

needed it was found that the appearance of the aforesaid fixings had very little to do with the efficiency of the lights themselves.

Things are in a far worse state now than last year, and it is utter folly to try to work by the electric light now supplied to us.

M.

PERSONALS.

The marriage of two old Lennoxville boys occur this month, and in each case their brides have been chosen from among the daughters of the Republic.

On Saturday, October 2nd, Mr Herbert B. Scofield, B.C.S. 1874-7, was married to Miss Ruth Grace Huntley, at Hartford, Conn., and on Wednesday, October 20th, Mr. Frederick Stapely Wonham was united to Miss Bessie Wilson, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wonham will live in New York, while Mr. and Mrs. Schofield will reside in St. John, N. B.

Another wedding of interest to many old Lennoxville boys will be that of Miss Lillias Ivy Hayward, daughter of Mr. Gerald S. Hayward, the well-known miniature painter, and sister to Mr. Harold Hayward, the late Senior Prefect of the School. Miss Hayward will be married at St. John's Church, Larchmont, N.Y., on Saturday, Oct. 20th, to Mr. Constant Bird.

Mr. Geoffry D. Porteous, B.C.S. 1890-7, has entered the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Dalby Morkill, B.C.S. 1892-7, has joined his father, Mr. R. D. Morkill, Jr., B.C.S. 1862-8, at Rossland, B.C.

Mr. Kenneth B. Gordon, B.C.S. 1891-7, has entered the banking house of J. Kennedy Todd & Co., Wall street, New York.

Mr. Reginald Purves, B.C.S. 1892-7, has

entered the Arts Faculty of McGill University.

Mr. Beverly Webster, B.C.S. 1892-7, and Mr. Clifford Gilmour, B.C.S. 1894-7, have also entered the Arts Faculty of McGill; while Mr. E. Cowan, B.C.S. 1893-7, has entered the Faculty of Applied Science.

Mr. Wm. T. Cameron, B.C.S. 1893-6, has left for England, where he will present himself as a candidate for the coming Army examinations.

We notice with much pride and pleasure that all the old Lennoxville boys at the Royal Military College have the honour of being officers. Mr. Cecil N. Dean is Company Sergeant; Messrs. W. B. Kingsmill, Alison Smith and H. Payzant are Sergeants, and Mr. N. L. Bingay is a Corporal.

Mr. Sidney H. Ball, B.C.S. 1896-7, has entered the service of the Eastern Townships Bank at Richmond, P. Q.

Mr. Cecil G. LaFrenaye, B.C.S. 1893-7, has obtained a good position in the office of the Dominion Cotton Co., at Magog, P.Q., and his cousin, Mr. Hugo M. Cummins, has been appointed to the Eastern Townships Bank at Waterloo, P.Q.

Mr. Charles Sise has accepted a good position in the Bell Telephone Co., while his brother, Mr. Edward Sise, is meeting with much success as a practical electrician in New York.

Mr. 'Bob' McDougall, late of the Bank of Montreal, has been offered a position of importance in the new office of the Dominion Cotton Co., St James Street, Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Mr. George Carington Smith, B.C.S. 1881-5, to Miss Dawes, of Lachine.

Lt.-Col. Wm. Yale, B.C.S. 1861-6, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who is stationed at Bermuda as D.A.G. to the Forces, has lately been on a visit to his old home in Chambly.

still continues to be held in high esteem by those who know it.

The new year has brought with it many changes. Many of those of whom we were very fond have gone, and others have taken their places. Especially do we miss the Senior Boy of the School last year—Hayward, and his fellow prefects. To the new Prefects *The Mitre* extends its congratulations; and to the new boys it offers a hearty welcome. We trust that they—the new boys—will soon find themselves at home, and that a feeling of sympathy will shortly arise, if indeed it has not already done so between them, the Masters and the old boys.

In athletics we also anticipate a successful year. The Football Club, under the management of its enthusiastic captain, Pattee, is making splendid progress. In hockey the prospects are good; and cricket will receive substantial support from Mr. Davies. And here we must congratulate ourselves upon the new gymnasium—no mean one indeed—whose walls are steadily rising. The contractors are pushing the work on as fast as possible, and by the end of the football season we hope that this branch of athletics will be flourishing.

We are delighted that Mr. Hudspeth has returned to resume his duties as Senior Mathematical and Science Master. During his absence Mr. Hudspeth spent the greater part of his time in the study of Art under the great masters in Paris. We feel honored to think that his loyalty to the School induced him to return and give us the benefit of his labours and wide experience, which have been already felt in no small degree.

The places of Mr. Auden and Mr. Mundy have been filled by Mr. Davies and Mr. Watson respectively; and Mr. Holme, who has been appointed lecturer in the College, also assists in the School.

Mr. Holme is a Jesus College, Cambridge, man. He took his degree with high Honors in History; and since graduation won the Hulsean Prize for an admirable thesis on the

History of the African Church. His work in the School is much appreciated.

Mr. Davies came to us from St. John's School, Montreal, where he was a Master for two years. He is a member of the University of London, England; and has devoted a great deal of time to the study of music. Mr. Davies is a valuable addition to the staff, for not only being a musician and an excellent teacher, he is also a good cricketer in which branch of athletics the boys of the School will be glad to know he is successful.

Mr. Watson is not in need of an introduction to readers of *The Mitre*. His character and work in the College are well known to all. As a Master in the School, his work, we have no doubt, will be of high order.

At the annual meeting of the Recreation Club the following officers were elected: President, the Headmaster; Vice-P., H. G. Pattee; Sec.-Treas., Mr. Scott; Committee, Gilmour, Cassils, Carruthers, Dobbin, Austin. At a subsequent meeting the financial estimates were brought down and apportioned. The desirability of forming a Dancing Class was discussed and approved of. It is hoped that sufficient interest will be shown in the matter to warrant the Committee in establishing one.

The Headmaster, Mr. LeRay, and Mr. Scott were on hand the opening day of term looking as though the vacation had agreed with them. The two former spent their time in Quebec, and the latter in Ontario.

We have before us a nicely written Prospectus of Harrow House, the private school, opened by Mr. Acklom in Halifax. We understand that Mr. Acklom—and we believe there is now a Mrs. Acklom—is meeting with success. *The Mitre* sends greetings.

Mr. Mundy is a master in Davenport School, St. John, N.B., and Mr. Auden is doing tutorial work in Quebec.

The Football Club has been organised with the following officers: Secretary, Mr. Scott; Captain, H. G. Pattee; Committee, Mr. Watson, Gilmour, Cassils. The Secretary

is endeavoring to arrange a series of matches to be played in Montreal during the month. The team this year will be very light, owing to the fact that last year it was composed almost entirely of Sixth Form boys who have left the School. We hope, however, by hard work to overcome difficulties, and to make a somewhat creditable showing.

Pattee Max is to be congratulated on his appointment as Senior Prefect. He will no doubt, do credit to the School and himself in the discharge of his duties. He is ably assisted by the new Prefects Cassils, Gordon Max, Stevens, Stuart and Laing, with Gilmour as Prefect-Librarian.

The prospects of the Chapel Choir are decidedly promising. Though there are few of the old trebles left, the recruits in that department are all that can be desired—and with the assistance of those students who have kindly volunteered their services there is no reason why excellent results should not be attained.

The boys are very thankful to the Bishop for being instrumental in getting them a holiday during his official visit to the College and School. The day was thoroughly enjoyed. The "half" in honor of an old master's return was also much appreciated.

It may not be out of place here to especially commend the Prefects for so emphatically asserting their right to superiority among the boys of the School. That they have publicly announced to the School their intention of putting down anything unworthy of a gentleman is worthy of great praise. They may be assured of a hearty co-operation on the part of the Masters.

The Glee Club has been re-organised with the Headmaster as president and Stevens secretary. With the musical talent now in the School we anticipate excellent results.

The Reading room has been improved by the erection of a desk for the newspapers. The Secretary hopes to have new covers for the magazines shortly. We hope that the boys

will continue to support both the Library and the Reading room.

On September 29, the feast of St. Michael and All Angels, Mr. Watson was ordained deacon in St. George's Church, Lennoxville, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec. The School attended the service, which was most impressive, and the regular choir was reinforced by several students from the College.

Among the numerous improvements that have been commenced on the School grounds during the summer we must not forget to mention the Headmaster's house, which, now that the rafters are on, begins to show signs of completion. Our genial Head is indeed worthy of this consideration on the part of the Committee. We hope he will spend many happy days under its roof.

On Oct. 5th the B. C. S. Choir performed its annual pilgrimage to Compton to act as Supplementary Choir on the occasion of the Harvest Festival. The fates were propitious in the matter of weather, which is an important factor on this particular occasion, and a sufficiently early arrival was made to admit of a preliminary practice, which was freely attended by intending members of the congregation. The pretty little Church looked charming in its festive attire, and the service, which was accompanied by our old friend, Mr. Dorey, was hearty in the extreme. Dr. Dumbell was the preacher, and after service Mr. Parker, an old friend of the School, entertained his guests in his usual hospitable manner. We have said that the singing display was creditable, but the gastronomic one was magnificent, and there must be many widows and orphans in the neighbouring poultry yards to testify to the gaps made in their family circle.

Last year the interest in School work was somewhat slack on account of the constantly bad state of the electric light. All complaints were answered, "It will be better next year." Great things were naturally expected, and when the new fixings were first seen our hopes remained high, but the first time light was

Mr. Hudspeth to his former post, the Laboratory. Many of our present students who have passed through Bishop's College School have already had the opportunity of meeting him, and are now attending his lectures with evident satisfaction.

L. R. Holme, B.A., Camb., our new Lecturer, at once ingratiated himself in the goodwill of those whom he has met.

He has the happy faculty of making an inexhaustive subject most interesting to his hearers. We are confident that the results attained in his department will leave nothing to be desired.

It invariably happens when a keen sense of pleasure is experienced, that shadows arise which foretell impending danger. This was especially noticeable when the excitement of meeting old friends and acquaintances had subsided. Then it was perceived that a few bore a melancholy look.

It behooved us to find out immediately the specific cause, and in a short time we discovered that a few "Supps" were the unfortunate evils. It is gratifying to note that those interested have passed over safely, and now a spirit of contentment reigns supreme.

Our Freshmen are a manly lot. They take a keen interest in all branches of athletics, and became at once identified with everything tending towards the welfare of the Institution.

With very good grace did they acquit themselves in the arduous task of becoming more intimately acquainted with their Seniors, the ordeal being somewhat trying.

The feverish haste exhibited by them to be at Lectures in time evinces a wonderful thirst for knowledge, which is certainly most gratifying to the Professors, but really it reflects on their predecessors.

However, we extend them a cordial welcome, and are assured that our interests will not suffer at their hands.

Although it has been customary each year to pride ourselves on our increasing numbers,

yet our accommodation was ever sufficient to meet all demands.

At present it is quite the reverse. We are taxed to the utmost to find places of residence for the new comers, and as a result Arts Students are located in many of the private dwellings in Lennoxville.

While we are aware that the authorities are seriously considering the present state of affairs, it is to be hoped that their action will not be delayed too long. Meanwhile many are deprived of the advantages of residence in the College which is no mean consideration.

With the opening of the College comes the season of football, the game so dear to all Collegians. Football has of late years become largely identified with College athletics. Every game is linked peculiarly with some institution or country. England has her cricket; Canada her hockey; America her baseball, and Colleges have their football.

Here at Lennoxville we, too, wish to excel in the game that has become the College game all over the American continent.

We have the facilities and the material to make ours a winning team, but to attain success we must be faithful in our training and practice.

Seniors, Juniors, Freshmen! we want your zeal and enthusiasm, and we expect you to continue the good work already begun. All should be willing to turn out for practice, and not leave it to a few of the old members, to keep up the honour of the Institution. Especially we look to the Freshmen and new members. It is from them we must expect the material and success of future teams.

In conclusion, we ask you all to loyally support our captain, who has laboured so faithfully to bring out the abilities of our team, so that this season may have a memorable close.

The annual meeting of the Reading Room Association was held on Tuesday evening, the 28th of September. The Rev. Principal occupied the chair. The usual routine of business

was disposed of, consisting of reading of the report of the previous year and adoption of same, the admittance of new members, election of officers, and the choice of magazines for the ensuing year. A large number of the old magazines was retained, while many new ones were added, among which we welcome the *Forum*, *North American Review*, *Frank Leslie's*, and others.

We hope that all our Students will become members of the Reading Room, for in our selection we have endeavoured to suit the taste of all. Here may be found light stories by the favourite authors of the day, illustrated and comic papers, reviews and scientific journals for more studious hours, and the news of the world given to its readers by dailies from Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and New York.

Every one wishes to be in contact with the world. From its magazines, journals and dailies it is that we learn of the world,—what its people are doing, their achievements in science, art, learning, literature,—in fact everything of this everyday life that all should know.

On Saturday evening, October 9th, after the football match, the Students of both Faculties entertained the members of the visiting team in a worthy manner. About nine o'clock an inviting "spread" was served in the dining hall, and when our visitors had been ushered in and the Professors had arrived, all gathered round the festive board. The Rev. Dr. Allnatt, President of the College Football Club, was in the chair, and the Rev. Principal Adams and Rev. Professor Wilkinson acted as vice-chairmen. When justice had been done to the good things provided, Dr. Allnatt rose to propose the first toast, "The Queen." In the course of his remarks, Dr. Allnatt expressed his appreciation of the honour done him in appointing him President of the Club. While his knowledge of the game was limited, he took a personal interest in the athletic pursuits of the Students, and he hoped that our season would

be successful. In referring to the Queen, he fervently expressed the wish that she might be spared to see another Jubilee in 1907. Dr. Allnatt's remarks were most enthusiastically received.

The next toast was to "Our Visitors," proposed by the Principal. Here he took occasion to give a hearty welcome to the members of the McGill team, and dwelling on the existing good feeling between the two Universities, he hoped it would ever continue. Dr. Adams brought his remarks to a close by a vigorous eulogy on the game of football. Needless to say he was loudly applauded.

Mr. Grace, Captain of the visiting team, replied in a happy vein. He assured us that, although they had defeated us on the campus, we had conquered their hearts, and that they would ever retain pleasant memories of the hospitality with which they had been received.

The Referee, Our Captain, and "The Grub Committee" were the toasts which brought the speech-making to a close.

A very acceptable musical programme was rendered during the evening by Messrs. Carroll, Brown, Simon and Phelan of Bishops, after which some of the visitors treated us to one of the songs of McGill.

Great praise is due to the members of the Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Burns, Wayman and Walker. Upon them fell the responsibility of making the dinner a success, and that they had proved equal to the task was evident from the hearty reception which a toast in their honour received during the course of the evening.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Perhaps at no time in the history of B. C. School have the prospects for successful work been more encouraging than at present. Not only have the vacancies on the staff been filled to the satisfaction of all, but the large increase in the number of boys shows that the School

gard to temperature the day was an ideal one, being cool and bright, but a very strong westerly wind blowing at the time interfered with the game to a considerable extent.

The teams lined up as follows :

MCGILL		BISHOPS	
Grace (Capt).....	back	Mitchell	
Gillies.....	half backs	Rothera	
Cowan.....	"	Winder	
Glasco.....	"	Abbott	
Young.....	quarter	Rankin (Capt)	
Ogilvie.....	scrimmage	Richmond	
Byers.....	"	Carter	
Hall.....	"	Wurtele	
Austin.....	forward	Moor	
Shefford.....	"	Taylor	
Russell.....	"	Thompson	
Robertson.....	"	Donnelly	
Sutherland.....	"	Pattee	
Todd.....	"	Johnson	
Trenholm.....	"	Watson	

McGill won the toss for goal and of course chose the position most favoured by the direction of the wind.

The ball was kicked off at 2:53 o'clock. In the first half McGill secured the first touch down. This was followed by a series of scrimmages and short runs in the direction of the McGill line, when a touch-down was scored by Wurtele.

This was shortly followed by a second touch-down by McGill.

Score, 8 to 4 in favor of McGill.

The play throughout was very even, both sides playing hard.

In the second half the game was rather rough. Robertson of McGill was severely hurt and had to be removed from the field. Captain Rankin showed a most sportsmanlike spirit in sending off one of his own men in order to equalize the game.

Rothera narrowly missed a drop for goal, and McGill "rouged" the ball.

McGill exhibited some very neat team play, especially in the last touch-down, when Gillies kicked a goal.

When time was called the score stood at 14 to 5 in favor of McGill.

The game throughout was marked by the best of feeling on both sides, and although there were several hard tackles there was an

absence of any inclination to retaliate on the part of the players.

DIVINITY NOTES.

On our arrival, after the summer vac. we were pleased to note that certain improvements, the particulars of which need not be enumerated here, had been effected in the Divinity House; we are sure that they will contribute very largely to our comfort.

While we were rather disappointed that during our absence more had not been done towards the restoration of the Chapel, yet our sorrow was somewhat lessened by the fact that the Chancel at least had been completed and by the news that further improvements are shortly to follow. There is a probability, we will not say a likelihood, that the permanent flooring for the body of the Chapel and the stalls will be inserted sometime during this term.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29th, St. Michael and All Angels, Mr. Watson, B.A., was ordained Deacon in St. George's, Lenuoxville. The Rev. Professor Wilkinson preached a very impressive sermon, comparing the ministrations of a Deacon in the Church to that of the holy angels. All the numerous friends of Mr. Watson, who were able to do so, availed themselves of the opportunity of being present with him on that solemn occasion.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Allnatt has almost entirely recovered from her serious illness of last winter. This, no doubt, is due to the bracing air of Cap a l'Aigle, where that lady spent the summer.

Owing to the state of congestion in which the vary large attendance of both Faculties has placed us, the room formerly used for the Oratory has been converted into a dwelling room. This, of course, necessitates our going

over to the Chapel for Compline, an inconvenience without doubt, yet one for which we are liberally recompensed by the charming addition to our number, which this extra room has rendered possible.

Regarding this scarcity of room might we be allowed to offer a few words of advice. The intelligent observer on walking through our building is at once struck with the waste of space which he sees there. Passages fully eight feet wide stretch from one end of the structure to the other; now two feet is quite enough to allow for the passage of any ordinary man, provided that he will take the trouble to walk sideways; in fact we are quite certain that every man in this building, with the exception perhaps of one, could easily adopt this form of locomotion. Now one proposal is as follows: To construct bunks, three feet by six, along the sides of the passages, in the manner which one sees in a stateroom of an ocean steamer. This arrangement, while providing beds for many more men, would leave the necessary space of two feet in the centre of the passage. Should this prove insufficient for our needs, the lecture rooms could easily be converted into bedrooms during certain hours out of the twenty-four by placing folding beds in the form of tables, cupboards, etc., in them.

We are pleased to record the entrance of several of last term's graduates into the Divinity House, they are as follows: Messrs. C. W. Mitchell, B.A., Prince of Wales Medallist and Chancellor's Prizeman of '97; G. F. C. Caffin, B.A.; A. H. Wurtele, B.A.; W. Balfour, B.A.; W. E. Patterson, B.A.; J. W. Wayman, B.A.; E. N. R. Burns, B.A., and A. W. Dutton, B.A.

We are also glad to extend a hearty welcome to Rev. E. Costigan, who has come to us from active mission work in the diocese of Ontario; to Mr. Brewer, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, who has been appointed to a Classical Lectureship; to Mr. H. Hamilton, of Christ Church, Oxford; and to Mr. J. Worrall, of Caius College, Cambridge, who, though not

a candidate for Holy Orders, has taken up his quarters in this House that he may enjoy the quiet and calm which it affords.

The Divinity House regrets that Mr. J. A. Wilson has seen fit to forsake his old quarters for the Arts Building.

On September 27th and 28th the Lord Bishop of Quebec interviewed severally and collectively the candidates for Holy Orders. This term the subject of his address was his late visit to England for the Lambeth Conference, and some account of the work done at the Conference.

A change has been made in the time for Sunday service. It is now held at 10.30 instead of 9.45.

Week-day evening services, we are glad to note, are much more hearty and bright. The reason is probably due to the fact that now we have the organ in the evening.

ARTS NOTES.

Our Faculty has again opened for the coming year, and work has been resumed under most favorable conditions. More students, and the lecturing staff increased are the characteristics that mark out the present season.

The majority of the students were present for the opening lectures.

All appeared to have thoroughly enjoyed the vacation, and equally determined to make this year's efforts signal ones.

The atmosphere abounds in good resolutions for the future, which if carried out will reflect credit both to the students and the University.

Success in study, victory in athletics, would be a fitting close for a year begun so brightly.

The recent acquisition made in our staff of Lecturers has already proved to be a valuable one.

It is with pleasure that we welcome back

To the right of us rise the domes of the Observatoire. Was it beneath that dome that some savant discovered a clue to the velocity of light? It is a far cry from Lennoxville to the Place de l'Observatoire, yet what else could one recall on seeing a statute in honor of Le-verrier? Near the corner of the Boulevard St. Michel is the entrance to the Closerie des Lilas, popularly known as the Bal Bullier, celebrated in the annals of the Latin Quarter, whose external decorations are probably not as vulgar as to a foreigner they seem.

But we are carried on, on past the military hospital, Val de Grace, the more famous Sal-petrière and the Jardin des Plantes to the Pont d'Austerlitz. The little floating wharf is crowded too, and the low-funnelled steamer approaching seems loaded to the water's edge. It touches the wharf with a scarcely perceptible shock. A few passengers are landed first, and then a limited number are allowed to embark, for the western rule that there is always room for one more does not prevail here. These boats (*mouches* as they are called) of which there is a large fleet, and which have a monopoly of the river passenger traffic, are permitted to carry only two hundred and seventy-five passengers, and the rule is strictly observed.

Places, s'il vous plaît! The fare is four cents of our money, and in return for it each passenger receives a check which he delivers on landing.

The Seine presents a lively spectacle this sunny morning. Besides the low-decked *mouches*, which are darting hither and thither, there are steam tugs noisily dragging their trains of barges, full of wine or wood or charcoal or stone, towards the city, or various commodities back again into the heart of the country. One singular craft drags itself along by a cable, which it lifts from the bed of the stream over the bow and pays out again at the stern. It is a slow method of progression, but in power enormous. Stablemen are washing horses in shallow enclosures, and here and

there a few people are swimming about in the transparent water, for the Seine is not a dirty river even in the heart of Paris. There a fisherman in bright green corduroy swings a loaded net over his head and throws it from him, spreading it as it goes. Held by a rope attached to the middle it sinks to the bottom like a parachute and entangles everything in the area that it covers. Slowly he drags it into his punt as the steamboat approaches and transfers his microscopical fish to a basket. Barges of stone which crowd the left bank are being unloaded by workmen stripped to the waist and tanned the colour of terra cotta.

We pass the Ceinture (a double line of railway which makes the circuit of the city), the Barrière (a rampart and ditch, perfectly complete as fortifications, yet perfectly useless), the towns of Ivry and Tolbiac, enter the mouth of the Marne, and in a few minutes arrive at Charenton.

The sun pours down in a scorching glare as we climb the northern bank, which is also the southern buttress of a canal. There is a wide footpath on the bank screened by a double row of poplars. Beneath on one side the tow-path of the canal, on the other the low banks of the Marne, covered with sun-dried grass and shrubs. The passengers on our crowded steamer have dispersed in various directions, some to the Bois de Vincennes, some to one side or other of the Marne, the canal, or a mill-stream, which, singularly enough, are all parallel and side by side for a mile or more, and others on the tramways to a still more distant suburbs.

It is not exactly high-life—a word which, by the way, the French have adopted and pronounce *hig-lif*—which prevails at Charenton and the vicinity. As the residents of the aristocratic quarters affect the Bois de Boulogne, so it is the denizens of St. Antoine and the vicinity of the Bastille who, as a rule, take their outing at Charenton. The father of a family has come to spend the day. He carries the fishing-

rod and tackle, which are of more moment to him than the large heavy net basket of wine, and provisions committed to the care of his wife. The young man and his sweetheart walk happily away, his arm linked in hers, or more probably about her waist. And, too, the girl who seeks a temporary lover and a day's diversion is not absent from the festive scene. A terribly deformed girl is wheeled about by two brothers, for whom no service on her behalf is too humiliating. The everlasting hoodlum, smoking cheap cigarettes, leers impudently in the face of every unprotected woman. He does not require description. The type is known in America, where he has taken root and flourishes luxuriantly. An old woman, broiling herself over a charcoal brazier this hot day, offers us potatoes fried in oil—Boston chips in this far-off land. Another hawk about some pastry of a popular kind. It looks like honey comb, tastes a little like beeswax is dusted with icing sugar, and, when well made, is uncommonly nice. This same confection is a feature of every popular resort.

We compose ourselves for the afternoon with our books or sketching materials. There is a view of an old mill in the distance and some willows on the nearer islands, not much of a scene, yet enough to give a pretence of being occupied in the midst of a people much more interesting than their surroundings. Boats arrive from Paris every ten minutes. Consider how many people must arrive in the course of a short afternoon. The pleasure seekers throng up the road to the Bois de Vincennes, or walk rapidly past us on the bank of the canal to some cool resting place. Each boat brings, of course, its quota of anglers. The opposite shore of the Marne is lined with punts, and both sides of the canal and river are simply fringed with the patient sportsmen, but, so far as we can see, not one of them catches anything the livelong day.

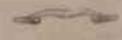
The sun is scorching the scanty verdure, for no rain has fallen the past four weeks. Every object, even a few yards away, is mistily

defined through the heated air. The punts blazing in sunshine float above the deep reflections of the trees on the opposite bank. Two or three pleasure boats are pulled leisurely up or down the river towards shady places among the islands. (But the dainty skiff as we know it in America is rare and the outrigger almost unknown.) Many times we must shift our places in the course of the afternoon as the shadow of our friendly tree performs its revolution.

But as the afternoon wears on the procession of people which has hitherto been directed away from the wharf begins now to set in towards it. The fishermen reluctantly lift their hooks and slowly and regretfully return. Linked arm in arm across the wide path a number of girls with their lovers swing cheerily homeward, singing some popular strain, light-hearted and happy. White capped nurses and grandmothers are pursuing and collecting their irresponsible charges. The sober matrons and daughters, happy wives and husbands pausing to look with reverence and sympathy on scenes of happiness and linger at every step.

The sun with waning intensity throws longer shadows across the Marne. The punts which an hour or two ago lay above the reflections of the poplars are now also beneath their shadows. We have finished our sketches and recline for a time by the side of the canal, while a lover and his lass try to amuse us with their playful caresses. But evening is approaching, and the breeze along the stream is now languidly cool. We, too, join the homeward procession, and soon the boat bears us swiftly down the current toward the great city;

H.


FOOTBALL.

The first match in the Intermediate Series, McGill vs. Bishops, was played on the grounds of the latter on Saturday, Oct. 9th. With re-

of the Diocese of Montreal" had sometime previously entered the lists with "Catholic Theologian" on the subject of the Bull "*Apostolicæ Curæ*." The Archdeacon was not involved in this controversy until his position on a certain point in his paper, as published in the *Star*, was attacked by "Catholic Theologian." Hence arose the correspondence between Dr. Roe and "C. T.," before mentioned.

It is not our purpose to review in detail the contents of the pamphlet; we have merely indicated what led up to its publication, and will offer only two or three observations regarding it and its author.

We feel it would be presumption to criticise Dr. Roe's work, and futile to reiterate only some of his words. The Archdeacon's paper and letters fairly bristle with points made in favour of our own Orders and against the Roman estimation of them; and nothing ought to satisfy our readers but a thoughtful perusal of this little work in its entirety.

We cannot refrain from one general remark which applies to all discussions between Anglicans and Romans, and which is exemplified in this pamphlet. It seems quite impossible for Roman Catholics to grasp the idea of the Church of Christ—the Catholic Church—being divided into branches, which exist separate from each other. Whether this state of things should exist is another point. The terms "Catholic" and "Roman Catholic" are, to them, synonymous. From their training this is not surprising. Witness on p. 67: "In endeavouring to prove that the *Catholic* Church has continually erred concerning the 'Sacrament of Holy Orders, &c.," says "Catholic Theologian." Surely Dr. Roe has not been trying to prove that the *Catholic* Church has continually erred concerning the Sacrament of Holy Orders, or any other matter whatsoever! For would he not be stultifying his own and his Church's position, which he has been so stoutly defending, for every part must have erred if the whole erred? But we find (p. 65) that Dr. Roe is convinced of "the

"certitude we possess of the standing of our 'spiritual Mother, *the Church of England*, as 'a true living fruitful *branch* of the *Holy Catholic Church* of our Lord and Saviour 'Jesus Christ.'" Again, (p. 69) "C. T." says: "Mr. Roe gives two citations from the Catechism of the Council of Trent, which is 'of the highest authority in the *Catholic Church*.'" Mr. Roe did not say "the highest authority in the *Catholic Church*." He said (p. 56) "the highest authority in the *Roman Church*," and (p. 58) "the Trent Catechism, the highest *Roman* authority," which puts a very different complexion on the matter.

In all these quotations the italics are ours. So, all the way through the correspondence "C. T." applies the term "Catholic" to the Roman Church exclusively. Dr. Roe is careful always to speak of the Roman Church as the Roman Church, and to reserve the term "Catholic" for the whole undivided Church either as it ought to be now, or as it was 900 years ago, in fact. Leaving the Anglican Church entirely out of the question, how do our Roman friends dispose of the 80,000,000 of our Greek brethren? Are they without the pale of the Catholic Church, too?

Not only does this confusion of terms show a lamentable weakness in discerning the relative historical positions of the Roman Catholic and English Churches, but an unpardonable carelessness in quoting which is only successful in obscuring the truth.

Dr. Roe's publication is of double interest to members of Bishop's University. Not only as a Canadian Church institution of learning, and (in one of its departments) of training for English Orders, do we appreciate the efforts of a Canadian Churchman to place a true estimate upon the sacred ministry of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic; but, (and what is of special interest to us) we are proud of the learning, research, loyalty and ability exhibited by a graduate of this University; one who has been long and honorably associated with its interests, first as a student,

and afterwards, for many years, as Professor. Dr. Roe has evidently shown a deeper insight, not only into the Anglican position, but into the usual Roman allegations against it, and Roman theology, than his opponent thought for. His reasoning is close and logical, his statements and citations indisputable; his controversial style courteous and dignified, (we are bound to concede this also to "Catholic Theologian") and his grasp of the subject statesmanlike, exhibiting a vast fund of knowledge. He has, unfortunately for his adversary, left him no loophole for escape—his every argument has been hunted down to earth. Yet Dr. Roe appears to desire, not so much the overthrow of an opponent, as the maintenance of his own and his brethren's position under attack.

After reading the Archdeacon's publication one feels compelled to bow to his superior knowledge, and to be convinced more than ever that Anglicans need have no fear of their credentials being submitted to a most searching examination by unbiased minds. But who is to be the judge?

The easy grace with which the writer handles his subject is some proof of the strength which he feels in the truth of his position, as one who has his Orders in direct succession from the Apostles, in all fullness, without break, diminution or any other flaw.

May this University produce many such loyal sons as the Venerable Archdeacon Roe.

ON THE SEINE AND MARNE.

"Do the boats ply on Sunday?" we had asked our concierge, for want of a better authority. "But yes, monsieur and madame, every day," surprised in some degree at the question.

We had recently left behind us a Western civilization and our brains still throbbed with echoes of the contentious religiosity which characterize some parts—small parts—of the

American continent. To the poor citizens of benighted France it is enough that the sun shines and the rain falls on Sunday, that the winds blow and flowers bloom, that children are born into a beautiful world and men sadly leave it; enough, that all nature works yet keeps high holy day. So, indulgent Church enjoins the holy day and permits the holiday.

It was a glorious morning in September, but warmer than usual at that period of the year. The chestnut trees about the city had shed their foliage a month ago and were once more arrayed in spring green and bore fresh clusters of flowers. The oleander trees in the Luxembourg gardens displayed their splendid scarlet bloom, while great bushes of heliotrope diffused fragrance around. On such a day all Paris seeks the suburbs. The trams were crowded even at ten o'clock in the morning, so we found only standing room on the front platform of one bound for the Bastille, which would cross the Seine at the Pont d'Austerlitz.

Places and objects of interest abound even in that short ride. We cross the Boulevard St. Michel, the great high-way of the Latin Quarter, at the Place d'Observatoire. Here stands the statue of Marshal Ney, which marks the place of his execution. To the left we look down the beautiful Avenue de l'Observatoire, as far as the Luxembourg Palace,—and we have used the word 'beautiful' in no mere conventional sense. At the foot of the Avenue is spread out the Garden, adorned with statues and fountains. Towards us opens the Avenue itself,—a perfect little gem of landscape gardening, while near at hand in this golden autumn sunshine, glitter and sparkle the jets and spray from the finest fountain even in Paris. Macmonnies' noble fountain at the Chicago Exposition will be recalled by many, but it is impossible not to feel that it was inspired by Carpeaux' nobler work. The possession by the Luxembourg Gallery of Maignan's Dream (or Apotheosis) of Carpeaux is a tribute from the State to the memory of a maker.

CANADA IN 1897.

At a banquet given in London in July last in honour of the visiting Colonial Premiers, Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, made an interesting though very natural complaint. He said that he, with several of the other Premiers, had been invited to visit Ireland, and that to the invitation had been added a special request that they would come in their native costume!

To those who live in an enlightened and progressing country such ignorance must seem almost incomprehensible, and in educated people quite unpardonable. Unfortunately, however, it is by no means uncommon, though we may hope that after the year of Jubilee, 1897, ignorance of this kind, in respect of this country at least, will be found only in very remote quarters. It is scarcely too much to say that never before in her whole history has Canada attained so prominent a position in the eyes of the world, or occupied so large a portion of men's thoughts. This is probably due to a combination of causes, each somewhat unusual in its nature.

The new preferential tariff, whatever its merits or defects may be from our point of view, has certainly excited great interest and enthusiasm in England, falsifying as it did the prophecies of certain pessimists who held that the colonies never had been, and never would be, willing to do anything for the old country. Sir Wilfred Laurier also produced a most favourable impression throughout Europe, both as a speaker and a statesman, and the candid criticisms of French colonization contained in his Paris speeches must have roused great interest in France.

And then, to come nearer home, the doings of the British Association have been chronicled all over the scientific world, and the frozen riches of the Klondyke have been the talk of every nation.

Canadians, too, may be pardoned if they take some pride in the fact that it was one of

their fellow-countrymen who presided over the deliberations of the British Medical Association which met this summer in Montreal. This remarkable coincidence of unusual events ought to make the year 1897 a famous one in Canadian history, especially as it also brings with it high prices, a bountiful harvest, and every sign of returning prosperity.

It is, however, a disagreeable fact to which Canadians should not attempt to close their eyes, that the population of Canada has not been increasing by leaps and bounds during the last decade. Although the increase has been sure and steady, yet it has been very slow. But it may now be reasonably expected that the flow of emigration from Europe in general and Great Britain in particular, will be turned towards Canada in increased volume, especially as the leakage into the United States seems to have greatly decreased, and there even appear to be numbers of farmers who are leaving the North-Western States of the Union to take up land in Canada. In fact, it would almost seem as though our turn had at length come round to receive a share in the commercial blessings of reviving prosperity and rapid development.

And certainly Canada has advantages which are not given to every country. Without harping too much on the well-worn theme of "unlimited resources," one may point out what appears to some people to be a most promising sign for the future.

We are most closely and intimately connected with the most advanced and advancing nations of the world. In the one case the connection is political, and in the other geographical, but it is to be remarked that no other country has so close a relation to these two peoples, especially when combined with what is, in the main, a common language. And these conditions of our environment may surely be expected to have an effect on the history of the country. It may be objected that the means of communication and the interchange of ideas are so rapid now-a-days

that the advantage of our peculiar position is reduced to minimum. But, on the other hand, it may be said that it is not in the great affairs of State that the effect may be expected to show itself first, but rather in the habits, customs and modes of thought of the people; in the kind of stand-point from which they will look upon themselves in their relations to the rest of the world. There should be no insular prejudice against things imported from abroad; no wilful blindness to the good points in the state of society and government as existing in other countries, and no hesitation in adopting them wholesale, or if this is impossible, in adapting them to, and incorporating them into their own system.

If this frame of mind finds a home among the great mass of the people, it will not be long before its beneficial effects will be seen, not only in the politics of the Federal, Provincial and municipal governments, but also throughout the whole field of corporate organization and administration. And how important and far-reaching those effects may be, it is impossible to judge.

It may be said then, that the immediate outlook for the Canadian nation is not so black as some pessimists would have us believe, if the people are willing to profit by the experience of older countries, and avoid the snares and pitfalls into which they have fallen, while gladly accepting any new idea or aspect of society which may commend itself to them.

H. F. H.

—
 "THE CONTINUITY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL 'APOSTOLICÆ CURÆ.'"
 —

Such is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet of eighty-seven pages, published in June last by the Venerable Henry Roe, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Quebec, in accordance with a resolution of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec. It contains not only the Venerable Arch-

deacon's careful and scholarly review and refutation of the Pope's Apostolic Letter condemning Anglican Orders as invalid, but the subsequent correspondence which took place between the Archdeacon and his Roman Catholic adversary, "A Catholic Theologian," in the columns of the Montreal *Star*, in the spring of this year.

It will be remembered that Pope Leo XIII published his Bull on 13th September, 1896, proclaiming Orders in the English Church to be invalid, which is tantamount to a declaration that there is no Church of England—that Anglican Christians, members of what we call the Church of England, are as sheep without shepherds. Archbishop Benson, of Canterbury, was in the act of preparing a reply on behalf of the Anglican Communion, when removed by the hand of death in October last. His successor, Archbishop Temple, however, took up the work, and with his brother Archbishop of York, made public on 19th February, 1897, the "Answer of the Archbishops of England, *** addressed to the whole body of Bishops of the Catholic Church." Subsequently to this, the controversy was continued unofficially by the Archbishop of York and Cardinal Vaughan. The cudgels were taken up on behalf of Anglican Orders also by several clergy both in England and the United States, whose labours have been printed, the Bishop of Stepney, the Rev. F. W. Puller, S.S.J.E., the Rev. Thomas Richey, of New York, and others. The Canadian branch of the English Church was also not without its champion of English Orders. Archdeacon Roe prepared and read a paper before the members of the Rural Deanery of the District of St. Francis, Diocese of Quebec, in December last. That the public might have the benefit of this paper it was, by request of the Deanery, published in the Montreal *Star* on the 27th February and 6th March last. Its publication moved "A Catholic Theologian," (who, by the way, is a Roman Catholic) to attack one of its statements. An "Anglican Clergyman

one thousand pages; the session of the British Association is about one week of each year. The meetings have been considered as a Parliament of Science, by others the meetings have been considered as a Gigantic Scientific Pic-nic. Both aspects have some features of the original. Anyone who makes a conscientious attempt to follow the work and the recreations of a British Association Week will find that he requires a vast amount of energy and endurance.

As regards places of meeting, the Association never meets in London. Its permanent work is done there mostly, and its chief workers, the members of the Special Societies and the Fellows of the Royal Society, do their work in London. For such as these the Association presents one aspect of a holiday—change of scene. Twice has the Association met in Canada; in 1884 in Montreal, in 1897 in Toronto. These occasions were considered not only to stimulate local scientific effort, but also to give a large number of cultivated persons from the mother lands an opportunity to learn something of the growth of Canadian resources. For the British Association visits a locality not only to teach science by the lectures given and the papers read, it expects in turn to learn something of the locality, hence the manufactories and works of such great towns as Sheffield and Manchester are visited, interesting geological or archaeological neighborhoods are explored, and a hearty interchange of good feeling takes place between the visitors and the local hosts.

The meetings are held as a rule in the months of August or September. This period is selected as being after the close of the London season and before the colleges resume in October. What then is the form which the meeting takes when arranged for? The place of meeting is selected two years beforehand. The invitation for Toronto was given in 1895. The locality has to supply a local Executive Committee, with local Treasurer and two or more local Secretaries. The last named

officials are the maids of all work of the Association; on their energy, foresight and tact much of the success of the local arrangements will depend. They are constantly advising with and being advised by the officials of Burlington House, and especially the Assistant General Secretary, who is the maid of all work for the scientific work of the Association. It is his business to look out for and make suggestions as regards foreigners, who should be invited to the next meeting, for the Association aims at being somewhat international as well as national in its work; and no savants are more heartily welcomed than those of other countries. These form an honorable list of foreign correspondents. For such and for the more distinguished of the scientific men, and for the Secretaries of Sections and other officials, hospitality is always provided. When the Association has once met its programme is fixed. For instance, the President's address, which is always the first public function, takes place on a certain Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Generally we may say that the evening functions are Corporate Meetings of the Association as a whole, the mornings and afternoons from about 10 to 3 with a short interval being devoted to sectional work.

The following are the customary arrangements: Wednesday evening, President's Address; on the Thursday evening and the Tuesday evening a *Conversazione* is held—more social than scientific, as a rule; on the Friday and the Monday Lectures are given in some large hall by a well-known man. At Toronto the Friday lecture was given by Professor Roberts Austen, on the 'Metals of Canada,' illustrated by the melting of chromium under the electrical furnace and other brilliant experiments and interesting views. On the Monday a very suggestive lecture was given on 'Earthquakes,' by Professor Milne: The horizontal pendulum is an instrument which by certain indications leads us to infer the occurrence of earthquake shocks at nearer

or more distant points. This instrument indicated a large earthquake in Japan, and from its indications Professor Milne was able to correct the first news of an actual earthquake, the date of which had been incorrectly transmitted by the telegraph under Reuter's Agency. On the Saturday a lecture is given to the Operative Classes and is illustrated by experiments or views. Lantern slides abound at the meetings; they have invaded the sections as well as the larger gatherings. On Saturday after 1 p. m. and on the second Thursday of the meeting, eight days after the President's address, excursions are the order of the day. The excursions at Toronto included the trip across the Continent made in several detachments. On the Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the mornings, and sometimes in the afternoons, the Sections sit. These are ten in number.

- A. Mathematics and Physics.
- B. Chemical Science.
- C. Geology.
- D. Zoology.
- E. Geography.
- F. Economic Science and Statistics.
- G. Mechanical Science.
- H. Anthropology.
- I. Physiology.
- K. Botany.

Each section requires a large room for its meetings and a smaller one close by for its committee, which manages its affairs, decides what papers shall be read and the order of their presentation, and so on. Sometimes two allied sections will meet together by arrangement to discuss a subject in which both are interested: Geography and Geology, or Geology and Anthropology may thus obtain occasionally a joint sectional meeting. On the other hand, the section A is often overloaded with papers and is required to subdivide and to have a Pure Mathematical section and a sub-section for Physical papers.

Not only did the British Association

meet in Toronto from Aug. 18-26, 1897, but the British Medical Association met in Montreal from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4,—the healing art being there admirably represented. The two leading cities in Canada vied with each other in the exercise of generous hospitality. I ought to have stated that every day of the meeting after three o'clock garden parties, afternoon teas, yachting excursions attracted the various members.

One feature of the meeting is the Red Lions' Dinner: this always takes place on the Tuesday evening, when most of the solid work is over. It began years ago amongst a few choice young spirits, being probably held at some Red Lion Hotel. Edward Forbes and Andrew C. Ramsay were among the first who established this dinner. The cards are printed with the device of a red lion, and those who enter for the first time are called "cubs." The chairman is always addressed as "your majesty," or "the lion king," and all the applause takes the form of roaring, while the lions present flap the tails of their dress coat, instead of wagging the real tail of a lion. The jokes are generally allusions to some contretemps of the meeting. The foibles of some prominent men do not escape criticism; mimicry is not considered out of order and a good parody will always excite "roaring" applause. On this particular occasion a special dinner was got up to Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister and other distinguished men: this took place on the second Wednesday, August 25.

Canadians will be pleased to learn that the Toronto meeting was in many respects, certainly in hospitality and enjoyment and ability of papers, equal to any of its sixty-six predecessors. At least seven hundred visitors came from across the Atlantic to be present: the rest—about seven hundred more—came from different parts of Canada, including a goodly contingent from the United States.

T. A.

be remembered that we are all liable to make mistakes—even those who are not printers.

Perhaps considering the unofficial nature of *The Mitre* it may not be out of place for us to speak briefly on what promises to become a burning question in the development of the College. There is, we understand, at present under consideration a proposal to remove the Faculty of Divinity from Lennoxville to Quebec. The considerations which have led to this proposal are, of course, not before us for discussion, but we may safely assume that those who favor it have the best interests of the Institution at heart. This being so, we feel sure that they will not resent the expression of what we honestly believe to be the opinion of many who also desire to see the progress of our University continue.

Those who have been in the College as students of either faculty, whether as candidates for Holy Orders or not, must be familiar with the intimate relations which have always existed between the faculties of Divinity and Arts. They have stood side by side since the foundation of the University, as the pillars upon which rests the central idea of our College life. And practically as well as ideally we believe that this has been beneficial to both, and that the Institution as a whole has gained unity and compactness from the close connection of its two eldest branches.

What then may we suppose to be the considerations which have suggested the advisability of a change? It may be thought that the special preparation of candidates for Holy Orders could be more advantageously carried on apart from the more miscellaneous interests of a mixed body of students. This may be true, but we are disposed to doubt even this advantage. The chief advantage of a separate Divinity School seems to be the opportunities for quiet and for systematic worship. Are we at Lennoxville deficient in these? We think not. Nor do we think

that contact with the members of the other faculty has secularized our Divinity course. It has broadened it, widened our sympathies, and made us more devoted to the Institution. And on the other hand we believe that the College as a whole has been kept closer to its true character of a Church of England University by the presence here of those preparing for the ministry of our church. To deny this seems a very grave and unsupported reflection upon the personality both of the professors of the Divinity Faculty and of its past students.

It is perhaps said that the removal of the faculty to Quebec would bring it into closer touch with the centre of the Diocese. In what way? As regards the working by students of the central parishes of the Diocese we maintain that a more advantageously situated place than Lennoxville, or one with better railway connections can not be found. We are visited regularly by our bishop and have the benefit of his general direction.

Not that we do not value our connection with Quebec. We look to it as in the highest sense the centre of the church's work in the Diocese, but we do not see that its influence over us needs strengthening. If we require room to expand, let us do so without sacrificing our unity. Here we have the privilege of joining in the corporate worship of the Institution in the College Chapel, one which we should abandon with very deep regret. From here we go out to our life-work with loyalty to the University strong in our hearts. To Lennoxville we look back with a life-long pleasure. We love our Alma Mater; we love Lennoxville, and we dread the thought of anything which may weaken the bond uniting us to both.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This is the name of a certain society or body of persons partly constant and partly variable. The meeting of the society is held in a different centre every year; the period of the meeting is generally eight days, including excursions. No test of membership is required, hence the Association is unlike other scientific societies, such as the Royal Society, the fellowship of which is the coveted blue riband of science; or the special societies, such as the Royal Astronomical, the Chemical, the Geological, the Linnaean and others. Almost any good amateur can get into these special societies; anyone at all may join the British Association. To be at all amongst the leading members of the British Association it is needful to be distinguished. The Association has its permanent officials, its Council which meets during the year more than once; this body selects the President for the year and other officials for the general meeting. The body which governs the Association is called the General Committee, whereas the Council is the executive body which meets during the year, and contains certain officials and certain members elected annually by the General Committee, some of whom retire by rotation annually. The Association has a permanent office in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. The Assistant General Secretary attends at the office daily, and the Permanent Clerk may be also found there daily. One of the most interesting functions of the Association is its endowment of research. Every year a sum averaging at least one thousand pounds is given away by the Association in grants to persons who are carrying on investigations. For example, looking at the list for 1896 we find such items as "Seismological Observations," "Palaeolithic Deposits," "Zoology of the Sandwich Islands," "African Lake Fauna," "North Western Tribes of Canada." These and other subjects are being investigated by

certain persons who receive grants of sums from fifty dollars up to five hundred to help them with the expense of their researches. No doubt the special societies which have been already mentioned do a great deal in their monthly meetings, each in its own department. The British Association attempts to bring all these branches together so that they shall meet each other. The British Association, by visiting different centres, strives to kindle in these centres a new interest in science, and to revive the energy of the local scientific societies. Besides this the British Association officially receives delegates from something like fifty local societies in the British Islands, the only condition being that the society represented must be such as to publish an annual volume of transactions.

The British Association is at work all the year through by means not only of its Council, but also by means of standing Committees, which meet from time to time during the year and report annually till their work is supposed to be completed. As an illustration the following may be named:—

"Earthquake Investigations," "Comparison of Magnetic Instruments," "Application of Photography to the Elucidation of Meteorological Phenomena," "Teaching of Science in Elementary Schools," "Ethnographical Survey of the United Kingdom," "Physiological Applications of the Phonograph."

More than half of the Annual Volume of 1896 is taken up with the reports of these Standing Committees of which at present there are more than fifty. These Committees may be regarded as bodies of experts who have been requested by the Association to investigate particular questions which have from time to time been brought before the sections or the general body.

I have dwelt almost altogether on the work done by the Association during the year because I want my readers to understand that the Association is doing a constant, solid work, represented by a thick volume of more than

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

With this issue, the first during the
Scholastic Year, *The Mitre* enters upon its
fifth volume. Those whose memory goes
back to what we may call the period of germi-
nation in *The Mitre's* history, to the time
when the possibility of its establishment as a
permanent feature of the University was
rather a question for Academic treatment in
our Debating Society than of practical politics
in the Common Room, will feel with us that
our continued prosperity is a matter for con-
gratulation. We believe that this prosperity
has every prospect of continuance, but to

insure this we ask for, and we feel that we
have the right to expect, the hearty support of
every loyal member, past or present, of the
College and School. *The Mitre* is not a
financial enterprise. Its expenses are only
the bare cost of publication, and any surplus
which we are able to show after this is paid
will be devoted entirely to the improvement of
the magazine. The members of the staff are
willing and glad to give their services grati-
tously, and they feel that since this is so there
ought to be a feeling on the part of every one
who is or has been a member of the Insti-
tution that it is his duty to help them in every
way he can. First of all you can help them by
subscribing, and inducing others to subscribe,
and still more you can help them, many of
you, by supplying us with articles and items
of news to fill our pages. It is unfair that the
work of maintaining the standard of the
magazine should fall upon a few willing
shoulders, when so many could come to our
assistance if they would. We cannot person-
ally ask you all, but we want you to feel that
The Mitre is your paper as much as ours,
and that your support is essential to its
success.

We hope that during the present year we
shall be able to bring about several improve-
ments in the appearance of *The Mitre*. A
new cover and better paper are among the
changes which may certainly be expected.
We also hope to greatly reduce the number
of typographical errors. While realizing that
there has been much to be desired as regards
this particular in the past, we trust that it will