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Hymn of Humanity.

Now to the Monarch, eternal, immortal, invisible,
Now to the wise God be honour and glory for ever ;
We who breathe breath for a moment and pass to Infinity
Fall at Thy feet in the darkness and offer Thee worship.

Whirlwinds of passion have caught us and swept us on helplessly,
Rebels in heart have we been who were made in Thine image ;
Pity us victims of force that was fiercely untameable
Casting us back in the slime that our souls had emerged from.

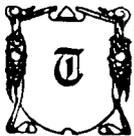
Pity us, God, little atoms adrift on immensity,
Now and anon we are dazzled with gleams of the sunrise,
Now and anon we are lost in the billowy vastnesses,
Pity us, Thou who hast moulded our life out of nothing.

Kiss with Thy lightnings, Supreme One, the earth in her motherhood ;
Fill her and fill us with flames of Thine infinite splendour.
Cast off the robes that conceal Thee ; appear in Thy majesty ;
Rend the sky-veil from Thy face ; make us blind with Thy beauty.

Humbly we render Thee homage who madest us infinite,
Giving us wings of the Spirit to mount to Thy presence.
Now to the Monarch, eternal, immortal, invisible,
Honour and glory and worship for ever and ever.

Frederick George Scott.

Squaring the Circle.



HERE are certain questions, the discussion of which has extended over the whole period of human thought, from the time of the great civilizations of antiquity up to the present day. Some of these problems are still awaiting solution, others have been definitely settled in recent times, at any rate to the satisfaction of the majority of mankind, while yet others have received a negative answer, in the sense that the

question, as originally propounded, has been shewn to admit of no exact solution.

Preeminent among this third class is the historic question of "Squaring the Circle," which has almost become proverbial as a type of the insoluble problem. We have here something which has occupied the attention of some of the best minds for a period of more than three thousand years, and which was only settled once and for all, less than half a century ago. It may be instructive, if only from the point of view of the progress of human thinking-power, to attempt a brief and necessarily non-technical resumé of the principal stages made towards the settlement of the greatest of the "unsolved problems of antiquity."

Everyone who is familiar with the merest rudiments of Geometry or Mensuration is acquainted with the mysterious quantity denoted, in text books or examination papers, by the Greek letter "Pi" or its approximate equivalent, the fraction $\frac{22}{7}$. This symbol represents the exact, and the fraction the approximate number, by the help of which it is possible to calculate the circumference or area of a circle of known radius. This number has been the magnet, or perhaps rather the ignis fatuus, which has lured on generation after generation of thinkers. And yet, after all, though the quest of its exact value has ended in utter failure, it must not be supposed for a moment that such a quest was either trivial or useless. The history of the pursuit of "Pi" is in essence the history of the development of mathematical science, and the early Greeks who made the first real systematic attempt to evaluate it would gasp with astonishment, could they but know the ultimate method, so entirely different in its point of view from their own, by which the impossibility of the question was determined.

Stated in precise terms, the problem of "Squaring the Circle" is to construct a square which shall be exactly (not merely approximately) equal in area to a given circle. This, of course, is equivalent to the exact determination of the number "Pi." Quite apart from its notoriety as a purely scientific problem, the question has attained what the French would term a "succès de scandale," attempts at its solution being greatly beloved of that type of individual possessing a firm belief in the flatness of the earth, and a firm faith in the possibility of perpetual motion. We shall meet with one or two of these worthies as we proceed.

The earliest pursuers of "Pi" must naturally have proceeded by rule of thumb. The Babylonians considered its value to be 3, which value is also indicated in the Old Testament writings. "Also he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass . . . and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about." (1 Kings vii, 23.) However an Egyptian papyrus dating from about 1700 B.C. gives $\frac{256}{81}$ as the value.

The first really systematic attempt arises among the Greek writers, and as

would be expected, is based on geometrical ideas. In fact, it is not until the seventeenth century that the problem, to its great benefit, freed itself from the shackles of geometry. The squaring must have been a favourite pursuit with the Greeks, for they even went so far as to coin a special verb, "tetragonizein," to express the idea. It is by no means necessary to go into their work in detail, but it will be sufficient to state that their efforts were all based on the fact that the area of a circle lies between the areas of an inscribed and circumscribed polygon. The summit of their attainments in this direction was reached by Archimedes (a phenomenal genius, compared with his contemporaries) who arrived at values far exceeding in accuracy those obtained hitherto. Considering the glaring imperfections of the Greek numerical notation and arithmetical system, his results are nothing short of marvellous, and represent the high-water-mark of the geometrical method of attack. Although the pursuit continued on geometrical lines for several centuries more, Archimedes' method was still used, and the increase in the power of arithmetic was the only reason that the approximations for "Pi" of the 15th and 16th centuries were better than those of the Greeks. Right at the close of this first period we find the first perceptions (brought forward both by Huyghens in Holland and Gregory in Scotland) that a practical solution, which should at the same time be an exact one, was perhaps impossible.

The seventeenth century marks the commencement of the second epoch of the great pursuit. As in so many other branches of advanced mathematics, Geometry had reached its limit as a weapon of research, and steps to the background as a spent force, the far more powerful algebraic analysis taking its place. It has often happened in the history of science that new methods, whose ultimate applications not even the most prophetic could foresee, were developed and ready for use when the time came to use them. The joint discovery of the Calculus between 1670 and 1680 by Newton and Leibnitz had a far-reaching and unifying effect over the whole realm of Mathematics. In the special case with which we are here concerned, the result was to convert the pursuit of "Pi" from a special geometrical problem into a minor particular case of the theory of infinite series. Geometry was thrown overboard, and analytical Trigonometry reigned in its stead. Approximations to "Pi" of a higher and yet higher degree of accuracy were made by the use of the infinite series method from 1700 onwards, the extreme limit in this direction being reached by William Shanks, a professional computer, who in 1873 worked out the value to 707 places of decimals!

During this time, however, the conviction was slowly but surely taking shape in the minds of those qualified to judge, that the exact solution was hopeless. Needless to say, the race of paradoxers continued to bring forward their

futile efforts, and probably will continue to do so till the end of time. Even as early as 1775 the conviction of hopelessness was so strong that the Paris Academy of Science passed a resolution that no more solutions of the circle squaring problem were to be examined, and that the same resolution was to apply to perpetual-motion machines. Foreshadowings of the real truth are here very apparent, though another century was to elapse before it was verified beyond question. Leonard Euler (1707-1783), a Swiss by birth, but who spent most of his working life in Russia, and undoubtedly the foremost analyst of the 18th century, expressed the firm conviction that his own researches in infinite series (researches which created the whole modern subject of analytical Trigonometry, as distinct from the elementary Trigonometry based on geometrical ideas) would never lead to an exact value of "Pi." The time was again ripe for new methods, and once again they were ready to hand.

It is therefore to the close of the eighteenth century that we must turn to find the first attempts to prove the futility of trying to square the circle. It is also noteworthy that the commencement of this third period coincides with the dawn of the modern spirit in mathematics—a spirit whose tendency is to place the fundamental principles on a firm and unassailable basis, and to institute a much more searching and a much more critical analysis of the concept of a number. The nineteenth century has seen the rise to fame of two extremely important, but hitherto neglected, number-types—the complex number and the irrational number. Men said, in effect "negative numbers we know, recurring decimals we know, but what are these? The first great blow against the ramparts of the old system was struck by the Alsatian, J. H. Lambert, when he proved in 1761 that the number "Pi" was irrational.

This blow, however, was not final. Something more was needed to demolish completely the old ideas. Any number, 2 for example, which has not an exact square root, is just as irrational as "Pi," and yet anyone with an elementary knowledge of algebra will know that the square root of 2 is an answer of the equation $x^2 = 2$. It was not until 1840 that it was strictly proved that a type of number existed which could not possibly be the answer to any equation with numerical coefficients. The road was now clear; was "Pi" a member of this new number-family or not? A few more years had still to roll by before this question was settled, but by 1882 the joint efforts of Hermite and Lindemann succeeded in breaking down the barriers. "Pi" was put into its proper place in the scheme of things, and all hope of squaring the circle vanished forever. Lindemann's original long and extremely complicated proof has within the last ten years been simplified and improved by E. W. Hobson, the present disting-

ished occupant of the chief mathematical chair at Cambridge. Here then was the finale of over 3000 years of progress, and how changed was the point of view! "To describe a square equal in area to a given circle" and "It is impossible that the transcendental number "Pi" can be the answer of an equation with numerical coefficients." How the fashions have changed! Shades of Euclid and Archimedes--could they have recognized their old protégé in its new costume?

And yet, even within the last fifty or sixty years, the tribe of flat-earthers, perpetual-motion cranks, and circle-squarers continues its laughable efforts from time to time. One of the very few books which are at the same time mathematical and amusing, the "Budget of Paradoxes" of Augustus de Morgan (1806-1871) is largely devoted to a scathing exposé of these would-be revolutionaries. One extract is really worth quoting. A certain Mr. James Smith had "proved" (entirely to his own satisfaction) that the true value was exactly $3\frac{1}{2}$. Here is de Morgan's comment, and probably no man before or since had ever been pestered so continually by scientific cranks: "Mr. Smith continues to write me long letters; in his last of 31 closely written sides of note-paper, he informs me with reference to my obstinate silence, that though I think and am thought by others a mathematical Goliath, I have resolved to play the mathematical snail, and keep within my shell. A mathematical snail! This cannot be the thing so called which regulates the striking of a clock, for it would mean that I am to make Mr. Smith sound the true time of day, which I would by no means undertake upon a clock that gains 19 seconds odd in every hour by the false value of "Pi." But he ventures to tell me that pebbles from the sling of simple truth and common sense will ultimately crack my shell and put me hors de combat. The confusion of images is amusing. Goliath turning into a snail to avoid "Pi" equals $3\frac{1}{2}$ and James Smith, Esq., of the Mersey Dock Board; and put hors de combat by pebbles from a sling. . . . There is something like modesty in the implication that the crack-shell pebble has not yet taken effect; it might have been thought that the slinger would by this time have been singing:

And thrice (and one-eighth) I routed all my foes,
And thrice (and one-eighth) I slew the slain."

The history of squaring the circle is but typical of the history of various other departments of human thought and progress. Systematic and continuous though the effort has been, who would be so bold as to say that such efforts are wasted? New ideas, new points of view, new weapons of attack, for old problems--such is the spirit of progress in everything. But for the work of the an-

cient Greeks on the sections of the cone, Newton's results on the solar system and gravitation would have been impossible ; but for the work in pure mathematics accomplished by the great Continental writers at the close of the eighteenth century, the present perfection of aeroplane design and stability might never have been reached ; but for the gropings of successive generations after the problem of "squaring the circle" many present-day processes and results might still be undiscovered.

Over three thousand years of striving with one aim—truly a chronicle of small beginnings with great endings and still greater by-products. Professor Hobson has well said of the whole question. "The quality of the human mind, considered in its collective aspect, which most strikes us in surveying this record, is its colossal patience." R.

Arts Notes.

At the opening of College this year, Bishop's again came into its own. It is indeed a pleasure to know that the Arts building is once more occupied by students. Notwithstanding the fact that the College has taken over the possession of the upper flat in the Arts building, which was temporarily leased to the School, this additional accommodation barely suffices to house the increased number of students. The housing situation is rendered more acute by the presence of five members of the Faculty.

Various improvements have been made which tend to better both the spiritual and material welfare of the students. The chapel services are again being held in St. Marks, while the appearance of the rooms has been enhanced by additional furniture. All who are connected with the University hope that this progress will continue.

On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 16th, the students of the University held their annual social gathering in the College for the purpose of bettering the acquaintance of the men and lady students. A great many of the students danced while the rest played cards. The Council Chamber was used for the dance and

the music rendered by local talent was very good. The orchestra was composed of piano, violin, cello and cornet. Among the students the men seemed to enjoy the cake and dainty sandwiches prepared by the ladies. About eleven o'clock the party broke up, and after having given some of the College yells, and sung some of the songs, the students dispersed, feeling that after all there was no place like Bishop's.

We wish to congratulate Rural Dean Phillips, who was a resident student in Arts two years ago, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Violet Dalton. The ceremony took place September last in London, England.

We feel a special pride in welcoming back Messrs. Robinson, Cleveland, Ward, Baker, McKindsey and Lowry, whose studies in the scholastic sphere were interrupted by the call to a higher service. We are also pleased to welcome several members of the Freshmen class, who have served in various theatres of the war.

Recent additions to the staff are Mr. Rae and Mr. Morgan. We wish them every success.

Mr. McDonald has returned to Bishop's this year. Mack spent last year at McGill, but cannot resist the call of old Bishop's.

We take great pleasure in wishing Mrs. Boothroyd and Mrs. Richardson God-speed to their native land, a happy holiday, and a safe return home.

The colours of the 117th Eastern Townships Battalion, C.E.F., were, on the 19th October, deposited by the O. C. of the unit in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, for safe-keeping. The ancient and touching ceremony was carried out with full military and religious rites amidst a large congregation of returned men and relatives of those who paid the supreme sacrifice. After having received the colours and placed them on the altar, the Bishop of Quebec gave a short and suitable address. Bishop's University having contributed its quota of recruits to the regiment, was appropriately represented; the Rev. W. H. Moorhead, who was the chaplain, taking part, and also Mr. J. Robinson, Arts '20, who enlisted in the 117th but afterwards took his commission in the R.A.F., being one of the two colour bearers.

Among the Freshmen in residence are F. Taylor, T. W. Sweeting and C. Carter, of Montreal ; L. F. Martin, of Quebec ; J. C. Anderson, Ottawa, Ont. ; Geo. Savage, Waterloo, Que. ; H. A. F. Gregory, Fredericton, N. B. ; R. O. Bartlett, La Tuque, Que. ; R. Taber, East Farnham, Que., and E. W. Johnson, Cookshire, Que. The day student Freshmen are Mr. Dick and Mr. Hyndman, both of whom are of Sherbrooke. Mr. F. Taylor has had the honour bestowed on him of being elected to the position of Senior Freshman. We hope that he realizes the full responsibility of his position, and that he is able to keep his fellow Freshmen in subjection. Up to the present the majority of the Freshmen have conducted themselves as befitting their subordinate positions. However, there are some unruly spirits among them, and so it is up to you, Mr. Taylor.

The Mitre notices with great admiration, mingled with surprise, the overwhelming wave of enthusiasm for work which has engulfed the residents of the top flat of the Old Lodge. Out of the five third-year men resident there, four are aspirants for honour degrees. All the Alumni must realize what a contrast there is between this state of affairs and the Academic aspirations of previous residents of this historic edifice of U. B. C. Mr. Robinson, just returned from service in the Royal Air Force, informed our Reverend Professor of Philosophy that he felt he wished to WORK this year and asked if it would not be possible to take Philosophy Honours. It seems that John was not fully satisfied with Army Philosophy or R.A.F. ethics. The Arts editor also, inspired by Mr. Robinson's example, desires a degree in Honour Philosophy. Also we trust he will in the near future begin his work for a degree in music, thus giving scope to his undoubted talents. Mr. W. W. Smith has entered into his Honour History Course, and his room bears testimony to his unflagging—as yet—zeal for work. As Prof. Boothroyd during the war was using the Old Lodge for his residence, we feel that it must be due to the atmosphere which he instilled into this building, that studiousness is at present so prevalent within its walls. It seems to us, therefore, to be highly desirable that our Professor of History reside in each part of the College for a short time in order to raise the standard of College study. This fact seems to have presented itself to the rulers of the College, as at present Prof. Boothroyd is occupying rooms in the Art building. We hope he will be able to inspire the Freshies.

In closing we must not forget Mr. Cleveland who, like a true Democrat, is trying to take Mathematical Honours in company with a fair member of the second year and "a" member of first year. In addition to this he has filled up all but three of his lecture periods for each week. The reason being, we think,

that he may have the pleasure of cutting lectures without incurring Prof. Richardson's wrath and indignation.

We would also note the fact that Mr. R. Heron, B.A., has the honour to be the first person to enter for a M. A. course under the new regulations. Haddie may often be seen with a volume of Philosophy in one hand and a MSS. for the Mitre in the other. We wish him every success.

American Conservatism.



WHATEVER statistics may seem to prove about the prevalence of alien races in the United States, the population is thoroughly Anglo-Saxon in all essentials, and not least in its conservatism. It is a common thing to speak of the American as despising precedent and ignoring convention, but, as a matter of fact, nowhere in the world does a precedent count for more. To take an instance: when Mr. Wilson was elected president, he proposed to read his annual message to Congress in person instead of sending it down by a messenger. Immediately a vigorous outcry was raised that the thing positively would never do. And why? For the simple reason that no president had done it for a hundred years or so. Mr. Wilson persisted and the constitution providentially escaped damage. Could a better example be offered of the quality which many Americans refer to as "typically British?"

Politically, the fact that the Revolution was so completely successful has operated powerfully to prevent innovation. If it had been followed by any reaction, however slight, it might have prepared the way eventually for further changes. As it was, more precedents were set up than were swept away. There has been so little real criticism of the events of the Revolutionary epoch that the impression has been subtly diffused that the acts of the Revolutionary leaders are above disparagement and their personalities sacrosanct. Hence the Constitution and the utterances of its signers have become a sort of canon of scripture in American politics. If it is impious to take away aught from the writings of the book, it is hardly less of an impiety to add thereunto. Washington's Farewell Address kept the United States out of the war for almost two years after the sinking of the *Lusitania*. There is no dead-and-gone statesman whose words would exert such an influence in Britain or France; and, for that matter, no living one either.

I suppose no history is complete without a period when heroes and demigods condescend to interest themselves in the affairs of mankind. By most peoples this period is assigned to the remote past. In United States history, oddly enough, the semi-mythical period is also a wholly historical period. George Washington has not only to tread the stage in his own person but to support simultaneously the roles of Herakles, Romulus and King Arthur. He is a practical politician wrestling with the problems of his day, and at the same time a divine founder and law-giver, an ideal knight surrounded by his paladins, and a mighty hero who rids the land of horrendous monsters, notably the British Lion. It is true, history does hint darkly that there were those in Washington's own day who made bold to oppose him. But these, like the Giants, were hurled down in short order by Jupiter's bolt, and covered with whole Aetnas of obloquy.

The work of the Revolutionary leaders being thus final and perfect, it follows that whatever in the old system they did not explicitly condemn, they implicitly approved. In this way, whatever they left unchanged received a sanction which it had never had before. George III has long since ceased to trouble British Politics, but he still reigns in Washington by divine right of the Constitution. For, subject to the limitations of the four year term, the presidency is in fact what the British kingship was in theory at the time of Bunker Hill. The story recently current that when the senate began tearing up the Peace Treaty, Secretary Tumulty cabled to President Wilson: "Come back at once, or a republic may be declared!" contains a sound criticism of the American presidency. The Constitution also retains the irresponsible cabinet of ministers and carefully shields them from parliamentary interference, doubtless remembering the annoyance which Grenville suffered from this source. The chief magistrates of the several states even retain the title of Governor to perpetuate the memory of colonial dependence. The florid style of oratory in favor in the eighteenth century has survived, under the sanction of the Revolutionary Age, particularly in the Fourth of July oration.

To amend the Constitution is an exceedingly difficult and tedious business, and it is an undeniable fact that the United States has changed less politically since 1789 than any other important country. Sometimes circumstances have brought about actual changes which are not yet recognized by formal amendment, and thus like the Constitution of other conservative countries, the document is not without its solemn fictions. The States are still deemed to be sovereign, but in reality this very point was the issue in the Civil War and was decided in the negative. In theory, the President has nothing to do with legislation and Con-

gress has nothing to do with executive action, but in practise each constantly infringes on the domain of the other, for the simple reason that rational administration is impossible on any other plan. In fact, if the President really is expected to keep his hands of legislation, the sending of an annual message to Congress is a very irrational proceeding.

The United States has always been, comparatively speaking, a land of plenty ; which means that want, the chief cause impelling to radicalism in social and economic matters, has been little felt. Such ideas as old age pensions and the like have been slow in taking hold. There is no Labor Party, and the Socialist Party has never been influential and is now hopelessly split between the German section and the loyal section. Men do not often leave their parties, though both parties contain many groups fighting bitterly for control. The term "radical" which in England is merely the name of a political group, is, in the United States, a term of abuse. Generally speaking, new ideas, religious, moral, philosophic, or artistic, do not make headway in the United States until they have obtained at least a measure of acceptance in Europe.

If the American as a type is not less conservative than his brother Anglo-Saxon there are certain limited portions of the country where conservatism prevails as it does nowhere else in the English-speaking world. West of the Appalachian Range, in the great peninsula formed by the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, there is a district which contains much mountainous and comparatively inaccessible country. When settlers began to move into the West after the Seven Years War, the great availability of the rivers for travel caused the rougher sections at a distance from them to be left all the more neglected. The settlers who found their way into these parts practically isolated themselves from civilization. Coming largely from agricultural Virginia and North Carolina, and having belonged to the humbler classes in a society where class distinctions had always been strong, they had had little to do with the outside world since emigrating from England. Their removal to the wilder parts of Kentucky and Tennessee intensified their isolation. The early pioneers included in their number many sturdy and aggressive men who advanced in front of civilization in search of larger opportunities, but it also included not a few who moved away from civilization merely because they were too indolent to keep up with it. These are likely to find their way to the remoter parts.

Beyond the Mississippi, in the centre of the tract between the Missouri and the Arkansas, is another rough bit of country, in its relation to the surrounding district, more or less reproducing the Tennessee mountains. This hilly country, the Ozarks, was in due time settled by people of the same type and with the same

results or worse, in proportion as the Ozarks were remoter from the world. As time has gone on, the people of these communities have remained in a sort of backwash of civilization, hardly aware that any outside world exists.

The Kentucky-Tennessee mountaineers are probably of as pure Anglo-Saxon stock as exists anywhere and some splendid physical types are found among them. In a sense, they may be said to speak the purest English anywhere to be heard, for their dialect contains words preserved by oral tradition that have been obsolete in literary English since Shakespeare's time. The ordinary law of the land has little practical validity in some districts. In regard to homicide there is an unwritten code which carries one back to Homer or the Book of Judges for a suitable analogy. Whether it is a debased form of the duel, borrowed from their social superiors or merely a case of reversion to type morally, I do not know. If it is to be called a form of duel, it has certainly been shorn of all finicky considerations of chivalry and fair play, the aim being strictly practical—to get your man killed,—and the method being usually to shoot him in the back from ambush. The relatives of the deceased then repay the score to the person suspected of the murder, or to any member of his family who is available, and the formula may then be repeated to any number of terms. These affairs are strictly private matters. A stranger is fairly safe unless he is suspected of being an excise official.

It is in the Ozarks, however, that we find the finest flower of this ancient civilization. A visitor arriving in an Ozark village, (where visitors are rare but not unknown,) will probably encounter a group of old men crouched in the middle of the road, their whiskers dragging in the dust, engaged in some utterly engrossing occupation. Nearer inspection will reveal that the subject of such enthralling interest is a game of marbles. To be marbles champion of a county is the life ambition of many a man. Whatever work gets itself done is performed by the women, while the men and dogs sit about or go hunting squirrels. When the mountaineer wishes to relax from this strenuous existence, he has his home-made, white whisky at home. The native can negotiate this beverage without trouble, but an outsider who takes an incautious quaff is likely to fancy for a minute or so that the top of his head has been blown off. Hotels are few or none, and strangers have to depend on the hospitality of the villagers. A guest-chamber is improvised by spreading some straw under the kitchen table and then throwing a few blankets over the table itself, thus making out of it an old-fashioned, canopy bed with curtains.

During the Civil War, the Ozarks became a refuge for deserters, and some of these men have evidently left the stamp of their personality on the communi-

ty. When the war with Germany came the inhabitants of one mountain valley decided to resist the draft. The roughness and remoteness of the place enabled them to hold the Government in defiance for several weeks after the manner of the Doones. They were finally won over by diplomacy, I believe.

With the recent advance of radical ideas in Europe, America has become relatively, though not absolutely, more reactionary. Are we about to see the balance in this respect shifted completely and finally from the East to the West?

W.A.R.

Alumni Notes.

It is our very pleasant duty in this issue to extend to seven members of the Alumni, our heartiest congratulations on their entrance into matrimonial life, and, with these congratultaions, we express the hope that the remaining portion of life meted out to them may be PEACE and happiness.

Rev. H. S. Woods '13 was married in June in Colebrook, and according to what news is now available, he and his bride are labouring very successfully in his parish at Berlin, N. H. We would be glad to receive a parochial visit from Mr. and Mrs. "Hubert" at any time.

Rev. Norman Snow visited us last month on his way back from California, where he and his bride (née Miss Heney, of Ottawa) had been spending their honeymoon, following their wedding in Ottawa, on June 4th. Norman does not yet know in which Diocese he will be working.

Rev. W. H. Moorhead celebrated his return from overseas by taking unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Mabel Wilson, B.A. '16. The bride and groom are now living in Montreal, where Pat is Curate of the Church of the Ascension.

Rev. F. G. Sherring, another bellicose parson, has followed "Pat's" example, effective from Sept, 17th, and Mrs. Sherring, formerly a deaconess in Port Arthur, is now helping "Bill" to become repatriated. Having had the pleasure of seeing Captains Moorhead and Sherring many times on foreign soil and knowing them ratner well, we are sure that they have chosen the best possible means, in their particular cases, of Civil Re-establishment. Shortly before his marriage Capt. Sherring is reputed, and rightly too, to have preached a sermon in

Port Arthur, on the latter half of verse 10, Psalm 85. Rather a novel way of announcing an engagement, in our opinion.

Rev. Chas. Phillips '13, and Miss Kate Porter, formerly of Lennoxville, were married in Montreal, in June, and after a short trip to Phillipsburg, P. Q., they proceeded to Metcalfe, Ont., of which flourishing parish Charlie is now Rector.

Once again the Phillips family figured in nuptials this summer, when Mr. Jack Phillips was married at Koose Creek, Ont., on June 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are now residing at 458 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, where Jack is employed on government work.

Rev. M. B. Johnson, M.A., and Miss D. Hunt, of Quebec, were married on July 26th, at Cap à l'Aigle, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Canon F. J. B. Allnatt, Dean of Divinity of this University. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are now residing at Santy Bay, on Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

Rev. H. S. Laws has become successfully demobilized, and is now in Trinity Church, Montreal. He is playing Rugby this season with the M.A.A.A. Team.

Rev. N. R. Ward is now in Duluth Diocese, near Rev. Jas. Ward, also a graduate of Bishop's.

Rev. C. G. Stevens who has spent the last summer on the Magdalen Islands, has now returned to Coaticook.

Rev. W. A. Reeves has returned from Oxford and resumed work on the Magdalen Islands.

Rev. Channell Hepburn is back from overseas and is now asst. Rector in St. Matthias Church, Westmount.



Alumni Constructive Report.

PART I.—GRADUATE CONCEPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY MISSION.

First and foremost being a Canadian University and leader in Canadian thought and educational life she must not forget the duty she owes to the general public of Canada in setting forth to the best of her ability those ideals and aims which should dominate the Canadian people. With all her English University system she must be governed by a Canadian spirit, and a Canadian policy designed to meet the present and future needs of our own country.

Secondly. As the Eastern Township's University in point of situation, even if not in name, she should cater to the educational needs of the people of that section being in sympathetic touch with the aims, ideals and life of this district, and prepared to give real leadership in both the social and intellectual life of its people. The Townships are an agricultural, and a mercantile community, therefore the University should provide not only a means of receiving a liberal education in Arts and Theology as at present, but a business and agricultural training as well. There is a feeling that she should also identify herself with the Social Service Work of the district in its practical phases.

Thirdly. As a corollary to the above that she should be a University in reality and not in name, i.e., that she should restore the Faculties of Law and Medicine as well as add courses in agriculture and business methods.

Fourthly. It is felt that she owes a great duty to the Church of England in Canada, standing as she does for a very definite form of churchmanship, and with a record of clerical graduates whose fame is not excelled by any other Theological College of Canada, it is felt that she should become the premier Theological College of Canada even as the Theological Seminary of N. Y. has become for the American Church.

Fifthly. The feeling is generally expressed that the University also owes a further duty to her graduates in the furnishing of more and fuller post-graduate courses than are at the present time provided, i.e., for the degree of Ph.D., B. Sc., D. of Lit., etc., also that further arrangements be made with other Canadian and American Universities aiming at making transfer from one to another easier.

Also that means be devised whereby the contact between University and graduate may be maintained through the College Announcement, "Mitre," and other channels.

Sixthly. There is her duty to the benefactors of the past who in founding and endowing the College and University expected the utmost use to be made of their service and gifts. The rulers of the institution must never forget this duty.

In the earnest discharge of this mission and duty in all its parts the Alumni Association is not only ready but anxious to render all possible assistance morally and financially.

The means suggested of fulfilling these aims are many and varied, but the most insistent are :

The demand for an aggressive and progressive as well as extensive Canadian policy. Perhaps some lessons may be learned in this regard from a study of the policy of other Canadian Universities.

The linking of the University life with that of the Townships through the attendance of members of the staff officially at public gatherings of an educational and communal nature.

The specialization in classics, theology, science, and philosophy, so building up a name as affording the best possible course to be obtained in these.

PART 2.--PROPOSALS INVOLVING A CHANGE IN COLLEGE CHARTERS.

Suggestions in this regard centre about three things. First, if the University of Bishop's College is to fulfil its mission as the University of the Eastern Townships, would she not gain in changing her name to that of "Eastern Townships University," which, as one correspondent says, "means something." This change would of course not necessarily affect the name of Bishop's College, but would serve to enhance the distinction between university and college.

Secondly, would not the liberal spirit of the university be fostered and strengthened by the removal of the religious tests required of professors in the Arts Faculty, and by the permitting of the principalship to be held by a layman of the Church of England in Canada.

Thirdly, a change in the means of election and qualifications for appointment of Board of Trustees and College Council making live interest in the University a "sine qua non," especially on the governing boards of the college.

This would involve legislation along the following lines: 1, Permission to forego the religious tests for professors; 2, Right to change the name of university; 3, Change in requirements and qualifications for principal, admitting of a wider choice; 4, Obtaining larger official graduate representation on the governing bodies; 5, This change in appointing of members of Corporation would inevitably result in lessening the powers of the presidents.

PART 3.—RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE LAID BEFORE THE COLLEGE COUNCIL.

Matriculation.—Feeling that the Canadian or American youth responds to the call for effort, and desires those things which call forth his full power, we feel that the entry to Bishop's would be increased and not decreased by raising the standard of matriculation. More students of desirable quality would be gained by raising the standard especially in mathematics, science, Latin and English and history.

There is a feeling that if Preparatory Arts is not abolished entirely that at least it should be restricted in its scope so as to include only those who are too old to enter one of the provincial high schools.

Arts.—The founding of a chair of Science and the strengthening of the Science course is generally desired.

The provision of post-graduate courses as previously mentioned.

Feeling that some sort of supervision of work of first year students should be provided to prevent wastage of time in transition period from high school.

Divinity.—Increase Divinity course from two to three years, exclusive of Arts and Preparatory Divinity.

A manifest desire, especially upon the part of recent Divinity graduates, to back up Dr. Allnatt's three year scheme.

This would enlarge the course so as to give fuller training in practical theology, such as elocution, homiletics, pastoral theology and sociology.

That Arts men intending to take Divinity be asked to take the work of Prep. Divinity either in addition to course of O.T.G. and N.T.G. That O.T.G. and N.T.G. lectures in Arts be of a character to attract men towards Theology as a life study. This applies also to n. Evid.

To meet these recommendations it is of course realized that a larger staff will be required, but this is felt to be wholesome need. The further use of short course lectures, especially in Divinity, is urged. Professors and expert lecturers and successful parish priests without the college, no doubt might be found willing to co-operate in this work. Do not despise our own Divinity graduates.

PART 4.—ADVERTISING.

1.—Free the Principal from the duty of lecturing, and so leave him free to act as the link connecting the University with the life of the province, through personal visitation of the high schools of the province, by public attendance at community gatherings throughout English Quebec as University representative and speaker.

2.—More and more attractive advertising in both church and secular news papers and journals.

3.—The obtaining of frequent write-ups of the University and its work in well known journals, and the full reporting of University activities in the daily press. Have some member of the staff or other person responsible for this last.

4.—The enlisting of definite recruiting agents for different localities, such agents to be members of staff, graduates or other interested parties. Such districts might embrace such areas as England, Newfoundland, New England States, Eastern Townships, Montreal, Eastern Ontario, etc. During his lifetime Bishop Dunn successfully worked the English ground. The Diocesan College, Montreal, is at present recruiting from Newfoundland by these means. Improve relations with B. C. S. or Ross School as a local field.

5.—The re-inauguration of the Inter-Scholastic Track Meet under capable and official management. Such a Meet first built up Dartmouth College, and was producing students for U. B. C. when it fell through owing to irresponsible financing.

6.—A policy of encouragement to the sporting teams, debating society, and dramatic society as these make a splendid advertising medium.

7.—In the Theological Department attempt to enlist the co-operation and support of the neighbouring Bishops notably of Newfoundland, Algoma and Ottawa with a view to obtaining their candidates for Holy Orders.

8.—Launching of an every graduate one student campaign, each graduate to attempt to secure one student within three years' time.

EXTENSION PROPOSED.

1.—A ladies' residence.

2.—Faculty of Agriculture in co-operation with the experimental station to be partly financed by the Quebec Government.

3.—Further and fuller Business courses.

4.—School of teachers and courses in manual training.

5.—Restoration to former position of the professorship of Mathematics.

6.—Post-graduate courses as above, as well as in administration and finance.
Journalism.

7.—Science course to embrace course in Mining and Metallurgy.

PART 5.—RECOMMENDATION TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REGARDING ADVERTISING.

In the minds of graduates the outstanding qualities which Bishop's possess-

es and which should raise her above her competitors, in other words those excellences which should be most widely and most attractively advertised are the following :—

1.—Her residential system which affords such splendid training in leadership to her students, the results of which were so abundantly manifested during the late war, wherein most all of her enlisted graduates won distinction.

2.—Her quiet country location in one of the most beautiful, as well as healthful sections of Eastern Canada, which is so conducive not only to study but to every form of healthful sport and recreation. An ideal country spot yet with all the advantages of city life, with the city of Sherbrooke within a fifteen minute car run, possessing also first rate train communications with all parts of Canada and the U. S. A.

3.—The only Canadian University giving a three years Arts Course and hence the only one permitting a student to qualify for the B. Sc., with an expenditure of only six years on course.

4.—Gives an exceptionally fine and full course in Theology, and on account of its type of churchmanship should become the foremost Divinity School in Canada.

Alumnae Notes.

It is with pleasure that we quote the following extract from a local paper. "Nursing Sister Elizabeth Odell, of Sherbrooke, has been decorated with the Royal Red Cross, (2nd class) awarded only to nurses.

When war broke out Nursing Sister Odell was in training in the Montreal General Hospital, and volunteered immediately for overseas service. She was accepted after her graduation, and, early in 1916, went with reinforcements to England, where she was sent to the great Military Hospital at Taplow. Later she was transferred to Boulogne, France, and, after strenuous work during one of the fiercest periods of the great struggle, was appointed to assist in organizing a new hospital for the Forestry in the Jura Mountains. She was recalled to London to take a position at Headquarters as assistant to Miss Cainles who was in charge. The many friends of Nursing Sister Odell, R. R. C. will join in congratulations on the fact that her splendid work has been recognized."

We are indeed proud to claim Miss Odell in the number of our Alumnae.

During the month of August two weddings were solemnized, which were of special interest to the readers of these notes, since the brides were Alumnae of Bishop's. At St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, Miss Mabel Wilson was married to Rev. W. H. Moorhead, lately chaplain with the overseas forces.

At the Methodist church, Lennoxville, Miss Alice McFadden was married to Rev. W. P. Stafford, who has also been on overseas service. To both of these brides we extend our very good wishes.

We have to record the arrival at the rectory, Sudbury, Ont., of a small but important visitor, in the person of a young daughter to Rev. and Mrs. Langton Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert was Miss Edith Wilson '15. We offer hearty congratulations.

The many friends of Miss Dorothy Seiveright will be very glad to learn that she is very much improved in health. Miss Seiveright is at present at her home in Sherbrooke.

Many of our Alumnae are teaching in different parts of the Province. Miss Julia Bradshaw is in Waterville Academy, Miss Catherine Seiveright in Sherbrooke High School, Miss Marjory Ashe in Ayers Cliff Academy, Miss Frances Bayne in Lennoxville High School, Miss Bernice Hunter in Sherbrooke High School, Miss Marjory Hume in Sutton Academy, Miss Marion Cox in Lennoxville Consolidated, Miss Hilda Moore at Lachine, Miss Marion McKenzie is in charge of Waterville Academy.



THE MITRE.

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Alumnae Editor	Miss B. M. Cowan, B.A.
Lady Editor	Miss N. Findley, '20
Associate Editor—Divinity	T. V. L'Estrange, Div. '20
Associate Editor—Arts	E. A. Bartlett, '20
Assistant Associate Editor—Arts	A. J. Carson, '21
Athletic Editor	H. O'Donnell, '21
Exchange Editor	W. Robinson, Div. '20
Alumni Editor	H. Waterman, B.A.

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No. 1

Editorial Note and Comment.

"The old order changeth giving place to new." This may be said of many of the elements which go to make up modern society. The ideas of the world are being revolutionized. The pendulum of history is again swinging to another extreme, and apparently in the direction of universal

The New Era. democracy. Industrial methods are being reconstructed.

Liberty of thought and to a greater degree of action, is being sought for. The world is in a maze of movements all aiming at the reconstruction of different spheres of public activity. Educational life has to follow certain lines of criticism with the aim of adopting itself to the new conditions. The

old somnambulism, or state of lethargy in any department is giving place to stirring activity ; this is a recognized principle. It must be so, for that department which tarries, or is tardy, will be swallowed up in the forward rush.

The fact seems to have been realized by our own University, and we trust that the steps now being taken will have the required end of meeting obligations in this respect as a University. The Alumni Association seems to have had this in view, as indicated in the report, which is published in part in this issue. While a great deal of it may be considered visionary as yet, nevertheless in its essence it has the ideal which this University should put before it, and which we trust in due course will be somewhat realized.

At present we are without a principal, owing to the resignation of Rev. Dr. Parrock last term. The work, however, is being ably carried on by our venerable vice-principal, and things are going smoothly along under his management. The extra task must be a heavy one, but is being

The Present met by his well known energy and perseverance in duty. We trust that the time is not far distant when the burden will be lifted. The addition of two able members to the staff supplies a long felt need. It frees the principal from the duty as lecturer and strengthens the science department of instruction. May this be but a forerunner of other additions and further strengthening.

The number of students this year speaks well for the new method of work. We feel it indicates the beginning of better things, and hopes are high for the future of the University. With the increased numbers, many of the sports and other activities which had to be abandoned during the past few years, have come to life, and how well the sports are succeeding is shown by a glance at the Athletic section of the magazine.

Our Alma Mater is far surpassing its pre-war status, and the results which are being accomplished show what can be done when the right line of policy is adopted.

Yes, the turn of the tide seems to have come, and we feel sure that those in authority will do their utmost to carry the old University forward, to prevent a return to ebb tide, to make our Alma Mater realize the conception of its graduates, and arouse an eternal feeling of pride in being able to

The Future call her such.

Every student should be naturally interested in the future. To those who are interested, one or two questions present themselves.

First, what is to be done with the school buildings, in the near future, in the way of extended courses. Agriculture and Commercial Courses seem to be the aim at present, and are well worth consideration from the authorities. They would be meeting urgent needs in that respect, and certainly if we are to prosper we must have our eyes open to the immediate requirements.

This brings us to our second question, "What is to be the future of our Divinity Faculty? This is a question for immediate consideration. We who are intimately interested feel that the first attention should be given to this. It was the primary faculty for which the college was established, but to-day it would appear that attention is directed to all things with the exception of this. No one can deny the need of additional professors. Those who are at present in charge are indeed to be highly commended, especially our venerable Dean, who is performing an almost impossible task. The fact of overburdening of the present staff cannot be denied, and, as elsewhere, overburdening has consequent evils. We have no assurance that the matter is under consideration, but we feel sure, that with an eye to future progress, the increase in staff cannot be overlooked. Theoretically the course is excellent, but there is a longing to see the practical side intensified. The day is looked forward to with eagerness when the addition of one or even two professors will be made, when the practical side will be under separate supervision, and, when that is possible, the course will have reached a high level indeed, and will be second to none. Yes, we feel here is the first field of expansion for those who are interested in progress. Make the best of our possibilities in this our primary faculty, and then the forward move in additional faculties may be considered.

The Editor feels obliged to ask the hearty support and co-operation of the students in the production of our magazine this year. During the past two years the burden has fallen pretty heavily on the Editorial Staff. With the increase in the student body, there should be no difficulty in getting

Student's sufficiently interesting articles to make our magazine take a
Aid position of no inferior kind. Do not think that once the staff has been appointed, there, your duties end. It is a magazine produced by the Student-body and not by the staff. Yet it is a deplorable fact that out of the number of students (male and female) approached for this issue one-sixth responded; those who promised faithfully failed the editor at the last moment when the material should have been in, in order to facilitate the quick pub-

lication of the magazine. Certainly this should not be the case. Realize that you are in honour bound to support your magazine as much as any other college activity. So, come on, get busy and do something for YOUR Mitre.

These are the days of the High Cost of Living and the fact has come to be felt even in the case of our little magazine. The Mitre has had to suffer in that way during the past few years. It had to be limited to a certain number of pages to keep within our finances. The expenses of publication and cost of material forced us this year to consider the **Advance in Subscription** raising of our subscriptions. The students willingly pledged themselves to support us, and we feel sure that our Alumni and other subscribers will not be behind in helping our endeavors. We ask their hearty support as in the past.

As we go to press, rumours reach us that the decision re a principal has been made by the selection committee. If reports are true the right gentleman has been found, in the person of the Rev. Canon Bedford Jones, of Brockville, Ont. Canon Jones is a Canadian by birth, and the authorities are to be congratulated on the fact of taking the first step towards the realization, that this is, after all, a Canadian University, designed to meet Canadian needs. Everyone is satisfied that the right move has been made in the selection of a man of our own Dominion, one who understands the requirements of a Canadian University.

The New Principal Canon Jones is well known in Theological circles, and his scholastic career is of the highest type. He is aptly described in the press as a "man's man," of a type peculiarly fitted by inclination and achievement to head a college. This seems to be further borne out by the fact that the new principal is an athletic enthusiast, standing high in Rugby life, and feeling runs high in the student world in special anticipation of this side of his character.

We feel sure that a hearty welcome will be accorded our new principal, as one who will understand and appreciate the Students' life !

At present we refrain from further comment, as, in our next issue we trust to welcome him in state.

Co-ed's Corner.

Anticipation is greater than realization. So we decided at the commencement of the term. When one has been looking forward all summer to the opening of college and expecting to find a large number of new lady students, it is rather disappointing to find the corridors deserted and only as many Freshettes in the common room as there are fingers on one hand.

This decrease in numbers is rather a serious matter in several respects. We feel that it would be unreasonable to demand, under the present circumstances, those rights possessed by the lady students of other colleges,—rights without which we are not getting the full benefit of an education. The University professes to give a liberal education to men and women alike, and yet they are far from being on an equal footing.

In the first place, if a University is to do the work it is supposed to do, we may take it for granted that it does admit both sexes. It is on this very score that McGill and Toronto Universities have been making such strides of recent years. The former with all its Faculties, except those of Agriculture and Applied Science, open to women, is THE University of Canada, while the latter is the centre of great interest, at the present time, for the remarkable number of lady doctors now graduating there every year. In the face of the many advantages to be had at these two great institutions, can we wonder that Bishop's University with no residence for ladies and "admission to lectures only" does not appeal to the High School girl contemplating a college career.

Rome was not built in a day, nor will Bishop's become popular in the course of one or two or even three years, but it is by making an attempt now to improve conditions that the desired end will be gained the sooner. An educational institution is not the place for conservatism. Progressiveness is what we need. The adoption of this idea, a greater realization of the value of the social side of college life as a training of importance, and more support given to the attempt made to form the various societies which we should have, and yet which have been impossible simply for lack of the necessary support, would tend to make the three years more attractive. Many more girls in our High Schools would register, and then it would be worth while to provide accommodation of a suitable kind. When this is done the way will be clear to build up our Alma Mater and she will no longer be unknown to inhabitants of towns only several miles away.

A very warm welcome is extended to the new co-eds, Misses Bell, Parker, Farmsworth, Wilson and Law, and we wish them every success.

We wish also to welcome Miss Doris Wilson, as our Senior Lady. If patience and amiability will prove powerful factors, Miss Wilson will be able to carry out her part with success, and it is "up to" the rest of us to give her full support

We have received flying visits from Miss Moore, B.A., and Miss Bradshaw, B. A., who are both enthusiastic in their work as teachers.

Our other graduates of last June, Misses McKenzie, Ashe, Cox and Echenberg, are busily engaged in the same profession, and are very successful. We shall be glad to hear from them at any time, that they may not entirely sever their relations with the college.

You Will, Wont You ?

After a few preliminary remarks regarding the weather, which, by the way, is always a safe subject, the editor of the magazine casually mentions the fact that he is short of material for the next issue, and gently hints that he is sure his companion would be able to assist him greatly by writing an article—a comparatively simple matter. This companion, being an honest man, hastily denies that he possesses any literary ability, whereupon the editor proves himself endowed with considerable dramatic ability. He is as persuasive as a book-agent, and diplomatic as a statesman. His efforts are rewarded by a promise that the matter will receive due consideration, and he goes on his way with only a faint hope that he will ever see fruits of that promise, for experience has made him a wise man. However, as optimism is part of his character, he waylays the next acquaintance he meets and tries his luck. The editor of a magazine, especially a college magazine, and the amateur fisherman must be able to sympathize with each other. Whatever means either uses to get some reward for his exertions, he cannot use force. Even the editor, pachydermatous from the rebuffs of years of experience, finds himself powerless in this respect. He has one consolation, he does not use force, therefore no one can call him domineering.

No one knows how eagerly he pounces on material which does find its way to his desk. He welcomes either prose or poetry. This is particularly so of the editor of the college magazine. His is a hard position. He is storm-tossed

at times, indeed, but now and again the storm subsides, and fortune smiles upon him when he is promised "something though it won't be very good."

Such was the experience on one occasion of the editor of--University Magazine. For weeks he ardently visited the rooms of his fellow students begging for something, either prose or poetry. He was graciously received, and was much astonished to find several of those called upon apparently budding forth into poets, and promising gems of verse if he would guarantee publication. Rather puzzled, but accommodating as usual, he readily promised, and, being a man of his word the next issue of the magazine contained several items of the following nature, under the heading, "Potted Poets"--

If you're waken, call me early, and perchance I shall arise.
 I mean to write a poem about seas, and ships, and skies,
 I'll show the whole blame college how the soul within me dotes
 On boats.

I catch a thirst when I am dry,
 I catch a chill when I am damp,
 I suffer all the ills save
 Writer's cramps.

Both are most expressive of the attitude of the majority of students towards the college magazine. The college doctor will never find an epidemic of writer's cramps prevailing--rather unfortunate indeed for the doctor and the magazine.

A college magazine is a student's magazine, and it is the duty of each one to do his bit. It is to his own advantage to write an article now and again, and not let a few willing hands do all the work. If all the editorial staff went on strike there would be general howl of dismay. The editors would not go on strike? Don't be too certain on that point, but remember that "prevention is better than cure," and write an article for the Mitre.

The New Appointments.

One symptom of the progressive spirit animating the governing body of Bishop's College is manifested in the appointment of two lecturers, one in Classic, the other in Science--each as welcome additions to the teaching staff.

Mr. William A. Rae is of Scottish-Canadian parentage, and hails from the virtuous province of Ontario. He received his early education in the schools of his native place and then proceeded to the University of Toronto, whence he grad-

uated in Classical Honours (1907). Among the trophies which fell to him during his distinguished course may be mentioned the McCaul Gold Medal in Classics, and the Governor-General's Gold Medal in Classics and English. In 1910 Mr. Rae sought further draughts from the fountain of Classical knowledge at the University of Chicago, and awoke one morning to find himself a Fellow in Latin (a distinction of high celebrity) at that institution of learning. The year 1911 saw him a Master of Arts at the same academic centre, and he occupied the two succeeding years in advanced study of the subjects he had chosen for specialization. Later he became Instructor in Latin and Greek at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and then received the position of Assistant-Professor of Greek and Latin, Penn College, Iowa. Though the Great War found him engaged in quiet but exacting academic pursuits in a foreign country, he responded to the call to arms and, resigning a lucrative post, he volunteered in the Canadian army, being connected first with the Engineers, secondly with the Tank Corps. Demobilization and peaceful days saw him debating where to turn, and among other openings, he felt drawn to offer his services to us. The offer was accepted—and here he is!

Mr. J. W. Morgan was born at Walkerton, Ontario, and received his early education in the public schools of that bustling little town. In due course he was admitted to the University of Toronto and graduated (1917) Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Chemistry. His scientific attainments made it easy for the subject of this notice to secure positions where he not only rendered useful service but also increased his efficiency as a student and a practical man of science. At first Mr. Morgan was employed as a scientific expert in the Munition Plant, Belœil, Que., later was employed as chemist to a large industrial corporation St. John, N.B., and finally found his way back to his Alma Mater as assistant in the Chemistry Department. During the summer of 1919 he followed a post-graduate course in Physical Chemistry in the University of Chicago, intending to return in the autumn to the University of Toronto. But the Fates brought him to the University of Bishop's College.

We accord to both these gentlemen a hearty welcome, and trust that their stay in our midst will be a long one, profitable alike to themselves and to those who will be privileged to receive their instruction.

F. G. V.



Some Aspects of a Great Life.

The points of view from which history may be studied are countless. To everyone it has a special message, a particular appeal. Like poetry, history is a subject that each individual interprets to suit himself and his own particular way of looking at things. Sismondi read it, as he tell us, in order "to avoid mistakes, to imitate virtues, to improve by experience;" Seeley that he might "modify his view of the present and his forecast of the future." To Emerson history was a personal experience—something in which he himself was forever playing a part; while Napoleon's view of it is best learnt from his advice to the young King of Rome, "Let my son often read and reflect on history; this is the only true philosophy." Each of these men learnt a different lesson from the story of humanity.

The average reader, however, does not concern himself with the abstract reasoning or philosophical speculation that is so dear to the true historian. For him the biographical—the subjective—aspect of history is the most attractive. When he reads about the great figures of the past; when he can study their characters, ambitions and actions, can picture their every-day life, and can understand their every motive—then it is that history possesses for him a unique and peculiar charm.

And yet it must be remembered that biography and history cannot be separated without marring the reality of the narrative. One is the complement of the other. To be in full sympathy with the life and works of any man it is absolutely necessary to understand, not only his character, but also his environment. For our human nature is being continually moulded by influences from the life of the world that surrounds us. Even the strongest wills are controlled, to a very large extent, by contemporary thought and conditions. And so great men are not altogether leaders. They do not have things entirely their own way: although Carlyle calls them "the modellers, and in a wide sense creators, of whatsoever the mass of men contrive to do or attain." They are, for the most part, the product of their own age, and the expression of its dominant principles. While they undoubtedly do alter the course of events, yet they just as surely are forced to shape their plans of action according to the dictates of circumstance.

This introduces into biography a twofold and apparently paradoxical aspect. The hero is thus both the Guide, and the one guided; the Controller, and the one controlled; the cause and the effect. And it is from this double point of

view that we must approach one of the greatest of all historical figures—Charlemagne. He is truly a leader, a modeller. It has been the fortune of few to have had such an influence in moulding the course of history. Probably no one, with the exception of Napoleon, has ever brought about a bigger change in the political face of Europe. And yet there are few men who reflect to a larger degree than Charlemagne the general spirit of their age, or who afford a better aperture through which to view the conditions of society in their day. His biography demonstrates to a wonderful degree the fact that a great man both lends, and is led by, the ideas uppermost in the mind of the public at large.

It is not necessary to give a detailed account of his life in order to elucidate this statement; the barest outlines, familiar to all, are sufficient for the purpose. It is in the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire that the dual aspect of Charlemagne's career is most clearly exemplified. By his vast conquests he had reawakened in Europe that spirit of universalism which had been overthrown but not extinguished, by the fall of the Roman Empire. The influence of his name caused a reaction from the separatist tendencies inspired by the barbarian invasions in favour of the old idea of a united Christendom. Once started, however, the movement gathered momentum of its own accord, and with irresistible force soon swept away with it the very man who had put it into motion. Charlemagne aroused the idea of unity, but the ultimate effect it had on his political position was unexpected. Luther's position in the sixteenth century is a parallel one. When he pinned his thesis to the cathedral door at Wittenberg he had no intention of destroying the supremacy of the Roman Church. All he wanted was moderate reforms. But his challenge resulted in a movement for religious freedom that rapidly became uncontrollable; and Luther, carried away by the rush of events, was compelled at the Diet of Worms to make statements which in his early years he would have been the first to deny. Similarly, Charlemagne at the time he was making his conquests, had no intention of forcing people to crown him Emperor. That idea came from external sources. As the mediæval chronicler puts it, "It seemed good to Leo, the Holy Fathers, and to all Christian men, that THEY should name Charles, king of the Franks, as Emperor." Yes, in the conquest of Europe Charlemagne showed all the qualities of a great leader; but in accepting the Imperial title he merely reflected the desire of western Christendom to form once more a united state.

Another aspect of Charlemagne's life which throws light on the general character of the age is his view of religion and morality—or rather his separation of religion from morality. Religion was something very real to him. He displayed his zeal for the church, not only in his private life, but also in the large

phere of statecraft. In his eyes the Christianizing of a conquered race was just as important a matter as the incorporation of that people into his system of government. The theory he so rightly and staunchly supported throughout his period of kingship was that the civil government and the Church should go hand in hand in ordering and governing the life of the state. The result was that in the Frankish Empire, as in the rest of Europe at that time, politics and religion were intricately intermingled. It was no more a crime for the newly conquered Saxon to show himself unfaithful to his sovereign than it was for him to scorn the rite of baptism. And yet Charlemagne, for all his religious ardour, was by no means a moral man. Tradition has surrounded him with a halo of sanctity, but unprejudiced accounts show that in the question of marriage, for instance, he was extremely careless. Of his many children Lewis the Pious was the only one born in lawful wedlock. Moreover he was subject to occasional outbursts of inhumanity—a reflection of his barbaric ancestry—which led him to such deeds as the massacre, in 782, of five thousand unarmed prisoners of war. In these, as in other unprincipled acts, Charlemagne discloses the old mediæval idea that morality is something quite apart from religion.

So far we have regarded Charlemagne chiefly as the embodiment of certain ideas prevalent at his time—as a man following, quite unconsciously, the movement of contemporary events. It must not be imagined, however, that he possessed no originality or creative power. That aspect of the great man is just as surely present in his personality as the one which we have been considering. It is revealed most clearly in his governmental ability. The field of statecraft is one in which Charlemagne stands out as a pioneer and leader far in advance of his age. His genius in this respect enabled him to unite his scattered dominions, extremely diverse from a racial point of view, into a single vertebrate whole—something which no ruler since Roman times had been able to accomplish. By the establishment of the "Marches," or frontier garrisons, he inaugurated a system of national defense which was approved and adopted by many monarchs for centuries to come. He was the first to make the "Missi Dominici" an essential factor in preserving peace and unity in the Empire, and in keeping the rebellious tendencies of the great Dukes under control. The kingship gained through him a dignity and a power which it had never held before. It is this wonderful talent for organisation which stamps Charles for all time as a true creator, and which won for him his title of "The Great."

In one other branch of activity is Charlemagne seen as the leading spirit of his day, and that is in the region of education and art. He was the first temporal sovereign to realize the terrible ignorance into which all Europe had fallen during

the dark ages, and he sought, by his example and his help, to re-awaken throughout his dominions a desire for intellectual culture. In this he was largely successful. At court he surrounded himself with a band of eminent scholars—the learned Englishman Alcuin being amongst them—whose activities in all intellectual pursuits were a constant encouragement to education. In various centres monastic schools were established, at which the children both of freemen and serfs might learn to read and write. Moreover an interest in architecture was aroused by the personal efforts of the Emperor, who himself planned and built not only the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle, but many other public buildings besides. In fact, to use the words of Oman, Charlemagne, by teaching men to strive for education and culture, “gave to the western world a glimpse of new and high ideals.” Unfortunately this 9th century renaissance was a very temporary affair, lasting no longer than the reign of the Emperor; but this only illustrates more clearly the fact that it was Charlemagne’s influence which had brought it about.

The above points of view cover the most important events in the life of this great historical figure. The ways in which Charlemagne followed the movements of his epoch have been especially emphasized, for it is well to remember while reading biographies of men, and especially statesmen, are often formed by circumstance to adopt policies which they would otherwise disregard or despise. Carlyle’s view of great men cannot altogether be accepted; we cannot hold them entirely responsible for the actions of the masses. This fact should be born in mind to-day, when the public is crying out for the extradition and trial of the German Emperor. It is true that such a trial would be a great object lesson for future rulers. It would also give tremendous weight to international law. But from the point of view of strict justice it is doubtful whether any human court would be competent to pronounce at present on the Kaiser’s guilt or innocence. For whether he led his people to war, or whether he was forced to yield to the military designs of his ministers, are matters that only time and history can decide.

F. R. S. '19.



Cathedral Vespers.

The gloom of night creeps down the shadowy choir,
 But through the great rose-window's gorgeous bloom
 Red shafts of sunset fall upon a tomb,
 And makes the gray stone burn—a crimson pyre.
 The creeping tide of darkness rises higher ;
 Tall ghostly pillars through the shadows loom,
 And from dim altars through the minster's gloom,
 Pale yellow gleams the guttering candles' fire.

Sudden from out the shadow streams a song
 —A sword of sound that cleaves the dark in twain—
 And rings and glows triumphant, swift and strong,
 Victorious over sorrow, death and pain ;
 And golden visions pass before my soul
 As the last echoes down the arches roll.

F. O. C.

Divinity Notes.

Since the last Divinity Notes appeared Peace has been signed. How far away already do we seem from the signs and noises of the greatest war that has ever been ! And yet it seems hard to dismiss it in a few words, especially must it be so to those upon whom it has left some indelible mark, some ineffable scar. May they receive the treatment and consideration that a grateful country owes them. And let us not be despondent or too mournful for those who will not return to us ; for have they not already achieved a greater peace than this world can give ? Rather should we strive against another and greater war into which we threaten to become involved—a war of industry, a war of ever greater selfishness. Our need at the present time is to once more learn to understand and appreciate the "other man's" side and do it without imperilling proven principles and practices. In spite of all that the war has taught us, never did we need more than now to widen and deepen our knowledge of the ordinary human nature. So let us try to understand it, appreciate and sympathise with it. It seldom really fails and generally wins if given a chance.

Divinity House once more resounds with the coming and going of both wise and foolish ; once more welcomes within its warm and comfortable (?) walls those who temporarily forsook one calling for another. And we therefore look forward to a revival of old times, but fired with new energy, new hope that shall with the experience gained from the war, help to make a fresh effort.

Mr. R. H. Waterman, B.A., who left to join the 5th C.M.R.'s in 1915, has safely returned to complete his course after many exciting doings and vicissitudes both with them and afterwards with the artillery, to which he became commissioned and in which he finally rose to become an adjutant.

Mr. E. H. Baker, L.S.T., has also been drawn back to his old haunts. But though he really belongs to us, his activities seem fairly evenly divided between the two buildings. He also doffed his khaki in May last after strenuous times with No. 9 Field Ambulance, in which he enlisted and won his gold stripe. Whatever his future may be we wish him success.

Contrary to expectation almost, Mr. W. P. Griffiths managed to turn up. After serving in the C. A. M. C. two years he took his commission in the R.F.C., later the R.A.F., and found time to become the "husband of one wife." This additional responsibility now prevents his occupancy of a room, but he still finds a peg to hang his cap on on the top flat.

Mr. T. V. L'Estrange also got his discharge from the army a few days before the term began. He has been on the staff of No. 9 Can. Con. Hospital for a considerable period of the war.

The above form the remnant of those who have now returned and were occupants of the Divinity House 1914-15.

Of those who have not returned from the war there remains two others. Rev. G. Roe, L.S.T., who enlisted in 1918 and saw service in France and Flanders with No. 9 Field Ambulance. He was able to proceed to Edinburgh University under the vocational scheme of the Khaki University, and on completion of his course was ordained by the Lord Bishop of Southwark (now Oxford) by Letters Dimissary for the Bishop of Edmouton, in whose Diocese he is to la-

bour. Mr. Roe spent a few days with us ere starting on his long journey to the West. We shall miss his genial and happy disposition and wish him God-speed and good luck.

Mr. J. Vokey, who enlisted in January, 1916, and later was commissioned in the R.A.C., has not returned. He, too, failed to withstand the weapons of Cupid, and is therefore to be praised and congratulated on evidently having made a wise surrender.

Mr. H. O. Hodder at the time of going to press is spending some time with his folks in England and is somewhat delayed owing to railway strikes. A special convocation of our local diocese is being prepared for his return to the Shed.

Mr. R. Heron, B.A., has returned to take Divinity after having spent the vacation in mission work around Scotstown.

Mr. A. R. Lett spent his holidays also at his home at Eganville.

We welcome Mr. Taylor as a newcomer amongst us, who has been at the war. He had the privilege of working under Canon Scott at the Front for a considerable time.

A meeting of the Alumni Association, which attracted some attention in the Press, was held recently in Montreal. A wide range of subjects affecting the future and progress of the University appears to have been on the agenda paper. The urgent need of strengthening the Faculty of Divinity, and thereby bringing relief to an already overtaxed staff, does not seem to have been on the list of subjects. It is hardly necessary to point out that this "setting of our house in order" is long over due and is unfair both to professors and students alike, especially in times like these, when every failure of the Church is being brought under the fierce glare of a sceptical and unsympathetic criticism.

We note with mixed feelings that our Sunday habits and conduct are liable at any moment to set people thinking and a little more ! However, people must be careful before they lay specific charges, to be quite certain who the accused are, because it only leads to a useless waste of paper and time, and all sorts of false ideas as to what the University of Bishop's College is or is not.

The Position of Bishop's University in the New Anglican Forward Movement.

At the present moment the world is undergoing a change. This change being necessitated by the past. Years of war is affecting everything and everybody. Democracy is taking a world-wide step. Governments are enacting new laws. Legislators are working their brains to over capacity. Every occupation is being reconstructed. Medievalism has for all time taken its departure. The old doctrine of autocracy has gone to the four winds. The masses, high and low, rich and poor, capitalist and laborer, have begun to realize that all men are brothers regardless of race, sex or creed. The christian world of mankind has begun to a greater degree than ever to realize and recognize a fraternity under one head, i.e., Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Canada, with her great resources, is rightly expecting vast developments, and is already taking steps to meet the demand. Her people are being called upon to exercise their greatest abilities to forward any movement that will make for a greater and a better country. Canada has indelibly established a name for herself on the pages of the world's history during the years of the great world's war. Her sons have fought and bled for world freedom. The fame of their valour and endurance has travelled to the uttermost parts of the earth. These facts presenting themselves, does it seem necessary to ask the question, will Canada develop? We know she will, and if we are going to be true Canadian citizens, then we must strive to be true to that established name, and prepare for what is ours if we accept it, namely, a greater and a grander Dominion of the Empire.

The church in Canada is alive to the situation. and is already taking active steps to uphold her position. She finds herself already involved in a great forward movement, having for its aims four outstanding objects, namely, (1) provision of material, (2) regeneration of spirit and motive, (3) dedication of life, (4) stewardship of means. It is with the third objective I wish particularly to deal, and only one phase of it, i.e., the call for young men to the ministry. The ranks of the clergy need to be enlarged. The position of the church to-day necessitates a greater number of men to carry on her services. The church in Western Canada is sorely in need of young men to attend the spiritual wants of her adherents. The Northern mission fields are crying for help. This cry can only be pacified by the coming forth of young men of Canadian birth to enroll and dedicate their lives to the service of God in the capacity of ministering to His flock.

These men who pledge themselves cannot enter the work unprepared. They must have both mental and spiritual training. What advantages then does Bishop's afford such? Geographically her position is ideal, being situated in the heart of the Eastern Townships of Quebec Province, just on the outskirts of the village of Lennoxville, and at the juncture of two rivers, the Massawippi and the St. Francis. This situation, looking from nature's viewpoint, is one of the most beautiful in the Dominion. Nature, in all her glory, is to be found and the aesthetic mind finds itself stirred to rapture as the eye focusses the landscape. Country life can be enjoyed to its fullest extent. This latter, it would seem, should add to her position as ideal, for here the student is undisturbed by the din and hum-drum of city traffic, and it should be conducive to any who are contemplating a course in Divinity. While, on the other hand, the full benefits of city life can be had in the city of Sherbrooke, which is three miles distant.

Bishop's academically is undergoing a great change. The parting of the ways has come and a greater Bishop's University is well on the way. The Arts' course has been added to, and consequently it is considerably strengthened. The length of the Arts' course being three years should be an inviting feature to young men. Scholastically the course is up to the standard. The college year is longer than that of any Canadian university, and this enables the covering of the full course in the above stated time.

Men wishing to specialize in Divinity are moved from the Arts building to Divinity House, where they receive special attention during the prescribed course.

There is also a special course given for men who are advanced in years, and who feel they are unable to take an Arts course. This course covers a period of four years, one year in preparation, and three in regular Divinity work, giving the student about fifty per cent of the prescribed B.D. course, thus enabling him to continue B.D. work if he wishes when in a parish.

While it is felt that the regular Divinity course is at present inadequate, the condition is, in my humble opinion, due to weakness of the staff in point of numbers, and to the lack of opportunity to cover the work thoroughly. The present staff is overburdened with the duties of the lecture room, but with the additions which are now contemplated, and for which provision is being made, this course will be second to none in the Dominion.

Bishop's has in her possession a large acreage of land which affords a college campus and college golf links, and it is a recognized fact that sports are an essential to every student's life. He needs must have exercise that he may keep his mind in studious order. Men who have had their names written on the scroll of fame were men who excelled in sports during their college days.

With her special attractions and the further suggested developments, Bishop's is and will be further equipped as regards taking her part ably in the third objective of the Forward Movement, which I have already indicated, she will supply her quota of men to carry on the required work. I trust that my efforts in satisfying the demands of the Editor may bear fruit, and that through these humble remarks some may be persuaded to enroll their names in Bishop's in answer to the call of the Church.

A DIVINITY STUDENT.

Athletic Notes.

The academic year of 1919-20 promises to be a very successful one at Bishop's as regards athletics. Each branch of sport finds Bishop's prepared to uphold its own and place a creditable team upon the gridiron, the basket-ball floor, the track and the hockey rink. Bishop's intends to resume its pre-war standard and estimable position in the world of sport.

With the ending of the great war comes the resurrection of the Foot-ball Team, once the pride of every man who could claim the University as his Alma Mater. During the four years preceding this one, the call of justice and humanity was so strong and so well answered by Bishop's men that our numbers depreciated considerably, and it was found impossible to organize a foot-ball team. In other branches, where numbers were not essential, the younger members of the University and those unable to serve the colours of the mother-land, "carried on" at home, while her elder sons so bravely upheld her traditions on the field of battle.

Practise has been commenced and a Rugby team is slowly but surely rounding into shape. There is an abundance of new material, also a number of Returned men, who have shown that they have by no means forgotten how to handle the ball, although four years absent overseas playing in the "great game."

The spirit displayed by the men who have "turned out" is admirable and worthy of praise. Practically all the students have shown their willingness to make the team a success by turning out whenever the captain calls for a practise. Notwithstanding the fact that the greater number of the players had never participated in the strenuous game before this fall, they are eager and anxious to learn, and have received encouragement in that they have already placed two games to their credit and are in great hopes of winning a few more. As long as

this spirit prevails Bishop's will never have cause to be ashamed of her athletes.

The Harrier Club has been rejuvenated and the members of the Athletic Association have decided to enter a track team to compete in the Inter-Collegiate sports to be held in Montreal, under the auspices of the McGill A. A. A., early this fall. It is worthy of mention that one of the members of this club won merit in this branch of athletics while engaged with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France during the war.

The Basket-ball Quintette will be chosen from an abundance of good material, and should render a favourable account upon the termination of the season's schedule. Several of the returned men, who are entitled to wear the colours of this team won prior to their departure for the war, have been out to practise, although it is doubtful if they will be able to participate in games, owing to injuries received while fighting the vandal.

The prospects of Bishop's possessing a good Hockey team are favourable. Here again the returned men will have a chance to try for and hold their old positions, and with the aid of four of last year's colour bearers, ought to make a very favourable showing. It is also hoped that a number of the Freshmen will be among those representing Bishop's in this branch of sport.

With such good prospects in view, it is hoped, that with the termination of the college year 1919-20, the athletic history of the University will be plus one more chapter of success.

Rugby.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE VS. BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY.

The initial game of the Bishop's College Foot-ball season took place on the college campus Saturday, October 18th, when the University met and defeated the Stanstead College team, the score being 7-0. The game was very interesting, being fast and clean throughout, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Owing to the fact that Bishop's had an advantage in being heavy and somewhat stronger, the opposing game was dangerous at no period during the game. The University players showed a better control of their play, and also held their opponents quite easily when they had possession of the ball, they themselves making gains whenever necessary. Offside interference resulted in Bishop's losing the ball three times when within five yards of the opposing team's touch line. No score was made until the second quarter when the University obtained a try, which was not converted and the count remained 5-0 until the fourth period when Jones, of Stanstead, was forced to make a "safety rouge" on a long punt from Waterman, of Bishop's, thus making the final score 7-0.

BISHOP'S VS. STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

The return game with Bishop's took place the following Saturday, October 25th., when Bishop's team journeyed to Stanstead via automobiles, kindly donated for use by a member of the Faculty and the day students, to whom the players are very grateful.

This match also resulted in a victory for Bishop's, although it was played according to American Rugby rules, which placed the University team at a terrible disadvantage. Time and again Bishop's was penalized as much as fifteen yards, which penalties were only overcome by sheer dint of hard playing.

Robinson, of Bishop's, crossed the line from a scrimmage and made a "try," which was ably converted by Anderson, making the score 7-0, which proved to be the final count when the whistle blew for time.

Bishop's Foot-ball team takes this opportunity to thank the Stanstead College authorities for the splendid supper served after the game.

H. O'DONNELL, Athletic Editor.

The Prince's Visit.

On October 29th the students were given an opportunity of viewing their future King. Previous negotiations had been entered into with the aim of having H. R. H. visit the University and receive an honorary degree. These attempted arrangements had to be foregone, however, as the limited visit to Lennoxville would not permit of a particular visit to the University. There was the alternative, however, that he should be met at the station, and at five p.m. the professors and students in full college regalia turned out "en masse" and proceeded to the station where a place of honour had been reserved around the grand-stand. As the royal team pulled in a series of prolonged cheers rent the air, and as the Prince stepped upon the platform the usual college yells bid him welcome.

Our venerable Dean (acting Principal) bid him welcome "pro universitaté," assuring him that this was not first time our Alma Mater had had the pleasure of welcoming members of the Royal family. H. R. H. chatted freely with the doctor, at the close making the request that a University free day be granted.

Not in gorgeous robes did our future King present himself. Not with that display so typical of the character of our late enemies, but as a man among men—in true democratic dress. His cultured mien and sunny smile bespoke the true type of gentleman, and from all sides could be heard the expressions "Isn't he grand?" "Isn't he just adorable?" The last heartily endorsed by our Co-eds,

and on this occasion they were certainly quite justified in falling in love.

Among our numbers were those who recently had the pleasure of fighting side by side with the heir-apparent. Those who could recount many of his brave and manly deeds, who from close touch and comradeship could attest his true spirit of gentlemanliness, and were ready to endorse to an intensified degree the hearty welcome to their comrade-in-arms.

As the Prince returned to the train yells of "Rah ! Rah ! Eddie, old boy," came from the student-body, the Prince by his smile and manner showing his hearty approval of the college spirit. The crowd then dispersed, feeling, I am sure, that the Fates had been again kind in supplying in the ruler of our vast empire such a personality and character as that of Albert Edward Prince of Wales.

R. H.

Congratulations.

It is understood that the Rev. R. A. Parrock, D.C.L., our former Principal, has accepted the position of Greek professor at Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y. The University has a large staff of professors and six hundred students.

The Mitre extends heartiest congratulations to Dr. Parrock on his appointment. The role of Classics professor is one he is well equipped to carry out ; and it will be hard to find his equal in this respect.

Colgate University is to be congratulated on obtaining the services of a man with such proficiency in Greek and Latin.

Dr. Parrock enters upon his new duties in February, and though in a new sphere and under another flag, we feel sure that he will not forget old U. B. C. and the old flag that waves above it.

That every success may be his is the wish of his friends at U.B.C.

Correspondence.

The Editor the Mitre, Lennoxville.

Sir,—An article under the familiar signature "The Tramp," appeared in your current issue ; but, unfortunately, the article has none of the ear-marks of "The Tramp's" writings. One does not require much training to enable one to discover that NOT A SINGLE WORD of the article is by "The Tramp" himself.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that the writer describes scenes in the Diocese of Algoma, the habitat during more than thirty years of the famous old "Tramp," whose joyous writings have endeared him to the friends of this Diocese both in Canada and in England.

"The Tramp" is the pen name of the Venerable Archdeacon Gilmor. By it he is known from one end of the Dominion to the other. And as a parson would hardly be guilty of an impertinence, we take it that the author of your interesting article is not consciously masquerading under the morally copy-righted "nom-de-plume" of his ecclesiastical superior.

Hoping that you will take gentle measures to prevent the recurrence of this unhappy error, I am, very truly yours,
AN ALGOMA PRIEST.

An Explanation.

The Editor the Mitre, Lennoxville.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I thank you for allowing me the opportunity of perusing and replying to the letter of "An Algoma Priest."

The writer, with some show of indignation, accuses me of "impertinence," of "masquerading under the morally copy-righted nom-de-plume" of the Venerable Archdeacon Gilmor, often known to his friends as "The Tramp." After more than seven years of residence and work in the Diocese of Algoma, I should be fairly familiar with matters affecting its personnel. Yet I must confess to ignorance of the fact that "The Tramp" is the pen-name of the Archdeacon, and as such is "known from one end of the Dominion to the other." I only know it as what we may call in all reverence the "nickname" bestowed on our "grand old man of Algoma" by the affection of those who love and admire him, (and amongst that number I include my humble self). If it is indeed also a pen-name I confess my ignorance and my fault, and hereby publicly present my apologies to the Archdeacon.

My reason for using the title myself on this occasion will be quite evident to those who were present at the Student's banquet in Convocation week of 1918, and who recall the prognostications of the class prophet that year; for it was the future condition of myself then outlined which suggested to me the signature which is so severely criticized by your correspondent.

I hope in the near future to communicate with the Archdeacon himself on the subject, and trust that I may obtain his absolution, and possibly dispensation for the future. In the meantime, I hasten to make my apology for any infraction of his rights, and at the same time express my regret that I should

have caused such pain and consternation as is felt by "An Algoma Priest."

I hope I do not violate any further rules of literary etiquette when I still preserve my thinly veiled anonymity and sign myself

ANOTHER ALGOMA PRIEST.

Around the Halls.

FOOLISH QUESTION AND ANSWER, on the night of the grand dump :

Dean of Res.—John, what does this mean ?

John—I don't know, sir.

(As if they had not seen the same thing for the past twenty years.)

A NEW BEATITUDE.

Editor—I expect an article from you, sir.

Blessed are they who do not expect things for they shall not be disappointed.

Is it true that Father lectured in Econ. History for one hour, before the philosophers discovered it wasn't ethics ?

Someone in Classroom—Listen to the yell of Czar.

Oh, no, it is only Taber or Sheppie singing (?) upstairs.

Co-ed, re Prince—Isn't he adorable. He is the only man I ever felt like kissing. (What a vain hope !)

Grad.—Let's form a reading club.

Undergrad.—And read something funny.

Grad. (very seriously)—e.g., Darwin.

It is rumoured that the Bursar swept some farm for the apples found on College table on November 30th.

"How green I am." Such must have been Gregory's feeling when he discovered who Mr. Morgan was.

FOUND IN FRESHMAN'S NOTE BOOK IN O.T.

Book of Psalms was made for the liar (lyre). Thus doth theology corrupt the young and ignorant.

Latest addition to Lennoxville fire-brigade. Water-man has returned.

It seems strange in this age of enlightenment how people get confused as to the difference between the funeral and marriage services. The following was heard in the hall from a Co-ed. :

With this ring I thee wed.
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

FRESHMAN INTELLIGENCE.

A Senior Lady—Oh, look at that large picture of the cow in that window.

Freshie—Yes, and look also at that liquid vienna (vener he meant).

S. L.—What is that for?

Freshie—To grease the cows so that flies can slide off easily.

Rumour has it that the Prince was to receive the honorary degree of L.S.T. Would that it had been so, then we could have had a sermon in the chapel.

One of the Freshmen who cannot dance is endeavouring "to trip the light fantastic." It is rumoured that after several wild attempts at the Football dance, his partner, suddenly inspired by the "Immortal Shakespeare," remarked in dulcet tones, "Trip no further, pretty Sweeting."

INFORMATION WANTED.

1. What Hazel finds so interesting under the table in Eng. Lit.
2. Who has seen Lowry's "new maid." She's charming.
3. If the men benefitted at the college party by the benefits of the "good little dancer?"
4. What third year man reminds me of a tabby cat?
5. How Martin makes his smile so charming.

Arts' man reading in Chapel—"Here begins the 34th v. of the "Book of Luke."

“Manner maketh the man”—but not a Freshman apparently.

A new professor in Theology at last—Adam was appointed during the Synod in Montreal as deputy lecturer. Alas! Alas!

Is Haddie ably upholding the role of “Advocatus Diaboli” for the divines. Well, it is meet that some one should take the “old boy’s” part.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT AT TWO A.M.

Walrus and Brick, half ways up fire-escape, suddenly arrested by voice from the window, “I see you,” “I see you,” “I see you.”

From the Fire-escape—Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

From the Window—Fifty cents each.

From the Top of the Fire-escape—Very well, sir. Yes, sir.

John supports the Darwinian theory by climbing up and down the fire-escape at three a.m. three times in succession to retrieve his walking stick.

THE DANGER OF PET PHRASES.

Scene—At Prof. Vial’s at home to the Arts.

A Third Year Man to Co-ed.—You are perfectly heavenly to-night.

A few moments later, on seeing the professor’s dog—Oh, isn’t he heavenly?

LACK OF FORESIGHT.

Arts Man to Co-ed—I am not going out another evening until exams are over.

A Few Moments Later—Will you care to dance with me Friday evening?

Co-ed—No; you are not going out.

It is suggested that a certain lady, taking third year history, ascertain the connection between Charlemagne and Charlie-Magee.

What are the ideals of the “Burtian School of Philosophers of the Old Lodge?” Do they forbid speech with the Co-eds.?

College Activities

B. C. M. U.

With the return of Peace the University has entered upon what promises to be one of the most successful years in its existence. Every department is throbbing anew with regained energy and vigour.

Among other spheres of activity, the University Missionary Union has not been backward to awake to the glorious possibilities of expansion and increased service which the aftermath of war has brought with it.

Several of the most active members have but recently returned from the field of battle, eager to see the ideas which they experienced there inspired, materialize into definite influence among their fellows.

In many respects their outlook has been broadened. They have seen the non-importance of much that was previously considered indispensable, and on the other hand they have learned to cling tighter than ever to the fundamentals of the faith.

One who has been face to face with death for days and weeks, for months and years—one who has seen others continually on the brink of the unknown cannot easily forget that innate instinct of the soul for a higher, nobler ideal, a principle, an intelligence, greater than his own—real, providential, almighty—an only refuge every trouble, the one source and fountainhead of all power and strength.

He cannot easily forget the profound realization of the never-failing presence of a loving heavenly Father, the close intimate communion with a personal Saviour, the real gifts of strength and courage from His Holy Spirit, which alone have held his faith and held him constant when some have wavered. The deep satisfaction and wonderful consolation which Christianity alone has supplied when danger has stripped off all outward veneer, and has laid bare the inner man, must deepen his devotion and confirm his conviction for all time.

He has seen hundreds of others find the sweet comfort of his religion in the hour of need, and so he has become enthusiastic to help those who still require conversion or re-conversion. It is an enthusiasm which grows no less, though the roar of guns has ceased and the shells no longer whistle through the air, for this the true missionary zeal which filled the saints of old, and wrought through them such great things in the world for the Master and His church.

It is an infectious passion which comes to all those who unfeignedly love

Him, and although the Union suffered like everything else during those strenuous years that are past, now that the dark days are done, it is quite evident that this passion which can never be extinguished is bent on doing good work among us this year.

Prof. Robertson, from Changtu, China, recently addressed a meeting of the Union with regard to the Students' Volunteer Movement, and the missionary zeal of colleges and universities throughout the continent. Several of the staff were present and there was practically a full attendance of students.

Later in the week a business meeting was called and a programme drawn up which bids fair to prove most attractive and beneficial.

All students of the University are of course, thereby, members of the B. C. M. U. The object of the Union is to stir up interest in the hearts of those whose missionary zeal has never yet really been aroused, and also to deepen the sense of responsibility which all earnest Christians feel, as being incumbent upon them to spread the Gospel of Christ, not in only foreign lands, but in our own broad Dominion as well.

The urgent need for that Gospel in the world to-day is evidenced on all hands by constant unrest and strife. As an institution of higher education, and above all as a Christian University, we must allow no feeling of indifference to spring up in our hearts and choke the progress of the Church.

In order to combat any tendency towards lethargy, it is hoped to secure the services of several prominent authorities to give addresses and lantern lectures to the student body at various dates throughout the year.

As the study classes in the past have been most helpful these will be resumed and held fortnightly. The inadequacy of the many religions of the world, other than Christianity, will be dealt with once a month. At the alternate meeting the subject treated will bear more particularly on the Canadian Mission field.

In this way information of the most interesting nature will be gleaned with regard to almost every branch of the missionary work of the Church throughout the world.

The Missionary Litany is read in chapel every Monday noon, and as time goes on will no doubt prove to be a fairly accurate test among professors and students alike. The Litany is very short, and those who are free at this hour have no distractions to claim their time. With such a full College as we have this year there is no reason why our Alma Mater should not be foremost among the Universities of Canada when the comparative statistics are compiled next year by Students' Volunteer Movement.

T. W. SWEETING, Secretary.

Churchwarden Club.

After a period of suspended animation during the later years of the war, the Churchwarden Club held a "revival meeting" on October 20th. The following officers were elected for the year 1919-1920: Hon. President, Dr. Parrock; President, Prof. Richardson; Secretary, Prof. Boothroyd; Treasurer, Prof. Vial; Bell Ringer, H. Waterman, B.A.; additional members of Committee, Messrs. Griffiths, Baker and L'Estrange. Messrs. Rae, Lett, Heron, Cleveland and W. Smith were elected to membership. It was decided to hold meetings of the club once a fortnight for the present. E. E. BOOTHROYD, Sec. B. C. C. C.

Student's War Memorial.

Early in 1917 the Student's Association decided to open a fund for the purpose of raising a suitable memorial in commemoration of the students of the University who laid down their lives during the war. The sum so far collected amounts to \$156.88.

The war being now over, plans are already being prepared by the University authorities on a large scale to worthily perpetuate the part played by Bishop's men and to fittingly keep in remembrance for all time the supreme sacrifice made by some of them.

The students have now decided to erect a tablet in the chapel as their part of the scheme, and to this end permission from the corporation and council has been obtained. It is therefore felt that the erection of the tablet should be proceeded with as soon as possible, as it will probably be a matter of some time before the larger part of the scheme for a permanent memorial takes definite shape. Any past students who wish to identify themselves with this object should take advantage of this opportunity to subscribe at once, as it is hoped that the erection of the tablet will be completed early in the New Year.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer of the Student's Association.

On behalf of the Student's Association.

R. H. WATERMAN, A. R. LETT, T. V. L'ESTRANGE.

Feeling Fresh.

It is an indisputable fact that everyone does feel green when he first enters University. Whether he looks it or not depends on his personal appearance and temperament; but the Seniors are not long in finding out and taking advantage of his weak points and peculiarities.

Like everyone else, I did not escape the "fresh" feeling. As usually is the case, everything was different from what I thought it would be. After about a week of readjustment, I decided that college would be a delightful place if it were not for the rules. These were read and inwardly digested by me on the first day and my face grew longer and longer after each line. Of course being "fresh" I did not know that rules are never half so bad as they appear on first sight. Consequently, my first letter home was decidedly blue, but the one redeeming feature about it was, that it was not an urgent demand for more ready cash. My father had sent me off with plenty of this useful commodity to begin with ; and since, up to the time of my first letter home, I had not had to pay any fines, nor had I damaged any of the college property, nor lastly, but not "leastly," had I met any particularly attractive girls, my surplus cash was still burning a hole in my pocket.

On my arrival at the College everything did seem new and strange. The Seniors were persons who had to be treated with all due respect, as I never could tell when they might be trying to "take a rise" out of me. It really made me feel horribly uncomfortable to have them look me up and down as if I were some side show or freak of nature. I began to wonder if there could be anything wrong with my personal appearance. I had never given the matter much thought, but after that I decided to be more careful. What did people do with their hands and feet? Mine had never seemed so big and awkward before. However, I soon found out that these peculiar sensations were all due to nerves, and they gradually disappeared leaving me in possession of all my faculties.

The first necessary thing to be attended to was the unpacking of my trunk. This should have been a pleasure rather than a duty ; but I opened it a trifle dubiously, hoping more than expecting to find everything in it. Everybody in the house had lent a helping hand at the last moment, and we had all had to sit on it to close it. As the work progressed I thought of a dozen or so things which I had forgotten, but recollected that they could easily be sent on by express. Everything was beautifully creased owing to the haste of the packing ; but I consoled myself by eating a good part of the box of Page & Shaw's, which I found stored away in one corner. On the whole I was feeling quite elated, as I was at last nearing the bottom of the trunk. Then, to my utter dismay, I found that the jar of jam which I had put in for emergencies had burst and run all over my best trousers. Such a calamity was certainly undreamed of and unforeseen ; but fortunately there were cleaners in Sherbrooke, and in the meantime I had to wear my second best pair. Certainly home was never like that.

Lecture commenced the next day and I was beginning to feel more at home,

realizing that there were others in the same boat. In fact I felt so much elated that I ventured to run up the stairs two steps at a time, whistling "I'm forever blowing bubbles," and wondering what lecture I had next and where it would be. I must have been quite preoccupied, for I did not see the professor just turning at the head of the stairs and bumped right into him, sending his books and notes flying in all directions. I literally got down on my knees to pick up his books, and as might be expected, my apologies were most profound.

At the next lecture I discovered that I had the professor of my stairway encounter. At first he did not seem to notice me at all; but as soon as I had a desire to whisper to the freshman beside me I felt his eyes upon me. Now, was he looking at me, or was he not? If only he had not worn those glasses I might have been able to tell. Finally, I gained courage, as he seemed to be quite interested in informing those present that Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon, and I whispered to the fellow next to me that there was an extremely pretty girl sitting at the end of the table. He dashed all my hopes to the ground by informing me that her young affections had already been captured by a Senior. Realizing that the case was utterly hopeless, I relapsed into a gloomy silence and waited resignedly for the lecture to end. What on earth did I care whether Shakespeare was married or not?

All these minor incidents seemed important enough at the time; but they were really nothing compared to the ordeal of the tea given by the Co-eds. All my life I have abhorred pink teas from the depths of my soul; and to think that I should have come away to college only to be compelled to attend one of these functions! However I decided that what could not be cured must be endured with the best grace possible. It seemed the only way to acquire one of those things so necessary in the twentieth-century life, an introduction. All the girls were there, looking their prettiest, or at least trying to do so, some with a fair amount of success. One of them, presumably a Senior, took me by the arm and ushered me down the line. I felt as if I was running the gauntlet, but had a fleeting impression that in the future it would be quite a relief to know that I was supposed to know them all. Just at that moment, however, I was taken up with the task of finding the right thing to say at the right time. It always seemed to escape me at the critical juncture, and I began to feel my face becoming hotter and hotter. Of course I was not blushing, but still I would have liked a nice cool breath of fresh air just to clear my brain. Finally I found myself seated beside one of the Co-eds, who evidently expected me to keep up her end of the conversation as well as my own. This I found to be quite a difficult proposition, as my whole

attention was taken up in trying to balance my cup safely on my knee, and keep her supplied with something eatable at the same time.

When it was all over I realized it was not really half so bad as I had imagined. and that after that I would get along swimmingly as I knew all the girls. All, did I say? Well, no, as luck would have it that pretty one whom I did want to meet had persisted in staying down at the other end of the room and I did not have an opportunity to get the much desired introduction. I comforted myself with the thought that I had three whole terms in which to become acquainted. The worst of it was that someone else had had first innings and I was losing time.

The tea was important enough in its own way ; but when the Freshman's concert came I realized that I had not dreamt of all the joys and sorrows which college had in store for me. Now I have always considered pyjamas the correct thing for night attire ; but I did object strenuously to making a fool of myself by parading the main street of Lennoxville in them. My only consolation was that there were others in the same predicament. As if this in itself was not enough. I had a signboard decorating my back, and informing all those who might be interested that there were "Heated rooms to let in the top story." It certainly was not pleasant to have to act the fool for the amusement of a few Seniors. Besides all this I distinctly objected to stopping street cars in Sherbrooke and tying my shoe lace on the step. For one thing the conductor was apt to object, and then it appeared extremely ridiculous to the onlookers.

I soon learned, however, to take everything in the right spirit and to pass things off with a laugh. My chief consolation all through the first year was that the next year I would get back my own with interest. It does us good to be Freshmen, for we appreciate our privileges more when we finally obtain them.

He who stays at home, content
To spend his days on pleasure bent,
Will never know the lack of knowledge
As he who braves first year at college.

M. E.



A Freshman's Plight.

Oh! Freshmen, you are hereby urged to make
Your last will and testament forthwith,
And if you're wise, this evening you will take
To heart, nor treat it as a myth."

Thus ran the notice I beheld one day,
As from the dining-hall I pick'd my way
Into the common room, where hangs the board,
A freshman I, my head with knowledge stored (?)

My eyes began to water. I stood dumb
With terror, for I knew my hour was come,
Soon would Jove's thunderbolt, still fiery and white-hot,
Come hurtling at me straight from Cyclop's burning pot.

Soon, soon, no doubt, my soul by Hermes downward led,
Be ushered in to Pluto, lord of all the dead ;
Down to those lonesome regions of the Styx—
Perhaps in dread Kokytos my heart be ever fixed.

And so I stood and stared and gazed and looked and knew
That there was absolutely nothing I could do.
And at length at eve I couldn't move, I heard the bell for cha-
pel ring,
For I'd bequeathed my books, and gown, and coat, and pants—
and everything !

T. W. S.

Officials 1919-20.

Student's Association--President, A. R. Lett, Div. '19 ; Vice-President, R. Heron, B.A. ; Secretary, A. T. Carson '21 ; Treasurer, T. V. L'Estrange, Div. '20.

Debating Club—Hon. President, Prof. Boothroyd, M.A. ; President, H. Waterman, B.A. ; Secretary, R. Cleveland, '20 ; Committee, R. Heron, W. Robinson and Savage.

Dramatic Club—President, H. O. Hodder, Div. '19 ; Secretary, E. Bartlett '20 ; Committee, R. Moore '20, Miss M. Fish '20, Miss D. Wright '20.

Reading Room—W. W. Smith '20 ; Vice-President, H. O. Hodder Div. '19 ; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Kelly '21.

The B. U. A. A. A.—Hon. President, the Principal ; President, W. W. Smith ; Vice-President, J. Robinson '20 ; Secretary-Treasurer, R. J. Moore.

Football Club—Hon. President, Prof. Vial, M.A., B.D. ; President, J. Robinson ; Vice-President, A. R. Lett ; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Baker, L.S.T., Arts '21 ; Captain, J. Robinson ; Committee, Cleveland, Ward, Waterman.

Hockey Club—Hon. President, Prof. Call, M.A. ; President, H. O'Donnell '21 ; Vice-President, R. J. Moore ; Secretary, W. W. Smith ; Committee, J. Robinson, R. Cleveland, J. Kelly.

Basket-ball—Hon. President, Prof. Richardson, M.A. ; Pres., R. J. Moore ; Vice-President, C. Ward '20 ; Secretary, W. E. Shepherd '22 ; Committee, J. Robinson, Morris, Baker.

Tennis Club—Hon. President, Prof. Boothroyd, M.A. ; President, J. Robinson ; Vice-President, R. Heron, B.A. ; Secretary, A. P. E. Scott '22 ; Committee, Carson, Morris, L'Estrange.

Toboggan Club—President, T. V. L'Estrange ; Secretary, R. Heron.

Canoe Club—President, W. W. Smith ; Secretary, A. Scott.

Golf Club—President, R. Cleveland ; Secretary, T. V. L'Estrange.

Base-ball Club—President, W. E. Shepherd ; Secretary, C. Ward.

Cricket Club—President, E. H. Baker.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew—Director, R. Heron, B.A. ; Vice-director, A. R. Lett ; Secretary, S. T. Carson.

Missionary Union—President, H. O. Hodder ; Vice-president, R. Heron ; Secretary, A. Scott ; Committee, Carson, W. Robinson, E. Bartlett.

Lady Students Association—President, Miss D. Wilson '20 ; Vice-President, L. Bayne '20 ; Secretary-Treasurer, P. Parker '20.



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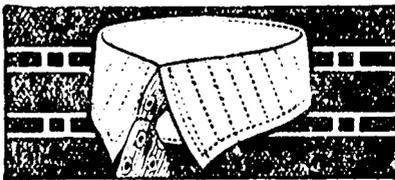
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In Memoriam

Now he wins, withdrawn from human Eye
A good man's two-fold immortality:
To live forever near the Father's Throne
And here in lives made better by his own.

THESE words have already been used in reference to the death of our beloved Dean of Divinity Dr. Allnatt, but are there any more appropriate words in which the Mitre can couch this short memo. They sum up briefly but comprehensively the greatness of that life now removed from our midst.

Dr. Allnatt was in and out among us for thirty three- years, and the personality which he exhibited is one revered far and wide. It was a personality indicative of what continual and close communion with our Lord and Master could make one.

Those who have passed through the University, during the past thirty years will doff their hats at a name associated with that which has meant so much to them. Unconsciously they have profited by contact with so worthy a character. In the class room many young and receptive minds have been molded and fashioned under the influence of his able exposition of the Master's life and teaching, made impressive by the fact, that what he taught that he also ably practiced. The Christian faith and practice were to him his very life.

Words and teachings of his will be carried in the minds of many students, from whence they will continue to bear fruit and have an influence; so that "he being dead will yet speak" and thus also "he will live in lives made better by his own".

Dr. Allnatt patiently bore the burden and heat of the day. Always jealous of his prerogatives, which he fulfilled with earnest devotion and Christian application. He was ever ready to practice self denial for the good of his students or anyone committed to his care.

His presence in Chapel or elsewhere was always an inspiration, and fortunate indeed are those who have had the privilege of his guidance and tuition. They know the value of his personal talks and exhortations which brought him forward as a man worthy indeed of the character he professed to follow, and his life will beckon them on to follow and imitate.

Now "he wins the two fold immortality" indeed, gone to enjoy the reward of the good and faithful servant, but leaving behind footprints which will never be effaced from the sands of time .

The Mitre extends sympathy to those to whom he is a loss, but he fulfilled the allotted span of the the psalmist, ably, noble and holily indeed. "He fought the good fight of faith and hence forth there is laid up for him a crown of glory."

As the Mitre was already in print, we found it impossible to devote more space to the above Memorial. In succeeding issues however we trust to do greater justice to so noble a personage as Dr. Allnatt.—ED.