

# THE MITRE

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## Editorials.

"In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." So the poet writes; but evidently he was not thinking of college students. With the near approach of Examinations and the crowding together in the most pleasant Term of the year of Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Boating and Canoeing, the thoughts of love are few and far between. In the leisure moments afforded him from lectures, study and play, the students thoughts are all upon the looming near and dread Examinations. Examinations, we suppose, are a necessary evil, but they certainly come at a most inappropriate time of the year.

We are glad to note that a booklet well illustrated with cuts of the College and surrounding scenery is about to be published. The reading matter is from the pen of Mr. H. V. Routh which is a sure guarantee that it will be read and enjoyed by those for whom it is intended,—namely, prospective

students. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will be followed by others which will succeed in making the University better known. Additional evidence of the necessity of advertising the University is coming in. A recent visitor, a prominent vestryman of the Cathedral at Omaha, Neb., said that this was one of the best situations he had ever seen for a College, and if its advantages were fully known it would be filled to overflowing. We have no doubt good use will be made of these booklets and that they will be widely circulated.

Another suggestion we would like to make. In former years it was the custom to publish the Calendar after Convocation, when results of Convocation could be included. This delayed the Calendar so much that it was of little use to send to prospective students. Last year an advance was made, and the Calendar was produced before Convocation. But why not have it printed and ready for distribution by Easter at the latest? Then the booklet and it could be sent around to all the Head Masters of the Academies, so that they could bring this College to the notice of their scholars who are going in for a University course, and also that they may become acquainted with our Matriculation requirements. The majority of intending students determine their choice of a University long before our Calendar is out.

In early days this College had a close connection with the neighboring States, probably owing to the vigorous personality of the Rev. Lucius Doolittle, Rector of Lennoxville, who was instrumental in attracting the College to Lennoxville and shaping it into a University, and who was a native of Vermont. Here is a field that might be cultivated now. So far as we know there is no training school for divinity students in either of the three states of Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. They are very close to us, and besides quite a number of our graduates are ministering in these Dioceses. We know that the Bishops there have great difficulty in finding enough clergy to fill their vacancies, and the Divinity School of Lennoxville ought to be able to help to overcome the difficulty. Arts students, too, from these states might be drawn here if only our advantages were brought to their notice.

Now is the time for this Paper to look ahead for next year. We notice some of our College exchanges are offering prizes for the best contributions from students as to how they spend vacation. We are at present not able to offer any inducements, but we would like to draw attention to the fact that this Magazine seeks to cultivate the art of writing amongst the students and graduates. Even at the risk of appearing monotonous and repeating ourselves, we are going to ask all the students to keep their ears and eyes open during the coming vacation and jot down any interesting feature that may attract attention. Expand it at your leisure and let us have the result at the beginning of next Term. The Editor promises the kindest consideration for every contribution.

The recommendation of the Council to Corporation to grant further relaxations to teachers is in accord with their often expressed desire to do all they can to fit the teaching profession of this Province for the important work of instructing and training the young. Realizing the number of women teachers who are now engaged in this work, the privileges of the University were thrown open to women last year. Now, it is proposed to allow teachers to spread their course over four years, the present second year being divided into two years work, and either the first or fourth year to be taken in residence. Thus while substantial concessions are made, emphasis is still laid upon the advantages of residence and contact with student life by the requirement of one full year within College walls.

Some exception has been taken to the account of the Public Debate in the last issue of The Mitre. The article was written at the request of the Editor, and he instructed the writer to follow the style of the weekly reports of debates as given in the *Cambridge Review* and *The Student* of Edinburgh. We have often thought that the reports of our Debates were altogether too colorless and gave no true estimate, either to the speaker or to the public, of the quality of the debate. All the speeches were generally reported as being "very capable," and the "question well debated," when the reverse was often the case. If a mem-

ber knows his speech is going to be reported on as capable, or even not commented on unfavorably, an incentive to more thorough preparation is removed, and we wish our Society to be of benefit to every student. It was for these reasons the account appeared in the form it did, and nothing personal was intended against anyone.

In our February number we drew attention to the need for more development in Modern Languages and Science, and mentioned the fact that the time of the present lecturers was largely taken up with teaching other branches, and this mainly in the Preparatory Department. Of course it would be much better if this department could be dispensed with altogether, but as many men now come up to us with only a public school education, which does not include any classics, it is a necessity. The lamented death of Dr. Scarth has thrown his classes upon the other Professors and lecturers, and has made more apparent the necessity of relieving by some means the pressure thus made upon the time of our staff. It has been suggested, and the suggestion seems to be a good one, that use should be made of our graduates who return for a Divinity course. Some of the teaching in the Preparatory Department could be undertaken by them, and a remuneration given in the way of lessening their fees. The teaching any one graduate would do need not be large, and might be restricted to one class a day which would not interfere to any extent with his own studies. Besides, it would give him experience in teaching which would be of value in future years. A recognition could thus be given of meritorious work of the student in his Arts course, and, to use a slang phrase, by "patronizing home industries" show faith in the results of our Arts instruction. It might not be out of place to mention here, that Trinity has thus recognized the benefits of her own teaching and has lately appointed two of her recent graduates to positions on her staff.

Our next number and the last for this year will contain the report of Convocation, and will be out early in July. We hope also to be able to have some cuts of the College in that issue.

## The Government of Dependencies by a Democracy.

(BEING THE MACKIE PRIZE ESSAY FOR JUNE 1903.)

### III. ROME AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

(CONTINUED.)

When a community became a provincial dependency of Rome under a subordinate government, it derived its laws from the following sources. 1. The formula or treaty which prescribed the terms by which it was annexed to the Roman state at the original conquest. 2. The acts passed by the supreme legislature of Rome binding the provinces separately or generally. 3. The edicts of the provincial prætors or governors. These provincial prætors began the exercise of their office by stating at some length, in an edict which they published, the principles and maxims which they intended to follow in the administration of justice, and in the general exercise of the government of the province. When a new governor was appointed it was natural for him, both on the score of expediency and for his own convenience, to adopt the whole or a part of the edict of his predecessors. So as time passed on, this edict borrowed as it was from previous edicts was now called *tralatitium*, and came to be an edict or law peculiar to the province. 4. The native jurisprudence of the country as it existed before the province became a Roman dependency. Accordingly their laws respecting marriage, contract, or property right continued in force under the new regime. In some cases the continuance of old laws was even stipulated in the treaty of dependence, as was the case with Carthage.

The provinces of Rome were tributary; and the public revenues were collected by Roman officials called quæstors who remitted the produce of the taxes to the treasury at Rome, after having defrayed the expenses incident to the subordinate government. This tribute was either paid in a bulk sum, or by a land tax, or customs duty imposed directly by the Roman government.

Although the Roman State depended on the revenues derived from the provinces, yet we do not find that the regular

taxation was very oppressive to the provinces. The great evils were extortion and rapacity of the governors, whose delegated powers were necessarily extensive; and who were imperfectly controlled, either by reason of the absence of any system of checks in constitution, or by legislation itself. We can imagine such a man as Cicero being restrained by his own conscience, but with no other restraint than conscience, it was not likely that all the governors would be Ciceros. This very rapacity was the cause of the willing acquiescence of the provinces in the change from Republicanism to Imperialism. They hoped for better things under the new regime than the senate had provided, but change brought them little freedom from the oppression, for we read that under the Empire, the office of a provincial governorship was still looked upon as a means of legitimate gain to the governor, and his power of oppression was only limited by the provincials inability to pay.

The distinctions existing between the different dependencies of Rome gradually wore away. The privileges or *jus Latii* of the Latin confederate states, were extended to the various communities in Italy; then these rights of Roman citizenship were given to the whole of Italy by the Julian law after the Social war, and later they reached the provinces. Before this last extension, many towns in the provinces had been erected into *municipia* and many colonies founded in them, but under the Empire the distinction between a *municipium* and a colony broke down, and the peculiar institution of the Italian *municipia* became obsolete. \*

The extension of the Roman citizenship under the Empire did not involve the difficulties which grew out of the grant of Roman citizenship to the towns of Italy by the Julian law during the Social war. The most important right conferred after the Social war on the Italian cities was the *suffragium* or the right of voting in the general assembly of the Roman citizens. But when we consider that this assembly was held in Rome, and that every citizen must give his vote in person, we see that in order to exercise this right of Roman suffrage, every inhabitant of an Italian city would have to repair to Rome. At first the

\* See Gibbon Ch. II. Vol. I.

whole body of Italians were divided into eight new tribes, so that the influence of their votes would be nullified by the votes of the thirty five purely Roman tribes; then when Cinna made the promise of distributing the Italians equally among all the tribes, an immense number were attracted to Rome from the whole of Italy. But when the Imperial government was established, a freeman of Mantua or Capua was relieved of the necessity of going to Rome to exercise his suffrage there; and he was virtually on an equal footing with the citizen of Rome, because the latter was deprived of a suffrage which the former could not conveniently exercise. Here then we have the cause of the failure in the government of dependencies by an ancient Republic. It was impossible that a democracy confined to the limits of a city could serve as a government of an Empire.

The Roman officers in the dependencies were far away from Rome and practically answerable to themselves alone for their actions. It was impossible that checks could be provided to guard against the rapacity of men, unless the inhabitants of the provinces they ruled were given a voice in the central government. But how could this right to share in the enactment of those laws that affected them be given to a people whose only citizenship was one that had to be exercised personally in an almost foreign city, when too, the ideal of representative institutions was an unknown thing to the forms of polity of the ancient world? It was not Roman citizenship in Rome that was needed, but Roman citizenship that could be exercised in the provinces.

It was the want of the modern political contrivance of elective representation, which is so necessary to the success of modern confederations, and democratic governments, that rendered the government of Republican Rome impossible after she had extended her citizenship to the Italian cities. Rome had solved the puzzle with the exception of the last link, but without that one link, her last condition was worse than her first, for the privilege she held out to the dependencies was a political privilege of which they could not avail themselves because of the natural obstacle of distance. Accordingly the interval between the Social war and the Empire was filled with internal confu-

sion and discord and the system aimed at by the Julian law could never be consolidated.

When Italy had been conquered by Rome, there were two ways in which it could have been governed according to the ancient systems of polity. The Italian towns might have been grouped around the central power of Rome, like the dependent communities around Sparta in Laconia, or the whole of Italy including Rome might have been directly subjected to a strong monarchical government. The former was made impossible by the Social war, and the latter was adopted; for by the establishment of the Imperial government, a monarchy was founded in form though not in name. As the powers of the senate gradually merged into those of the Emperor it was not necessary that the inhabitants of the provinces should go to Rome to exercise their suffrage. The absolutism of the Emperor put the citizen of the province on an equality with the citizen of Rome.

It is not probable that the Roman citizens, who were sent out as colonists, were at first intended to occupy a position at all inferior to their fellow citizens of Rome, but that insurmountable obstacle to the exercising of their Roman suffrage, without ceasing to be a resident in their colony, led to the gradual exclusion of the colonists from the public rights of Roman citizens. It is only by the comparatively modern invention of representative institutions that a large tract of country can come under the effective and equitable rule of a popular government. Even the government under the emperors was unable to solve that difficulty. The provinces always retained their own subordinate governments in spite of a uniform legal system which gradually introduced itself throughout the Empire, and the provincial towns became the origin of the free towns of the middle ages.

But because the Republic failed, we must not look upon it as contributing nothing to the advancement of those whom it conquered. No doubt Rome maintained a long obedience of her dependencies by the efficiency of her military system, and the masterly manner in which she occupied a conquered province, all of which may lead us to look upon her as nothing but a conqueror. But along with this there went the civilizing power

of her law. Step by step the citizens of the Latin towns, the Italian cities and the outlying provinces accepted the Roman law; the *jus civile* and the *jus gentium* advanced to meet each other. The contrast with Greece brings out more plainly this influence as a civilizing agent. Greece gave a high excellence in the arts and sciences, in literature and in philosophy; Rome gave an excellence in law and order and in organization that has done much if not more for civilization, and has established the foundation of the civilized nations of the mediaeval world. Vergil, in those celebrated lines of his *Aeneid*, makes Anchises give utterance to these characteristics of the two great dominant powers of the ancient world.

"Let others better mould the running mass  
Of metals, and inform the breathing brass,  
And soften into flesh a marble face;  
Plead better at the bar; describe the skies,  
And when the stars descend and when they rise.  
But Rome! 'tis' thine alone, with awful sway,  
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,  
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way;  
To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free—  
These are imperial acts, and worthy thee."

Dryden's Translation of the *Aeneid* Bk. vi

THE END.

W. F. Seaman, '04.

### Some College Recollections.

News has reached us of the death of the Rev. Dr. Scarth, Rector of St. George's Church Lennoxville, P. Q., Canada. His death removes the last official of Bishop's College who was alive when the writer was a student there. He was at that time the librarian of the College; but, we believe, he afterwards became a professor.

On looking back at those days, that which has left the most profound impression was the gentlemanly character of every one of the college officers. That was the shape their sincere and unobtrusive piety took, a regard for the feelings and interests of others, as well as loyalty to the principles of the Church.

There was Vice-Chancellor Hale, hale indeed, though white of hair, running over with geniality and wit, yet never lacking in that deference, even to a student, which preserves his self-respect and wins his affection. There was Dr. Nicholls, Principal and Classical Professor, so genial and kind when with his class, but so chilling in dignity the moment the class was dismissed. Around a long table we all sat and discussed, in the most familiar and friendly way, the work we were translating. This was an advantage possessed only by a small college. Learning that one of the class was interested in a work not in the course of study, he proposed, with the consent of the class, to read it as an additional task for the benefit and pleasure of that one student. Of course, it was read. No one objected to the extra burden. How pleased and surprised was he, too, when he found a student had been reading Elmsley's Latin notes on Euripides in a copy which he, himself, had loaned to the student! "We do not often find students who read Elmsley's Latin notes, now-a-days," was his remark.

Then there was Mr. Chapman, the Registrar whose manner made it a pleasure even to pay him our fees. The Professor of Divinity was Mr. Dodwell, so tender of your feelings even when he was forced to correct your mistakes, and whose English refinement never showed to better advantage than when it was confronted by the southern gentlemen who brought the son of Jefferson Davis and another boy to attend the Junior School. An old story tells of a mean advantage taken of his geniality by some students at a College dinner. It was too bad to sacrifice a cleric and a Divinity Professor for the sake of students' fun.

Then there was Mr. Roux, Professor of Modern Languages, whose wife spoke English with the most delightful Scotch intonations, gathered from friends of her childhood. Between him and the present writer there sprang up, partly as a result of experiences common to both, a warm personal friendship which long outlived the familiar associations of the class room.

But our greatest friend was Dr. Miles, a layman, the Vice-Principal, on whom devolved the teaching of Mathematics, Physical Science and *Belles-Lettres*. How often he was late for his first class! Yet we never "sloped" him. How amused he

was to find that the class had been whiling away the time in experimenting with his chemicals!

Once, when a long day's examination left the writer struggling over a mathematical question till the light of day was fading into evening, and the tired brain could not think clearly, he gave hint after hint that we had done enough. Finally, he came to our side and pointed out the error. There was nothing more to do but fold our papers and take no advantage of the hint. It healed the wound of defeat and discouragement when, after the examinations were over, he came to us and said: "If this had been your final examination, instead of your first, we should have given you both B. A. and M. A. together by cumulation."

Now, with the death of Dr. Scarth, the last link that binds us to those days is severed, so far as the officers of the University are concerned. But there are pleasant memories associated with former students, a room off the upper hall, the dinners, and the services in the pretty little chapel, so simple in its appointments and so hallowed by the prayers.

Fires have desolated the buildings and destroyed the old library; and, now, the former librarian is gone.

When we remember that Bishop's College first enabled us to enter the pathway to a coveted degree, we can only say: May the crimson cord ever remain in honor!

*Our Parish Paper, Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

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### De Alumnis.

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With the deepest regret we refer to the death of the Rev. J. S. Sykes which occurred at Kingsey, Que., on 28th of April. Mr. Sykes took the Degree of L. S. T. in the year 1882 and since then has been Incumbent of the mission of Kingsey. His loss is much lamented by his parishioners and our deepest sympathies are extended to his family.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. W. Vaughan, B. A., '99, which occurred in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Vaughan was Editor of the Mitre for part of his last year at College.

After leaving Lennoxville, he was appointed principal of the Shawville Academy, and while holding this post, he caught a severe cold which eventually led to his death. We extend our sincere sympathies to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vaughan of Ayer's Flat, and to his brother Mr. F. T. Vaughan of Sherbrooke.

Mr. H. D. Hunting, B. A., '01, has been appointed to succeed Mr. W. M. Moore, B. A., '03, in charge of the Cowansville Academy.

Mr. W. M. Gordon, B. A., '01, who has just finished his course at the General Theological Seminary in New York, will soon be ordained for work in the Diocese of New Jersey.

Mr. G. W. Findlay, B. A., '03, is, we understand, to resign his Academy at Bedford, to study Medicine.

We are always glad to chronicle the successes of our Graduates at other places of learning. This year we have three notable instances of record. Mr. C. W. Mitchell, M. A. has gained another distinction at Cambridge in winning the Tyrwhit Hebrew Scholarship. We understand that Mr. Mitchell proposes to return to Canada in June. Mr. M. A. Phelan, B. A., '99, who took his B. C. L. at McGill last April, was elected President of the Class Day Committee, a position of no small importance. Mr. T. F. Donnelly, M. A., '94, has scored a distinct success at the Medical Faculty in Montreal. Mr. Donnelly was Valedictorian of his class and winner of the Wood Gold Medal.

Mr. J. Hunter Wurtèle, B. A., '00, who graduated in Science at McGill this year, has secured a position with Shawinegan Power Co. of Shawinegan Falls. Mr. Wurtèle is at present in Ohio on business for his Company.

Rev. W. Barton, M. A., '94, formerly in charge of Gaspe Basin has been appointed curate of St. Matthew's, Quebec, and has entered upon his duties.

We are glad to hear that the Rev. G. F. C. Caffin, B. A., '97, is to return to Canada in the Fall to take up work in this Diocese.

As we publish elsewhere an extract from the Rev. J. Roy's Parish Magazine, it may be of interest to give a few details regarding the writer's life and connection with Bishop's. Mr. Roy entered in the year 1866 and among his class-mates were the Rev. S. Riopel lately of Valcartier, Rural Dean Hepburn of Richmond, the Rev. E. A. W. King of Windsor Mills, the Rev. R. C. Tambs of Waterville, the Rev. James Boydell, J. R. Woodward, W. Fraser, R. D. Irwin, J. W. Zuhlcke, J. F. Carr, W. Mayo, Captain Thorndike and Job. Babin. Mr. Roy was obliged to leave owing to ill-health at the end of his first year and later on resumed work at Victoria College, where he took the Degrees of B. A. and M. A. and in 1883 took the Degree of LL.D. at McGill. Mr. Roy is now Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and has published several essays on educational and theological topics.

The President of the Alumni Association, the Rev. A. H. Moore, paid a visit to Montreal during the last week in April, in the interests of the Association's work. He saw some thirty of our Graduates during that time, and his visit culminated in a dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall. Among others present were L. R. Holme, M. A., F. J. Bacon, M. A., M. A. Phelan, B. A., and A. E. Rankin, B. A. We understand that the Montreal branch of the Association has appointed a Committee to make arrangements for holding an Annual Banquet. We wish them every success and prosperity.

A meeting of Executive Committee of the Alumni Association was held at Bishop's College on April 26th, the following members being present: the President, the Rev. A. H. Robertson, L. S. T., the Rev. P. Callis, B. A., Mr. William Morris and the Secretary Treasurer.

The Committee decided to make arrangements for another Alumni Dinner to be held on Wednesday, June 22nd, on the evening before the Public Convocation, as the dinner last year was generally regarded as a distinct success. The price was again fixed at \$1.50 and Messrs. Morris and Hamilton were appointed a sub-committee to arrange all necessary details.

The next business meeting of the Association will be held just before the Dinner; notice of the place and time of both will be forwarded in good time to all Graduates. The Executive Committee propose to recommend the following resolutions to the Association for adoption at this coming meeting—

“That it is advisable, in the interests of this University, that a member of the teaching Staff should visit the chief towns of the Eastern Townships during the coming summer, with a view to bringing the University and the Townships into closer touch with each other.”

“That a grant of \$50.00 be made from the funds of the Association for this purpose.”

“That the Executive Committee be authorised to make all necessary arrangements.”

As the accounts of the Association now show a balance of \$88.74 with no bills payable, and a prospect of a few more subscriptions coming in before the books are closed for the year, the Committee felt justified in recommending this outlay. The general opinion of the friends of Bishop's throughout the Townships, seems to be that the money could be put to no better purpose. Mr. Harold V. Routh, Lecturer in Modern Languages, has offered to undertake the work, and his offer has met with the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee, and all the members of the Staff have individually expressed their complete approval. We commend therefore these resolutions to the careful consideration of all members of the Association, as much depends upon their being passed.

While the discussion on the subject of advertising has been going on in these columns, the Executive of the Association has not been idle. Letters have been addressed to the Principals of all the Superior Schools of the Province, asking for the names and addresses of all pupils who propose to take a course in Arts after leaving school, either this year or next. Returns have now been received from most of the Schools; and a letter has been forwarded to each address, setting forward in plain terms the advantages of this University and the nature of its courses of

study. This is advertising of a kind which reaches directly that portion of the public which is in need of what we have to offer, and it ought to have the effect of dispelling to some extent the misconceptions about Bishop's which are said to prevail in the Townships. The addresses of the pupils obtained in this way will prove of great value to the Committee in drawing up an itinerary for Mr. Routh, if the Association passes the necessary resolutions. In fact with the experience of Mr. Moore, who travelled last year on behalf of the Library Fund, and the pupils' addresses, it ought to be possible to make such arrangements as will ensure that the time and money shall be used to the best advantage.

While the Committee hold that this canvassing is most necessary for the best interests of both the University and the Townships, yet they scarcely expect to reap an immediate harvest from it. This is work which must be pushed patiently and determinedly year after year, in order that its best results may be felt. It will certainly take some time to dispel the apparently deep-rooted misconceptions which our correspondents assure us are prevalent, and we must be prepared to work along with quiet persistence until they finally break down. That they must break down eventually admits of no doubt, as those who have followed the letters which have appeared in the Sherbrooke Record, will know. Moreover, it is felt that the personal canvassing will not only remove mistaken ideas, but also give us a clearer idea both of what the people of the Province generally are in search of for the education of their children, and of what they are thinking about us and our work.

As this is the last number of the Mitre to appear before Convocation, it may not be amiss to make a few remarks anent the letters which we have been publishing. Of the suggestions which have reached us, it will be seen that a good number are already in a fair way to be put into practice. A certain amount of advertising has already been done, and arrangements are being made for a canvass of the district. There is one important point however, to which we wish now to call the special and careful attention of all the friends of Bishop's, and that is, the relation in which we stand to the educational system of the Province.

The Directory of the Superior Schools of the Province shows that there are at present twenty men with University Degrees who hold positions as Principals under the Protestant Committée; of these no less than eight are graduates of Bishop's, the other twelve coming from other Canadian Universities. This shows that we are furnishing a very large proportion of the educational force of the Province. From this we naturally turn to see what support the educational system is giving to the University. And here we cannot fail to be struck at once by the utter lack of proportion between the two. Of our present Students, whether graduates, undergraduates or preparatory, only one has come to us direct from the Government Schools, and three others, who were educated chiefly in these schools, have entered Bishop's after a few years spent in teaching. The rest of our Students have come from Ontario, from some of the many boarding Schools in the province, such as B. C. S., and in some cases, from private tuition in their own homes. No doubt, our position in the centre of the English speaking district of Quebec, is very convenient for this latter class of Students, but so far as the pupils of the Provincial Schools are concerned, it is quite obvious that we might as well be placed in Bokhara. We must face the fact that the stream of educational life, though it passes by our very doors, leaves us high and dry by the way.

We have no wish to exaggerate the capacities of our Staff or the advantages which we offer, in any way whatever; on the contrary, we think that it would hardly be possible to make a greater mistake than to do so. We believe it will be found that a great drop in the number of pupils entering from the Provincial Schools occurred simultaneously with our exclusion from any share in the A. A. Examination. The very fact that our name and our Professors were connected with this work, served to keep us before the public mind as an institution which took a full share and interest in Canadian life and education. But when the whole control of the final examinations of the public Schools was handed over to the only other English speaking University in the Province, and the impression was spread

abroad that we were withdrawing voluntarily, we can scarcely be surprised at the misconceptions of our aims and methods which we are told, are current in the district.

We would like to point out that some fifty years ago, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, granted a charter to this institution to carry on educational work in Lower Canada and to grant degrees in Arts, Medicine, Law and Divinity. Not only has the necessary authority been granted, but public spirited men have furnished a certain endowment to ensure the permanence of the work. In short, there is here at Bishop's a certain educational force intended for the benefit of the people of this province, which is now not being used to its fullest capacity. There surely cannot be a more short sighted policy than to cripple the power of any one of our educational institutions, and we can scarcely think that the most ardent supporters of other places of learning would wish us to cease from making our University both more efficient and more accessible. But if we are to continue to do so, we feel that no objection whatever can be raised to our taking any steps which we consider necessary to place ourselves in closer touch with the general education of the Province and so increase our opportunities of doing effective work. Those who are in a position to judge, know how very much the educational efficiency of the University has been increased during the last few years. And that we should never cease our efforts to improve the whole position of the College, both internally and externally, seems nothing less than a duty which we owe to our founders and to the country generally.

As we have said above, we have no wish to emphasise our advantages beyond their true value; but we must point out that there is no teacher of history in Canada who has the reputation of Dr. Whitney, and it scarcely seems worth while to bring out men who have had the full advantages of the best education in England, France and Germany, if they are not to be allowed to have any share in the education of the youth of the Province.

In order to put this institution in the position it was intended to occupy by its founders and by the donors of its charter, some organic connection with the Schools of the Province

seems absolutely necessary. We would like to invite all the friends of Bishop's to consider the possibility of making some representations to the Protestant Committee to this effect. We do not wish to have our powers overrated, we merely ask that our advantages, however small they may be thought to be, should be given the same opportunity to make their influence felt, which is given to those of larger Universities. We do not want to do more work than our strength will permit, but we ask to have an equal chance with other places, to do such work as we can for the benefit of this Province. We would point to Mr. Truell's letter which we published in our last issue, as an indication that those who are in charge of the public schools, see quite clearly that the loss of the A. A. Examinations was a very severe blow to whatever usefulness this University ever has possessed, and this opinion is shared by other teachers as well. So long as the whole public system of education leads up to entrance into one of the two English Universities of the Province, the other must necessarily be placed at a great disadvantage, quite apart from its own intrinsic merits. If the dual control is inconvenient, it ought to be possible to arrange a scheme whereby we might hold an A. A. Examination of our own, without introducing confusion into the work of the Provincial Schools. Such a scheme would meet with no small measure of support from the Teachers of the neighborhood and if properly presented, it would surely be difficult for the Protestant Committee to refuse it.

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### Divinity Notes.

On the third Sunday after Trinity, June 19th., the Bishop of Quebec will hold an ordination service at S. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, when Mr. A. J. Vibert will be ordained deacon, and Rev. F. W. Carroll, B. A., Rev. W. T. Wheeler, B. A., Rev. J. H. Nelms, B. L., and Rev. J. J. Seaman, B. A.; will be ordained priests. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Shreve is to preach the ordination sermon. Mr. Vibert is to be assistant in the Labrador Mission. Rev. F. W. Carroll and Rev. W. T. Wheeler are to continue

their work of the past year at the Cathedral in Quebec and at Dixville respectively. Rev. J. H. Nelms is going to St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, and Rev. J. J. Seaman is to be stationed at Grand Mere.

Mr. G. E. Fletcher, Arts '04, is to be ordained on June 29th., at Perth, Ont., by the Bishop of Ottawa, and is to be stationed at Killaloe, Ont.

The sympathy of the whole student body goes out to our fellow student Mr. H. W. Sykes, B. A., in the affliction that has come to him through the death of his father. The Rev. J. S. Sykes, as an old student, always took a deep interest in the College, and more particularly so from the fact that his two sons went through the School, and one of them through the College. Mr. Sykes met his end amidst his work and the people to whom he had been a spiritual leader.

The Rev. J. H. Nelms, who has been taking a Divinity course here for the last two years, has accepted a call to be Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia. St. Matthew's is a beautiful stone church in the centre of the city and has a communicants list of over 500. Mr. Nelms was also honored by a call to be Dean of the Cathedral at Omaha Neb. The good wishes of all the men go with him in his new sphere of work. We are confident that Mr. Nelms will always uphold the honour of his Alma Mater and prove a worthy son.

A valuable and much needed addition is being made to the Divinity House in the form of a new veranda. It is to be hoped that this structure, when finished, will make the Shed a worthy rival of the stone bedecked Arts building. We hear a rumour that the students entrance is to have a similar structure in the not too distant future, and we hope the rumour will become a solid fact.

The Rev. J. Cairns of the Winchester Diocesan Mission lately paid us a visit, on which occasion he addressed those looking forward to the Priesthood on their future work. Mr. Cairns spoke of the mistaken ideals which some strive after in their work, with these he contrasted the true Christian ideal, the touching and saving of individual souls.

The preacher at the Convocation Service is to be the Right Rev. R. Codman, D. D., Bishop of Maine.

The Rev. Dr. Allnatt, the Dean of our Faculty, was in Toronto on June 1st and 2nd examining papers in connection with the recent Examinations for Divinity Degrees.

The Rev. Dr. Parrock conducted a Quiet Day at the Annual Meeting of the Deanery of Stormont at Lancaster, Ont., on May 4th.

Mr. G. E. Fletcher, though of Arts '04, merits mention in these notes. Mr. Fletcher for the past two years has been taking a course in Honour Theology and has lately written his first examination for the degree of B. D. The results are just out, and we are pleased to congratulate Mr. Fletcher on his success and the honor he has brought to the College. He took the highest average of all the candidates.

During the last month we have had the pleasure of visits from Rev. E. Roy, B. A., Rev. E. B. Brown, B. A., Rev. F. W. Carroll, B. A., Rev. W. T. Wheeler, B. A., and Rev. P. Callis, B. A.

We note the appearance of a number of poets in the Arts building. Their work consists chiefly of short odes or satires, too witty to be altogether disregarded, though hardly deep enough to gain the patronage of a Maccenas.

Parishoner—(Apologetically, to student who has just taken the service and has done all the singing himself.) "I am so sorry that the singing was so bad this morning."

1st Student,—“That fellow who wrote the lines  
“In the Spring the young man's fancy  
Softly turns to thoughts of love”  
did not know much about students.”

2nd Student, “I suppose you know better”

1st Student, “I don't know, only just at present the only thing that worries me is EXAMS.”

### Dr. Whitney on Zwingli.

Professor Seeley in his *Expansion of England* says "It is a favorite maxim of mine that history, while it should be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object—that is should not merely gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but modify his view of the present and his forecast of the future." And then, in the same book, adds that "history fades into mere literature, when it loses sight of its relation to practical politics." This is a large order—this study of the past which describes the future. We are carried far from the days of Froude and even farther from the days of Carlyle when history was "a mighty drama enacted on the theatre of time with centuries for footlights and eternity for a background." Since Freeman, history has become a science and there is little fear of it "fading into mere literature," while so many of the greatest contemporary historians, with the exception of Ernest Lavisse, rummage far too assiduously among records and document, ever to cultivate a literary style. Lord Acton had always formed in some ways a school by himself. His literary out-put is surprisingly small, but his reading was reckoned almost without parallel in Europe, and his lectures at Cambridge form a separate chapter in the study of history. For this reason the Cambridge Modern History, of which he was editor, was awaited with unusual impatience. It was expected by the general public to be inspired with his views, and, besides, was to contain a chapter on the Council of Trent from his own pen.

The series is now appearing, and although the death of Lord Acton has deprived the edition of one of its most valuable contributions, yet the book contains many essays from great living historians. Amongst others, there is a sketch of the Helvetic Reformation, as set forth in the person of Zwingli, by Dr. Whitney.

What first strikes the general reader in this chapter is its condensation. Every sentence is charged with some fact or piece of judgment. It reads, at first, more like a *résumé* than a treatise. Matthew Arnold is said to be the only poet who knew how to leave things unwritten, yet Matthew Arnold never reduced his language to such rigid simplicity as Dr. Whitney has done.

Hume is supposed to have read whole books and travelled hundreds of miles in order to verify some one statement in his history. Yet we doubt whether any single chapter of Hume contains so much learning as is condensed in this section on Zwingli. Sometimes Dr. Whitney almost reminds the reader of Bacon, in the weight and importance he lends to a short sentence. There must have been many years of study crowded into these forty pages.

And then, this account of the Helvetic Reformation is absolutely impersonal. Tacitus said that history should be narrated *sine studio et sine ira*, after which piece of sound advice he went and did the contrary. But Dr. Whitney has handled his matter in so impartial and scientific a spirit, and displayed such judgement in marshalling his facts, that Zwingli and his times seem to pass before the reader as if of their own accord. The writer, who has called them into existence, escapes notice. In judging the policy of Zwingli we seem to be criticising the events themselves and not absorbing the opinion of another. The general reader might complain that the treatment was *jejeune*, but then, the Cambridge Modern History was not designed for the general reader.

Switzerland is one of those countries about which every body talks and nobody reads. It is also a country whose place in civilisation has been overshadowed by Germany. Dr. Whitney has done something towards correcting this misconception. He has drawn attention to that part of the Helvetic Reformation which had permanent effects. He has shown the part Zurich played in the history of this time, and in treating the life of Zwingli has laid special emphasis on his system of thought, first as a humanist, then a revolutionary and then a theologian. So much has already been said of the historical value of Dr. Whitney's contribution, that to enlarge on it would be mere repetition. Besides, in matters of history, Dr. Whitney is one of those who should give rather than take criticism.

H. V. R.

**Athletic Notes.**

The opening match of the Cricket Season was played at Magog on Saturday May 7th., when the University xi played against the Magog team. The College lost the toss and going to bat first were dismissed for a total of 41 runs. Magog then went in and ran up a score of 105 before stumps were drawn. The following is the score.

**MAGOG.**

Meek	c. Bousfield	b. Daintrey	52
Beaumont	c. Dunn	b. Routh	17
Campbell		b. Read	0
Nowell	c. Miall	b. Bousfield	5
Connor		b. Bousfield	4
Lees	c. Plaskett	b. Daintrey	7
Buzz	Not Out		7
Verity	c. Read	b. Miall	0
Spinks	c. Daintrey	b. Daintrey	1
Gaunt	Not Out		5
Thompson		Did Not Bat	0
		Byes	1
		Wides	6
			<hr/> 105

**THE UNIVERSITY.**

Prof. Dunn	b. Beaumont	0
Allen	Run Out	2
Read	b. Meek	5
Routh	b.b.w.b. Connor	12
Collins	b. Meek	0
Daintrey	b. Meek	0
Plaskett	Not Out	13
Bonelli	b. Beaumont	3
Iveson	b. Beaumont	2
Bousfield	c. and b. Beaumont	0
Miall	Did Not Bat	0
	Byes	2
	Wides	2
		<hr/> 41

On Wednesday May 11th., the University played the School team and only lost the match by a small score. Miall and Daintrey bowled well for the College, while Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Williams did like-wise for the School. Daintrey batted well for his 10 and Mr. Fryer also for his well-deserved 20. The score and teams were as follows.

**B. C. SCHOOL**

Mr. Fryer	c. Collins	b. Miall	20
Valpy		b. Daintrey	2
Mr. Bidwell	c. Fletcher	b. Daintrey	7
Strachan	c. Collins	b. Miall	8
Campbell	c. Daintrey	b. Daintrey	2
Robbison		b. Miall	0
Mr. Williams	L. B. W.	b. Daintrey	9
Jephson	Not Out		14
Bray (Max)		b. Miall	0
Jephson Jr	c. Adams	b. Daintrey	4
Williams		b. Miall	0
		Byes	3
			<hr/> 60

**THE UNIVERSITY**

Plaskett	b. Bidwell	4	
Bonelli	b. Bidwell	9	
Routh	b. Williams	0	
Read	b. Williams	2	
Collins	Run Out		
Daintrey	c. Fryer	b. Williams	10
Bousfield	c. Bidwell	b. Bidwell	2
Allen		b. Bidwell	1
Adams		Not Out	4
Fletcher	b. B. W.	b. Bidwell	5
Miall		Did not Bat	0
		Byes	8
			<hr/> 61

May 13th., saw a very interesting match between the Englishmen of the College and the Rest of the World. For the

Englishmen, Daintrey made a splendid score of 24 and Dr. Thomas bowled well. For the Rest of the World, Miall and Harding bowled to good effect, the latter especially succeeded in making the balls fly. The Englishmen won by a score of 55 runs to 20. We are in good hopes that a return match will be played and that the Rest of the World will be more successful next time.

Saturday May 14th., saw the Magog team on the College grounds to play the return match. The day was very warm even for cricket, and the strong wind and dry ground certainly favoured the bowlers, consequently no great scores were made. The teams were as follows.

MAGOG.			THE UNIVERSITY XI		
Meek	b. Daintrey	7	Plaskett	b. Beaumont	0
Beaumont	b. Miall	0	Bonelli	c. Cambell b. Meek	1
Nowell	c. Daintrey	2	Fletcher	b. Meek	2
Lees	b. Miall	0	Read	c. and b. Beaumont	4
Connor	b. Miall	0	Daintrey	c. Bean b. Meek	2
Campbell	b. Miall	6	Routh	b. Beaumont	6
Buzzel	c. Allen	4	Collins	b. Beaumont	0
Verity	b. Miall	4	Allen	b. Bean	1
Spinks	c. Read	1	Iveson	b. Bean	2
Thompson	Not Out	8	Adams	Not Out	3
Bean	b. Daintrey	12	Miall	Did Not Bat	0
	Byes	2		Byes	1
		46			22

Lawn Tennis seems to be one of the great summer pastimes of the Students of this year. Dr. Whitney has again allowed us the use of his fine lawns so that there are generally three courts in use. Mrs. Whitney is also making the afternoons pleasant for the students by having tennis parties, which we can all say are thoroughly enjoyed.

June 22nd., has been fixed as the day for the Cricket Match between the Graduates and the Under Graduates. We all hope to see many familiar faces round our College walls then, and some of our old time cricketers once more donning their ducks and pads, to uphold the honour of their Alma Mater.

### Arts Notes.

On April 18th., the Common-room was the scene of a meeting which can only be described as uncommon. It was the annual election of officers for the Mitre. Our present Editor was

re-elected by acclamation, and then somewhat later, his eligibility was disputed. However this attempt to shake the editorial chair only fixed Mr. Plaskett more securely therein. Then came the election of Business Manager in the place of Mr. Vibert, and here there arose a lively discussion as to who should be allowed to resign the position. Mr. Walling was elected, with Mr. Rollit as his assistant. The latter resigned with the promptitude of clock work, and on being wound up again to fill the post, repeated the process. On resigning a third time his resignation was accepted. - A couple of weeks later Mr. Walling grew alarmed at the prospect of some work outside his curriculum of study, and imitated his quondam assistant. We are getting a trifle fatigued at this eternal cry of "*non possumus*" whenever some students are asked to do something which will not gain them marks in an examination. Finally Mr. Corey has undertaken the work and we wish him all success. Mr. Daintrey was elected to assist Mr. Corey, and Mr. Iveson was re-elected Athletic Editor.

Lectures slack off towards the approach of examinations, and Mr. Routh has been utilising his free time in visiting some of the Schools of the district. On Monday 30th. of May he was the guest of Mr. Ford at Coaticook, inspected the Academy and made the pupils a short address. On Tuesday 31st., he visited the Sherbrooke High School and again harangued the pupils. On Friday June, 3rd., he gave a lecture on University Life at Cookshire, and was the guest of Rural Dean Robertson. On Tuesday 9th., he made a journey to Quebec, partly with the intention of interviewing some friends of the College about the advertising movement; and, at the time of writing, he hopes to be able to pay Danville a visit the week after, with a view to hunting some possible students for next year.

Mrs. Whitney has already given one of her delightful tennis parties. A second one is being eagerly looked forward to. Mrs. Whitney's parties have always something out of the ordinary, but this first one of hers was especially distinguished from other events by a fine day. The luxurious refreshments were left on the table till sometime after the guest had departed. Some of our young friends from the School made note of this fact,

and began to save the servants the trouble of clearing away. Oddly enough their services were not accepted; the College always *will* get in the way of the School.

Dr. Whitney preached at Sherbrooke on Trinity Sunday. In the course of his sermon he reminded the Townsfolk that they had at their very doors a University which was doing such good work for the diocese. His address was most favourably reported in the "Record."

We have heard of three men in a boat, but a few weeks ago there was something even more anomalous; three men in a room. And in case this does not seem extraordinary to the casual reader, we must add that they were not only in an apartment but also up a tree. We understand that the Authorities wish to be informed why those individuals were not at home that night.

The 749th, annual meeting of the Sacred Owl also took place a few weeks ago. This institution is termed an owl, presumably because it hoots, it is called sacred (also presumably) because, whatever else happens, it is not profane. This most recent conclave was informal. There was a lecture on farming, another on military life at Malta, also, somebody trod on the tail of somebody's coat. Proceedings concluded with a new rendering of "Has anyone seen our cat?" We think it improbable, as the song, to one person listening in an adjacent room, sounding exactly like the barking of dogs.

Mr. Routh has been working on a pamphlet which is to set forth the life and education at Bishop's College. It is hoped that this booklet will help to counteract misconceptions and give all whom it may concern a less romantic idea of our University. Although not yet published, it has already benefited one person i. e. the photographer.

There is a worthy student;  
At Bishop's College he  
Dead and living languages  
Studies continually—

He undertook a mission  
Down in the woods of Maine,  
And he was so successful,  
He's going there again

When mail-time come around sir!  
You bet he will not fail,  
There too will he be found  
Distributing the mail

And now we've heard quite lately,  
That he is going to score  
At cricket. What a pity,  
He finds it such a bore!

If these remarks should happen  
To catch his eagle eye,  
We cannot think he'll mind, they're  
Penned anonymously—

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### Exchange Column.

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The question raised recently by *Queen's University Journal*, re the giving of some recognition to those who serve on the *Journal* staff, is being followed up by other exchanges, and should receive our attention also. As our exchanges affirm, some of these offices require a great deal of time, and no small amount of sacrifice on the part of those holding them. It is generally agreed that some recognition, beyond the mere honor coupled with the office, should be given for the self-sacrifice which the office demands; but the question arises: of what nature should that recognition be? The *Journal* wisely asserts that it should not be a financial one, as this would tend to self-interest, which would be detrimental to the office and to the holder of the office alike. The *Argosy* suggests that one class on their course should be allowed the staff for their services on the College paper, or that they should be exempt from term essays. Such recognition as the *Argosy* suggest would seem quite fitting, as the work on

the college paper is of an educational nature and quite as important in that respect as some of his classes or term essays. But should this not meet with the approval of those in authority, a certain percentage on the examinations might be given as a bonus.

The majority of our exchanges which have reached us since the last issue of the Mitre, startle us with the glad tidings that in their respective Colleges the academical year has come to a close, the examinations are over and results known. We would like to rejoice with the students of these Universities in their renewed freedom; but, alas, the awful ordeal still lies before us, and its near approach banishes all thoughts of ecstasy.

*The Presbyterian College Journal* contains an excellent article on "The Prophet of To-day," which we would highly commend for special consideration to those engaged in any way in educational work, but more particularly to students of Theology. The writer shows the relation which the prophet of to-day bears to the O. T. prophets and gives the requirements to be looked for in the prophet of to-day. "The prophet, then, will have insight and outlook; an open ear, and the power of utterance; a progressive mind; and yet the authority of conviction; fidelity in reproof, and yet deep, tender emotion; a sense of necessity in delivering his message, and yet, at the same time the highest freedom." Then follows a short, but exquisite exposition of each of these characteristics:

A certain student (may his tribe decrease)  
 Awoke one night and saw a flock of geese  
 Within his room: Of feathers all bereft  
 His guests had not a trace of plumage left.  
 In deep amazement at the wondrous sight  
 He asked them to explained their sorry plight.  
 At this their leader made a goosish bow,  
 And with a look of anguish on his brow  
 He answered thus: "we are, my little lamb,  
 The shades of students plucked in their exam."  
 "And is my shade among you?" Anxiously

He asked. The goose made answer: "even me."  
"Oh, what fowl remark," the student screamed  
And woke in terror. "Thank Heaven," said he  
"I've dreamed." *Ex.*

Teacher—"What is a vacuum?"

Pupil—"I've got it in my head but can't explain it."  
*Ex.*

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