THE MITRE

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Editorials.

The welcoming of a new class is always a pleasant task, and particularly so this year when the entry represents an increase in number over the last five years, and also because it promises well for future achievements. It is not, we think, premature to state this, for the football field bears witness already, in the number of Freshmen who have practically won a place on the team, that Athletics will be strengthened by the new enrolment. Rumor states, too, that the musical element is by no means absent from them, and that bulks largely in the social life of the place, especially when it is backed up by a willingness to give pleasure to others by the use of this talent. And in the third place, we understand, that intellectually this class is above the average and are, almost without exception, starting upon the full undergraduate course.

Therefore on first impression we welcome these new men, and congratulate ourselves upon the addition to our numbers. Moreover, we can assure them that there is a place for them in the economy of life at Bishop's, and although at first that position may not be one of any great responsibility, yet their course during the
first year usually marks out their future life in the College. The call, therefore, to each one is to take his due part in the four great departments which go to make up the life of this Institution, namely, spiritual, intellectual, social and athletic. There is no other University in Canada, we believe, where the average individual student has a better opportunity for cultivating these four sides of life. A resolve to give each its due share will result in the best obtainable training for any man, and will enable the student to look back upon the years spent within the walls of Bishop's as the most pleasant and profitable of a whole life.

THE MITRE should be a real bond of union between the past generations of the members of this University and the present members. And to accomplish this two things are necessary.

First, the assumption by the present members of the burden and responsibility of issuing the periodical and of undertaking to keep it up to the standard of efficiency achieved in the past, and, if possible, to advance upon that standard. This the present student body is willing to do.

Secondly, the participation by the older members to the extent of being subscribers to and readers of THE MITRE, and also, by those who have the time and inclination, the contribution of an occasional article. Moreover a constant stream of news of the doings of our Alumni should always be flowing into its columns. Space will always be thankfully given for contributions and news items.

A closeness of touch and a community of interest, between the graduates spread all over the country and the present members, is essential to the welfare of any University. And, we believe, there is no better medium than a College paper to develop this desideratum where it has been lost, maintain it where it is now existent and cultivate it in all cases. It seems to us that everyone who has received a degree from this University, for the sake of his degree and looking at it from the lowest aspect, should endeavor to advance the material progress of this Institution. For every step in advance that Bishop's takes means an added value to her degrees. But, above all, from the sense of gratitude which he holds to this place for the valuable and peculiar training which he has received here, ought every participant to seek to give some return for what he has obtained, to keep alive, at least, some bond of union with his
Alma Mater. No doubt every graduate feels this when first leaving College, but the stress and strain of modern life soon blunts the sense of gratitude and dims the pleasant recollections. It is here that THE MITRE tries to do its part in the great work. Month by month it goes out, endeavoring to reflect the tone of the place, and bringing to each old member a touch and breath of the Institution to which he owes so much and of which he has such pleasant recollections.

Political struggles are now engrossing the attention of the people of the greater part of this Continent. The two great nations of the Western Hemisphere are engaged in political contests, the outcome of which will decide what party is to control the destinies of the respective countries for the next four or five years. In neither country is there any great issue upon which a definite and opposing stand can be taken by either of the two parties, into which politicians in both countries are divided. In the United States the issue seems to be in the different temperaments which the two candidates represent, and it is evident that, even should the Democratic candidate succeed, but little change would be made in existing policy. In Canada much the same state of affairs exists. There is no great difference between the two parties. Both are practically pledged to protection. Both are in favor of another transcontinental line. The only difference is as to the extent of protection, and the method of financing the railway. One party would like to make much of the treatment by the Government of an Imperial officer. The other deplores the lack of suitable leaders in opposition. Campaigns however are not won or lost upon such minor matters. The prospects are that the present Government will be returned, but with a reduced majority. Whichever way the elections go no great change of policy can be expected, and there can be no appreciable diminution of prosperity, which at last seems to be set and running strongly and steadily in Canada's direction.

Business matters should, as far as possible, be kept out of these columns, but as it is often necessary to recall ourselves to a sense of duty, and because the difficult work of the Business Manager will be much facilitated by a knowledge of and subsequent obedience to his few wishes as outlined below, we gladly give them space.

1. Subscribers will please remember that a prompt remittance
of this year's subscription, $1.00, and arrears, if any, will greatly help him in making the necessary financial arrangements.

2. Please notify him of any change of address so that The Mitre may reach you direct.

3. Patronize, as far as possible, our advertisers. You will make no mistake in doing this, as the merchants and others who advertise in The Mitre are the best of their kind. The custom of this paper is to solicit advertisements only from those it can recommend. By giving them the preference, and by stating boldly that it was the advertisement in The Mitre that influenced you, you will greatly help in making them permanent supporters. A satisfied advertiser is a support to lean upon. Therefore make it worth while for him to advertise in The Mitre.

We gladly insert, by request of Dr. Scott, his letter which appeared lately in the Montreal Star. The subject is one which is bound to come up for discussion in the near future, especially when one considers the prevailing ideas as to the necessity of amalgamation and combination in educational as well as in industrial and financial concerns. While all the friends of Bishop's may not be agreed as to the wisdom of Dr. Scott's suggestions, yet a consideration of them can result in no harm. On the other hand, a comparison of the two Universities, as will necessarily be made in such a discussion, will reveal the many advantages, some of which Dr. Scott speaks of in his letter, that the training at Bishop's gives to men for accomplishing in a creditable manner all that is best in life.

Bishop's College and the Eastern Townships.

About a year ago the Editors of The Mitre, sharing the general belief that the University does not take the standing it deserves, hit upon the idea of opening a discussion on this subject in the pages of their magazine; and it is a proof of the power of this organ, that nearly all the advertising effort, which has signalized last year, came from the opinions expressed in these pages. Amongst other contributions on this topic, there appeared a letter by the Rev. A. H. Moore, in which he affirmed that grave misconceptions
concerning our University existed in the Townships, and he urged that some member of the staff should make a tour of the district in the summer; interview the leading citizens; search for likely students; plead the cause of the University where necessary; draw attention to the Arts faculty, and do all that one man could do to bring the Institution into closer touch with the Province. As the other members of the staff had important duties to perform in connection with Church work in the diocese, it devolved on me to represent our University, especially as it was felt that a layman could help to dispel the belief that Bishop's is merely a Diocesan College.

To make an accurate report on what a large body of people think is always difficult. Indeed it is so natural for men to hold different opinions that a judge views even two witnesses with suspicion if their evidence agrees in every detail. For this reason, when interviewing individuals on Bishop's College, it is not surprising that the most contrary judgments were often given. Every man had his own peculiar theory, but in reply to the question, "What impression does the College make?" came the invariable answer, "No impression at all." Lennoxville simply escapes people's notice. We are not represented in the leaving examination; we offer no scholarships for which the Academies can compete; our name seldom appears in the newspapers, and, most of all, the authorities do not seem to come into personal contact with boys and girls who are likely to be taking a College course. This effacement seems to be the cause of all our misunderstandings with the district in which we work. One is almost tempted to say that the one misconception the Province entertains with regard to Bishop's is about its existence. Mr. Moore spoke emphatically concerning the belief that the University was unduly High Church, and further accused the Staff of treating Canadian institutions "with good natured sarcasm." But we must remember that Mr. Moore went round the district to collect subscriptions. And of those who are asked to subscribe for any cause, about one-third generally refuse and one-third disburse under protest. Both these thirds need some excuse for their conduct, and the excuse usually takes the form of disparagement of the cause for which they are asked to pay. I believe that the larger number of actual complaints which Mr. Moore heard against Bishop's College were dictated by the necessity to give some reason for not disturbing their banking account. At least, this is...
my impression after covering about the same ground as Mr. Moore, and interviewing almost the same people as he did, and many more besides. None showed a disposition to suppress their real opinions out of tenderness for my susceptibilities, but none mentioned these two objections, though I met many members of other denominations and many ultra-Canadians who do not uphold English institutions. Most of the enemies of Bishop's College never hear nor think nor talk of her, and did not scruple to say so.

But there is one really serious objection against our University, perhaps the only one worth considering: the degree at McGill is regarded as more valuable than that at Bishop's. Even this impression is largely due to non-advertisment on our part. The opinion is not held by those who have conscientiously compared the two courses, nor by those who have tested the examination papers of the two Universities, nor yet by those who know how to value the comparative merits of a 25 months residence at Montreal and one of 27 months at Lennoxville. The belief arises from the fact that one is always hearing about McGill and never about Bishop's.

And then of course we are still paying the penalty for the sins of our predecessors. The idea that "hazing" and "bullying" are in force deprives us every year of a certain number of students and provides our detractors with an excellent argument. Even the time honoured institution of "initiating" does harm. It sometimes happens that the brightest and most promising boys are shy and shrink from the ordeal which Freshmen are supposed to undergo at Bishop's. Far be it from me to treat this Canadian institution with "good natured sarcasm." It may be a most interesting and picturesque ceremony, but somehow it seems more worthy of a school than of a university, and if our present generation of students would make it possible for us to say outright that initiations positively do not exist, we should gain two or three students more every year. Some people object that initiations are really quite harmless; that is not the point, we are concerned with whether the outside world regards them as harmless.

There seems to be another point on which an institution, such as Bishop's College, is liable to criticism, that is the commissariat. It cannot be too often repeated that we live amongst a population partly commercial and partly agricultural. Commercial people have a keen eye for anything which requires payment, and agricultural
people are terribly well informed on matters of food supply. And thus both classes take a professional interest in investigating the "board" at Bishop's. In fact I was asked more questions about the board than about the lectures. I hope these remarks will not be misinterpreted. They are not in the least intended as a commentary on the present state of the commissariat, which is probably better than it has ever been before. I merely draw attention to these questions as being of particular importance, partly because the Townships, being used to a high style of living, are very critical; and partly because while we so often say in reply to suggestions, "we cannot do it at the price," outside critics are asking, "can other institutions do it at the same price?"

It has also been strongly urged from more than one quarter, that Bishop's must somehow succeed in offering some leaving arts exhibitions for the Academies. We have a large proportion of Principals throughout the district, and one of them bitterly complained that he is obliged continually to urge his pupils to compete for scholarships which other institutions are able to offer, but never has the opportunity of saying a word for his own University. Had we not four or five to offer for each district, we should gain some of the cleverest students, and at once come into direct contact with the schools themselves.

This is all that could be learnt from conversations with every man or woman interested in education from St. Andrew to Scots-town. Much of what I have here mentioned came from direct statements on their part, and much also was inferred from the general drift of their opinions. These people are worth cultivating. Many boys and girls who have thoughts of taking a College course are in complete ignorance of the advantages of different Universities, and apply for advice to those who have the reputation of being posted in academic affairs. For this reason there are some thirty citizens of the Townships who should be kept personally informed of all our new developments, should become regular receivers of our calendars and pamphlets, and, when possible, should be invited to our public functions. They have influence and can do us good or harm. I do not, of course, mean to imply that any effort should be made to convert them into advertising agents or even advocates of Lennoxville. It is enough that they should be constantly reminded that we exist, and should have a chance of seeing that we have unique advantages to offer.
The tour through the Townships, for which the Alumni Association furnished a small part of the expenses, had a second and more important object; that of canvassing for students. It is the information gathered in this part of the investigation which will shed most light on our relations with the Province. For in order to discover why students do not come to Bishop's College it is necessary to interview the students themselves. Of course, Lennoxville, in some cases, suffers from the smallness of its staff. There is a natural though not necessarily logical inference that a University with 40 professors offers better courses than one with 10. And in this sense what Dr. Whitney has so often said is true; "that the reform must come from within." There is also the glamour of life in a great city. But the real reason why the attendance at Bishop's is comparatively small, arises from quite different causes. As Dr. Whitney has again said, "there is very little desire for University education in the Province." We complain that Sherbrooke does not send us Arts students. But Sherbrooke has no Arts students to send. After rigorous search I found only two who were even thinking of going to College. I found one at Coaticook, one at Granby, three at Lachute, two at Bedford, two at Cowansville, one at Cookshire, two at St. Andrews, one at West Brome, one at East Angus; none at Scocstown, Magog, Mansonville, Parnham, Richmond, Waterloo, Drummondville, Danville, Sutton, Waterville, Knowlton, Hatley, Compton. I am speaking of boys and girls who are taking or thinking of taking an Arts course this year. I also found a few who had just left the Academy, and had postponed all considerations of a University course, and were "taking temporary employment while they made up their minds. There was one at Coaticook, Richmond, Cowansville, Granby, Lakefield, Bedford, Stanbridge East, two at Mansonville, three at Cookshire and five at Lachute. Perhaps a third of these will find their way to College, the rest will remain where they are now—teaching in model schools, serving in stores, filling junior clerkships in banks—or will go West. These statistics will help to dispel the gloomy conviction that the Eastern Townships are deserting their own local University and flocking in hundreds to other institutions. But it is well to note that of the few who go to College, less than a third come to Lennoxville, and this abstention is largely due to prolonged neglect of advertising. But these figures seem to prove something else. They tend to show that besides giving a thorough education, Bishop's has another and
greater work to perform: that of creating a desire for education. I venture to submit that in view of the present phase through which the Eastern Townships are passing, this is the only way in which we can justify our existence as educators of Lower Canada. We must induce men to go to College. Nor need the ideal seem chimerical. Much may be done by the Alumni, through whom we should have a grasp of nearly the whole Province, and much by the New Teachers’ Association, which can become a connecting link between the Schools and the University. Results might also be produced by constantly visiting the Academies, winning over the teachers themselves to our point of view, and by talking directly to the pupils. But most of all can be done by the students themselves. This has abundantly been proved, during the last vacation, by the efforts of some of our men such as Messrs. Banfill and Corey. The students meet many people with whom the Faculty never have the good fortune to come into contact; and a good word from one in statu pupillari is bound to carry more weight than all a professed advertiser can say. But Messrs. Banfill and Corey’s activity proves that the students have the opportunity of doing far more than just inducing two or three extra students to come to Bishop’s. It may sound romantic, but it is none the less true, that they enjoy a unique opportunity of rendering a service to the whole Province by increasing the number of educated men and women. This is the real legitimate work of canvassing: the work by which students are induced to attend courses at Bishop’s who otherwise would go to no University. Possibly also a few alterations in the programme of studies would attract more Arts students. It is surprising how many boys inquired whether there was a business course. This question was repeated so often that I was sometimes almost tempted to conclude that the district does indeed want an education, though not the kind of education we have to offer. After all, the youth of the Eastern Townships grow up in an atmosphere of business. Their parents, relations or friends nearly all keep stores, work in banks or own factories. From earliest childhood they are used, in the free social life of the Townships, to frequent their neighbour’s place of business, and watch his trafficking. Can it then be wondered that they hesitate before spending three years in studies which seem, to their inexperience, to be divorced from the serious occupations of life? I know that English ideas there is something incompatible in the association of a business course with a
liberal education. But that need not be so in Canada. A boy can learn something about literature, art, science or languages and derive good from the contact with University life, and yet take a few lessons a week in shorthand and bookkeeping.

It seems, too, that the existence of the Preparatory Year is not so widely known as it should be. There are always a certain number of pupils who give up all thoughts of College because they have not passed the A. A., but who would take courage if they knew that in one University they could enjoy the benefits of the Residential System and receive special training in their weak subjects from far better teachers than are procurable in any Academy. But in order to advertise this department properly a list of the candidates for the A. A. should be procured, and then a notice sent at once to those who were unsuccessful in the examination.

The opening of Courses to women should be a turning point in the history of the College. At present this change is not properly known. Indeed the ignorance of so many young ladies on this innovation (I could quote names) is one more proof that a few stray paragraphs in the papers produce no result. But when this reform is thoroughly known, Lennoxville, with its three years' course, its pleasant associations, and low fees, should attract the majority of the lady students from the Province. And as the staff of Academies is chiefly recruited from women, there is no reason why a large number of all the teachers of the Province should not pass through our hands, just as nearly all the clergy do now. But with reference to this branch it is as well to remark that a considerable percentage of the district do not know that lectures in the art of teaching are given at the College, and that there are facilities for a school training.

And finally, there comes the practical question—how is the College to put itself in touch with the district, and how is the desire for education to be created? It has frequently been urged that "the reform must begin from within." In my humble opinion the reform has already begun, though possibly not finished. Does the public know it has begun or will they find it out for themselves?

If the population of Lower Canada was concentrated in a few large towns, whose inhabitants were keenly alive to each educational development, and if there was a highly organized Press who made it their business to keep the public au courant of all that goes on in the Academic world, then our one task would be to make our
selves as efficient as possible, and the Province would find it out of their own accord. But the reverse is true. The public do not regard Universities as an integral part of their national existence, but as enterprises of no very general interest; and there are no official records which keep the Townships informed of the relative merits of Canadian Universities—or, if there are, the Townships do not read them. And, thirdly, from St. Andrew to Scotstown, there are no cities of any size, except Montreal, which take an interest in education or are properly supplied with academic news. Granby is concerned solely with rubber and tobacco, St. John is almost entirely French; Sherbrooke appears to have surprisingly few B. A.'s. The chief recruiting ground of the Universities are the small settlements, and a surprising number of Canada's most intellectual men come from isolated farms which are miles from the nearest post office. I could quote examples from such places as Beach Ridge, Lakefield, Grenville, High Forest, Lingwick, Red Mountain, and the neighborhood of Sutton and Mansonville. Boys from such places, often highly gifted, grow up in arcadian simplicity. Many of them have never been away from home, do not come into contact with University men, and cannot possibly be of the au fait educational opportunities of Canada. A large number—perhaps the majority—have not decided on their profession at the time of passing the A. A. Generally the local parson, schoolmaster or some stray graduate decides their University for them. One drop of poison, distilled through a whole volume of advice, will alienate them from the institution to which they were inclined. And they are powerfully influenced by the University they hear most often mentioned in their academy. These are the boys who have firmly decided to go to College, but do not know which. But one frequently meets families in which the parents are really in doubt as to whether their son would be benefited by a University course. Often the father is ready to find the money, the uncle urges the advisability, the grandmother gives her opinion, and the son remains apathetic. Like most young people he is guided by his inclinations, and the prospect of earning money is more attractive than College life, which to many minds, is not very distinct from existence at school. These two classes of possible students can be reached only by direct personal appeal, even calendars and pamphlets have very little influence; the University must know them personally—find out their objections (nearly always unfounded) and remove them; discover their ambitions,
and explain how far we can help to realize that ambition; in short, take a personal interest in them from their boyhood.

For these reasons a systematic canvass for students is not only permissible, but even necessary. There will always be those who ungenerously call it "touting"; but in reality the "tout" for Bishop's College goes forth as nothing less than a missionary in the cause of higher education. Nor need our missionary-tout be ashamed of the University in whose interests he is an ambassador. The youth of the Townships are mostly home-bred boys who have always attended a day school. For lads such as these the only rational education is one given at a residential College, where the Professors are in close contact with the students, and where the life is healthy, strenuous and regular. So our "tout" can console himself with the reflection that he is offering a form of training well suited to the Province.

Yet I doubt whether canvassing will ever become a regular practice. It will not be easy to find a member of staff ready thus to sacrifice a much needed holiday; especially if he has to bear the greater part of his own expenses, and is left to the wretched accommodation of country inns and the almost exclusive society of commercial travellers.

H. V. R.

De Alumnis.

We have much pleasure in publishing in this issue Mr. Routh's account of his tour through the Townships during the past summer. Our readers remember that a grant was made from the funds of the Alumni Association towards the expenses of such a tour, since it was very generally felt that it would be of great assistance to the University. The thanks of all who have the interests of Bishop's at heart are due to Mr. Routh for the energetic and persevering way in which the work was done, as well as for the time and trouble which he expended on it. We have great hopes that the success of this new venture will induce Corporation to endeavour to make permanent provision for such work in the future. We would plead for it not only on behalf of the University itself, but on behalf of the higher education of the youth of the Province. Mr. Routh's report brings to light the fact that higher education is not appreciat-
ed as it ought to be, and the only way to remedy this defect is to educate public opinion to a better standard; in a word, we must create a demand for higher education. We would point to the fact that some years ago, when the Government of Toronto established the Agricultural College at Guelph, no one at first would take advantage of it; farmers thought if of it because they thought its work would be unpractical and untrue to the real conditions of life. To meet this difficulty the Government despatched their agents far and wide through the country, giving lectures and distributing pamphlets explaining the advantages of the College, until at last public opinion was brought to appreciate the institution at its true value. In these days when the highest ideal of many seems to be to make money as quickly as possible, and when people regard education almost solely as a means of increasing the earning capacity of their children, we believe that a university which upholds an ideal of culture and refinement, will have to undertake, in addition to its other duties, to educate its own public to appreciate its aims and methods.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni beg to express the hope that now that the Association has entered upon a definite and useful line of work, such as is visible in Mr. Routh’s report, its funds will meet with yet more generous financial support than hitherto.

It certainly is a great satisfaction to have results to record. We venture to think that the discussion carried on in these columns last year had some effect in strengthening the hands of the Principal in his endeavours to recover a share of the A.A. examination for this University, and in calling the attention of our friends to the injustice under which we suffered. There seems to be a fairly large body of opinion in the Province in favor of a Board of Examiners appointed directly by the Protestant Committee, for not only is a proposal to this effect now under consideration by a sub-committee of the Protestant Board, but a strongly worded resolution to this effect was carried unanimously at a recent meeting of the St. Francis District Teachers Association. The members of this society, of which the Principal is President, readily recognized the disadvantage under which we labour, and were unanimous in favour of redress.

An informal gathering of Alumni was held in the Council
Chamber during the Bishop's visitation, at which Mr. Routh delivered the substance of the report which we publish elsewhere. Although the clergy had been at meetings morning, afternoon, and evening, yet some forty or fifty showed sufficient interest in the matter to meet at half past nine to hear Mr. Routh. A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Routh was unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. J. Seaman, B.A., '03, was married at Jarvis, Ont., on Wednesday, October 5th, to Miss Elizabeth Aiken, eldest daughter of Mr. John Aiken. The Mitre offers its heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

Also to the Rev. Geo. Pye, B.A. '95, who was married at Canterbury, Que., on October 12th, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Lefebvre of Canterbury. The Rev. A. H. Robertson, L.S.T., performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. S. B. Dickson, B.A. '94. Rev. P. Callis, B.A. '98, acted as best man.

Our congratulations are also due to Mr. F. J. K. Alexander, B.A. '98, who was recently married in the States. We regret to be unable to give the full particulars of this happy event.

We have been favored this term with visits from the Rev. E. N. R. Burns, B.A., '97, who has just recovered from a severe illness; the Rev. E. R. Roy, B.A., '99, who is just about to begin his new mission work in the Metapedia Valley, and from the Rev. G. F. Caffin, who is returning from England to take charge of the Rev. J. W. Wayman's old parish of Johnville.

The Rev. E. B. Browne, of Sherbrooke, reports that on his recent holiday in New York and Philadelphia, he met a number of Bishop's men. He had the pleasure of lunching with the Rev. R. T. Walker, B.A., '99, now of Trenton, N. J., the Rev. A. H. Wurtele, B.A., '97, of St. Agnes Chapel, New York City, and Mr. R. D. Thompson, '00, of the New York Herald. Mr. Browne also found the Rev. J. H. Nelms at work in his new parish in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. M. Moore, B.A. '03, has left Cowansville for the Academy at Three Rivers.
Mr. E. S. Read, B.A., '04, is taking lectures at the Boston Institute of Technology.

The Editor of this column will always be very glad to receive any news of the movements and doings of our graduates. To keep the Alumni in touch with each other and their Alma Mater is surely one of the most important functions of a College paper, and we would assure our readers that any news they may send us of themselves or other graduates will be most welcome as tending to make THE MITRE more interesting and useful to all.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell, M.A., has decided to remain at Cambridge for another year. The post of Hebrew Master at Merchant Taylors' School was offered to him, but as it involved a residence of some years in England, we are glad to hear that Mr. Mitchell declined to accept it. During the present year he will be engaged in editing an Ethiopic manuscript for the Cambridge University Press.

Mr. G. W. Findlay, B.A., '03, has left Bedford for the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

Mr. M. A. Leet, B.A., '04, has been appointed Principal of the Fairmount School, Montreal.

Mr. J. H. Keller, B.A., '97, formerly Principal of the Sherbrooke High School and now of the Sun Life Insurance Co., has been stationed for some months at Santiago and Cien Fuegos in Cuba, and is at present at Havana.

The Rev. W. H. Moor, B.A., '98, general missionary of the Diocese of Nebraska, has been spending his holidays with his old friends in Canada, and paid the College a visit at the time of the Bishop's visitation. "The Crozier," the official organ of the diocese, says, "We know of no harder working clergyman in the diocese than our general missionary, and we are glad he is permitted to enjoy this outing."

Mr. H. A. Collins, B.A., '04, is one of the latest recruits to join the Alumni Association. In sending his subscription, Mr. Collins informs us that he left for England on September 29th by the Allan
Mr. Collins also had something to say about advertising. "Will you pardon me if I offer a slight suggestion concerning the advertising of the College? On reading in the papers the different school advertisements, I notice that they mention 'Preparation for McGill University and Kingston.' Why could this not read 'Preparation for McGill and Bishop's Universities and Kingston?' I fancy that all school trustees would do this if requested.'

Universities in England.

In the first paper I wrote for The Mitre, before I had come out hither as Principal, I spoke of the English Universities, and specially of some changes then taking place. A large field of graduates, outside Oxford, Cambridge and the Scotch Universities, had once been covered by London University, to which Provincial Colleges all over England were affiliated. But the Professors in these Colleges found that connexion with a mere Examining Board (for this was all London University was) had very unsatisfactory results. There was no real relation between the teaching and the test of the teaching: the teachers had to adapt themselves to courses and methods dictated by a body external to themselves: as a consequence they lost their independence. To a true teacher nothing is more essential than independence: nothing is more distasteful than the loss of it. In London itself there arose a demand for a "Teaching University:" elsewhere, and specially at Owens College in Manchester a movement for greater freedom of teaching and collegiate independence, began to show itself.

At last a new teaching University for London has been formed: it is a genuine union of the great London Colleges—King’s and University—representing them and in close touch with their aims and methods: it was no longer a mere examining board. But long before this took place Owens College had become the seat of the new Victoria University, to which besides itself University College at Liverpool and the Yorkshire College at Leeds belonged. Among the Welsh Colleges also the Federal principle was introduced at a time a
little later. Those interested in education watched the working of the new principle with interest.

The multiplication of Universities did not lead, as some doleful critics prophesied it would, to the lowering of the standard of degrees. In England, I may remark, people are quite accustomed to a variety of degrees and although Boards may be at times a little perplexed in making appointments nobody objects to the variety. But while the multiplication of Universities did satisfy the demand of the teachers to be independent of external control, a needed safeguard against even an unconscious lowering of the standard by them was found in the provision (rigidly adhered to) of external examiners. In this way a University while free to regulate itself was kept in touch with the outside world and its general standard.

But it was soon found that a Federal University did not work altogether well; each component University had a voice in it, but none had perfect freedom itself; the Federal body only partly satisfied the wishes of any given College, and it was not wholly free from the objection brought against the older London University of being a body out of sympathy with teachers most concerned. At Manchester especially the Professors would have preferred to have had their College turned into a University by itself and they gradually learnt by experience of a federal University that their earlier feeling was right. Then at length the grant of a University Charter to Mason College, Birmingham, quickened their wish for the local independence they have now gained.

Into the history of the latest movement by which Owens College has become the Victoria University, and the Colleges at Liverpool and Leeds have received separate privileges I do not propose to enter. Manchester and Liverpool were strong enough to stand alone: Leeds has been a great gainer because strength was needed to secure independence. What I wish to emphasize is the fact that the Federal system has not been found to work as well as was hoped. The view in England, prevalent at least as regards the modern type of Universities, is that each University should belong to a definite local area, should represent it in its sympathies and needs, should lead it in educational effort and quicken its intellectual life. The area may be a city (Chicago, I am told, needs two Universities much as Toronto in an apparent mistake had once thought it did also) or a district, but be that as it may be nothing but good should result from the union between University aims and local needs. In our
THE MITRE.

Dominion and for ourselves we do well to watch experiments elsewhere and learn from their results.

J. P. W.

Federation of the Universities of Bishop's and McGill Proposed.

LETTER OF REV. DR. SCOTT TO THE MONTREAL STAR.

In your recent report of the meeting of the Council of Public Instruction, you say that Dr. Rexford raised a smile by suggesting that the logical outcome of the application of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, for the right to co-operate with McGill in the A. A. examinations was the amalgamation of the two universities whereby one strong Protestant university in the province of Quebec would be established.

A great many ideas that afterwards bear fruition, cause a smile when they are first mooted. Not Dr. Rexford alone, but many other friends of Lennoxville, believe that federation with either McGill, or with the University of Toronto, of which Trinity is now a branch, would be the means of strengthening Bishop's College and of enlarging her usefulness. A university degree stands for two things—first, training and culture, and, secondly, the standard of attainment. The first is the value of a degree to the man himself, the second is the value of the degree to the world outside. Now, inasmuch as different minds need different methods of culture, even when working towards the same end, it will be seen, that while the public calls for a uniform standard whereby to judge attainment, individuals call for special treatment and methods. Hence we must bear in mind that, while everyone cries out that there are too many universities in Canada, all granting degrees of which the public cannot judge the value accurately, there are not too many institutions training various men in the methods they individually need. In other words, while we regret that there are so many institutions with the right of impressing the hall-mark on the metal of the men they turn out, we must not forget that various qualities of ore may require special furnaces for their smelting.

What we need then in Canada is both a uniform standard in the several degrees, and such systems of college training and educa-
tion as will meet the needs of men taken from different localities, different classes, and aiming at different professions. I should like to see, and I believe it would be the grandest thing for the education of the country if it could be accomplished, I should like to see established only one great examining and degree-conferring board to be called "The University of Canada." A degree from such an institution would be recognized the world over, and the man who came out top of his year would win for himself a reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But if such an institution is too far in the future at present, we have means which would make for its attainment near at hand. Within a distance of a hundred miles, or thereabouts, we have two Royal Charter Universities—McGill and Lennoxville—conferring the same degrees, and standing toward each other in such rivalry as is possible between institutions of such disproportionate size and wealth. It is a pity then that, in the interest of higher education, some such bond of union could not be established between them as would guarantee a uniform standard in degrees, while allowing full play for the exercise in each institution of those methods of instruction and discipline which it thought wise to make use of.

Now, in making such a proposition, I am well aware that there may be those who would say at once: "Federate McGill and Lennoxville! Why not abolish Lennoxville, and then we shall attain the end in view?"

To such, I would reply, that the abolition of Lennoxville or its entire absorption by McGill, were such a thing possible, would be a distinct loss to the cause of higher education in Canada. Lennoxville does not exist as a mere diocesan institution, a mere theological college. She stands for a principle as vitally connected with the advancement of learning as any which underlie the system of McGill. She stands as representative of an ideal which, if I may say so, is in advance of anything that yet finds place in McGill. To her the general atmosphere of college life, that constant play of mind upon mind, ensured by the residential system, is one of the, if not the most, essential parts of a university training.

Lennoxville stands for culture, pure and simple, and that tone and character which community of life in a college gives to its sons. It is not her fault, if in a new country like Canada, this ideal does not appeal to the general public with such cogency as does a college training which has some practical and technical result. But
as the country grows, and as higher standards of social and educational attainments are demanded in those who win professional or commercial prominence, it will be increasingly clear that the principle which Lennoxville now upholds bravely, and, as far as her present resources permit—successfully, is the true and right one, and any weakening of her present standing in the university world would be a distinct loss to the highest interests of the nation.

In one of the loveliest parts of Canada, to all who come to her, she offers a home, free from the noise and distraction of cities, where life-long friendships may be formed and innumerable influences met to mould the character and widen the outlook of those who wish to attain that general culture which must ever be the soundest foundation for specialized lines of work in the future. To such as are members of the English Church, very precious are the associations which gather round the beautiful chapel and its sevices. But there are no religious tests applied to those who seek admission, and men of all shades of opinion can and do go to Lennoxville for their arts course and are treated with absolute courtesy and fairness.

But, while still upholding this principle, while still pursuing the course she mapped out for herself more than half a century ago, is it not possible for her so to federate with McGill in the matter of the final examination for the B.A. degree, that that degree will have exactly the same value, or rather be the same degree in both universities? Already Trinity has federated with Toronto, and by so doing, without weakening any other college in the general university, she has doubled the number of her undergraduates, and has now 150 men where last year she had but 75. Such a federation would settle the A.A. difficulty and many kindred ones. The federation I speak of would only apply to the Arts degree. McGill, from her grand equipment must always remain the home of science. Let the friends of both institutions weigh well this proposition, laying aside all minor jealousies or prejudices, in the interest of such higher education as will give the country men of sound learning and marked individuality. It is open to each university, of course, to go on its own way as at present. McGill has her recognized place, and all the advantages of being the representative university of a large and wealthy city. Lennoxville, too, has her endowments, and she is heir to larger ones in the future. But while we recognize that the present conditions could continue, would it not be, as I have said, wiser and better to draw the two institutions together, and, while
preserving absolutely the individuality and rights of each, to adopt some plan whereby the examinations for the Arts degree of B.A. would be identical, and the hallmark of both institutions therefore one and the same.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Divinity Notes.

College life is a life of change, and this is especially true of those studying Divinity. Each year sees almost an entire change in the roll of students. We have to regret the loss of the Rev. J. Henning Neims, the Rev. J. J. Seaman, B.A., the Rev. A. J. Vibert and the Rev. G. E. Fletcher, B.A. Mr. Neims has begun his life work as Rector of St. Matthew’s Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Seaman has been placed in charge of the parish of Grand Mère, while Mr. Vibert is assisting Rev. J. G. Ward, M.A., on the Labrador coast. Mr. Fletcher is doing good work in the Mission of Killaloe under the Bishop of Ottawa.

This year we are glad to welcome amongst us again our Senior Man, F. Plaskett, B.A., and T. H. Iveson, B.A., University Organist. Of the new men the Arts building has given us W. F. Seaman, B.A., G. J. Bousfield, B.A., F. Walling and W. S. Weary, the latter entering upon a three year course as a special student of the Bishop of Algoma. We also welcome amongst us Mr. Crompton Sowerbutts, of England, who is taking up the L. S. T. work.

We regret that ill-health prevents our old friend H. W. Sykes, B.A., from returning to College this year. He is at present undergoing treatment at the sanitarium at Saranae, N. Y. We all hope and pray for him a speedy return to health.

For years the Brotherhood of Readers has been a factor of College life, and it has done good work in the past. This year it ceases to exist. It was one of those organizations that outlived its usefulness and was the means of keeping many of our best men from assisting in the work it had undertaken to do. We have no doubt but that the same work will be the better carried on by the removal of an institution that placed a barrier against the selection of capable men.

The Principal, Dr. Whitney, the Vice-Principal, Dr. Allnatt, and
Dr. Parrock were delegates from Quebec Diocese to the recent Provincial Synod at Montreal, and were prominent in several of the debates. We are glad that the misunderstanding of some words of Dr. Allnatt was cleared up, and his character as a teacher vindicated. Those who have been under his care know his deep learning and sound judgment upon all theological questions, and more particularly upon the vexed question of Higher Criticism.

On the evening of October 14th we enjoyed the pleasure of listening to a most interesting lecture on the present religious situation in France, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Rector of St. Paul's Church and Professor at Wycliffe College, Toronto. The lecturer, in a lucid and witty way, showed how the political leanings of the French Church and the diplomatic blunders of the Vatican had alienated the Government of the Republic. He concluded his lecture by saying that France, which in the past been the great Roman Catholic leader of the world, might in the near future stand forth as the one nation without a Church or a faith.

That man is above all things a social animal has been fully demonstrated by the inhabitants of the "Shed"; that he is fond of a good dinner has perhaps been more fully demonstrated, and the little dinners in the students' rooms, after the toil and stress of the day, have been appreciated by all. A very enjoyable affair of this kind was held the other evening in Room No. 4. After ample appreciation had been shown of the caterer's efforts and the inner man fully satisfied, the following letters of regret were read by the master of ceremonies:

MY DEAR SIR:—

Never in my glorious reign have I felt so much regret as at this moment. I find there is something I cannot do, and I ask your sympathy in this great trial of my fortitude. I cannot come to your dinner. Among such a distinguished assemblage I should have shone with a lustrous brilliancy. I should be delighted to meet "Sour," who is a man after my own heart.

My mailed fist is a trifle tired now as I have just dispatched thirty-eight pages of foolscap to dear Nicholas congratulating him on the gallantry of the mighty Kuropatkin, who, I hear, has accomplished another great stride in the direction of his headquarters. Convey my regrets to your devout company, and believe me.

Yours very truly, WILHELM HOBENZOLLERN.

Peterhof.
My Dear Plakettopski:—

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your genial invitation, but deeply regret that owing to the fact that the Royal Nurse will be on her holidays at that time, my attention must be devoted to my dear son, Alexis, who, I am happy to say, is a magnificent sample of a bomb-proof Romanoff, and grows more like his Imperial daddy every day.

Some small difference has arisen between myself and my Japanese subjects; and owing to the long overland journey to what we soldiers call the theatre of war, I fear my forces may not have suppressed this rebellion before that date. I purpose however sending out six new field guns and four hundred carloads of medals by the next mail, and have every confidence in the future.

Yours hopefully,

W. J. Czar.

P.S. Have you heard my little joke about preferring a boy to a victory? Rather good, I think.

Nick.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

Can you tell me why Colonel Is spelt in a way so infolonel?
By doing this You will give great bliss To a constant reader of your Jolonel.

Arts Notes.

Prof. James Denny, of the United Free Church College in Glasgow, writing in the London Quarterly Review of the general scheme of education for the ministry, takes a novel position in regard to the dead languages. In the education of a modern minister, says Dr. Denny, the time spent on Latin, Greek and Hebrew may often be used to better purpose in other studies—studies, for instance, which bear on practical life and social needs. On this point we quote as follows:—

"It is a serious matter to say to an educated man who wishes to serve the church in the ministry of the gospel and who believes that God is guiding him to that as his life work: 'Your intelligence
and your character are all that we can desire; we have entire faith in the purity of your motives; but before we can do anything to help you, before we can give you any of that special training by which men are professionally fitted for the work of the ministry, you must equip yourself somehow with some acquaintance with three dead languages. Is it right that in the twentieth century, and in the intellectual world in which we have to live, this should be made the indispensable condition of entrance into the Christian ministry? The wider we can open the doors of our divinity schools the better. It is a mere superstition that education can only be had along certain lines, and the combination of education and Christianity is all we want. If it is our interest to speak of our faith to all types of mind in the world, it is our interest to have all types of mind in the ministry. The greater the variety of the ways in which her ministers have received the liberal part of their education, the better for the church. We need men who have graduated in history and economics, in biology and chemistry, in literature and art, as well as men who have taken their degrees on the old lines.

We take great pleasure at this our earliest opportunity of congratulating Mr. H. V. Routh, B.A., upon the interest and enthusiasm he has shown during the past year in his work in connection with the University.

It will be remembered that Mr. Routh arrived here just a year ago; yet in this short time he has made himself well acquainted with the customs and peculiar temperament of the Canadians. He has also discovered to a certain degree what the ambitions and needs of the youth of this Province are with regard to education.

Mr. Routh is very popular with the students both as a lecturer and in athletics. His lectures are well prepared and given in a presentable form. He displays great assiduity, zeal and enthusiasm in everything concerning the College. At every turn he exerts himself to further the interests of the Institution.

The students are fortunate in and appreciate having a man of his calibre in residence. He is a source of inspiration, and already his diligence and industry have reflected themselves in the general life of the students. The student body consequently recognize in him a valuable acquisition to the already competent staff.
We miss from among our number Mr. F. C. Bannell, who lately became a member of the teaching staff of Bishop’s College School. We wish him every success in his new duties.

It is evident that there should be some understanding among the students whereby they might buy their books en masse. If a large order, instead of numerous small orders, is sent to a firm, we are liable to get a larger discount and more attention. At least, there is a great saving in carriage; for instance, a few days ago books came through the mail, the postage on which amounted to $1.48. These books all came from the same man and through the same mail. If they had been sent in one parcel by express the cost would only have been 30 cents. The students on that particular occasion, therefore, paid nearly five times as much on carriage alone as was necessary. So much for the lack of business qualities and unity in action. Our student meetings and societies are very good, but it is evident that their scope might be enlarged and that they might be also marked by practical and business characteristics.

The students have been availing themselves of the numerous and varied political meetings held in this section of the country.

Heard in the Common Room:

“Punch is an awfully good paper.”
“Yes, but it’s not as good as Life.”
“Fancy having a Punch every week.”
“My dear fellow, if you had a Punch every week for a year, you wouldn’t have any Life left.”

Now we are beginning a new year, would it not be as well to make a decided effort to ventilate the Chapel? As things are at present the Chapel is not ventilated at all. The windows are not made to open and, except during the summer months, the big door remains closed. Thus the atmosphere, especially on Sunday evening, becomes unbearable, a state of things which is not conducive to worship or strict attention to the sermon. Pure air is the first essential to good health, and, at least, if nothing else were done, the big door and the school door might be left open for a short time before services. Of course, better still would be to make windows that would open.
We much regret to lose from our midst one of the lady students; however we are delighted to see her place in the 2nd year filled by another to whom we tender our heartiest welcome.

At a meeting of the students it was resolved to give an entertainment this term. The date is to be about the 1st of December, and it will consist of a concert and play.

For views on matrimony ask the man who is witty.

"Some more tea, please, Jim!"
"Yes, sir; with or without froth?"

"Inferno" is no more. Its place is taken by Olympus, where the gods will be found with their names inscribed over their dwelling places. It seems curious, however, that one must descend to it.

The 56th annual meeting of the Reading Room Association was held on September 26th in the Council Chamber, when the following officers were elected:
President—Rev. Principal Whitney.
Vice-President—F. Plaskett, B.A.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. F. Seaman, B.A.
Auditor—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. W. Sykes, B.A., presented his report for the past year. There was a balance of $33.31 on hand, an increase of over $20 on the previous year. The number of magazines and periodicals bought last year was 58; this year it is 64, some of the old ones being rejected. Unfortunately, Mr. Sykes is not coming back this year. A hearty vote of thanks for his past services was carried unanimously.

The auction of papers and periodicals was held on Friday evening October 7th. The Rev. Dr. Parrock, after a short and witty speech, which he began by asking where were the lady students, settled down to his business of wielding the hammer. A decided taste for church newspapers was shown by a certain student, most of them falling to his bid. Dr. Parrock informed us that the amount realized was about the same as last year. A hearty vote of thanks was awarded him.

In this number it is the rule to give a few customary and nec-
necessary instructions to our new friends, the "freshies," regarding their conduct towards their Seniors and their place in College life. These customs, although not embodied in the book of College rules handed to each Freshman, when he has registered, by the Principal, are just as important and binding, and need to be as carefully studied and literally followed.

1. Freshmen are not allowed to speak at students' meetings except when called upon by the chairman.
2. It is customary when a senior enters your room to offer him a pipe of tobacco.
3. Slippers may not be worn in hall or at lectures.
4. Freshmen are not allowed to get photographed in cap and gown until they have been six months in residence.
5. Freshmen trying to canvass or electioneer second year men are liable to a bath.
6. The wearing of mustaches and the use of canes is forbidden.
7. On leaving your room the electric light must be turned off.
8. All liquids in jugs or bottles must be carefully concealed from professors.
9. Whenever signing the late book be sure to describe how, where and with whom you have spent the evening.
10. All Freshmen must meet the late trains when any of the athletic teams are returning. To avoid any complications with the powers that be, they must procure an exeat from the janitor.
11. Owing to the delay in issuing The Mitre, new students were not duly informed, that it is their duty soon after arrival to lay by a plentiful supply of apples from the neighboring orchards for the use of the senior men of the Divinity and Arts. They should provide themselves with large sized sacks for this purpose.

A certain student was more entertaining than he expected to be when he asked us in to tea the other night. By some chance he upset some burning spirits over the table. The conflagration was promptly nipped in the bud.

1st Freshman—"I've heard that Canadians don't die, they dry up and the wind blows them away."
2nd Freshman—"You'll never dry up."

The first debate of this term took place on the 17th inst. in the Council Chamber, the Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A., presiding.
The subject was, "Resolved, that it is in the interests of the country that the Liberal party be returned to power."

The following were the debaters: For the affirmative Mr. F. Plaskett, B.A., Messrs. F. C. Banfill and T. Whalley, whilst Messrs. G. Morey and G. Pickel supported the negative. The judges were Mr. G. J. Bousfield, B.A., and Messrs. Bonelli and Adams.

Whilst the judges were in retirement, most witty and eloquent side speeches were made by Rev. H. P. Hamilton, M.A., Messrs Walling, Clarke, Call, Montgomery, Boright, Jackson, and other new members of the Society.

Thereupon the judges returned, and stated that it was only after considering the extreme eloquence and sunny smiles of the affirmative as opposed to the cold and hard facts of the negative that they had decided in favor of the former.

Mr. H. V. Routh, B.A., proved himself a most faithful, worthy and able critic.

At a recent meeting of the students, it was decided that the usual dance should be given this year. November 23rd was chosen as being the most auspicious date for it.

Sometimes the sea is stormy, sometimes the sea is still; sometimes the sky is cloudless, sometimes the rivers fill. Sometimes we feel unhappy,—again we feel serene: sometimes we wish we did not say the things we do not mean. Some people think it strange that they should suffer some afflictions:

But how monotonous 'twould seem without such contradictions!

It was the time of the railway wrecks. The midnight train was carrying weary passengers to their destination. Suddenly the brakes brought the train to a standstill in a terribly short space of time. Horror was depicted on the faces of all. The conductor rushed to the door of the car to ascertain the reason, followed by some of the passengers,—We had run into a cow.

Old Gent.—"I was not aware that this was a smoking car."
Youth—"Yes, it is—Leastways the car don't smoke, but the passengers do if they've a mind to."
THE MITRE.

A DIRECTORY OF THE VARIOUS CLUBS AND SOCIETIES
For the Academical Year 1904-5.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY AMATEUR
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Officers.
Pres.—Rev. Principal Whitney, D.C.L.
Vice-Pres.—Frank Plaskett, B.A.
Sec.-Treas.—R. L. Carson.
Auditor—G. J. Bousfield, B.A.

Directors.
Rev. H. F. Hamilton and Mr. Routh,
Messrs. Plaskett, Iveson, Clarke, Adams,
Bousfield, Seaman, Bonelli, Morey, Harding,
Walling, Allen.

B. U. Football Club.
Hon.-Pres.—Rev. F. J. R. Allan, D.D.
Pres.—T. H. Iveson, B.A.
Sec.-Treas.—W. F. Seaman, B.A.
Committee—Messrs. Plaskett, Bonelli and
Morey.
Captain—T. L. Adams.

B. U. Boat Club.
Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A.
Vice-Pres.—H. V. Routh, B.A.
Sec.-Treas.—A. T. Love.
Hon. Warden—T. H. Iveson, B.A.

Captains.
Canoe No. 1—W. F. Seaman, B.A.
" 2—C. Allen.
" 3—H. A. Harding.
Boat " 4—F. Walling.

B. U. Cricket Club.
Pres.—The Principal.
Vice-Pres.—Rev. Professor Parrock, Rev.
Professor Dunn and Mr. Routh.
Sec.-Treas.—T. H. Iveson, B.A.
Captain—P. Plaskett, B.A.
Warden—R. Lewis.
Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Bonelli,
Morey.
Scorer—W. S. Weary.

B. U. Racquet Club.
Hon.-Pres.—The Principal.
Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A.
Vice-Pres.—H. V. Routh, B.A.
Sec.-Treas.—G. Morey.
Warden—G. Pickel.
Committee—Messrs. Dunn and Clarke.

B. U. Hockey Club.
Pres.—F. Plaskett, B.A.
Vice-Pres.—A. M. Bonelli.
Sec.-Treas.—R. O. Call.
Captain—H. Harding.
Committee—Messrs. Routh, Seaman and
French.

B. U. Tennis Club.
Pres.—The Principal.
Vice-Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A.
Sec.-Treas.—C. Clarke.
Captain—T. H. Iveson, B.A.
Warden—Whalley and Mills.
Committee—Messrs. Bousfield, Adams,
and Allen.

B. U. Base Ball Club.
Pres.—G. J. Bousfield, B.A.
Vice-Pres.—A. Bonelli.
Sec.-Treas.—W. F. Seaman, B.A.
Captain—G. Morey.
Warden—Mr. Boreight.
Committee—Messrs. Seaman, Morey and
Laws.

B. U. Reading Room Association.
Pres.—The Principal.
Vice-Pres.—F. Plaskett, B.A.
Sec.-Treas.—W. F. Seaman, B.A.
Carity—Messrs. Dunn, Seaman, Pickel.

B. C. Debating Society.
Pres.—Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A.
Vice-Pres.—F. Plaskett, B.A.
Secy.—A. T. Leve.
Committee—Messrs. Morey, Walling and
Call.

B. G. Lyric Club.
Pres.—T. H. Iveson, B.A.
Vice-Pres.—F. Walling.
Committee—Messrs. Gwyn, Sowerbutts,
and Whalley.

Senior Men and Secretaries of
Students and Faculties.

The Students—Senior Man, F. Plaskett, B.A.
Secretary—C. Allen.

Divinity Faculty—Senior Man, F. Plaskett, B.A.

Arts Faculty—Senior Man, A. M.
Bonelli.
An Exhortation.

On the banks of broad St. Francis,
Midst surroundings most ideal,
Stand the walls of Bishop's College,
Standing for the country's weal!

Now for more than half a hundred
Years has stood this structure grand—
Every year has sent her children,
Arts and clergy through the land.

Many years may she continue
Sending out each nurtured son.
She however should consider
That her work has just begun.

Bishop's College! seat of learning!
By yourself you stand alone,
You in all the Eastern Townships
Of your kind the only one.

You have, therefore, glorious chances,
Very vast and opportune.
Know them ere the night advances.
Use them while it is but noon.

NOTE.—When I wrote my article for this number of The Mitre I was not aware that the Rev. F. G. Scott's letter to the Star was to be reprinted in it at his request. Had I known, I should have felt inclined to point the moral of my story more definitely. It is only right to say that both to the Star and The Mitre Mr. Scott writes solely in his private capacity, and that none of the University authorities are responsible for what he says or share his views. For myself I do not think it wrong to say that I regard Mr. Scott's proposals as hardly meriting consideration. Irresponsibility has many advantages but maturity of thought is not always one of them, and I fear I must regard the letter as one of the least successful of my gifted friend into the realms of imagination and fancy.—J. P. Whitney.
Once again the familiar cry resounds through the hallways,  
"Get ready for football, there, you fellows." A new season has  
commenced and Bishop's goes into training for football. Practice  
matches were played with the School to get the old men into shape  
and teach the new material the rudiments of the game. Amongst  
the old men on the field we notice Bousfield, Bonelli, and Adams  
the captain. Plaskett, Harding, Morey and Laws, Mr. Fryer and  
Mr. Routh. The latter is as enthusiastic as ever, and as centre scrim  
neatly kicks the "pill" out to the quarter, and keeps the team going  
with the lively cry. "Buck up, College." Amongst the new men  
Lewis makes a reliable left-half scrimmage man, while Whalley tried  
his luck on the wing line until he sprained his ankle. French is a  
fast outside wing and certainly knows a thing or two. Jackson  
is a hard man to tackle and a good middle wing.  

This year games were played with Stanstead College but, un-  
fortunately, owing to lack of eligible men according to Intercol-  
egiate rules, and bad luck with men being sick and hurt, and no  
substitutes to take their places, we had to default the Intercollegiate  
series to McGill. "The hoo doo still pursues us."  

A team representing McGill Arts have challenged us to a friend-  
ly game on November 9th on our own grounds. We hope the team  
will give a good account of itself on that date.  

The Racquet Court is at last being repaired and renovated.  
Electric lights are to be placed in it, and "racquets" promises to be  
a favorite game this winter. Now is the time to arrange and start  
a Tournament.  

We are sorry that sickness compelled Harding to give up playing  
football. We lose a reliable half-back.  

Bonelli acted as captain very efficiently until the return of  
Adams from the "Old Country."  

Stanstead College has a very poor football field.  
Plaskett played a good game at Stanstead. His tackling was  
very neat.  

Patrick was the star man on the Stanstead team and Adams  
played splendid ball for Bishop's.  

The first match of the season was played at Stanstead on Oct.  
8th, when the staying powers of the team were put to the test.
Bishop's won the toss and elected to play with the wind. Stanstead kicked off, but not following the rule about the ball being kicked five yards, the Referee ordered it back to centre and gave Stanstead another chance. This time the ball travelled well down the field, and Adams obtaining it made a good run up the field, but was pushed into touch. Bishop's obtained the ball on the throw out and a scrimmage took place. Bonelli got the ball and broke through the line and over the goal-line, thus scoring the first touch down for Bishop's. Adams failed to convert. Bishop's 5, Stanstead 0. Stanstead again kicked off and the ball travelled down to Bishop's goal. It was caught by Fryer and returned up the field. Long kicks were again indulged in between Fryer and Patrick, until the centre field was reached, where Stanstead obtained the ball from the scrimmage.

The game was very ragged and the Stanstead scrimmage seemed to be of very little use, Bishop's scrimmage being much the better and heavier, and able to push Stanstead all over the field. The game continued pretty near the centre of the field until half time was called. Bishop's 5, Stanstead 0.

In the second half Stanstead settled down to work, although their scrimmage could not get the ball out to the quarter. Patrick obtained the pig skin and ran up the field in good style. Plaskett however made a good tackle and brought him down. The spectators on the line now witnessed a little side play on the part of two scrimmage men which they thoroughly appreciated. Patrick again kicked, and through a muff Brown fell on the ball for a touch down for Stanstead, which Patrick converted. Bishop's 5, Stanstead 6. The game for the remainder of the play was all Bishop's, the ball being on or near the Stanstead goal line for a long time. Adams at last obtained it and rushed for a touch down, but was forced into touch, thus making another point for Bishop's. Bishop's 6, Stanstead 6. Scrimmages now took place on Stanstead goal line but the ball could not be shoved over. Men were struggling in heaps when time was called.

The teams were as follows:

**Stanstead**
- Hyndman
- Price
- Patrick
- Dunning
- Tanner

**Bishop's**
- Full Back
- Halves
- Quarter
- Scrimmage
- McNaughton
- Williams
- Fryer
- Adams
- Bonelli
- Bousfield
THE MITRE.

The return match was played with Stanstead College on our grounds on Oct. 18, and resulted in a win for Bishop's by the score of 2 points to nil. Bishop's won the toss and Stanstead kicked off. Routh blocked the ball and a scrimmage took place near centre field. The ball came to the centre half and Whalley kicked into touch, a good gain for Bishop's. Stanstead obtained the throw in and a lively scrimmage took place near Stanstead quarter line. Patrick obtained the ball and punted well down the field. Whalley returned into touch. Offsides were now pretty frequent, and free kicks freely given, Bishop's men being the greatest offenders. Several scrimmages now took place and Adams secured the ball, making a neat run into touch in goal, Bishop's thus securing the first point. Bishop's 1, Stanstead 0. Disputes now took place between the Referee and Umpire, the latter not quite understanding his duties and the rules. The matter was, however, settled very amiably and play resumed, Stanstead kicked from the quarter, Williams secured the ball, and both he and Adams rushed up the field until the latter was tackled by Flanders. Scrimmages now took place and much friendly "scrapping" on the line indulged in. Bonelli attempted to buck, but the Stanstead line was too heavy. Stanstead got the ball and Bishop's was off-side. Patrick on the free kick punted well down the field and the ball rolled into touch. Bishop's now got the ball and again scored another touch in goal. Bishop's 2, Stanstead 0. The ball was about mid-way in the field when half-time was called.

Mr. Routh kicked off for Bishop's and the ball went down to the Stanstead halves, Flanders returning the kick. Scrimmages and off sides were now frequent, Stanstead slowly but surely gaining ground. Whalley made a bad fumble but managed to get the ball again but was downed by Flanders. Scrimmages took place, the ball being kicked into touch. The battle waved from one side to the other near Bishop's quarter line. Stanstead getting the ball and punting up field, Fryer relieved. On the next scrimmage Bishop's was off side and Stanstead given a free kick near the
quarter line. Flanders tried a drop kick but missed. Fryer obtained the ball but muffed the kick. Adams however caught the pig skin and rushed out from the goal line into touch thus keeping Stanstead from scoring. Time was now called, and the teams after cheering each other left the field.

The teams were as follows:

**Stanstead**
- Hyndman
- Patrick
- Payson
- Adams
- Tanner
- Harkness
- White
- Flanders
- Brainard
- Brown
- Nunns
- Hebert
- Lamb

**Bishop's**
- Full Back
- Half Back
- Quarter
- Scrimmage
- Inside
- Outside
- Middle

While in Stanstead the team was treated to a "promenade" at the College in the evening. Bishop's entertained the Stanstead team at Lenoxxville by a concert in the Common Room at which speeches were given by the Professors and visitors. Mr. Sowerbutts singing and mandolin playing were prominent.

**Exchange Column.**

Exchanges are very slow in reaching us. Up to the present time the only College paper we have received is The Queen's University Journal. Three Church papers have come, the Church Times, Milwaukee, All Saints Parish Magazine and The Church Bell. The two latter are the magazines of Huntsville, Ont., and Round Hill, N. B., where two of our Alumni are the parish priests.

The work of this department is confined, as a general rule, to reviews of College papers only, and this will be the present policy, We shall therefore make a few remarks on Queen's University Journal.

There are two very good articles in this paper, one entitled "Suggestions," and the other "Political Corruption." The contents of the former might be read with great advantage by many of our undergraduates, or even those in their Divinity course. We suffer from the same kind of criticism of which the Editor of the Journal
complains, and the suggestions about contributions by those who complain especially, would, if acted upon, no doubt be very welcome to our Editor-in-Chief, who finds it quite an undertaking to get matter for The Mitre.

In the latter article the real faults in politics are brought out most clearly. Until each individual who has a right to vote, does so according to his convictions of what is right, and until our University men come to realize that they should be leaders in everything that is pure and clean; until they are ready to use their influence for and teach others both by precept and example what is right, just so long will politics remain corrupt. But as the Editor of the Journal observes, they will never do this until they learn that 'cliques, secret societies and all such organizations that work in the dark for their private advantage against their fellows, together with the 'grafters,' are just the materials out of which later on political corruptionists are formed." It is all right and proper for one to have his special friends, for this has ever been and seems ever likely to be, but when it comes to a matter of what is best for the community at large, then individualism must be sunk, and what will be for the good of all considered.

May we be permitted to suggest to Queen's that the residential system, as used by ourselves, Trinity College, Toronto, and the two great Universities in England, as well as other institutions, would be the best way out of the difficulty of finding board and lodging for students, besides having many other advantages which cannot possibly be enjoyed by a University without such a system.

NOTE. The change in printers has necessarily caused some delay in issuing our first number this year, but we hasten to assure our readers that for future numbers more regularity will be observed.

John O. Duncan,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OUTFITTER TO MEN,

WELLINGTON STREET, SHERBROOKE, QUE.
Perferenda.

AN AUTUMN VIEW.
From steaming vales are echoes shrilly borne
Of baying hounds; slowly the mist wreaths creep
Along the looming pines of mountain steep,
To fade like dreams against the laggard morn;
Blithe breaks the sun upon the wholesome day;
The cloud-flecked air is crystal, clear and warm,
The stream flows laughing on its pebbled way,
And leaping trout snap at the insect swarm.
—E. U. VALENTIN.

"The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.
—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

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A Russian soldier, captured by the Japanese, after eating the first square meal he had ever had in his life—so he confessed—submitted to questioning with the grace of gratitude. Finally they asked him:

"What do your officers think of the war?"
"Of what they will gain," said he.
"And what do you soldiers think of it?"
"Of what we shall lose," was his reply.

There is a short, clear, complete catechism of imperialism, militarism and "glory" generally.—Saturday Evening Post.

Here is the latest popular toast in regular army circles: To the Ladies:

Our arms your defense,
Your arms our recompense.
Fall in!—Ex.

Reflections.

Tell me not in high-flown language
College life is all a snap!
For just when you want to slumber,
Study breaks your peaceful nap.

Football is the real issue;
And when thou hast kicked a goal
Dust thou art—at least appeareth,
Dust—or mud from head to sole.

Not enjoyment and not pleasure,
Is our destined lot or way;
For the record of the class book
Finds us worse off every day.

Lives of freshmen all remind us
Things are green when in their prime,
All they lack is growth and culture,
They'll come out all right some time.

—The Collegian.
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