving three cheers the teams left the field.

Captain Read was sorely missed at quarter-back. His presence would have given the team more confidence. We sympathise with you Eddie.

Bonelli played a good game at his position although never having had any practice there.

Donnelly is a whole team in himself, but keep on side Tom.

McGregor held his man. No quarter-back could get between the inside wing and the scrimmage.

Well played Morey!

The scrimmage worked well together and played a plucky game.

Cowling was right in the fray. His clerical suit has not evidently impaired his football vigour.

Rowell at full back played a scientific and useful game.

Fryer is a quick and useful man at half-back.

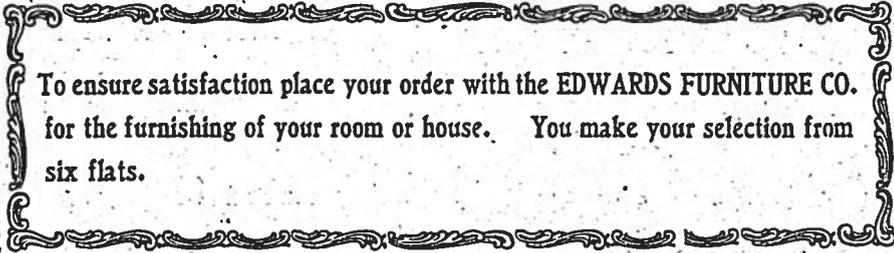
The return match with McGill which was to have taken place on Oct. 31st was defaulted by us owing to the fact that a great many of our men were laid up and unable to play.

The Glee Club.

A great deal of interest is now centred in the Glee Club. That it is of great use to the College cannot be doubted, and after the performance given in the Lennoxville Parish Hall last Monday evening Nov. 9th, great things are expected of it. At

this Musicale the students sang "Soldiers of the King" "The Maple leaf for ever" and "May God preserve thee Canada" with great vigour. What we want to look forward to now, is the preparation of a concert, to take place after the Christmas vacation before Lent comes in. For this end practices must be started at once. This concert is to take the form of a minstrel performance, and much work will be needed to get the choruses into shape. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons after dinner will be devoted to rehearsals and all members are requested to be present. After Christmas rehearsals will also take place for the toy symphony orchestra which is to form the second part of the programme.

The Lyric Club which is in affiliation with the Glee Club has also commenced practices and hope to be able to place two quartettes before the public this year.



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