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✧ "THE MITRE." ✧

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La Reine de Beaute.

No "beauty" she, whose radiant form
Creates within men's hearts a storm
Of admiration and desire,
Or tunes to song the poet's lyre.
No painter limns her in the guise
Of Venus, and no sculptor tries
To grave in cold enduring stone
Her likeness, that, when she is gone
Her memory may linger on.
As in that simple stately hall
Girt by the Louvre's dark sombre wall
The memory of a Grecian girl,
With stately form, and sunny curl,

.....
Her loveliness the stranger's eye
By keenest glance can not espy
Enshrined in her heart it glows ;
No loveliness of white and rose
Of shining tress, and flashing eye,
Or graceful swan-like symmetry.
The Beauty of a steadfast mind
Firm steel'd to meet the adverse wind
Of destiny, and quick to find
The good that lies beneath the ill.
A kindly heart, filled with the will
To do the right, eschew the wrong.
To bear another's load, and strong
To help, relieving other's care,
And bringing comfort everywhere
She moves. These are her charms ;
True inward loveliness, that warms
All hearts to friendship, and to love.
This is her beauty, far above
All loveliness of outward form.
So when rare wines the feast adorn,
When loyal chairmen give "the King,"
And men the praise of beauty sing,

As around they pass
The toasts of duty
I drain my glass
To my Queen of Beauty.

Where is our Answer?

In the last quarter of a century two movements have taken root among Christian people and are ramifying in all directions, Christian Science and New Thought. The evidences of their work show great vitality and their adherents claim to be members of religious systems. A woman, Mary Baker Eddy, is founder and leader of the former, whom one of our great humorists has styled "the female pope," while the latter regards a Doctor Quimby as its first apostle. Mary Eddy was for a time a disciple of Quimby's and she has never thoroughly vindicated herself from the charge of acquiring her tutor's writings while in manuscript, and publishing them as her own work after his death.

Though these two promoters were at one time closely associated, yet to-day their systems bear very little similarity. Christian Science stands for organization and institution, while New Thought claims that the world has already too many institutions with members as slaves, and stands for "spiritual truth among all people and perfect freedom of the individual." Sin, sickness and death are denied by Christian Science. New Thought however admits them to be realities which may be overcome through the introduction of "true thought" into the mind of man. The Christian Science philosophy of denial seems to be identical with that of the Hindoos, which claims illusions of mind as the explanation of material existence. The quotation.

"They grow too great
For narrow creeds of right and wrong, which fade
Before the unmeasured thirst for good."

seems to strike the keynote of the New Thought movement.

Optimistic philosophy is the basis of both systems and we cannot deny that it has had a far reaching effect for good. Every one who adopts optimism as a tenet of life is sure to be benefited. This requires no scholastic treatise as corroboration. It is plain common sense, though a casual view at humanity would remind us that the practice of it is very uncommon. Visionary failure and disappointment undoubtedly cause human minds to be filled with gloom. "Hope" was classed with "faith and charity" by S. Paul as one of the great virtues. Anticipating success is a far more beneficial frame of mind than imagining or fearing defeat. Cheerfulness and composure of mind wield a powerful influence in the individual himself

and on the outer circle of his being. The inculcation of these principles into daily life is the end and aim of these new cults, and their adoption we are told overcomes disease and restores perfect communion between God and the individual, which can only be the result of perfect health. The tendency is to exaggerate this at the expense of denying pain and suffering. The *via media* has yet to be struck by both of these movements.

We are inclined to criticize and even denounce them. But Juvenal and Celsus mocked at nascent Christianity and still it lives. Mere ridicule cannot stem the wave now sweeping over Christendom. Throwing stones at the sea never yet checked the rising tide. It is all very well to say that it is plain common sense and that the results are not what they are claimed to be. To reply that if a patient had lived by the New Testament before he was attacked by the disease of which he was cured by Christian Science or New Thought, he would never have arrived at that morbid state, is a very weak argument. Nor it is sufficient to add that our bishops are bidden to heal the sick at the time of their consecration, and that we have the practice of the Universal Church for Unction (not extreme). Such pusillanimous retorts reduce the position of the Church to a *reductio ad absurdum*. The most accurate position to take is to claim a sacrificial priesthood and preaching orders and to confess the absence of a healing ministry. That it may be known that we have the right to absolve, let us show that we possess the power to heal. If our Lord used this form of treatment for hardness of heart and incredulity surely the Church can do so to-day.

The question now confronting our Historic Mother is a prodigious and momentous one, one that we wish had been answered more satisfactorily by our Bishops assembled in Conference this year. The puzzling over the precise meaning and interpretation of S. James V. 14 & 15 and then coming to no decided conclusion wasted a golden opportunity, and leaves the faithful and faithless without a clear cut statement as to the Church's attitude towards our Lord's command to her, to heal the sick. Faith and Prayer have their therapeutic value, as cures wrought by not only Christian Science and New Thought, but by pilgrimages to Lourdes and Ste. Anne de Beaupre manifestly show. The historian Gibbon mentions as one of the reasons for the rapid growth of Christianity "the miraculous powers of the primitive Church." One of these powers was the expulsion of sickness

and disease of certain kinds. Why is this power allowed to be in abeyance ? That the world still needs its exercise is shown by the rapid growth of these new cults. It is time the Church, the rightful leader in all great movements, the ground and pillar of the truth, assumed a position and made known what has been revealed to her on this question. Every sleight of man should not toss us to and fro and cause us to become anxious, but when the strongholds are being attacked it is time the heralds were ready to proclaim the defense.

A. M. DUNSTAN.

The Development of Music.

It is very interesting to consider the great changes which have taken place in the world of music from its earliest mention by the Egyptians to the present day. We feel compelled to ask ourselves, will the people who inhabit this earth a thousand years from now consider our great classics as only meaningless sounds or will those works be buried forever in oblivion ? By comparison with what has already happened, historians would reply in the affirmative, but we who love the great masters, feel inclined to answer that whatever new revelation may take place in music, so long as the perceptive senses of humanity remain the same, our Classics will be admired and enjoyed by all lovers of pure music.

Let us look for a minute at what is, so far as we know, the beginning of Music. It is necessary for us to go back more than two thousand years B. C. and study the music of that wonderful nation, the Egyptians. These people are the first from whom we hear any thing of the existence of music, and their knowledge of it was of necessity limited. But I think we are safe in assuming that whatever kind of music they adopted, they would not have been satisfied with it until the highest degree of excellence of which they were capable had been reached. The instruments on which they performed were very similar to a few of those we have now. For instance the harp was one of their favorite instruments, also the flute, and lute (a stringed instrument not unlike the guitar).

There is tolerably conclusive proof that instrumental music was a favorite recreation of the Egyptians. On the other hand the Greeks

used their instruments as accompaniment to the human voice, and by giving freer rein to our imagination we can picture these players holding competitive trials of skill. The introduction of competitions may be regarded as the turning point in Grecian music, for in their anxiety to excel each other, they allowed themselves to be carried away by mere technicality and mechanical skill. Grecian music died out with the fall of the Grecian Empire.

The Romans were not a musical race. It has been said that the music they loved best was the bugle call. In the early part of their history they were too busy, and in the later part they were too lazy to cultivate the art. Consequently we get little knowledge of early music until about 350 A.D. when St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan took an interest in Church Music, and arranged a system of scales known as the authentic modes. These scales were only four in number viz. from D. to G. It is strange to notice that musicians of this time had no conception of Harmony, or if they did it was very crude. All Church Music was played upon one note at a time, and the singing was antiphonal.

About the tenth century we hear of a man named Huchald who attempted to write harmony for his melodies, though the kind of harmony he produced would by modern musicians be considered simply unbearable, yet it goes to show that crude as it was, there was an advance over the former method. During the tenth century the theory of correct harmonies was brought to light, and from this time the development of music has been very rapid. It will be noticed that all the early composers devoted themselves chiefly to Church Music. It was not until the sixteenth century that we first hear of Opera. This style of music which was to become so popular was started in Italy in 1580. It is needless to say that the first attempts were crude in the extreme.

The rise of Oratorio also took place about this time, and in this branch there has been a most marvellous development. The Oratorio was at first a kind of miracle play or drama on sacred subjects. For instance the characters in the Bible were represented by acting personages. Naturally this would seem improper and almost profane to us. From this crude style of work, the improvement of Oratorio has continued steadily until the great Handel brought it to perfection in *The Messiah*. The German School started about the time of the

Protestant movement under Luther, who introduced the Chorale, and from this our Hymn Tune is undoubtedly derived.

All the composers, especially English, about the time of Purcell, seemed to devote themselves almost exclusively to Church Music, and not a few of our grandest Anthems come from this period. Shortly after this between 1685 and 1750 there appeared in the world of music, a man whose wonderful genius has perhaps not been equalled, certainly not excelled, this man is J. S. Bach. He seems to have departed from all precedent, and to have marked out for himself a definite road, and this road he followed in spite of every obstacle. It is to Bach we owe the development of contrapuntal music. Prominent in this style of music is the Fugue, justly called the "most highly developed art form of concertante style." Bach's masterpieces are *The Passions* according to St. Luke and St. Matthew. The wonderful orchestration of these great works, the exquisitely harmonized chorales, proclaim alike for him his scholarship, his marvellous genius, and his unfeigned piety.

From the time of Henry Purcell, English seems to have been gradually sinking into the background while the German School has been forcing itself to the front where it has remained ever since. Though in English music we have some beautiful works still there are no epoch creating men to be compared with Bach or Handel, so that from Purcell on the great masterpieces are essentially German. A few years after Bach, J. Haydn (1732-1809) created an epoch in the lighter style of music which the immortal Beethoven perfected. Haydn's Sonatas are remarkable for their delicacy and lightness. They always seem to me to have been written in the midst of pleasures without a thought of care, so decidedly humorous and jocular are some of the movements. Haydn was also quite capable of writing seriously as that great Oratorio *The Creation* no doubt proves.

From Haydn we are brought to W. A. Mozart, that wonderful impersonation of gracefulness and melody. There is no doubt that no other man composed with as little effort as did Mozart, his brain was filled to overflowing with most exquisite melodies, and all he had to do was to write them down. A casual observer of his compositions is usually struck by the simplicity of the structure, and for this very reason they are the most difficult to perform well. Strange stories are told about Mozart as a child to illustrate his marvellous

precocity. When he was only four years old he scrawled a concert for the clavier. It is said he could not listen to the sound of a trumpet without experiencing physical pain. It is sad to think that Mozart was compelled to live in actual want. We see repeatedly men infinitely less worthy, promoted above him, and at last he was buried in an unknown grave.

From Mozart we come to Ludwig von Beethoven, the greatest universal musical genius the world has ever produced. Beethoven excelled not in one thing alone but in many. There was hardly a branch of music he did not attempt, but it is through his immortal symphonies and sonatas that he is best known to us. It is remarkable to think that all his symphonies were composed when he was totally deaf. He was not able to hear one of those magnificent productions. What a wonderful depth lies in all his works, and especially in the composition known as *The Moonlight Sonata*. Each chord seems to have been drawn from his inmost soul and transposed to paper for the enlightenment of us less fortunate beings. And now in closing, do you not think that the least we can do for the memory of these men who gave up their whole lives to the immortalization of music, is to study their works carefully and conscientiously, to the entire exclusion of all those inferior publications which we see so much of at the present day. It is by this way only that we can hope to raise the standard of our Music.

MOODY JOHNSON, Arts '10.

At the annual Convocation of Montreal Diocesan Theological College, the Convocation sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. A. Parrock, M. A., LL.D.

The author of "An Apostle of the North" has very kindly presented our Library with a copy of his book.

The Rev. C. H. Shortt, Canadian Missionary to Tokyo, will visit Bishop's in February.

Messrs. Sturley and Durrant of Arts '09 are temporarily filling the vacancies in the Teaching Staff of B. C. S.

The Mitre.



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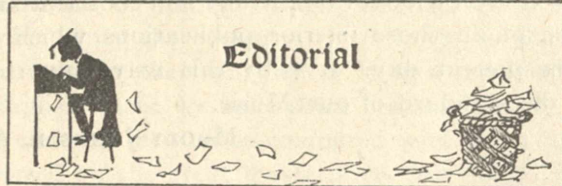
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The MITRE wishes all its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Responsibility has been defined as the ability to respond. We hold that to respond is to answer, or reply to a given call. Granted that we are right, the responsibility of THE MITRE is its power of answering the call, or responding to the need of its readers. Our readers are students or men who have been students and their tastes are more refined than the readers of the ordinary periodical. We then are responsible to educated men for matter of the very best quality. Our contributors are accordingly asked to keep this in mind when choosing their subjects. THE MITRE should publish articles on the questions of the day, or on interesting literary, historical, or philosophical topics. There is no doubt we have the ability to do this. All we lack is the inclination. The Editor earnestly urges

every student and graduate of Bishops to get ready something of real worth for our columns. A college paper must aim at a higher standard than the gossip and cheap jests of a local newspaper.

The year 1908 has been a good one for Bishop's. Our graduating class in Arts, though not the largest in our history, was above the average in point of numbers, and seven of our Students in Divinity were given Orders.

A residence for our Principal has been built and the enrolment of students has been increased. We have been represented at student gatherings in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke and we have been visited by students from a sister university, and by one of England's noted peers.

In our Chapel services and student meetings we have been treated to many excellent sermons and addresses among which we will long remember those of the Bishop of Fredericton, Rev. J. Patterson-Smyth, and Canon Scott.

In Athletics we mark the year by our first games with Harvard and Dartmouth and our creditable scores against McGill and St. Andrew. Our Athletic Association has been given a new constitution and a new club has been introduced.

Our Dramatic Society also scored by their production of *The Rivals* both in Sherbrooke and Quebec.

The memory of these facts cannot fail to make us, as a Student Body, look back on the past year as one of the brightest and happiest we have enjoyed.

The business like way in which our College Dance was managed this year deserves mention. To have all accounts settled within a week from the date of the Dance is a record the Committee have a right to be proud of.

Bishop's was pleased with H. M. S. Pinafore. We "*hardly ever*" see anything better in the Clement.

Remember "*The Magistrate*."

The Dinner to the Laval Students.

On Saturday Nov. 21st the students of the law Faculty of Laval at Montreal came to Sherbrooke on their annual pilgrimage. and in the evening were the guests of the city at a dinner given at the Château Frontenac. To those who had the pleasure of being present, the memory of the evening will, I imagine, remain as one of the pleasantest of their lives. But it seems to me that that dinner had a far deeper significance than one of mere politeness. It was, indeed, an act of courtesy and welcome to the Laval Men; and yet something more. As one sat at table, and looked round upon the distinguished men who had assembled to do honour to the occasion, one felt that here one could, to some extent, gauge the influence of the Canadian Universities on Canadian life, and the light in which they are regarded by our prominent men; and this impression was strengthened by the various speeches of the evening. One felt that the active politicians, the distinguished lawyers gathered round the board were there to do honour, not merely to a great university. and it's representatives, but also to the future leaders of Canada. And that those prominent men regard the Canadian Universities not merely as institutions for the pursuit of abstract knowledge, but as places where those future leaders may receive an education which shall fit them to play their part in life, and play it well. That the universities not merely through the knowledge they impart in the lecture-room, but also by the training in public speaking they afford in their debates, in organisation and management in their clubs and societies, are the best training-ground for statesmen and men of affairs.

But apart from any wider significance one may be tempted to read into the events of the night, the scene in the dining-room of the Frontenac was a very interesting, and a very imposing one. Along one side of the hall ran a long table, occupied by the mayor, and other representatives of the city of Sherbrooke, the members representing Sherbrooke in the Dominion and Federal Parliaments, and representatives of the learned professions and institutions of the city and neighborhood. At right angles to this ran the tables occupied by the Laval Students, and one could contrast the keen, thoughtful faces of the men who had already made their mark in the world, with the youthful enthusiasm of the men of the future. Yet there was no barrier between the two; the keynote of the

evening, which must have impressed itself upon all present, was sympathy.

Limited space will not allow me to touch on more than one or two of the most prominent features of the evening and of the eloquent speeches in which the various toasts were proposed and responded to. The MITRE must not, however, fail to notice the cordial recognition voiced by the gentleman who proposed the toast of "nos hôtes" of the sympathy and "bons rapports" which, in spite of differences of race and language, exist between Laval and Bishop's, and express its hope that those relations will continue and grow more intimate and friendly in the future. Indeed one of the reflections which must have occurred to any spectator watching the Laval men singing the English "For he's a jolly good fellow" beside their own "il a gagné ses epaulettes," was that the "entente cordiale" is not confined exclusively to the old World.

The speeches, both French and English which came with the champagne and cigars, were without exception eloquent. So much so that it seems invidious to single any out for special mention, yet there are two which I must briefly recall, for they appeared to me to hold a special message for Bishop's men. Dr. Worthington's reply to the toast of "the Parliament" was a very happy example of the after-dinner speech, anecdote and story with a serious message underlying them and brought out into clearer relief by the contrast. And as one listened to his earnest appeal to those present who should in the future go into politics to "play the game, whether on the hustings or in the House; in victory or in defeat always to play the game," one felt that the member for Sherbrooke was doing more than appeal to future politicians to maintain that purity and honour in national affairs without which a country's strength becomes as water; that he was rather giving to all a motto for life; and a finer motto than "play the game" interpreted in the widest sense would be hard to conceive.

The head of St. Charles' Seminary rising to respond to the "clergy" confessed himself in a dilemma; precedent for such a toast, precedent for a such reply were lacking. The gentlemen who had responded to other toasts, Parliament, the bar, medicine, had vaunted their professions. But he was a churchman vowed to humility. I think the picture of the speaker, his fine head raised, the light of humour glancing in his eye, and curling at the corners of his mouth, as he spread his

hands abroad in the eloquent question "Enfin : que faire ?" will long remain with those who saw him. But he too had his serious message, developed in his likening of the Church to the "bon vieillard" made President of the League of Charity who vowed to devote his life, his energies, and ability to it's service. The Church if it could give no wealth yet could, and had given it's energy, abilities, and it's honest service for their true welfare to the Canadian people. And I think we may all echo his hope, may his certainty that as it had done in the past, so it would do in the future.

These are but two tributaries of the great flood of eloquence, sparkling in the sunshine ripple of humour, darkening under the shadow of great purposes and weighty counsels by which we were carried away that night. The rest must be left to your own imaginations and the reminiscences of those present, for the editorial "cut it short" forces me to sing the closing national anthem of the evening.

LAVAL-BISHOP'S.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I accepted to go and represent Bishop's College at the banquet given by the Law Students of Laval University of Quebec and that for two reasons :

First : as a Frenchman I love to find myself in the midst of countrymen and to hear the music of the beautiful language of "la Belle France."

Secondly : I can claim to be somewhat English now. At any rate I am in sympathy with lots of English ideas. And as such, I really enjoyed being the means of drawing closer together two institutions representing the two elements that form the Canadian nation.

From this point of view the banquet was really a success. And the reception accorded to the representatives of McGill and Bishop's afford the best proof of the friendly feeling which the French students entertain for their English brothers. Bishop's is certainly held in no small favour at Laval's and as its representative, I felt proud of the great regard they have for our University.

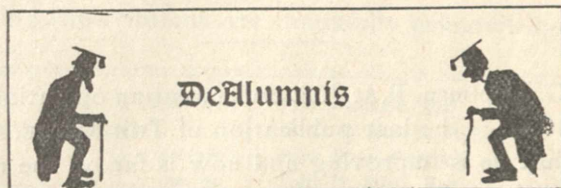
In every respect the banquet was a decided success. Well prepared, well served (at the soft strains of a good orchestra) it did really credit to the organizer. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening. And I take this opportunity of offering my sincere congratulations to the Law Students of Laval for their gentlemanly

behaviour. I must say that it is not often that such perfect order and harmony, such good behaviour prevail at functions of that kind.

Our worthy Editor in chief told me he only had twelve lines to spare for this account. (Just fancy, twelve lines!! Oh! what meanness! Still I have to bow my head very humbly and obey.) I cannot therefore say very much concerning the speeches. Of all I must say that it has seldom fallen to my lot to listen to such eloquence, to the expression of such noble feelings and lofty ideals. The French Bench and Bar which have always enjoyed such a high reputation are certainly in no danger of losing any of their lustre and among the students may be seen worthy followers of their present members.

I cannot say much about my own speech. I tried as well as it was in my power to express the feelings of Bishop towards Laval and I invited them in the name of all the students to come again soon to visit us, assuring them of a warm welcome.

F. J. L.



We were pleased to receive a visit from Messrs. R. G. Hepburn, B.A., '07, and P. S. Gregory, B.A., '08, of Montreal, on Thanks giving day.

A very prominent part was taken in the C. S. M. A Convention in Toronto Nov. 5-8 by the Rev. L.N. Tucker, D.C.L.

Rev. G. W. Findlay, B.A., '03, has been appointed assistant in one of the churches in Winnipeg.

Rev. A. T. Love, B.A., '06, was inducted in the parish of Port Daniel by the Rev. E. A. Dunn, M.A., of New Carlisle. Our best wishes go out to him.

C. B. Hughes, B.A., '07, likes the West very much. He has secured a good position in the Postal Department in Winnipeg.

Rev. A. Dunstan. B.A., '06, has lately been ordained priest.

We wish to congratulate Rev. C. W. Balfour upon the announcement of his engagement to Miss K. Thornloe, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Algoma.

We also extend our best wishes to Rev. G. E. Weagant, M.A., on his marriage to Miss Wade of New Zealand. The ceremony took place in San Francisco last July.

Rev. Canon Scott, D.C.L., conducted the "Quiet Day" previous to the meeting of the Synod of Fredericton, in Trinity Church S. John.

We regret that so few of the graduates attended the annual dance. We hope to be favoured with visits from them more often in the future.

Mr. C. G. Hepburn, B.A., '08, underwent an operation at his home in Richmond since the last publication of THE MITRE. We are glad to report that he is improving and now is far on the road to recovery. We all hope Channell will soon be amongst us.

Mr. T. L. Adams, B.A., '06, has been elected "Senior Man" of the University (*pro-tem*) to fill the position during the absence of C. G. Hepburn, B.A.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mr. P. Boyle on the death of his father, who passed away at his house at Frampton East, on November 16th.

A. J. de Lotbinière, B.A., '08, was called home by the death of his grandfather Sir Henry Joli. We take this opportunity of extending him our heartfelt sympathy.

Bishop's College Extension Fund.

This fund now amounts to \$6750.00 and about \$1000.00 more is required to complete it. The scheme launched last year which involved the building of a new Lodge and the throwing of the old Lodge into the Arts Building has been successfully carried out and accommodation has been thus provided for twelve more residential students, as well as larger and better lecture rooms and a Commodious Common Room.

The College is very much indebted to the many friends of the Institution for the generous way in which they have responded to the appeal issued last year and it is hoped that the comparatively small amount still remaining may be promised before the end of the year. Those of our graduates who have not yet subscribed are respectfully asked to assist their Alma Mater in this important matter.

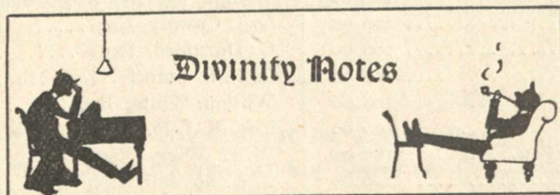
The extension scheme has been fully justified by the fact that all the additional space is already occupied.

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T. J. Drummond, Esq	25 00	J. O. Duncan, Esq	10 00
W. W. Hutchinson, Esq.....	25 00	George Henry, Esq	10 00
E. S. Clouston, Esq.....	25 00	Hyndman & Bradley	10 00
Miss Walker.....	25 00	Rev. F. G. Vial.....	10 00
E. B. Hosmer, Esq	25 00	Rev. G. M. Parker.....	10 00
Rev. Prof. Hamilton.....	25 00	Mrs. Ready	10 00
Cheque	25 00	J. Mitchell, Esq.....	10 00
Cash.....	25 00	F. W. Hibbard, Esq.....	10 00
Hon. Sydney Fisher.....	25 00	A. R. Oughtred, Esq	10 00
John S. Turner.....	25 00	Cash	10 00
E. N. Robinson, Esq.....	25 00	R. Campbell, Esq., K.C.....	10 00
Geo. Hooper, Esq.....	25 00	Dr. H. E. Mitchell.....	10 00
Est. Ed. Hale.....	25 00	O. Bache Wiig, Esq	10 00
E. J. Hale, Esq	25 00	F. O. Call, Esq	10 00
F. W. Frith, Esq.....	25 00	Rev. F. G. Scott.....	10 00
E. E. Boothroyd.....	25 00	Rev. E. N. R. Burns.....	5 00
Stuart H. Dunn, Esq	25 00	H. B. Fletcher, Esq.	5 00
Rev. H. C. Burt	25 00	R. R. Burrage, Esq	5 00
Capt. W. H. Carter.....	20 00	A. P. Willis, Esq	5 00
B. Austin, Esq	20 00	J. Palmer, Esq	5 00
W. P. Laurie, Esq.....	20 00	C. A. Pope, Esq	5 00
W. J. H. McKindsey, Esq	20 00	M. A. Phelan, Esq.....	5 00
Dr. & Mrs. Montizambert.....	20 00	Miss M. Vye	5 00
Dr. L. H. Davidson	20 00	Miss W. K. Mundell	5 00
Convocation Offertory (June 1908)	15 50	A. R. Warren, Esq.....	5 00
Dr. E. G. Henry	15 00	W. E. Morehouse, Esq	1 00



Since the last issue of the MITRE there have been three meetings of the Missionary Union.

On October 20th Professor Hamilton read a paper on Edward Bickersteth, the first missionary bishop of the Church of England in Japan.

He was eldest son of the Bishop of Exeter, and was born in 1850. Ordained Deacon in 1873, and priest in 1874, he went to India in 1876 where he organised the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. After working there from 1877 to 1883 he returned to England for a time, but in 1885 his doctor advised him not to return to India. In the same year the Archbishop of Canterbury offered him the bishopric of Japan, a post for which his mastery of five Eastern languages made him very fitted. He was consecrated in 1886, and for the next ten years worked with great devotion and under many difficulties in the organisation of the Anglican Church in Japan.

In 1887 he ordained several native clergy, among whom was an old man who, when young, had been told off to kill any members of a wrecked foreign ship who might reach the shore.

A great part of his time was spent in travelling, in organizing, in founding mission stations, and in the work of translation: so thorough was his work that he has left an indelible mark on the history of the Church in Japan.

An illustration of the difficulties of translation is found in the attempt to find a Japanese equivalent for the title Protestant Episcopal Church; when the Japanese words were put literally into English, they became 'The Society of Kicking Overseers.'

After a visit to England in 1891 the Bishop finally returned to England, by way of Ottawa and New York, in 1896. In 1897 he died at the age of 47 years.

The next meeting was held on November 3rd. when the Rev. Dr. Bidwell, Headmaster of Bishop's College School, gave an address on Missionary Work, as viewed in the Light of the Incarnation."

The personal appeal of the Incarnation, that is, the fact that Jesus Christ made a willing and sufficient sacrifice for each and every human being, was given its right place as the strongest plea that the Church should be a Missionary Church.

In further support of this position the speaker went on to say that the tremendous venture of the Incarnation is inconceivable unless made for the whole of mankind, and that those who learn about and accept the gift are morally bound to pass it on in one way or another.

The Rev. Canon Shreve, Rector of S. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke,

spoke to the Missionary Union, on November 17th, on the subject "The Gateways for Christ."

Attention was drawn to the important part taken by gateways in the fortifications of towns, and to the many special references to them in the Bible.

As the Captain of our Salvation, Christ calls on each one of us to keep a faithful watch for his honour and for the safety of our own souls. The three main gates through which man is tempted are those of the eyes, the mouth, and the hands, so a special guard must be kept over these points of attack. The great importance of early training in childhood was referred to with much earnestness by the speaker.

C. G. Lawrence was elected by the students to represent Bishop's College Missionary Union at the Church Students' Missionary Association Convention held at Toronto from November 5th to 8th. Our delegate was treated with great kindness during his visit, of which on his return he gave a very enthusiastic account at a Students' meeting on November 10th.

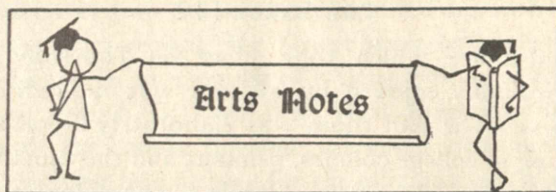
The Bishop of Quebec was at the College on November 9th and 10th, when he interviewed all candidates studying for Holy Orders, there were forty-four candidates.

Every one at 'Bishop's' will be very glad to hear that Channell Hepburn, senior man of the college, is making a good recovery after his recent operation. T. L. T. Adams has been elected to act as Senior man in the interval.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Rev. C. Allen, Assistant at S. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke has moved from 82 London St. to 78 Montreal Street, Sherbrooke;

Through the kindness of a friend, or friends, a new reading room has been fitted up in the Divinity House. The aim is to help divinity students in the work of their course, and for this purpose books and magazines on theological subjects are provided. Such a room can be of very real help, and it is hoped that practical thanks for the kindness which provided it will be shown by a full use of the privilege.



A very enjoyable inpromptu dance was held in the Council Chamber on Thursday, Oct. 29th. Dancing commenced at about 6.30 and was kept up till nearly 10.45, which just left time enough to catch the last car for Sherbrooke. Mrs. Parrock very kindly acted as patroness and in her charming manner received the guests. Several of the students went down to Sherbrooke with the ladies returning to Lennoxville by the "midnight" express. One and all say it was one of the most enjoyable dances of its kind they ever attended.

Rehearsals for "The Magistrate" are now in full swing and the President hopes soon to get the team into fairly good shape.

We all very much regret that Mr. C. W. Edgar '10, is laid up with pneumonia and wish him a speedy recovery.

What a *delicious* time we all had at Thanksgiving !

The lack of freshmen present at students meetings is very evident. Freshmen may think because they are not allowed to speak at these meetings that their presence is not essential.

There are two important reasons why all freshmen should be present when possible :—

1. Even if they cannot speak they have a *vote*.
2. To learn how such meetings are conducted, because they in the years to come are to handle the reins.

Then at all meetings of the Athletic Association no business can be transacted unless over 50% of the members are present. As the freshmen body is a very large one it is absolutely necessary that as many as possible turn up to these meetings. Next year when the present freshmen will be seniors they will feel *sore* if the then freshmen do not turn up at meetings. But how can they expect and conscientiously request next years freshmen to do what they themselves failed to do ?

THE DANCE !!!

The annual dance which took place on Thursday, Nov. 13th, was most thoroughly enjoyed by all and was undoubtedly an unqualified success. The ball room was elaborately decorated with festoons of bunting of college colours, pennant and the mottoes, on with the dance, let joy be unconfined. While the corridors and stairway were one mass of evergreens. The "Old Common Room" in which a lemonade booth had been prepared presented a very gay appearance with quantities of brightly coloured flags suspended from the ceiling. The "New Common Room" was also much enjoyed by sitters-out while the Library with its subdued lights, as usual was monopolized by our more fortunate brethren. The patronesses Mrs. Parrock, Miss Gill, Mrs. Frith and Mrs. Vial most graciously received the guests in the ball room. The music rendered by Bourgeault's orchestra was delightful, as was proved by the crowded floor. Supper was served in installments, the first contingent going up about midnight the rest following a little later. After supper dancing was again renewed with increased vigor and was kept up till the early hours of the morning when unfortunately, the orchestra commenced to show signs of fatigue and the '08 dance had to be brought to a close.

On Thursday Oct 15th at about three o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the annex to the Racquet Court. The fire had spread to the Racquet Court when it was discovered. Students and school boys turned out in force and the college hose was quickly brought into action. The force was so great that from within the building it penetrated the roof. With such a stream of water the fire was quickly ended without any serious damage having been incurred. We understand the building was insured.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Debating Society was held on Oct. 19th 1908. The subject before the house was "That this house resolve that "the luxuries of this age lend to promote the decay of mankind." Mr. Durrant opened the debate for the affirmative, in a speech which was much handicapped by his inability to use his notes. For the Opposition there were Mr. Stridsberg and Mr. Bernard, Mr. Atkinson being absent. In a sonorous and eloquent speech Mr. Stridsberg set

the entire matter at rest, only to have it raised again by Mr. Malden. Mr. Bernard having replied, Mr. Grant severely crushed the Negative in a humorous speech, making use of a thing odious to the Opposition, Vituperation. Rev. F. G. Vial, B.D., then gave his criticism on the speeches, and the house having discussed the matter, a vote was taken, resulting in a victory for the affirmative. A vote of thanks to Rev. F. G. Vial was heartily applauded.

The ChurchWarden Club has continued its successful career, to the great edification and enjoyment of its members. As a club designed to promote literary activity it fills a most needed place in the College. Papers have been read on many topics, among which must certainly be mentioned those of Rev. F. G. Vial, and C. G. Lawrence, both of which rank as the best essays the Club have had the honour of hearing. The paper on "Alexandria" was a masterpiece of classic knowledge and lucidity of expression, while the paper on "Unwritten poetry" was a wonderful expression of the deepest thought clearly and beautifully expressed. A debt of gratitude is owed to both these gentlemen for their papers.

This Club has also been honored by a paper on The Langue d'Oc by Mr. H. E. Malden, M. A., F. R. H. S. The paper was specially written for the Churchwardens and was read by Mr. Malden junior.

The College has been suffering from an eclipse for some time, owing to the failure of the electric light, but a plentiful supply of oil-lamps relieved the situation. We hear that Evensong, conducted in a dim, religious light has been a great attraction, the procession of caudle bearing students being very spectacular.

Bishop's University has been honoured by a visit from the Faculty of Law of Laval, who came from Montreal on Nov. 21.

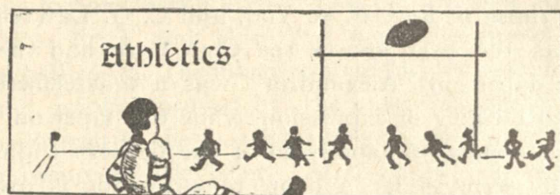
They were met in the village and escorted to the College with great enthusiasm by the students. After being welcomed by Dr. Parrock and the Faculty in the new Common room, where speeches were made, the students took them on a tour of inspection over the buildings. After refreshments had been served they left for Sherbrooke, where a banquet was held in the evening, Mr. E. E. Boothroyd, B. A., and C. G. Stevens, B.A., being the Bishop's College delegates.

It was with unbounded pleasure that we welcomed the students (about 100 in number) from such a famous University as Laval.

Nothing is more pleasing than the feeling that two Universities of such high standing, representing all that is best in Canadian education, should meet on such friendly terms. After the kindness shown to Bishops during the visit of the Dramatic Club to Quebec last year it was fitting that such an opportunity should be granted, to enable us to show our appreciation of their kindness.

Hurrah for Laval! May she and Bishops long uphold the standard of education and good fellowship.

Mr. Leroy was elected as our representative at the banquet given by Laval in Quebec on Nov. 23rd.



On Saturday Oct. 17 the return game against McGill II in the Intermediate C. I. R. F. U. was played on the College Campus. Although the McGill team was considerably weaker than in the previous game and our team was strengthened by the addition of Whalley and Walters yet history repeated itself and once more Bishop's went down to defeat before the red and white. The brand of football was not nearly as spectacular as that exhibited in the game in Montreal and at times the play became very ragged. The final score was 11-6 in favour of McGill. If our men had played as well as they did in Montreal this score would have been reversed.

The game started about 3.30 P.M., Bishop's kicking off. The first half was all McGill's. Bishop's seemed to be suffering from stage fright and McGill scored a touch down about ten minutes after the start of the game. Bishop's wings were not holding well and time after time McGill broke through our line for big gains. Before the end of the half McGill scored another try while Bishop's managed to get one point on a kick over the dead ball line by Stevens. The whistle blew for half time with Bishop's lined upon McGill's 20 yard line for a free kick. Half time score McGill 10, Bishop's 1.

The second half opened with Bishop's taking a free kick. Stevens kicked to Murray who was forced to rouge adding one more point

to Bishop's score. The playing in this half was much better than in the first half, the kicking was surer and the tackling more deadly. Both sides were held for downs several times. The feature of this half was a drop kick by Stevens of over 30 yds. Bishop's kept the ball in McGill's end of the field most of the time in this half and added six points to their score while McGill only succeeded in getting one point. Time was called with the ball in the centre of the field. Bishop's was going strong towards the end of the game and would probably have won out if there had been more time. The final score was McGill 11, Bishops 7.

The team showed a great falling off in form since the previous game. The tackling was much poorer and the men did not work together at all. The work of the back division was very poor, Millar's tackling and Steven's kicking being the only redeeming features. The wings did not play as steady a game as in the former match and allowed McGill to break through frequently, although at times they bucked up and showed what they could do if they chose to. Laws made several good bucks and Murray did some good work on the end. The absolute lack of systematic team work was what lost us the game. Next year we will have to overcome this and work in more combination. For the visitors Murray and Powis starred.

Bishops lined up as follows,—Full back, Walters; halves, Millar Stevens, Whalley; quarter, Brown; scrumage, Patterson, Savage, Hinerth; wings, Dinning, Hayden, Wright, Shires, Laws, Murray; subs, Lovell, Mitchell, Ward.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking Rev. R. W. E. Wright for his services to the team as coach. He and "Tommy" Adams spent a great deal of time and trouble in whipping the men into shape, and it is not their fault that the team did not come out better.

There is still next year to look forward to. With the material that will be left over from this year we ought to be able to turn out a championship team.

We are glad to hear that the Corporation have decided to put the field in better shape. In its present condition it is a disgrace to the College and it is a great wonder that we have had so few serious accidents. Next fall we hope to find it in such a state that we will be able to play on it without fear of having half the men injured.

The one great fault that has always been a serious drawback to our teams was again in evidence this year, namely, the entire lack of combined play. If we ever expect to land the championship we must overcome this fault and have a team that will work like a machine, a place for every man and every man in his place. There is no reason why Bishop's should not turn out such a team, and if the men will work hard and support the captain and coach we ought to be able to obtain another decoration for our common room next year.

The following have won their football colors for the season 1908:

S. R. Walters, winner of colors '02, '07	J. R. H. Hayden,	winner of colours '07
H. S. Laws, B.A., " '04, '05, '06, '07	H. J. Patterson,	" " '07
A. F. C. Whalley, B.A., " '05, '06, '07	H. P. Wright,	" " '07
C. G. Stevens, B.A., " '05, '06, '07	H. H. Dinning,	" " '07

The following have won their colours for the first time :—

J. S. Brown, H. B. Millar, J. R. C. Murray, C. H. Savage R. J. Shires, C. C. Hinert

Subs with colours—H. A. Mitchell, H. P. Lovell.

Sub without colours—N. R. Ward.

BASKET BALL.

In order to stimulate some interest in Basket Ball throughout the Eastern Townships a league has been formed this year comprising Sherbrooke Y.M.C.A., University of Bishop's College, Bishop's College School and Stanstead Wesleyan College. We are very glad that this move has been made as the time between the football season and the opening of the hockey season is rather slack, and the men are apt to get out of condition and so be in poor training for hockey, but as we will have six basket ball games to play the men will be kept pretty busy until the Christmas vac.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the College played an exhibition game against Sherbrooke Y.M.C.A. in Sherbrooke. Although our men had had very few practices yet on the whole they played very well.

The shooting and passing were not quite as good as they might be but a few more practices will remedy this. Bishop's was represented by the following :—H. J. Patterson (capt), Edge, Savage, Hinchliffe, J. Brown.

On Friday evening, November 20th Bishop's met and defeated Stanstead College in the first game of the new Eastern Townships Basket

Ball League. The game was fast and exciting throughout and the result was doubtful up to the very last second. Bishop's started out fast and in a few minutes scored on a shot from Patterson, who a few minutes later again scored on a shot from a foul. Bishop's was getting in some excellent team work and their passing seemed to fool their opponents entirely, their inability to shoot however lost them several points. The score at the end of the first half stood 7-6 in favour of Bishop's. The second half opened with some snappy work by Bishop's and for a time the Stanstead basket was hotly besieged. Bishop's seemed to weaken towards the end of the game and with only a few minutes to play, Stanstead, by some neat combination, shot two baskets. The final score was 13-11 in favour of Bishop's.

The game was a good clean one from start to finish. At times Bishop's got in some fast team work but the forwards' shooting was very poor. The whole team played a good steady game, Patterson especially doing some good work. For the home team McLeay on the defence and Richardson and Howard on the forward line played well. The teams and officials :—

STANSTEAD (11)

McLeay (Capt) }
Astle }

DEFENCE

Howard }
Sisco }
Richardson }

FORWARDS

BISHOP'S (13)

{ Brown.
Edge.{ Patterson (Capt).
Hinchliffe.
Savage.

REFEREE—Mr. Pike.

UMPIRE—Mr. C. G. Stevens, B.A.

Score :—Bishop's : Patterson, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, Savage 2, Hinchliffe 2.

Stanstead College : Howard 2, Sisco 2, 2, Richardson, 2, 1, 1, 1.

A Toboggan Club has been organized at Bishop's. President, H. S. Chessire ; Secretary, W. S. H. Bernard.

A series of public addresses by distinguished speakers will be given at Bishop's next term.

The MITRE neither publishes nor answers anonymous letters.

There is a chance for some class to make itself immortal by arranging to have the flag fly every day over Bishop's.

Exchanges.

POOR OXFORD!!

Under the heading "The Oxonian Attitude" the "Student" publishes a rather severe criticism of that old Mother of Universities. I think it is just as well the writer of the said article is at a safe distance from Oxford, or else, I would imagine the poor Oxonians would very much feel like "mixing" things a little. I would not blame them much, for not many men like to be handled as unmercifully as it is done here. I wonder what Lord Milner would think of it. It certainly does not agree with the remarks he made concerning Oxford. I have picked out a few of the compliments addressed to Oxonians:

"The Oxford man has a certain calm and on the whole complaisant view of the world. He is satisfied with himself, self confident, self respecting.....

And with this jealous independance is combined a certain contempt for the world without.

Unless his mind is naturally active and curious—which in many cases, *perhaps in most, it is not*—he handicaps himself for the larger business of life by a tendency to deal with others as their superior. In the range of his interests the average Oxonian is very apt to remain very much of a school boy.

His life as ordered by himself is costly and its standard is apt to exclude the poorer student from social recognition on his own merits.

The higher his rank and wealth, the greater favor he is likely to find—in many cases—with his College authorities.....he may even find the bonds of College discipline relaxed for his benefit.

"Class privileges and prejudices continue to give the key-note to much of Oxford life."

These are only a few samples, the article in question contains many other suggestive *truths* (?) about Oxford. Ah! poor Oxford!!!

The October number of "*McMaster University Monthly*" contains a deeply interesting article, which it will pay every student to read very carefully. It is entitled "The Call of the Business world to the University Man."

It was to me quite a revelation. I had never thought of looking at the business world from the point of view of the writer. He

shows how wrong is the narrow view of business generally accepted. i. e. a subordinate factor in the life of society. "Should we not, he says rather conceive business to be the fundamental central mode of activity of human being? Most men are business men."

The subject of his thesis is to point out "what message the world of business has for the University graduate, and to point out how closely the activities of the business world are allied to this world of study, of education, of the unfolding, of the fullest powers, of the individual."

This message he brings out clearly and definitely in a most convincing way. It is indeed a most interesting and valuable article.

There is in Queen's University Journal for Nov. page 73 a little paragraph containing some wholesome advice to students on the subject of "cheering" during a match. The author complains on the luke warm support given to the team by their friends. It seems to me that we are suffering very much from the same evil here. It was particularly noticeable on the return match with McGill. Lots of songs were composed and learnt but were not sung, except by one or two enthusiasts. We ought to remember as is pointed out in Queen's Journal, that: "Nothing helps the boys on more in a critical part of the game than to hear their College mates give the yell with enthusiasm, not in the half-hearted straggling manner we too often hear it."

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Of all the College Magazines that reach us "Acta Victoriana" is undoubtedly one of the best. It is well got up, well printed and generally contains a fine selection of interesting articles. The editors are certainly not sparing their energy in their endeavour to uphold the reputation of their University.

We, of Bishop's cannot expect to compete with them as far as the size and general appearance of the Magazine is concerned, but we can certainly, nay we must produce a Magazine of which we may be proud.

One thing should never be heard, should never be allowed to come up for discussion *i. e.* any proposal of giving up the MITRE.

I would strongly advise every one to read part of Dr. Ewart's address in the "University of Ottawa Review," specially page 7 to the end. Dr. Ewart makes a fine appeal for refinement in speech and writing and for truthfulness. He quotes instances from various newspapers, showing how the use of slang and objectionable expressions is freely allowed without the slightest opposition.

He claims that Canada compares very unfavorably with England in this respect and appeals to students to endeavour to eradicate the evil.

The article certainly contains a most useful lesson.

There is an interesting article in the "St. John's College Flag," entitled "Faults of Talkers."

An attentive reading of this article would certainly not do any harm to any body, and will open the eyes of a few.

The following exchange have reached us :—St. John's Col. Mag., Hya-Yaka, Red and Black, Trinity Un. Review, Student, Univ. of Ottawa Review, Lakonian, Crazier, Grahamstown, Training College Mag., King's College Record, Orgasy, Dalhousie Gazette, Cambridge Review, Cheltonian, Varsity, Acta Victoriana, Queen's Un. Journal, McMaster Un. Monthly.



"THE MITRE."



VOL. XVI.

LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

No. 3.

FEBRUARY, 1909.

The Song of "the Little Stranger."

Down from the Upper Silence
A message sweet I bring,
The song of all the Ages,
The song the Angels Sing.

And this my mystic meaning,
The joy I bring to Earth:
Midst pain and tribulation
I sing the joy of Birth.

As once the mighty chorus
Proclaimed in Heaven above
The rapture of creation,
The primal joy of Love,

So, born of Earthly travail,
I swell the grand refrain.
The child of Love and Sorrow,
I sing the joy of Pain.

When Love with Anguish blending
In Him, who came to Save,
Once purchased man's redemption
And triumphed o'er the grave,

Then was revealed the message
Which now with joy I bring
To all who meekly follow
The foot-steps of the King.

And this my mystic meaning,
My song from Heaven above:
Midst pain and death and Sorrow,
I sing that "God is Love."

B.W.