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There was a young freshie called Tobe,
You would think that he owned half the globe;
But they cooled him one day
With some water they say;
He thinks he's less lucky than Job.

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The following conversation was overheard during the Quebec game at Quebec:—
Coach (giving West instructions)—Go out and replace Eager and tell Doc to kick.
Alfie—Kick whom?
Coach—!! ! ! ! ! ! X—(Alfie leaves hurriedly with a dazed expression on his face).

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NOTICE.

Back numbers of "The Mitre" as follows are needed to complete the files in the University library—all issues for the academic year 1920-1921. If any subscriber can provide any of the missing numbers, a great favour will be conferred upon the staff of the magazine.

The Idea Dominant.

Rivalling the saddest words of tongue or pen are these: It has been, and has ceased to be!

We, in common with all Western Christendom, deplore the great and terrible disaster sustained by our French-Canadian compatriots in the destruction of the grand old Basilica of Quebec. To those who, like ourselves, have seen it in its
old-time glory, and have passed into the majestic serenity of its sacred aisles, 
the sense of loss becomes poignant almost beyond expression. The pain and 
sorrow are shared by all who worthily bear the name Canadian.

Indeed, may we not say that the shock of that great calamity has passed, 
like a seismic tremour, throughout the length and breadth of this continent? 
Because of its very newness, our Western World cannot lightly endure such 
losses, for, in the last analysis, Time is the only Creator of Monuments!

Keenly alive to the importance of this truth, the ecclesiastical authorities 
of this Province are adopting a course of action that bears eloquent testimony 
alone to their intelligence, their piety, and their sense of historic fitness: they 
contemplate rebuilding in accordance with a set of plans prepared by a great 
French architect nearly two centuries ago! The resulting structure crowning 
‘le Coté de la Montagne’ will, alas! be new, but the Idea, at any rate, will be 
old! Mens agitat molem. The new edifice will be informed with the ancient 
Spirit. More than this, it is beyond human power to do, and yet, real success 
in this will be an achievement worthy of the best traditions of the French race!

As we think of it, have we not here a practical application of the old 
Platonic Theory of Ideas? Just as the old Basilica, now ruined and brought 
low, existed in all its details, long before it was built, in the mind of its seven­
teenth-century architect, and as the new Cathedral destined to be erected on the 
ancient site existed in the mind of a man who had reached his full stature of 
achievement under ‘L’ancien Régime,’ years before Wolfe and Montcalm fought 
their last battle on the Plains of Abraham, so all the unborn things of life, the 
things that go to make up the Future, are already existing in their perfect 
Ideas in God. Material things are universally subject to the law of change and 
decay, as Heracleitus perceived, but the Ideas underlying them are eternal!

This priority of the Idea furnishes the key to many of History’s hardest 
problems. The clash of Ideas always precedes the clash of Arms: hence the 
Crusades, the Wars of Religion, Guelf vs. Ghibelin, Conservatism vs. Liberalism, 
Autocracy vs. Democracy. Men in all ages have gladly laid down their lives 
for Ideas, such as loyalty, truth, freedom, honour, justice; for these are the 
fundamental things, the things that really matter. It follows then that every 
work and institution of man is to be judged ultimately by the quality of its 
dominant Idea.
About the middle of last century, certain men richly endowed with wisdom and foresight were granted a Royal Charter empowering them to found a new seat of learning here in the beautiful valley of the St. Francis. The University they planned was to be the embodiment of their Idea of an institution wherein the highest type of education might be available for the youth of our country. They were not greatly concerned as to whether their Idea would be popular or not, so long as they were convinced that it was fundamentally right and true.

They argued that man’s nature is tri-partite, and that no scheme of education can be considered adequate that fails to take account of this fact. To develop the sound mind in the sound body might serve as an educational Ideal for Rome in her decadence; to furnish the intellect with facts and theories, and skill in all the technique of knowledge, and to develop a physical fitness that will meet the requirements of the ‘gridiron’ or the rink might seem quite sufficient for some of the so-called ‘great’ universities of Canada and the United States. But to our revered Founders this were folly! To leave one-third, and that the most important—the moral and spiritual side of man’s nature—out of our educational reckoning, would, in their eyes, be neither right nor rational. And, as they thought out the best means of realizing their ideal of education, they were convinced that the comparatively small residential college was best calculated to serve that end.

This conviction is ours also. On this idea we stake the future of our University, on it we base our appeal for public recognition and support, and by it we are content to stand or fall.

There is one thing, however, that it is well for us to emphasize, lest our position be misconceived. Our Ideal is NOT the Small University, but the University of Small Colleges. Principal McGreer has come to us from the Institution in all the world that has attained most nearly to the realization of that Ideal, the University of Oxford, and we cannot but feel that in this respect and in many other ways he is exceptionally qualified to present the claims of Old Bishop’s before the thinking people of Canada.

H. C. B.
The November number of "The Mitre" has brought a certain amount of undeserved acclamation from subscribers; and also a certain amount of criticism, which we welcome as given with the object of improving the paper. However, we deem it well to make a few explanations with regard to the present policy of "The Mitre" and our plans for the rest of the year. "The Mitre" is the paper of the students. Consequently we want the students to contribute to its columns. Do not leave it all to your faculty editors—they are editors, not authors. Anything of general interest will be accepted by them and published. "The Mitre" is also the paper of the subscribers. It is in consideration of this fact that we have endeavoured to publish material which is of interest not only to the students but also to the public at large. It is also in consideration of this fact that the students must not complain if certain jokes which have only a local application are omitted. The student body forms only a small part of our subscription list, and our subscribers want a magazine which is comprehensible to them. Once again, "The Mitre" is the paper of the alumni. The only means of intercourse between the alumni and the students is through the alumni themselves. May we further urge upon our graduates that "The Mitre" is theirs as well as ours, that we cannot know of their doings unless they tell us; and entreat them to send us sufficient news that our column "De Alumnis" may cease to be a paragraph of three or four items and may become really a feature of the magazine.

* * * * *

One thing further. A university magazine which is dependent entirely upon its own resources has a difficult row to hoe. It takes time—but this the members of the staff are willing to donate. It takes nerve—but this is our middle name. It takes money—aye, there's the rub. When the bill for the November issue came, we felt that the struggle was almost too great for us, but we are carrying on, trusting in the guardian angels of all college magazines—the subscribers. If all the subscribers who are at present on our list will see that their subscriptions are paid up to date, the worries that depress the staff and imperil the future of our little publication will be dissolved. So we appeal to our friends for a new lease of life, and if we know our friends, the appeal will not be in vain.
The sympathy of every friend of higher education goes out to the governing body of the University of Montreal, which, for the second time in a few years has felt the heavy hand of fate taking its toll by means of its destructive instrument, fire. The University of Montreal has always stood for higher education in its most excellent form; it had splendid facilities for the pursuance of this education; and it was just beginning to set itself on a fair road to recovery from its last disastrous fire, when once again a loss has come, the magnitude of which appals the spectator. Bishop’s University can extend its sympathy with an accurate knowledge of what it means to suffer from fire—we have been burnt out too; not so recently, it is true, but the effect of a fire is felt for generations. To our sister university then we extend every possible expression of our sympathy, with full knowledge that sympathy cannot be changed into dollars and cents for the reconstruction of the destroyed buildings, but also with full knowledge that it is a great deal better to sympathize than to hold aloof.

We wonder if we may slip in just a few lines of our personal feelings amongst the expressions of “the policy of the students” which “The Mitre” represents, and give to Queen’s University, for which we must confess that a warm spot still exists in our heart, our congratulations upon its splendid success in the football field, where last fall the stalwarts of the red, yellow and blue, won their first Dominion championship since 1893. And perhaps again we may be excused if, in acclamation of the above event, we print the following effusion which in former days many a time we howled: “Oil thigh na Ban-righinn gu-brath! Cha gheil!”

We would call the attention of our readers to the article in this issue entitled “The Growth of the Doctrine of Natural Rights,” from the pen of Mr. P. R. Scott, one of our foremost graduates. Mr. Scott graduated in 1919 with first class honours in history, and is now at Magdalen College, Oxford. “The Mitre” endeavours to furnish one feature article of this nature in every issue, and we thank Mr. Scott most sincerely for this manifestation of his regard for his Alma Mater and his zeal for the welfare of her magazine.

We have received from Rev. J. A. Douglas, B.D., a very interesting and instructive feature article dealing with the problem of reunion between the
Church of England and the Eastern Orthodox Church. It is with great regret that we are compelled to retain this article until our next issue appears, owing to lack of space. It is the policy of "The Mitre" to provide for our readers as many of these articles as possible dealing with affairs of universal interest, and the sincere thanks of the staff are due to Father Douglas; as also to Mr. T. B. Macaulay, whose article on the war debts was the feature of our November number.

The same thanks we extend to our old friend Canon Scott, of Quebec, another of whose excellent poems appears in this issue.

A Soldier of the King.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 22, 1922, there passed to his rest in New Haven, Conn., Albert Avern Sturley, a graduate of Bishop's University.

Dr. Sturley had just been appointed instructor in physics in Yale University; a position he was eminently able to fulfil. He had only been at Yale a few weeks when he was seized with an attack of appendicitis. He was taken to New Haven hospital, and an operation was performed, but a week later he passed away. He was thirty-five years of age, and is survived by his widow and two sons.

Dr. Sturley is a graduate of Arts '09 in honour mathematics. He was born in England on August 7, 1887, and entered Bishop's upon coming first to America. His career here was one of continued success, and for three years, 1907 to 1909 inclusive, he won the General Nicholls Scholarship for mathematics. The next year he was elected Rhodes Scholar, and proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford. Upon graduation from Oxford he became senior assistant master in the Wellington School, England. Later he was appointed professor of physics in the University of King's College, Windsor, which position he held until the outbreak of the war. He entered the army as a major, and served in England and in France from 1916, being finally shell-shocked.

Upon his return from overseas he resumed his work as professor of physics at King's, remaining there until appointed to Yale last fall. He was given a D.S. degree from King's in 1921.

A military funeral was held on Tuesday, October 24, under the direction
of the Yale artillery unit. The services were conducted in Trinity Church, New Haven, by the Rev. Charles O. Scoville, and the interment was in the Yale plot.

We think we could do no better than reprint the following article, taken from the editorial page of the New Haven Journal-Courier, of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1922:

"One noted the people standing about Trinity Episcopal Church Tuesday afternoon. Then a gun carriage carried a casket away covered with the British flag. In it was the body of a young man who had served for three years in the war, chiefly in France. He was a major and that meant much in the years when there were only a handful of Britons holding the Germans, while the other nations were finding themselves. Some hats came off instinctively. The army officers attached to Yale kept close to the casket. They sensed the situation. They knew the man was a stranger. He had been in the city but a few weeks. He came to instruct in physics but a sudden illness befell him; he died in the New Haven hospital.

"We wandered out to see his grave yesterday. He had no relatives in this country. 'You will know it by the flowers,' they said at the gate of the Grove street area. Yale has a plot where for two centuries those of her people who wish may have a resting place. It is not much used in this time of quick transportation. Some rich blue among the tributes told of the new loyalty. Some ribbons, lettered in gold fluttered in the chill wind. 'From the students of King's College.' Another from the faculty. The Nova Scotia institution where he studied and taught had not forgotten. He was a Rhodes scholar, which means he had a good mind and manliness. The wife and two tiny sons came but two days before he went to the hospital.

"Some day the boys will visit their father's grave. The great and good of two centuries are by his side, if they care for such matters. It is a goodly place in which to lie. Yale will care for his dust. He dies at 35, far from home. But there is no loneliness where love and duty and faith are.'

For Professor Sturley, and for all other of our graduates who have passed to the great beyond, the students of Bishop's unite in offering this prayer to Him Who knows them all: 'Grant them, O Lord, eternal rest, and let perpetual light shine upon them.'"
Athletics.

The Football Squad.

This year our team started under a great handicap. There were only five men who had played football before, and the coach, Mr. McDonald, is to be congratulated on the team which he created out of such material.

Bishop's this year has sent out a team which, though it didn't bring home many victories, yet has upheld the sporting honour of this University, and has played in true sportsmanlike manner.

The new men have picked up the game quickly, but as can only be expected, will improve with experience. However, in all the games in which they played they put up as good a stand as their opponents, though in all cases the latter were heavier in weight and more experienced players.

When we consider the small number from which we have to choose, we should feel proud of our football team, which has done so creditably. This success is due largely to the captain, Mr. Johnston, who by his example and unfailing energy and keenness for the game, has inspired the men to new and better efforts.

Mr. Walsh has been chosen captain of next year's team and under his able leadership and with this year's experience, the 1923 squad can look forward to a successful season.

The football club would also like to thank all those who have helped them during this season, especially the School, with whom we were able to practise fairly often, and who showed our new recruits what they were to be up against in a game. This is not intended to be offered as an excuse for the results of the games which are printed below, but rather as a poem of praise in honour of a team which has done so well when we consider the handicaps under which they "carry on."

Quebec vs. Bishop's, 33-22.

On Oct. 14th our first football match of the season took place, against the Quebec Swimming and Athletic Club. Most of the members of the visiting team had arrived by car the night before and we had the honour and pleasure of acting as hosts to them for the day.

The game started at 2.30 on a fast field. Quebec kicked off and the ball was downed well back in Bishop's territory. Bishop's then lost the ball on a
fumble, Wiggs got away for a touch. This was not converted and soon afterwards Almond scored for Bishop's by getting through the Quebec line on a plunge which carried him eight yards, but the try was not converted.

The play during this quarter was fast, both teams playing an open game, end runs being the favourite. The strict training of the Bishop's men showed to good advantage here and they pressed Quebec hard. Towards the end of the period Wiggs scored another try for Quebec, which Gillespie converted.

In the second quarter the Quebec team had things more their own way and Perry succeeded in crossing Bishop's line twice for touches, both of which Gillespie converted. However, towards the end of the period Walsh scored for Bishop's which gave the college team renewed courage and they held Quebec in check for the remainder of the period.

In the third period the strain began to tell on both teams; the play was slower and mostly line-plunging. Almond for Bishop's showed up well in this quarter and succeeded in crossing Quebec's line for a try which Walsh converted.

The final period showed the excellence of the condition of the Bishop's men. They were the attackers during the whole quarter. Our half line made some very good end runs and Almond was again able to plunge across for a touch.

During the game both teams showed up well in tackling and running. For the visiting team, Wiggs, Perry, and Gillespie played a stellar game, while on Bishop's side, Walsh, Almond and Johnston showed up well.

As this was the first game that most of our men had ever played in they did very well, and the experience gained stood them in good stead later on. An example of grit was exhibited when West played through the whole game with a broken rib.

The line-up was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quebec</th>
<th>Bishop's</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wiggs</td>
<td>Halves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gillespie</td>
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<td>Bignell</td>
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<td>Cream</td>
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<td>Perry</td>
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<td>Humphrey</td>
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<td>Addie</td>
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<td>Scott</td>
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|                |            |
| Petrie         | Savage     |
| Walsh          |            |
| Johnston       |            |
| Bell           |            |
| Pickford       |            |
| Thomson        |            |
| Almond         |            |
| Bartlett       |            |
| West           |            |
Bishop’s vs. Quebec, 10-24.

On Friday, Oct. 27th, Bishop’s football team left by Q. C. R. to play the return game with Q.S.A.C. They arrived in Quebec City that evening and were met at the station by members of the home Club, who very kindly put our men up at their own homes.

The game was played on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. For the first quarter the visiting team had everything its own way and Johnston got across Quebec’s line for a touch which, however, was not converted. After a few minutes more of hard playing, Wiggs kicked to the dead line for Quebec’s first point. Then followed some strenuous playing by both teams, but no further score was made in this period.

In the second quarter the home team was the aggressor and managed to score twelve points. Wiggs kicked twice to the dead line, while Price made two touches.

The best rugby of the match was played in the third quarter. Both teams tried hard to score, but their efforts to pierce their opponents’ line proved fruitless. No scoring was done in this period.

In the final quarter Bishop’s made a strong rally and the line worked well. After a series of line plunges, Almond succeeded in adding five more points to Bishop’s score. Unfortunately Bishop’s were not able to maintain the attack and Wiggs succeeded in getting two more touches for Quebec. Then at the last of the game “the Swimmers” scored a rouge which brought the final tally up to Q.S.A.C. 24, U. B. C. 10.

Price, Wiggs and Perry were the shining lights of Quebec, while Johnston and Walsh starred for Bishop’s.

The members of our team which went to Quebec would like to take the opportunity here of thanking the members of Q.S.A.C. for their hospitality and for the splendid way in which the team were entertained during their stay in Quebec.

Loyola College vs. Bishop’s, 34-10.

The first of our Inter-Collegiate League games was played here against Loyola College on Saturday, Nov. 4th. It was a beautiful day for football, and there was no wind to speak of.

The game was to have started at three o’clock, but it was half an hour later before Loyola kicked off. At the first of the game Bishop’s lost forty-five yards
by technical off-sides, which brought us back to our five yard line. Walsh relieved the situation by kicking the ball well out of danger. Loyola again pressed us back after a strenuous battle and succeeded in scoring a field goal, and soon afterwards got a safety touch. Bishop's then advanced to the attack and Moore made an outside kick which carried the play well into Loyola's territory. Johnston made a good run and succeeded in scoring a touch for Bishop's. The play then "see-sawed" back and forth and in the second quarter Loyola made a kick to the dead line. Thus the score at half time was 5-5.

In the second half of the game the visiting team had the advantage and scored four touches, three of which they converted. However, in the final stage of the game, Bishop's made a strong rally and Almond made a touch on a line plunge, thus making the final score 34-10 in favour of the visitors.

The home team put up a strong fight and made Loyola work hard for all the points they made. Especial mention must be made of Moore, Bell and Johnston for their running and kicking, while Almond starred in his line plunging with which he made many yards. The Loyola stars were Suinaga and Montague, who played a brilliant game for the visitors.

The line up was as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loyola</th>
<th>Bishop's</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Anglin</td>
<td>Savage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suinaga</td>
<td>Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. Anglin</td>
<td>Petrie</td>
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<td>Montague</td>
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<td>O'Connor</td>
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<td>McCarthy</td>
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<td>Maloney</td>
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<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>Holmes</td>
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<td>McMahon</td>
<td>West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donovan</td>
<td>Snap</td>
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Bishop's vs. Loyola, 0-25.

On Friday, Nov. 10th, we left to play the return match at Loyola. The school team and our own had a private car together on the way in and a very pleasant journey was enjoyed by all.
The game started on the Loyola grounds at 2.30 p.m. There had been two or three showers during the morning and the field was very slippery and muddy.

Loyola kicked off and the ball ran out. We forced them back to their five yard line, but were unable to score. The home team then got possession of the ball and forced us back in our own territory. Suinaga, of Loyola, attempted a field goal but missed and they managed to score a safety touch.

During the first half of the game both teams worked hard and a fine exhibition of rugby was shown. Bishop's line work was exceptionally good and Almond made big gains for the visiting team. At the last of the second quarter Montague got away on a trick play for a forty yard run and succeeded in scoring a touch for Loyola which Suinaga failed to convert.

The third quarter was more even and Bishop's held Loyola well in check and the only scores the home team made in this period were a rouge and a kick to the dead line. In the fourth quarter the stiff pace which had been maintained hitherto began to tell on the players of both sides. Montague scored three touches for Loyola in this period and Suinaga made two kicks to the dead line.

The score does not indicate the game played at all. The Bishop's squad played as good a game as they possibly could, the tackling of Daykin, the running of Walsh and Johnston, and the line plunging of Almond were almost miraculous. The visiting team put up a stiff fight and Loyola, though superior in weight and experience, had a hard time defeating the well trained and excellently coached Bishop's boys.

Seniors vs. Freshmen, 21-27.

On Nov. 16th a very interesting game of rugby took place on the College campus between the Seniors and the Freshmen. Both teams were in great fettle which was strengthened by fair portions of humanity on the side lines.

The game started off on time, with a Freshmen rush which resulted in a touch by Petrie which Clark converted. The Seniors came back and pressed the Freshmen hard, but to no avail. The latter retaliated by scoring a rouge and thus ended the scoring for the first quarter. Mr. Alfred West of the Seniors sustained an injury in this quarter which necessitated his instant removal from the field, and thus left a large gap in the Seniors' line.

The second quarter was more to the liking of the Seniors' partisans on the side lines and they saw one of their heroes, Mr. Almond, go across for a touch on
a magnificent line plunge, which carried him many yards. Mr. "Ding" Bell, handicapped by a strong wind and a green sweater, failed to convert this. The Freshmen then made a supreme effort and succeeded in getting Mr. Petrie and the ball over for a touch.

At half time the Seniors received a valuable help in the shape of Mr. Daykin, who joined their ranks in Mr. West’s place. However, this didn’t seem to worry the Freshmen, who managed to make two more touches in the third period. The last period was a complete walkover for the senior team, who made yards on every down and sent Almond over twice for touches. Johnston, the Seniors’ able quarter, also crossed the Freshmen’s line and his touch was ably converted by Bell in a green sweater. The Freshmen to offset this massacre, made another supreme effort and Walsh got away on an end run for a touch and thus finished the game. The score now stood 21-27 but the Seniors were coming back with irresistible force when the whistle blew. Many thanks are due to the referee, Mr. W. Chapman, who settled all arguments and disputes in a very able manner.

PERSONNEL OF THE TEAM.

W. C. Johnston—Captain and quarterback. Third year on team. As captain of the team he displayed unusual ability in handling his men. His splendid exhibition of pluck won him the confidence and admiration of his teammates. His tackling was deadly and his line plunging was spectacular.

J. Walsh—Half-back. Second year on team. A good tackler, a sure catch and hits the line hard. Was the mainstay of our backfield and as punting half held his own against the teams which opposed us.

C. C. Savage—Half-back. Second year on team. A hard worker at all times, although handicapped by his lack of weight. Is quick at starting and very fast. Did some very effective tackling.

L. F. Jenne—Half-back. First year on team. Fast and uses his weight well in line plunging. It was unfortunate that he received an injury early in the season, which incapacitated him for the league games.

R. Petrie—Half-back. First year on team. Replaced Jenne after the latter’s injury. Is a fair kicker and displayed unusual speed. His method of handling the ball could be improved and it would add to his effectiveness.

L. Bell—Flying Wing. First year on the team. A hard worker and played his position well. Used his weight to good advantage in line plunging, but
is inclined to go wide. With more experience should develop into a really first class player.

C. E. Daykin—Snapback. First year on the team. Played this difficult position extraordinarily well, and in addition showed himself to be one of the best tacklers on the team.

A. M. West—Inside. First year on team. Used his weight well in blocking his opponents and in line plunging. Needs a little more experience to show himself to best advantage in defensive work.

S. Eager—Inside. First year on team. Played his position well, especially on the offensive. At times seemed slow in getting down on the ball.

G. Almond—Middle. Second year on team. A hard working, steady, aggressive player. This season has shown him to be the best line plunger on the team. Did some brilliant defensive work and was instrumental in breaking up a great number of our opponents' plays.

J. G. Holmes—Middle. First year on team. Hits the line hard and is very good at blocking and tackling. Sustained an injury to his knee which kept him out of two of the games, but the experience gained this season should make him one of our best men next year.

O. L. Pickford—Outside Wing. Second year on team. A very good tackler, but at times seemed slow in getting down under kicks. Played two games at middle and was very effective in gaining yards through the line.

C. B. Clark—Outside. First year on team. A good tackler and showed plenty of speed, but at times seemed to lack initiative.

C. Brain—Outside. First year on team. Speedy and a good tackler, but handicapped by his lightness. Should, with experience, become a very useful player.

MR. S. J. McDonald, B.A.

A very fitting culmination to a most unique football season was reached on Nov. 13, when the faculty and students assembled in the dining hall to do honour to Mr. S. J. McDonald, B.A., who had been with us throughout the season in the capacity of coach. After all had done justice to a hearty meal specially provided for the occasion, cigarettes were passed around and the diners indulgently smoked while the vice-principal, as chairman, paid a glowing tribute to the work accomplished by Mr. McDonald since his coming amongst us.
During the course of his remarks, Prof. Rocksborough-Smith tendered the regrets of the principal for his unavoidable absence, and expressed, on behalf of the principal and faculty, great appreciation of Mr. McDonald's achievements on the campus, stating that to him as well as to many others it was abundantly evident at all times, whether under favourable or adverse conditions, that the sporting spirit Mr. McDonald had inculcated into the players was of the finest quality. In conclusion the chairman expressed the hope that Mr. McDonald would be able to spare us some of his time during our next football season, and assured the coach that he had the good wishes of everybody who loved Bishop's constantly with him. He then asked Mr. Gardiner, as president of the B.U.A.A.A., to propose the toast to Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Gardiner spoke as follows: "Mr. chairman, it is indeed a privilege to have the honour, on behalf of the athletic association, of proposing a toast to one who has made a magnificent contribution to the initial activity of our athletic year, Mr. S. J. McDonald, B.A., our coach. I referred to Mr. McDonald's work as a magnificent contribution to our rugby squad; I am prepared to go further and state that it was only his presence among us that made our football activities possible this year. In making this statement I do not refer to him in the capacity of coach, but in regard to his ever optimistic, congenial personality. I need not outline the details of this rugby season and Mr. McDonald's part therein—what he has accomplished in the short space of six weeks is obvious to everybody present. I may say with the clearest veracity that, beginning with only four men as an asset, he converted the crudest of raw material into a team second to few in the history of the university; and to do him justice I must also say with all due humility that although the university did not win the contests in actual points, she did win them in the display of a true sporting spirit, instilled into the players, and permeating the college atmosphere, through the efforts of him who has now come to be known familiarly by us as 'Mac'.

"Tonight we bid him farewell, and we rejoice in the fact that the removal of his presence will not remove the esprit-de-corps he has created. After the task he has accomplished this season we must conclude that Mr. McDonald will meet with success in whichever walk of life he enters. However, I sincerely hope that he will not be so prosperous as not to have time to come back to us for our next season's rugby. I have much pleasure in moving the toast to Mr. McDonald's prosperity, and to our earnest hope to have him back next year."

Mr. Johnston, the captain, in seconding the toast, endorsed all that the mover had said, and also stated that it was Mr. McDonald's keen sporting spirit
which had inspired him and urged him on when he was almost ready to relinquish his task in despair. Mr. Johnston said that he was convinced that Mr. McDonald’s presence, together with this year’s material supplemented from next year’s entry, would ensure the championship for Bishop’s for the next season.

After the toast was drunk, three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for Mr. McDonald, who replied to the toast in a few well-chosen words, modestly intimating that the tributes paid to him were unwarranted and giving the credit for the season’s accomplishments to the players, who had wholeheartedly cooperated with him. He said that his stay at Bishop’s had been most pleasant, and that, although he was a graduate of Loyola, he considered himself also a Bishop’s man. He also intimated that he would endeavour to return for the next football season, and closed by thanking one and all for their kindness to him during his stay.

The climax of the evening was reached when Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Gardiner, who spoke a few appropriate words, presented Mr. McDonald with a sterling silver initialed cigarette case as a small token of the esteem in which he is held by the student body. Mr. McDonald’s recognition of the gift was followed by the unanimous applause of those present, while the guest of honour made his exit. Thus a most enjoyable and impressive event came to an end.

**CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.**

Mrs. A. H. McGreer’s interest in field sports has led her to offer to the University of Bishop’s College Athletic Association, a bronze shield to be competed for by any member of this Association, in a cross country race. A further stimulus is added to the contest in that the shield becomes the personal property of the successful competitor.

On the afternoon of Nov. 22nd, in spite of the unfavourable weather conditions, six of the best runners in the College presented themselves to compete for the shield.

The race started from the College “quad” at 2.21 p.m. The course that the runners had to cover was,—along the C.P.R. tracks to Loomis’ brick yard, from thence turning to the right, along the Huntingville road for a mile, where again turning to the right it followed the Compton road as far as the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, then through the golf links, back across the “quad” and finished up in front of the main entrance to the Arts Building, making a total distance of five miles.
The keenness of the contest is indicated by the reports turned in by the several markers, which show that at no time during the race, did the runners flag. Mr. Cecil Brain was the winner, covering the distance in $30\frac{3}{4}$ minutes. He was closely followed by Mr. Coulson who ran the course in 32 minutes.

An example of true sportsmanship was exhibited, when within a mile from home Mr. M. Doak was compelled to drop out of the contest, when Mr. Thomson, who was one minute behind him surrendered his position in the race, and carried his injured rival to within a short distance of the College, and finished the race four minutes after the second man had completed the run.

The official times in which the several runners covered the course are:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Runner</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Brain</td>
<td>30 mins. 45 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Coulson</td>
<td>32 mins.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Thomson</td>
<td>36 mins. 10 sec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Hambleton</td>
<td>39 mins. 5 sec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Douglas</td>
<td>48 mins. 15 sec.</td>
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Prof. W. A. Rae, Timekeeper.

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The Growth of the Doctrine of Natural Rights.

F. R. Scott, Esq.

The question as to what rights an individual should be allowed to exercise in the State is one that has caused no little difficulty and controversy amongst political theorists. Spencer’s objectionable antithesis “Man versus the State” has never been satisfactorily explained. Most men are agreed that the State is a greater thing than any of its components, but every system of political philosophy has a different solution for the problem of harmonizing those forces which, on the one hand, tend to magnify the individual at the expense of the State, and on the other hand to exaggerate the authority of the State over the individual.

From this point of view it is of some value to trace the growth of the doctrine of Natural Rights, perhaps the most individualistic conception that has ever crept into political theory. The idea that man, qua man, and not merely as a member of some organized society, possesses certain and imprescriptible rights
(such as the right to live, right to self-defence, etc.) which no government may justly abolish, is an idea that has appealed with tremendous force to the individualists of many ages. The very vagueness of the theory makes it adaptable: its elasticity gives it strength, and as long as there are citizens dissatisfied with their governments there are likely to be agitators discoursing on Natural Rights. In theory and in practice the doctrine is thus of importance; but here we would confine ourselves to a very brief historic survey of the question.

Unlike most of our political ideas, the doctrine of Natural Rights—as denoting certain powers which man is supposed to possess whether he belongs to a political society or not—does not seem to have come to us from the Greeks. Their conception of the State was too collective to allow of this development. There was no room for the theory of Natural Rights either with Plato, who advocated communism, or with Aristotle, who preached that the state existed prior to the individual. To the Greeks the body was always of more value than its members. At the same time, we can see in early Greek theory certain ideas which prepared the soil for a purely individualistic doctrine. The conceptions of the State of Nature, governed by Natural Law, and of the formation of society by contract, were both known to the ancient philosophers. It was only necessary for these fundamental ideas to be pushed to extremes, and the theory of Natural Rights would evolve of its own accord.

The mediaeval theorists took a step in this direction. Under the influence of Christianity, Individualism became a living force. "Throughout Mediaeval Doctrine," writes the greatest exponent of mediaeval political theory, Gierke, "in sharp contrast to the theories of Antiquity, runs the thought of the absolute and imperishable value of the individual, who is to be regarded by the community, not merely as an instrument, but as an end." The Greek Law of Nature received additional strength by becoming connected, in the minds of the churchmen, with the will of God; and with the joining of the two conceptions of Natural Law and individual value the theory of Natural Rights grew apace. "We must obey God rather than Man," wrote the Canonists; which was almost the same as saying that the individual's conscience is a higher guide than the Civil Law. The Wycliffe movement in England reveals the strength of the idea of Natural Rights even in the 14th century. When John Ball preached on his famous text

"When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"
he was really upholding the rights of the individual men and women of England, as deduced from the State of Nature (i.e. the Garden of Eden). The peasant movements throughout Europe in the same century and the remarkably simultaneous development of representative assemblies, may perhaps be not unfairly ascribed to the growing belief in natural and inherent rights of man. The distinction between Natural Rights and Civil Rights derived from positive law, was thus made apparent, and where the two clashed Natural Rights were held by most thinkers to be supreme. "Lex injusta non est lex" wrote Suarez, and though extreme, the opinion was not uncommon. But at the same time the corporate idea was still very strong; every individual was supposed to have some position, some status, in a larger unit, and all rights were dependent entirely upon the performance of duties to that unit. And so the doctrine of Natural Rights in the Middle Ages, though recognized in theory, was in practice counterbalanced by equally powerful forces, and kept within reasonable limits.

The Reformation and Renaissance in effect shattered these restrictive bonds. The great and all-important result of these movements was the emancipation of the individual:—from the idea of one Church, from the idea of one Empire, from the whole mediaeval conception of regulated lives and authorised beliefs. It was as though the individual, suddenly conscious of his own importance, became aware that he, after all, was the thing that mattered. Men began to ask themselves "What must I do to be saved?" Authority was everywhere questioned, and the old accepted doctrines and institutions had to prove afresh their value or pass away. Although absolute monarchy flourished for a time in a revival of nationalism, the weapons were forged which were destined to bring two kings to the block. The result of this great awakening of the individual, from the point of view of political science, was a tremendous increase of importance in all those theories which tended to magnify the individual at the expense of the state. The State of Nature soon becomes a real conception in men's minds; the origin of the State is sought in a contract between the free and equal units of which this early society is thought to be composed; and as time went on the purpose of government for the majority of political thinkers tends more and more to become that of protecting those natural rights which man retained when he contracted himself into the State. "Puritan England," says Ritchie, "produced the theory of Natural Rights," and there is truth in this statement. For the man who refers his religious problems, as the Puritans did, to private judgment and the "inner light," is likely to refer his political problems to the same tribunal. State officials suffered no less than bishops if
they stood between the individual and his conscience; Strafford and Laud were condemned by the same parliament. The struggle for political liberties under Charles I. led some men to go behind even parliaments and early charters, and to seek the justification of their cause in natural rather than historic rights. Cromwell's discontented army used language that anticipated the French Revolution and although Hobbes, arguing from the State of Nature, arrived at a political system which was the negation of Natural Rights, his cause was the losing one, and after the Revolution of 1688 Locke restored Individualism to a commanding position.

The doctrine of Natural Rights, which permeated but failed to overwhelm English society in the 17th century, only reached the masses on the Continent in the next hundred years. Then it was that the doctrine reached its "reductio ad absurdum," and certain French revolutionary fools rushed in where the English of the previous century had feared to tread. Every French Constitution was prefaced by a declaration of the Rights of Man. "That which for nearly 2000 years had been a harmless maxim," says Ritchie, "became now a mass of dynamite." In America (where the Colonies appealed to their natural rights) this dynamite went off with sufficient force to break the English dominion, but in France there was a detonation, and the old régime fell with a crash. The high water mark of the theory is thus expressed by Thomas Paine, who played an active part in Paris at this time: "The end of all political associations is to preserve the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression." Natural Rights were thus made the very basis of society.

This survey need be carried no further. After the excesses of the French Revolution, the doctrine of Natural Rights was utterly discredited. It is not our intention to discuss the two great schools that followed—the Utilitarians, with their hedonist solution of the problem of Rights, and the more modern school of T. H. Green and Bosanquet, who treat the question of Natural Rights from an entirely new angle. It is sufficient to note that the old doctrine has passed away. But though outworn today, it has served its turn. On the ruins of mediaeval Europe arose the national state, with its claim to omnipotence. The individual was for a time absorbed and repressed. The doctrine of Natural Rights put a sword into his hand with which he freed himself.

F. R. S. '19.
Divinity Notes.

SHED BEANER.

Monday, November 6, 1922, will be remembered by the Shed not only as Thanksgiving Day, but also as the day when they celebrated the winning of the second place in the competition for the Long Prize by the Rev. F. A. Ramsey and of the third place by Mr. D. D. Macqueen. By the generosity of both these gentlemen the Shed were entertained to a spread on Monday evening after Compline. The guest of the evening was Mr. Chupe, one of the new masters at Bishop’s College School. All having assembled in Mr. Ramsey’s room a sumptuous repast of sandwiches, cakes, coffee, etc., was partaken of. When all were filled to the bursting point, Mr. G. H. Sadler, B.A., called upon the members of the Shed to show their appreciation in the usual Bishop’s manner. This was heartily complied with. Then Mr. D. D. Macqueen called upon the company to comply with the ancient rules of etiquette and tradition by showing their appreciation of Mr. Chupe’s presence among them in like manner. This request was no less heartily complied with than the former one.

A sing-song was then suggested. What followed was, we can safely say, the best sing-song held in the Shed for the last two years at least. When the singing was fairly under way and the manly voice of Mr. Macqueen was heard above the rest of the company, in the chorus of “There’s a Long, Long Trail a-Winding” there came a gentle tap at the door. The host, having slightly opened the door and poked his head out, announced that a very prominent member of the Arts Building had just dropped in, attracted doubtless by the angelic singing of the party. As the party were unprepared for further visitors it was thought best to ask him to retire. Moreover as the eminent gentleman happened to be Mr. Ding Bell, it was considered necessary to make the request in suitable terms, so he was politely asked to ring off and buzz back to his own little old rabbit hutch across the way, which he did.

The singing was again resumed, and Mr. Sadler was asked to render one of his comic songs, and he complied with “The Blue-Haired Boy,” sending the whole party into fits of laughter, especially Mr. G. W. Carson, who we fear is still suffering from a pain in his side.

Mr. D. D. Macqueen then sang “I Know Where the Flies Go” in his usual charming manner. After a considerable amount more of singing, thumping
and Fiji Islander dancing by various members of the party, it was found to be getting late so it was decided to stop. The party rose and joining hands sang "Auld Lang Syne" followed by the "National Anthem." A few minutes later peace reigned once more within the walls of the Shed.

ALL SOULS' DAY SERVICE.

It is a matter of great thankfulness to the Divinity men of this University that we now have a daily Eucharist in the Oratory.

On Thursday, Nov. 2, (All Souls’ Day) the Eucharist was a Requiem for the departed, celebrated by the Dean, at which the departed relatives and friends were remembered before God by name.

The attendance, which is usually quite good at the daily service, was even better than that at a similar service last year.

D. D. M.

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If the fact that in the reign of Constantine the Great prayers were taught to the army proves that a Y.M.C.A. flourished at this early date?

Whether Mr. Gerald Almond of Arts ’24 has accepted the position of Lecturer in Theology, and if so, when he will again address the L.S.T. Class?

Why Macqueen told Douglas that "Fascination" was a beastly disgusting picture and warned him on no account to go to the Premier to see the picture that evening (Oct. 31, 1922)?

Just how many lectures Sadler would attend if the ancient practice of taking notes on clay tablets were still in use?

What Ramsey will do now there is a rule prohibiting the carrying on of conversation between lady and gentleman students either in the passages or outside common room doors?

Whether Carson’s undue exuberance and boisterousness is caused by a belief that he is a planet attracting many brilliant stars?
Whether Sauerbrei would be so keen on joining a monastic order if the rule of St. Columba still held good that all postulates learn all the psalms by heart before obtaining full admission to the order?

Why Thompson doesn’t try for the Doolittle Scholarship?

How Douglas managed to get along without his cane during the Christmas vac.? 

What Thompson told the bishop with regard to his life policy?

We wonder just what Macqueen meant when he asked a priest of the Church one day last year if he had belief in God?

(EDITORIAL NOTE.—The members of the Shed have requested us to make it known that the reason we are treated so gently in the columns of “The Mitre” is because we have the privilege of censoring the “Things we would like to know.”—EDITOR.)

Arts Notes.

It is rumoured that one of the co-eds spent half an hour trying to figure out just what the coach meant when he told her not to give a certain player anything sweet. We wonder what conclusion she came to.

We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy for Mr. Savage in the great disappointment which he sustained recently in failing to secure a picture which he had set his heart on adding to his already extensive collection.

We have always understood that Macqueen had a leaning towards Socialism, but lately, in the matter of evening dress at least he has been showing strong Communistic tendencies.

It would be interesting to know why Doc was so antagonistic to the projected forming of a cricket club.
Far be it from us to seem curious, but we would like to know if the desire to follow the prevailing style is the only reason which makes certain of the students frequently wear spats around the halls and to lectures. We have a sneaking feeling that if the spats were to be removed, dark secrets would be revealed.

The question which was foremost in the minds of the members of the Old Lodge for several days after their first toboggan party was, ‘‘Are cold sores contagious?’’

Will anyone who is inclined to try and throw some light on the subject please address their communications either to the President of the Dramatic Club or to the Business Manager of ‘‘The Mitre’’?

We wonder if the principal shook hands with all those present in the ladies’ common room when he went in there to wish some of the co-eds the compliments of the season.

Also,

Didn’t Doc. make a ‘‘fine’’ beginning this term?

TACT.

Lois (after Jimmie Walsh has driven her home in his car)—Thank you ever so much for driving me home.
Jimmie—Oh that’s all right; I had to come up here anyway.

Spence (after Mary has gone canoeing and fallen in)—Did you go in far, Mary?
Mary—About up to my ankles.
Spence—Well, what are you kicking about, that’s nothing.
Mary—that’s all right, but I went in head first.

Chapman always seems to be able to foretell the weather. It is suggested that he hang his barometer out where the rest of the flat can see it.

Gardiner (Sadler had just pulled his hair)—‘‘What the ——? Oh! I’m sorry, I though you were Tobin.’’
We wonder if D. D. Macqueen was really angry when he said, "Where were you brought up?"

How did Chapman become acquainted with Prof. Rae?

We understand that Mr. Jenne "souvent" quotes passages from the Bible.

We wonder how many miles per hour Walsh went to Sherbrooke one certain noon hour.

Roach: "It's awfully distracting when the person beside you singing in the choir is off the tune."

D. D. Macqueen: "Quite so! Quite so!"

Get Mr. Parsons to tell you about the year he was initiated.

DEBATING.

In this age of rapidly recurring events it is necessary that a man should have a grasp of national and world problems, in order that he may vote and labour in the best interests of his country, but in many branches of life not only a grasp of facts, but an ability to present them concisely and intelligently to others is essential to success.

It is with this idea in mind that debating is given a place in the life of our college. Let us not underestimate its value or devote to it only our surplus time, but rather let us rank it among the most important of our activities. Then, when we have put a great deal of energy into it, we will derive a correspondingly great benefit from it.

There is nothing to be gained and a great deal to be lost by delaying the development of any talent we may have along this line till later years. The successful lawyer, politician, business man, or salesman in many cases depends largely on his ability as a convincing speaker to hold his place in a modern and highly competitive world. The debating society is yours.

Do you use it?             R. K. E.
Farmer Gray: "What course is your daughter taking at College?"
Farmer Green: "Blest if I kin remember, but I think it's cosmetics."

The Tables Turned.

"He certainly is old-fashioned."
"What's the matter?"
"Insists on his wife going out on the back porch if she wants to smoke."

Soon.

The weather's getting colder now,
And so the thought occurs
"She'll soon put on her filmy clothes
And put away her furs."

That Reminds Me.

"Is this the woodenware department?"
"Yes."
"I dunno if I am in the right place."
"What is it that you wish?"
"My daughter told me to ge her some lipsticks."

Modern.

"She has the complexion of a school girl."
"Beautiful?"
"No. Put on too thick."

Perhaps You Can Do It Better This Way.

Customer: "You say you can recommend this hair restorer?"
Druggist: "Yes, I know a man who took the cork out of a bottle of this stuff with his teeth, and within 24 hours he had a moustache."
So Think It Over, Girls.

When you’re a June bride you’ll find out:

‘That his mother cooked things differently.’

‘That theatres have balconies.’

‘That Monday is wash-day.’

‘That taxicabs are a foolish expenditure of money.’

‘That Divinity is a part of your College Course, but not of married life.’

Described.

‘Did you meet any nice young men at College?’

‘No nice young men, mother, but some perfectly entrancing rough-necks.’

EUREKA.

The last long Ray of light had disappeared; the Pol. Econ. exams were all corrected, when Father, who’s a prof. at U.B.C., went out to Call his son unto himself—his own son, Dicky, with the College airs. "Oh! my son Dicky, Dicky my son, my son! Can you not Hatch some scientific plan, and solve this problem whereof I shall speak, which causes me such grief to think upon? In Pol. Econ. today a student got, well, two score marks save one in his exam. The fact that he has failed does give me pain. Then Dicky with the Bishop’s College airs hooked upon his Boots that he might get an inspiration from that very sight. "I have it!" Loud he cried with deepest joy, "This Rocky height of difficulty’s scaled. Just add one mark to those already given, for thirty-nine plus one just equals forty." "That mathematical instinct of yours has verily freed me from deep despair; in just a Giffy I shall add the mark, taste joy again, and know that I have saved a soul from "supplemental agonies."

ANONYMOUS.

Miss Marjorie Hume, B.A., has found her way back to the College, and has decided to continue her studies in an M.A. Course.

D. C. B. would like to know what Ding meant when he said, "If anything happens to Jimmie I’ll take his place."

Speaking of College Spirit takes us back to November 16th, 1922!
The students taking the Academy Diploma Course are the following:—
Miss Brock
Miss Boyce
Miss Baldwin
Miss Dickson
Miss Tanner
Miss McHarg.

It is also a cause for pleasure that Miss Ryan, B.A., is able to join us in the Teaching Course.

Incidentally—if we should judge from the above list we should say that the ladies are monopolizing the teaching profession. Is it to be so?

It was Friday—and, of course, the usual fish dinner at the College. One of the students, finding the fish rather stale (to put it mildly) was picking it over with his fork. The science professor sitting next to him remarked: "Studying anatomy, I suppose." "No, Sir," replied the student, "the subject's too far gone."

De Alumnis.

Notice of the death of Professor A. A. Sturley, M.A., Arts '09, appears elsewhere in this issue. The thanks of "The Mitre" are extended to the students of King's University, Windsor, who furnished us with particulars of Prof. Sturley's career.

One of our most distinguished alumni, the Archbishop of Algoma, paid us a visit during the Michaelmas term. A report of his address to the students appears on another page. The archbishop is experiencing great difficulty in finding clergy to man his extensive diocese, which has also been very hard hit financially owing to the fires at Haileybury and vicinity.

"The Mitre" was in error last year in our report that Mr. Frank Taylor had been ordained. Mr. Taylor is still a layman, and is doing excellent work in the mission of Madawaska in the diocese of Ottawa.

Rev. George Roe, L.S.T., formerly curate of St. John's Church, Ottawa, has been appointed to assist Rev. Canon Sherman, at Holy Trinity Church, Toronto.
Rev. G. C. Clayton has been appointed rector of Smith’s Falls, Ontario. Rev. O. G. H. Lloyd, formerly curate of Smith’s Falls, has left the diocese of Ottawa.

Rev. A. Lett has left the parish of Navan, having received an appointment in Western Canada. His place at Navan has been taken by Rev. W. Robinson, formerly incumbent of Mattawa, of which mission Rev. A. W. Freeman is at present in charge.

We were pleased to see the cheerful countenance of Mr. A. E. P. Scott, B.A., Arts ’22, who came down with the Quebec football team.

“The Montreal Churchman” informs us that Rev. A. T. Phillips, B.A., Arts ’22, who is at present rector of Burford, Ontario, in the diocese of Huron, has been successful in his final examinations for the degree of B.D. Our hearty congratulations are extended to Mr. Phillips on his success.

We are indebted to “The Canadian Churchman” for the information that Mr. L. H. Beall, a former student of the university, is now doing mission work under the archbishop of Rupert’s Land.

ALUMNAE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bishop’s College was held at the home of Miss Parker, Lennoxville. The officers for 1923 are as follows:—President, Miss M. Hume; Vice-President, Miss D. Seiveright; Secretary, Miss I. Nichol; Treasurer, Miss D. Wright.

The feeling of the meeting was that instead of becoming more active the organization was becoming less active, with the exception of Dr. Grace Ritchie England’s visit; even the annual lecture had not been held for some years. It was decided that some motive might reanimate the organization and a women’s hostel was fixed upon as a worthy one. However, the committee appointed to interview the principal reported that he felt that numerous small money-making functions would interfere with a large campaign which was being planned for the near future. So it has been decided to suspend all activities, including the annual lecture until called upon to recommence them.
Bishop’s University was highly honoured in receiving a visit from one of her most distinguished alumni, the Archbishop of Algoma. His Grace addressed the students for a short time in the council chamber, being introduced by Rev. Prof. Rocksborough-Smith in a few well-chosen words.

The archbishop's address was brief, and full of sound advice to students and Churchmen of today. He emphasized three points which were of general application.

First, his Grace urged us to cultivate a sense of the responsibility of living. Too many of us neglect this, and tend to minimize our responsibilities, merely allowing things to take their course. We must realize what it means to be alive, and to be possessed of the gifts and powers with which we are endowed.

Secondly, his Grace wished to emphasize strongly the essential importance of our keeping ourselves in line with God. He noticed that of recent years there had been a great breaking away from traditions, and people everywhere were seeking quack substitutes for Christianity. This was especially noticeable in the archbishop’s own diocese, which was a country infested with new notions, and where Christian Science, Dowieism, and other dangerous heresies were undermining the historic Church. The only remedy for such a state of affairs is a frank return to traditional religion. The Archbishop laid special stress upon the importance and the essential nature of episcopacy, the observance of Sunday, the recognized canon of scripture, and the sacraments, especially confirmation, baptism, and the Holy Communion, which his Grace emphasized, bear the imprimatur of our Lord Himself. These only the historic Church can supply, as it also was founded by our Lord.

The third point to which his Grace drew attention was that no man can do his best unless he is true to himself, to God, and to the thought gone before him. He drew attention to the hero-worship of the present day, which was very different from the hero-worship of old, when men were esteemed because of their Christian character and lofty ideals. Now the hero is the millionaire, and it is he who obtains the worship. This must cease to be the case, and men must look to where true values are to be found. Only then will the world-situation remedy itself.
The archbishop closed with a few words addressed more particularly to the divinity students, mentioning that their calling necessitated the possession of high ideals, but that they must aim higher still.

The address was very well attended and highly appreciated by all.

G. H. S.

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A. G.

Byron, immortal courtier of the Muse,
Thou object of the critic’s best devotion—
Wilt thou this flagrant liberty excuse,
To gratify thy fond admirer’s notion;
Permit thy humble devotee to choose
Thy style which oft hath set that Muse in motion,
And eulogize my hero in the metre
In which King George’s sprite got past Saint Peter.

Hail to the friend, whose spirit never falls;
Exponent of the depths of French and Latin;
Master of rhetoric, whose speech appalls,
And quips “par excellence” his victims flatten—
If speeches earn degrees, his wisdom calls
Ten thousand gorgeous hoods of silk and satin.
Quicker with tongue than owl with beak and talon
Is he whose name is Gardiner, christened Alan.

Oh Alan, how we’ll miss you when you’re gone!
When you’re “non est” how sad will be our dwelling!
Philosophy neglected, and upon
The notice-board no more atrocious spelling;
But still this gay old world goes wagging on,
Though “in absentia” all that’s worth the telling.
Alan, thy antitype we’re still pursuing,
But “nihil faciente”—nothing doing!
Societies.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Great difficulty has been experienced this year by the executive in the arranging of meetings, as other college activities seem to have pushed "the Society" into the background. Although a very late start was made the two meetings which took place during the Michaelmas Term were nevertheless a very great success. On October 30 the members of the society were given the chance to voice their opinions upon a subject which had been at fever heat for some considerable time, namely the Invocation of Saints. Mr. G. H. Sadler, B.A., was the great champion of the Invocation of Saints, while the Rev. F. A. Ramsey nobly led the opposition. Other members of the society gave support to one or other side or took a more moderate view.

The meeting held on November 27 was of an entirely different character being an address by Mr. C. Goodier on mission work in the Diocese of Algoma. As most of the events which Mr. Goodier related were his own personal experiences during the three years in which he worked in Elk Lake and the surrounding district it was of special interest to all present.

By the time that this notice appears in print the executive feel confident that the meetings of the society will be well under way again and that both the subjects for discussion and the papers will be equally as interesting as those previous, if not more so.

J. W. H.

LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

The opening event at which the Honorary President and the other members of the Committee entertained the members of the Faculty, with the exception of the Principal, who was unavoidably absent, and members of the society, proved a great success, and it is hoped that this will become an annual function.

Since this occasion the society has held three interesting debates which have shown that there is considerable debating talent amongst our freshmen, which is most encouraging.
We are now formally members of the Inter-University Debating League and the preliminary debate will take place on the 26th of February. If we survive this, the final debate will be held on March 12th.

The first of the Inter-Faculty Debates for the Skinner Trophy will be over ere this is read. All who are interested in the activities of the University will be cordially welcomed at each of these events.

DONALD D. MACQUEEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE RETREAT.

A very successful retreat was conducted on Nov. 24 by the Rev. Fr. Little, of the Church of the Advent, Montreal. A great source of help to all were the three addresses which Fr. Little gave on the call to God's service, the life of penitence, and holiness, respectively. The minds of those present were impressed not only with the earnest delivery of the speaker, but also with the wholehearted spirit of devotion and reverence which pervaded the atmosphere during the retreat. The day ended with compline at 8.30.

J. W. H.
HYMN OF HUMANITY.

Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, M.A., D.C.L.

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.
INDIAN PROFESSOR VISITS U. B. C.

On Monday evening, December 11th, the University was honoured by a special visit of Professor Joshi, of the University of Bombay, India. It is very seldom that students in this Western Hemisphere are privileged to hear, first hand, facts and opinions of problems that are so filial to the East, and so indirectly to our own Empire, and realizing this, notwithstanding the fact that it was in the midst of college examinations the majority of the students availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Prof. Joshi, who spoke for over an hour in the most interesting manner on "New Forces in Old India." Upon introducing the speaker, the chairman, Rev. R. Roeksborough-Smith, M.A., made a short introductory speech on the importance of understanding Indian affairs. He said there were close relationships between the East and the West, in many ways, and also that the Indians were deeply religious, but their ideals were different. India had much to offer the West, as the West had to offer India, and co-operation is necessary.

Prof. Joshi then commenced his most interesting address, by reference to the part India had taken during the war, and now that hostilities had ceased India had many problems to be settled. Many races and civilizations have left their impress on her people, though there have been four main streams of civilization—the Chinese, the Indo-Aryan, Mohammedan, and the Anglo-Saxon. The characteristics of each of these streams and the nature of their effects were fully dealt with. This was followed by a description of the formation and development of the Caste system—Hinduism, Brahminism, and Mohammedanism, and their peculiarities were dwelt upon at length. He then discussed the Indian conception of the Personality of Christ and their admiration for the ethics of the New Testament, and closed by showing the necessity of Christianizing India in order to bring her into full fellowship with the rest of the Empire.

We all deeply appreciated Professor Joshi's visit and we regretted that the pressure of examinations prevented us allowing him the privilege of devoting the whole of the evening to his most interesting subject.

F. A. R.
On the 28th of November, 1922, General MacBrien paid a visit to the College and delivered a splendid address to the students in the hall immediately after supper. The purpose of his visit was to discover the prospects for starting an officers' training corps within the university.

Our Principal, Col. McGreer, a former friend of General MacBrien, was very enthusiastic about the project, warmly welcoming General MacBrien and offering all the assistance that he could to promote such a movement.

The following is the essence of General MacBrien’s speech:

"First it might be well to state approximately just what the military force consists of. Before the war there were in training 40,050 men, a pretty small number compared with the large number Canada sent overseas. At present there are 120,000 men in military training who are quite a considerable expense to the Government. Now, the war was a tremendous expense to the Government (the Canadian overseas forces alone were said to cost $1,000,000 per day). This terrible expense therefore tends to lessen the amount which might be spent on military training.

"Another important fact is that, had the government spent more before the war in military training a considerable amount of the expense might have been done away with. That is because the extra amount of training which might have been done previous to the 1914 outbreak was done during the war.

"After the war it was decided to spend all that was possible on all the essentials of war. I asked the government to give as much as possible for the promotion of Boy Scout troops. The achievements of many of the "Boys" from the Boy Scouts during the war were splendid. This petition was not futile. The men at the head of things thought it a splendid plan and decided to render as much assistance to this organization as was possible.

"The next plan I turned to was the training of cadet corps. There were at first 70,000 cadets and now 110,000. The cadet plan of training was changed and made more like that of the Scouts so as to make it a sort of continuation of the Boy Scouts.

"There are two things expected of the Canadian Boy. First of all is a
good education, fitting him for his life's work. The second is to fit himself for service to his country.

"There were many men during the great war who would like to have served their country, but were unable to do so, being physically unfit. Fifty per cent. of the men who went to the recruiting offices were unfit. So in the cadet training physical culture is being placed ahead of military training. Lately measures have been taken to give the school teachers physical training so as to instruct all school children along this line.

"The next step the military officials took was the officers' training corps, which I hope will be soon established here at Bishop's University. And I feel sure that if this is a success here you will look back on this in after life with the greatest pride.

"The College, however, does not supply all necessities. The government provides fifty per cent. of the expense for a building for training.

"The object of the training is that it gives an opportunity for the rank of a commissioned officer in His Majesty's service. Certain exams. have to be passed, giving the candidate the possible position of lieutenant. Even more work and exams. makes it possible for one to obtain the position of Captain. The syllabus calls for a certain number of hours' work per day and all examination papers will be sent to England for correction.

"We are not trying to make Canada a military country but to train men for use if they are needed in a crisis. Some people think that armies are dangerous, but such is not the case. Armies are mustered for the purpose of defence and maintenance of peace.

"There is now being formed in Canada an Air Force. The country now realizes just how handicapped it would be in a crisis if it possessed no air force. The Canadian Air Force at present is doing forestry patrol work, which is indeed splendid work. Many other benefits are being derived from the air service such as opening up the country and patrol work on the lakes. I might also say that students may enter the air force after taking a short course during their summer holidays. The first summer's training would involve instruction in the mechanical side of the airplanes. You might be able to have one flight at the end of this period.

"Canada now has a very small navy. As Canada's trade grows and prospers the navy is needed for its protection.
"My final counsel to you is to do your best; employ your influence to the best advantage. You are the coming men of this country, and it is up to you to do your best for your land. Dedicate yourselves to the service of your country in one way or another and you will never regret it. I congratulate the college on having Colonel McGreer and Captain J. C. Stewart connected with it. I knew them both overseas and I know they will do their best to help the college to obtain their officers' training corps, as would also the Government."

This very pleasant speech seemed to be deeply appreciated by all, especially the students, the majority of whom are much in favour of having an officers' training corps in the university.

H. M. D.

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT.

Does the college correspondent study Euclid?
Does he ponder Aristotle's heavy stuff?
Does he read his jocund Horace,
Which he orter (ain't it Mawruss)?
Does he tote his martial Homer up his cuff?
Does he fall for Aristophanes, I ask you?
And for Virgil does he have a worthy bias?
Well, to analyze the batches
Of collegiate dispatches,
He prefers the breezy style of Ananias.

Does the college correspondent rush his Ovid?
Does he slant Anaeronic stuff the while?
Does he suffer base compunctions
Dodging geometric functions?
Does he fauna-flora specimens compile?
Are his cerebrations tonic
To his filaments neuronic,
Is his onion crammed with academic junk?
Is he terribly tenacious
For the classic and veracious?
NO, he follows Munchausen's line of bunk.

—J. P. McEvoy, in the Ottawa "Citizen."
THE LONG PRIZE.

The "Portland Special" steams into Lennoxville twenty minutes late, owing to the difficulty the crew has experienced in keeping the track clear of cows, and also to the fact that several of the dwelling-houses along the line have been converted into doubles, thereby necessitating a stop before them of double the former length; and Donald D. Macqueen dismounts and hails a passing auto to expedite his transit to our college—he being lame, and much in haste. For today is the occasion when the essay shall be written for the Long prize.

And at the Shed there is another who also burns to tell the world at large that he too has read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested, those several books and essays upon which the test is to be based. This student has his collar reversed, and his name is Ramsey, with the further handicap of the Reverend Frederick A.

Together they proceed to the council chamber and together they inscribe in the cheerless pages of a university examination book their several versions of "Belief in God."

And next day comes still another personification of enthusiasm and ambition, and Alan Gardiner also braves the storm and broadcasts his belief in language brimful of the soundest and most persuasive philosophy imaginable.

This is the end of Act One.

The time is changed, but not the scene, which simply shifts out of the council chamber to the notice board. It is a few weeks' later. There is a notice on the board, signed with the magic initials R. R. S. It is the announcement of the results of the contest, and at the head of the list is the name of the Rev. Frederick A. Ramsey (for is he not a deacon, and in consequence more cognizant of the mysteries of belief than his lay brethren?)

"The Mitre" and all the students of Bishop's extend to Mr. Ramsey their sincere congratulations for this further honour which has come to him. The prize is a substantial one, and, aside from the distinction of winning it, the financial bonus accompanying the distinction is well worth consideration.

To Mr. Macqueen and Mr. Gardiner, both of whom also were far from for-
gotten when the award was made, the same congratulations are extended. All could not come first, and the substantial recognition which was given to the work of these gentlemen should be a great encouragement to them both.

All three men have done very well, and "The Mitre" extends to all of them the wish that they may go throughout their life with the facility and success that they appear to be able to pull through Dr. Gore's "Belief in God."

EXPERIENCES IN A COUNTRY MISSION.

The Editor of "The Mitre" has kindly allotted to me a space in his magazine in which to relate my experience of Mission work during the past summer.

First of all, I must confess that my knowledge of Mission work is very limited, nevertheless I will try to give my own experience (two months) as I recall it.

On the fifteenth of July, I received a letter from the Bishop of Ontario, stating that he had a vacancy, namely, the Mission of Bannockburn, to which he was willing to assign me. I immediately accepted the Mission.

For the convenience of my readers, Bannockburn is a small village situated approximately one hundred miles northwest of the city of Kingston.

Upon arriving at the station, I was accosted by the agent, whom I thought by his manner, signified that it was a novelty to receive a passenger at Bannockburn station, and which I found after a few weeks to be true. However, when he recovered from his surprise, the agent directed me to the hotel which I conceived to be a dilapidated building, built, I think about one hundred and fifty years ago. Along the front were a dozen old men, lazily lounging in old arm chairs, smoking and gossiping with one another, although I had always imagined that the latter gift belong to the other sex only. I inquired for the proprietor, whom I found to be a jovial and sociable old chap, and who directed me to my room which, I may say, was not very capacious. I remained at the hotel during my short stay there.

My first Sunday was an uneventful one, as it rained all day, so that I only took one service at which I must confess I felt rather discouraged owing to the paucity of the congregation. But I felt somewhat relieved when an old lady
approached me after the service and congratulated me upon my manner of conducting the service. During the first week I became acquainted with a large number of people, the majority of whom, although very simple, were excellent people.

The following Sundays were as uneventful as the first, with the exception of three services every Sunday which, however, occasioned a good deal of work. The congregations averaged about twenty-five to each church. There were no Sunday Schools, nor did I succeed in organizing any, as I could not get the children and adults sufficiently interested in the idea in such a short time.

My supervising priest, Rev. I. H. Hall, Rector of Madoc, assisted me considerably in my work by making frequent visits around the Mission, visiting the people and arousing them to a new sense of responsibility. He also gave us a celebration of the Holy Eucharist once a month, which services, I was delighted to see that most of the people attended, showing their love and reverence for that Sacrament at which the Spiritual Body and Blood of our Lord are present.

I might also state that my predecessor, Mr. L. H. Beall, an old student of Bishop's and no doubt well-known to some of my readers, was with me during the first three weeks on the Mission, when he embarked for the West with a view to taking up Mission work in one of the large Western Dioceses. I have recently heard that he is at present doing missionary work in the Diocese of Rupert's Land; we wish him good luck in his work!

In conclusion, I may say that I was greatly touched by the generosity and hospitality of the people. I might also state that the day before my departure they presented me with a substantial gift, and being a Scotchman and quite willing to acknowledge the eminent characteristic of that race, needless to say, I was exceedingly grateful.

F. D.

TRAVELOGUE PICTURES.

A very interesting series of travelogue pictures was given in the library to-night through the kindness of the Jules Hone travel agencies. The pictures in every instance were of the highest type.

The first two of the series dealing with France and Belgium were doubly interesting, showing as they did some of the finest specimens of mediaeval and Renaissance architecture, and also some of those devastated regions with which some of our members were so intimately acquainted.
The third reel of the series consisted of a description of a cruise to the West Indies and this picture clearly portrayed such places of interest as Havana, the Panama Canal, and Trinidad with its asphalt lakes.

The fourth and fifth of the series dealt with our own country, Canada. The former on the Canadian Rockies possessed a personal element which added so much to what was in itself a very excellent picture, the picture throughout being taken from the diary of a Canadian mountain ranger, Herbert Scott. As one travelled with the lecturer through our Canadian Rockies we were impressed with the rugged grandeur of our scenery; especially was this true of the pictures in the vicinity of Mount Robson, which rises in all its majesty piercing the clouds at a height of thirteen thousand seven hundred feet, and on the Mount Robson trail. The last of the series consisted of some exceptionally fine pictures of the Niagara Falls and vicinity, these pictures being taken from almost every point of vantage around Niagara, and the pictures were of such an exceptional nature that one derived all the best views that are to be obtained from such vantage points as the suspension bridge, the gorge route, and the suspension cage over the whirlpools.

The lecturer supplemented these most excellent pictures by an equally excellent and interesting lecture, giving some very interesting and instructive information in reference to the pictures. The series ended with a comedy, and if the remarks of those who were present may be taken as a criterion of criticism, we fail to see how this criticism could be other than favourable, and there is no doubt that we are greatly indebted to the lecturer for a very enjoyable and instructive evening.

C. C. S.

January 16, 1922.

THE HARRISON PRIZE.

On a certain Saturday afternoon during November last there appeared on the notice board, among the multitudinous display of official notices put up for our edification and guidance regarding our conduct and general welfare, an announcement that was out of the ordinary, and which gave us one and all great pleasure. It was to the effect that the Dean of Divinity, with the concurrence of the other Professors, had great pleasure in awarding the Harrison Prize to
Mr. G. Howard Sadler, B.A. The subject for this year was "The Re-union of all Christian bodies, considered in the light of the present situation and in relation to the Mission Field." All those who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sadler discuss the subject of Church reunion know how capable he is of dealing with it.

The essay does not discuss the causes of the divisions in Christendom, but enters in some detail into the doctrinal differences between the various bodies, showing, first, the points of difference in the catholic Church itself, and, secondly, the much greater points of difference between catholicism and protestantism. The detrimental effect of these divisions on mission work is discussed, and the Anglo-catholic position with regard to interdenominational co-operation defended. The compromising attitude of the Lambeth conference in softening down the "Lambeth quadrilateral" is discussed and condemned, and the result of following the Lambeth precepts is shown to be a sacrifice of catholic principles, this having already been recognized by many leaders of the Church, among them the bishop of Zanzibar, who has withdrawn from the Lambeth conference. Such serious compromises of catholic principle as the admission of a Protestant minister to the pulpit of Durham cathedral, and the decreased value now placed upon the sacraments of penance and confirmation by some Churchmen are traced to this remarkable desire to assimilate with protestantism. The "quadrilateral" itself is examined in detail, and is found to be unsatisfactory to the Anglo-catholic mind, and more likely to retard rather than advance the cause of catholic reunion, which should be first in the mind of every loyal member of the catholic Church.

Mr. Sadler came to us last year after a very brilliant scholastic and administrative career at Queen's University. He was not here very long before everyone of us appreciated his scholastic abilities which are everywhere apparent, and also the fact that he has headed the Divinity faculty in examinations ever since he came, shows that he is able to uphold his reputation in the most trying of all experiences. But the scholastic attainments comprise but one aspect of his capacity. He is also a great literary man as the editorials and other pages of "The Mitre" show. His ability as Editor-in-chief of "The Mitre" is to be seen in the success of the recent issue, and those of us who are working under him know that he will bring "The Mitre" through successfully this year.

We congratulate our Editor-in-chief in winning this Prize and sincerely hope that the success that has attended his scholastic and literary work while in
College will follow him when he leaves dear Old Bishop’s in June next to take up his ecclesiastic duties in the Diocese of Ottawa.

(Note.—Honestly, now, we didn’t write this ourself. We print it just as we received it, in the hope that our readers may see that here at last the impossible has happened, and an editor has received a bouquet. The copyright on the above article is waived, and we would urge its publication in every newspaper in the Dominion; especially those in the Diocese of Ottawa.—Editor.)

PRESS PARAGRAPHS.

"The object of this manual of ethics is to prove that the summum bonum of life is the development of character."—(Bookseller’s Magazine). If it is like most books on ethics it will doubtless achieve its object.—Punch.

Professor (after a very bad recitation)—"Class is dismissed; don’t flap your ears when you go out."—Maclean’s.

What has saved Lloyd George is his sense of humour. He knows how to laugh at himself. His favourite story—now a chestnut—was of a man who saved a drowning person from the Thames and explained: "Yes; I jumped in after him, got him by the neck, turned him over and found he wasn’t Lloyd George, and then I pulled him out."—World’s Work.

An applicant for work at the Ford plant asked a veteran Ford employee if it were true that the company was always finding methods of speeding up production by using fewer men. The veteran replied: Most certainly. In fact, I had a dream which illustrates the point. Mr. Ford was dead and I could see pall-bearers carrying his body. Suddenly the procession stopped. Mr. Ford had come to life. As soon as the casket was opened he sat upright, and on seeing six pall-bearers cried out at once: "Put this casket on wheels and lay off five men."—Wall Street Journal.

In Sir James Rennell Rodd’s reminiscences it is told that Gladstone had a story of a Damascus Jew, who presented himself at the British Consulate, and
asked for protection on the ground that he was a Protestant. Asked why he called himself a Protestant he replied that he ate pork and did not believe in God.—Church Times.

EXCHANGES.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following university newspapers: "The Ubyssey,” University of British Columbia; “The Gateway,” University of Alberta; “The Sheaf,” University of Saskatchewan; “Western University Gazette”; “The Argosy,” Mount Allison; “Dalhousie Gazette”; “Queen’s Journal.”

University and college magazines received to date include the following: “Trinity University Review”; “McMaster Monthly”; “King’s College Record”; “The Johnian,” St. John’s College, Winnipeg; “The Ashburian,” Ashbury College, Ottawa; “The Brunswickian,” the new and improved form of the “University of New Brunswick Monthly”; “Macdonald College Magazine”; “The College Times,” Upper Canada College.

We also acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the “Algoma Missionary News” and the “Québec Diocesan Gazette.”

To all these undergraduate publications of our sister universities and colleges, “The Mitre” extends hearty greetings, with the assurance that they are ever welcome to our reading room, and that the students of Bishop’s scan the pages of each with interest; and also with the hope that all these enterprising journals will continue to advance, until they make it really felt in the world of journalism that the university newspaper or magazine has an important part to play therein.

We have discovered that we were in error in our November number in acknowledging “The McGill Daily” as an exchange. We have since discovered that it is subscribed for by our reading room. Upon making this discovery we wrote to “The Daily” suggesting that the publishers of the McGill paper consider that fair exchange is no robbery; but as nothing has since been heard from Montreal we have no recourse except to consider ourselves sat upon and remove “The Daily” from our mailing list.
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Prof.—Put the following reference in your margins, I. Corinthians 15: 5-7.
Carson (absentmindedly)—Please sir, is that in Romans?

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