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the first bloom of womanhood, even in pictures of the crucifixion: no account being taken of the thirty years elapsed since her time.

The motive in all such presentations is the same. In the first of those mentioned, the normal position of the Virgin is maintained, but her age at the particular time, is portrayed: while the bishop completes the scheme, the culmination of the Church. In the latter, the vision is that of the Mother of our Lord, and is for ever as she was at the season of his birth.

Such a symbolism, when generally understood, is instructive and charming; we are not surprised that the artist, in the instance of Milton's, is impressed with the steadiest windows richly lighted, each a radiant symbol.
Many of the students have left the city for their homes. Some will return for the summer session and not a few of the primary men for Dr. Robts. Wilson's course in "practical dispensing" which commenced April 15th, will have lasted for three months. His course will consist of a lecture of half an hour given three times a week by the doctor which will be followed by a practical demonstration in the use of the apparatus. The exhibit will be open to the students at all times and the text books, extracts &c. as prescribed by the B. P. The doctors will be assisted by an able chemist and will do in his practical work all the work which requires a difficult branch of the medical science. This is indeed a new venture on the part of the faculty and the students should take advantage of this excellent opportunity of preparing themselves thoroughly in the art of dispensing which is so important to every practitioner.

Mr. D. Ford, B. A. '98, left for his home last Friday. He expects to return to the city in a few weeks to attend the hospital and take up several of the practical courses given in the college during the summer course.

Dr. R. A. Walker, class '95 and late Medical Editor of the MITRE has decided to take a leave of absence for the summer.

The heavy strain of work to which he has been subjected for the last few weeks has so affected his nerves that he fears "nervous fatigue," which he fears is likely that he will be much benefited by his trip.

Mr. Geo. '96 has been appointed house-surgeon to the Women's Hospital. We feel confident that he is the right man in the right place.

At the last student's meeting Mr. E. J. Addison was elected a member of the Board of the Medical Faculty, Chas. A. Fortin '97 Medical Editor and Mr. D. Ford '98 Associate Editor for the ensuing year. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Addison for his co-operation in assisting the retiring officers for their work during the past year.

FOREIGNERS AND PARISIAN HOSPITALS.

Paris if viewed from a certain standpoint is one of the most hospitable cities any student could wish to live in. The hospitals being under the direction of a certain organization called Assistance Publique are not as well provided for in most respects as are a great number of Canadian and American hospitals, e.g. autopsies is carried out in the most thorough and scientific way while autopsies is so rare that it requires a request and delay to meet with, this is due to the above noted administration which considers the ancient buildings as sacred and will not allow of any alteration being made in them. Very few of the hospital's most famous and most of these resemble our ancient and much honored Hotel Dieu in Montreal inasmuch as the hydraulic re-requirements and surroundings, are concerned. Among the hospitals which have been more recently constructed (as for example Lari-holsière and St. Mous) more attention has been given to the apparatus so that among these latter we meet models almost in every respect. The Parisians are most practical people; a student may go to a hospital for his maintenance checks and all his hospital and university fees had been paid a few days after his birth; upon request cards of admission are granted him for the different courses to hear them and we often think of the concierge of the university gets even with you by charging you one franc for the programme and lectures given.

The chief difficulty of this relative to privileges in an indirect way e.g. if you rent an apartment you are taxed separately for each window and door in it; if you pay for each window but not for the door will be on a state stamp; you pay a tax to the state for every thing you eat or drink; meat which should sell for at most 25c a pound is charged 40c and so on consequently while a bachelor ought to live in a city the size of Paris for about $35 or $40 dollars per month finds that it costs him all the way from $50 to $65 dollars monthly, the extra amount of his salary besides the extra amount constitutes your fees which are paid on the instalment plan.

The teachers are very thorough men indeed, and take much pains with the students. It is a treat to hear clinics from Dieulofy, Jacqaud, Potain, Germain, Sée, Landouzy, Dujardin, Beaneaut, Duplay, Hayen, Humoulin, Tililaux, Thierry, Nournier, Ray- mond, Panas, Guyon, Farrier, Pinard, Groucher, etc. and to watch such operators as Segond, Pénal, Pouz, etc. A foreigner feels himself in a strange land when such an operation as the removal of the tonsils may have taken a few days back home.

Prominent among the students are many men of the highest talent and the most exalted characters, figures that are so rare that it requires a request and delay to meet with, this is due to the above noted administration which considers the ancient buildings as sacred and will not allow of any alteration being made in them.

The faces and this table are a study as representing a great many nationalities, French, Russian, German, Polish, English, Greek, Spanish, Hungarian and Canadian. The membership of this club is limited to 15 so that it is very select. The saloon and dinner room are furnished by the institute and all the members of which are so well organized and so well entertained that it is most elaborate "dejeuner" at a reasonably low figure.

Paris is undoubtedly a most active centre as regards scientific medical learning and can hardly be excelled by any other city in Europe in this respect, but it has its drawbacks which I pointed out at the beginning and unless well spent in Paris is not by any means lost time.

In my next I may be able to say something of Austrian or German hospitals.

Respectfully,

RICHET.

P. S.—One may form an idea of the amount of work which can be done, when such a hospital as the Salpetriere, with its 4000 beds, should at most have been gone the rounds of once during the whole session.

Stained Glass Windows.

Our readers will have read with pleasure in the last issue of the Parishes a description of the stained glass windows of our Church. The windows of our Church have been filled with stained glass, in memory of good men in the past to whom the College is indebted for a particular service. The question whether our memory is not suffered to die by the good men of the present; how this is done.

"Un mot sans defil après
Atterrie, et simili festocevend".

In two respects the new Chapel windows will have an advantage over those destroyed; for, according to an excellent scheme drawn up by the Bishop of Que- bec, among other things, to be given from the collectors, and going round the lights, leading event of Old and New Testament, and even later, history; beginning with the death of the first Passover, and ending with the British Saint Aidan.

By such a scheme one of the objects of window painting is to present one with the appropriate and a satisfactory completeness for which the shape of the stained glass was intended. The omission of all the adjacent side lights would leave the stained glass painting with gain in uniformity by the employment of one or more "bars" of the glass for the whole scheme. This trifield purpose in glass painting the decorative and instructive of an interesting subject to recall.

In looking at glass paintings we are called back to those early times when, in the scarcity of printed books, and indeed the general inability to read at all, such representations of Bibles, histories, and legends, were presented to the eyes of the people to stimulate their imagina- tion and as such may be studied with a curious interest as representing the ideas and conceptions of a past time, by all lovers of history, art, and architecture. In this work sometimes strange and quaint indeed a point which did not escape, for example, Shakespeare's all-observing eyes, as where in an insinuating passage in Much Ado about Nothing, he seems to have seen something of what a deformed thief Fashion turns men into "between fourteen and thirty-five: three are like God's Priests in the old church windows, referring to a window presenting the story of Bel and the Dragon, from the Apocrypha—"not meant to be a very complimentary comparison to your fashion of fashion.".."

Interesting also is the more technical side of our subject: the advance of the art from that first stage in which the chromatic colours were arranged in donor's patterns, without light or shade being attempted, until, by striking off a portion of surface light some of colour would be lost, and a more gradual and softening effect of veils was obtained. Then comes the actual drawing upon glass; and then the coloring. At the French Academy of Fine Arts, Lucas de Leyden, and their pupils and followers, work to be recognized by strong and massive drawing of figures and faces, with a character as well vivid when seen with the naked eye, rather than by the intensity or variety of colours used.

Here indeed is the greatness of a designer and worker in glass painting displayed in calculating effect so as to
say nothing, the class not being confined to politicians, but a man, intellectually, like the heartless philosopher's dog and when I have but little to tell, I cannot speak at great length or to any definite purpose. You will also notice that the weather is gloomy and that always has an effect on me. May those fair spirits who attend the penning—whisper formulae, declensions, conjugations, facts and vocabularies into their willing ears! Another strange rumour has been bruited about the valiant. Third form boy who distinguished himself on All Fool's Day came up in the innocence of his heart. Still worse—there! an additional proposition has been discovered, to be called—The Forty-ninth Proposition of the First Book of Euclid—that this is the spontaneity discovery of those who dine at table 3-1.

If you are asked "If you want to be shot, don't run away with the idea that there are murderous in-" the chief speaks of that last game. "This is not in mortals to command success," and we at least deserved it. Could we not console ourselves too that at home had they fallen before, but still nature fought with them? We thirsted for the next encounter.

March 30th saw the gloriously vanquished of the 9th in Montreal awaiting their adversaries. Like General Gordon's Zulus in the famous cavalry charge, the Zouaves of the 9th took them, with Mr. Ander as members of the Committee; Mr. Brockington is Secretary. For various weighty reasons, one being that the last was in some degree a failure, no professional will be engaged this year. The Secretary has been instructed to send for a first rate supply of materials. With the enthusiastic support of local the game shall make the season as successful as any in the History of R.C.S. At least we hope so. Come, rouse ye!

It is whispered to the Chief that the School outlook for 1895 is good—thirteen new teams are already promised, in addition to probabilities.

PERSONALITY.

The Governor-General and Suite are expected for Convocation.

The Bishop of New York has promised to be present on that occasion.

The first Old Boy to come forward with a very generous subscription to the Jubilee Fund is Mr. A. C. Boyle. Who will follow his example?

McLEA took a First in Science at Christmas, Atkinson a Second.

J. Baker, 85-88, recently promoted in Molson's Bank, has now a responsible post.

The death is announced of Mr. Chas. E. Perry, 42-50. Mr. Perry always took interest in the School and its work.

Leiot. Farwell, R. E, has gone to England to rejoin his corps.

Some old B. C. S. boys are coming to the front in Rugby, but the big name is Ennemon, so the Paymaster, and Godfrey Rhodes '61-64, The Master Mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Fred. Johnston '90-93 is also in the service of this company, and is rising rapidly.

Medical Notes.

The annual convocation was held in the Synod Hall on April 2nd when the several graduates received their diplomas and also the hearty applause of their friends and relatives for their meritorious work. The hall was prettily decorated, the decorations being greatly enhanced by the class photograph which was placed on the right hand of the dais. The fair sex was represented, and heartily applauded the different graduates and prize winners. So much so in fact, that many of the newly graduated doctors had to resort to Corette Sedatives to calm their heart's emotion.

Dr. Heneker presided and accompanying him on the platform were Dr. F. W. Campbell, Dean of the Faculty; Rev. Principal Adams, Rev. Dr. Kerr, Rev. G. Abbott Smith; Canon Henderson, Rabbi Veld, Dr. McConnell, H. L. Reddy, W. G. Stewart, J. A. Springle, Drummond, MacPhail, Bower, Borrett, Styring, Tait, A. B. Chadwick, Toff's, Bennrose and Donald, G. T. Ross, Registrar, and Mr. A. D. Nicoll, Secretary.

The Rev. Principal Adams opened the proceedings with prayer after which Chancellor Heneker referred to the fact that this was the jubilee of the College at Lennoxville. He then gave a brief sketch of the history of the Bishop's College and School and mentioned that the doors of the institution were open to everybody irrespective of creed, provided that the students attend some place of worship.

The Rev. Medical Faculty were introduced by the learned gentleman said that we were not interlopers in Montreal but that we had as much right to be in Montreal as any other College and that Medical Faculty worked diligently during the whole of his course certainly deserves some remuneration for his hard and persistent study. On the other hand it is wonderful to see what a man can do when he is licensed to attend cases in which the life or death of a patient is concerned, so we must coincide with the superior judgment of the examining board.

The Dean then made a few witty remarks especially upon the Dental Bills, which called forth storms of applause.

The graduating class was then called forward and received their diplomas at the hands of the Chancellor.

The several prize winners then stepped to the platform to receive their rewards. J. H. Benney, the silver medalist receiving especial applause which really made the "Curate" blush.

Then amidst cries of "What's the matter with Bynner."

Dr. H. L. Reddy gave advice to the new Doctors and if they will take advice of him rather strongly it could be attributed to his great anxiety as to the welfare of all Bishop's graduates. Rabbi Veld gave a brilliant address in which he greatly praised the Envoy, but did not address all classes regardless of nation or creed. He referred to the honor and distinction won by Bishop's College in being the first institution in Canada to grant a diploma to a Jewess.

In the name of the community he represented, he expressed sincere thanks for the liberality which Bishop's had ever shown to those of other races and creeds.

Dr. O. T. Charter made a few remarks in French and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Kerr of Point St. Charles.

The last address which was delivered by the Rev. Principal Adams which was characteristic of his great eloquence. After a few words by the Chancellor the conversation closed. It was universally acknowledged that the Convocation of '95 was the most successful that has been held for many years.

At last the terrible ordeal of exams, is over and once more we're permitted to breathe more freely. Something to be very joyful having gained the dignified M. D., C. M., or first class honors whilst others—alas—have begun to inquire concerning the date of the "sops." The examination of the Medical Faculty have made their report and we have just cause to be thankful that whilst the papers were all severe still they were fairly just, enabling each student to show his capacity whether it be small or great. Nevertheless we cannot help thinking that a few of our brethren have been heavily pressed by the hand of fate, but we have our hope that they will rise to work diligently during the whole of his course certainly deserves some remuneration for his hard and persistent study. On the other hand it is wonderful to see what a man can do when he is licensed to attend cases in which the life or death of a patient is concerned, so we must coincide with the superior judgment of the examining board.
Recently investigated and stamped and passed into currency accordingly. We shall have then in addition a mere sense of some ambition, and in some few cases, wholesome fear of public degradation, to apply to our pupils. The results will be immediately visible; the teaching will be more useful, and students, possibly more comprehensive, and certainly more thorough, and carried on with greater pains and diligence and with quicker strides. University is now revealed the full extent of the limits which I set myself within which to confine this address. In bringing this to a close, I shall say one word to old members of the institution, and another to our visitors.

To our Members, and especially our Students, I would say; never be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. You belong to a Christian institution—the theorem of your faith is that you have a clear Christian training, that you know and believe and love those truths which a Christian man ought to know and believe and love. You have learnt, or are learning I believe a good deal here; but when you go forth into life, be still Students. It is not merely what you have learned which is to be most valued, but the love which you have attained for learning and the development and exaltation of your natural powers, the quickening of your perceptible abilities, and the widening and deepening of your reflective.

Go forth then into the world when you are at what value of your attainments or distinctions, but conscious that you have gained powers to help you in running the race of life, fearing no competitors in the course, shrinking naught from its toils and sweat. Go forth prepared to do your duty, and profess your allegiance ever to the "Author and finisher of your salvation." Go forth restrained in excess of the assumption of life, to do " whatsoever your hand fitteth to do, with all your might," and not only so, but " whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as unto the Lord." A parting word to the friends who have honored us with their presence here to-day. Pavete linguis, said the Roman poet, favour us with your tongues—i.e., abstain from all ill-omened words. Pavete linguis ad valetudines. I shall not use one word of the words—do something for us, not negatively, by refraining from ill-omened words, but positively. Say a word when you go home among your friends in our behalf. You can help us much—when passing this, an all important crisis. We have need of all the support we can gather, say then a good word for supporting your MULTITUDIN, and I hope we would be thankful for some little help in erecting the buildings, the materials of which you see gathering around us here. Tell them there can be their sons educated here, cared for by conscientious and painstaking teachers. Tell them they need not send their youths abroad to go to College. Above all, invite them to come here and see who we are, and what sort of temper and spirit they will find among us, what we have done, what we are doing and what we believe, as I hope you do, that we are laboring for our Country's good, labouring faithfully, labouring thoroughly, and happily, for the good of yourselves and of your children. Keep our work in mind and once more accept another poet's parting salutation—"Vos ete plaudite.

**Arts Notes.**

To preserve its reputation as the unhealthiest period of the College year, the lent term of '95 shows an unusually large sick list. Without exaggeration we may safely say that four-fifths of the whole number of students have been laid up in the Infirmary at different times since the beginning of term. If "La Gripe" has been followed by that strange epidemic "Pink eye," which has proved so fatal to work that several enthusiasts have been compelled to obtain certificates to the effect that it would be injurious for them to take the terminal examinations.

In the early days of spring the students of Bishop's College are restrained by the Fates from letting their fancies lightly turn, &c. Yes, while the birds are twittering among the trees, the schoolboys are playing merely in the "quad," student eminence struggles heroically with cold mathematical problems, or knotty Greek constructions in the dismal examination Hall. The very sweetness of nature seems only to heighten the contrast between the dire situation of the student and the free and easy happiness of ordinary mortals. While some poor youth is trying to turn Aristotle's logical Greek into similar English, pleasing memories of brighter days perhaps steal across his brain, memories of jolly drinks in the college gown and sweet attending circumstances force their recollections up in him in an untimely manner. Meanwhile the Grecian sage in cold-hearted irony is declaring that "man is a social animal.

Johnson, who like Washington "cannot tell a lie," asserts that he has never seen the average student so drugged with the spirit of work as he has been this past Academic year. So far-reaching is the influence of the song that it pervades even the exclusive indolence of the 11 year. Two members of that famous class were reported to have worked *on week afternoon at Mather's.* This incident occurred about mid term.

At a meeting of the 111 year late held, Mr. N. C. Lyster was appointed Valedictorian for the class of '95. The appointment shows judgment and discrimination on the part of the electors for it is certainly necessary that the students should be well represented at the coming Convocation.

A few weeks ago the Corporation met to elect a Professor to fill an appointment which become our concern with the resignation of the Rev. Prof. Watkins. The Rev. R. A. Parrock B.A., of Cambridge was appointed. As this gentleman's appointment is not unexpected we are confident that the election will prove satisfactory in every way. However there is a feeling of extreme regret existing among the students' owing to the departure of our able Professor. Watkins took form in a petition drawn up and signed by all the Arts students asking the Corporation to request Prof. Watkins to reconsider his decision. Unfortunately the step had been taken too late as the appointment had been made. Still the petition was regarded as a resolution of regret and so entered in the minutes of Corporation. Prof. Watkins exerts a great and good influence over all with whom he comes in contact. His interest in all students' doings has certainly helped to make the men feel that the Professor felt in sympathy with them and are anxious to promote any healthy and manly project they may have in hand. When we lose him we lose a distinct and inestimable group of qualities from our University life. We have been told just now of Prof Watkins outside of the lecture-room for we believe it would be superfluous to speak of his professional services.

Before winter showed signs of deceptitude and when the drifts were piled up high, and several students spent some pleasant evenings in the society of enthusiasts of the same pastime among the Lemontville ladies.

Mr. A. J. Lomax left the College a short time ago to go to the company which up a business life. We have been to miss him already and are extremely jealous of Sherbrooke's commercial circle. Yet we wish him all good fortune in the work and may his every success be in splendid Sherbrooke Board of Trade.

In a very year had themselves photographed a few weeks ago and the group was such a success that Sherbrooke "artists" are likely to do a great deal of business in this direction during the ensuing months. The group posing the project and perhaps the graduating class will have to do something of the kind. The Juniors appear very imposing as they number sixteen the largest 1 year the College has had.

Since Ash Wednesday services have been held in the Chapel every morning at a quarter to eight o'clock for the benefit of undergraduates. The Principal conducts the service and reads a short consecration portion of Canon Newbolt's "Spernum Sacrdum turn.."

*Politics are again beginning to occupy the attention of the Canadian press, and the general elections are close at hand. Bishop's College keeps up with the times and the consequence is that every student has become a stumper. The College buildings have been well decorated and candidates have been on the stump. There have been a number of candidates not to mention being kicked out of a building. The feeling of the College has been "we're all for the Canons"*
Theirselves, surveyors, of as me standing throughout keep assertion that educational was bestowed. Here I was engrossed by the sons of the rich, who are able to pay the expense of their own instruction, without assistance from the public treasury. I object to this making us think of the more deserving and untrained children of the poor.

Help us in bringing the standard of education up, do not try and force us to let down.

And here it will not be out of place for me to say a few words on a matter, on which legislation is not unlikely to take place soon. I refer to the question of forming one University Board of Examiners for the whole Province. For my own part, I cannot but regret that in such a movement, what is called the "leaves and fish argument" should come in at all. Much more that such a movement should have arisen out of a desire to parcel out the revenues of University, Toronto, among rival institutions. But as I am disposed to give the idea of a Board of Examiners for the Province of which all titles to University distinction should emanate, that has, and has had, to the exclusion of private examination, and I believe that the other professors of this College look upon it with approbation also. Only the thing must be done fairly and impartially, and it will receive the support of the public.

In the first place here are a number of Institutions, all claiming, having, and exercising the right to examine and confer degrees, in order to enforce an institution, by an Act of Provincial Parliament, to surrender a Royal Charter. If the Government could follow the example of the worthy Mayor of Sherbrooke, in recommending the observance of the Queen's birthday as a general holiday, and follow it with like success, if the Government could, with the good will of the Universities of Canada, exercise the motive, and so effect it, would not be an excellent step indeed. The Institutions themselves, might and would retain their power of conferring their own degrees, and if they liked might incorporate themselves in other, and above those imposed by the Board — as in denominational institutions — that the character and religio knowledge of the people is to be preserved, and not be left to those who are about to be allowed to go before the Board of Examiners.

Then the constitution of the Board must be carefully attended to. The Examiners must be competent men, chosen in such a way that all existing interests are covered. They should meet at two places annually: one in Canada West and one in Canada East; or the examination should be conducted altogether as were the popular meeting of the Board and sent down to the various Colleges where the Board should have a representative, sworn to preserve the inviolability and secrecy of the books of the Board, and to keep away the latter under seal to the Board — the answer being given with motives instead of signatures of names, so that there could not have been any influence on or away from what College they came, and to ensure thorough fairness not of the names of the persons who had passed their examination, or gained honors, should be published, but the motives under which the papers were sent up to the Board.

From the adoption of such a system, I hope, will come a fair balance of advantage. It is objectionable upon two special grounds: First, if there be a number of Universities each examining its own pupes itself, and by itself, there is a great and real danger of their out bidding each other in facility of conferring distinctions, and this sort of rivalry, where it exists, is a worm gnawing the very pith of the plant of learning. Again, it is not easy to understand that the teachers should be in great measure the examiners also — a most lamentable state of things. Pupils soon come to understand that no mark is given without they are likely to fail into, and do not half prepare themselves as they might, and the teacher, if he be not very strictly conscientious, prepares his pupils so as to enable them to win the eyes of the public. And I appeal to your own experience, are you not aware that this is a very common state of things? Or if the teacher be conscientious, he finds himself compelled or constrained, to forego advantages which are open to him, of working up his classes and giving them additional polish. I have found myself often in the unhappy situation of having to bring in a pupil, or the best possible, and the very pupil that I was thinking of, thinking of, as being necessary here. I cannot set my examination questions until the teaching is all over — for if I know what is to be set for examination I must either give pupils before they are ready, or afterwards, which class which may be unfair to them, or else work them up in it, which is still worse, and so our examination work comes all crowded and hurried.

I say then — give us one Canadian Board of Examiners, fairly constituted. I am an Englishman and in an Englishman's motto: "a fair field and no favor." We want to produce scholars of first-rate education. We know and believe that no means for developing them. Let us hold out to them the beginning, that their real merits, their abilities and attainments, will be thoroughly and search-
we intend to be, we are not ashamed of being, what is termed derogatory; but we open our doors to all, we have no test on admission; we have no test in admitting degrees, and we think that if our parents are scandalized at our Prayer Book, (which, by the way, is in every body's hands and can be examined by all,—and this, remember, is not the case with other denominations,) there have been no said, or F or any reason why our children, if they, in their religion, should not be educated. I never mind. Great God works have all had little beginnings, and great results. I may be said inside, that prejudices, man, doctrines, (the parents of the pupils and the foundations of the Institution,) should be abolished from the very first, and if the parents are not satisfied, they should pursue the course which the founders of the Institution have laid before them. I have no settled creed, or formally enunciated doctrines,) or if they cannot abide our pure and primitive doctrines; and I have no objection to bring that unity to pass. Let us be courteous, be as humble as the French and the others: let us shew them, not as they too often believe, and as, I fear, sometimes; that the fact, that we hate them, but that we esteem them; that it is our heart's desire that the vail which hangs over their eyes still, as it did once over the eyes of ourselves, may be taken away. Let us rejoice that they, like ourselves, value University has its aspirations and abundant resources, will be all to Canada that the Sorbonne has been to life, all, my wave, that it will lead the way to the great institutions in which, the Protestant mind has attained; and not (that we hope,) with the extravagancies and prejudices, which mar the face of the Protestant world.

Shall we then, I say once more, give up faint-hearted? Shall we not rather go on undaunted, on from one place to another, and to seek the abode of adoration, the hope, charity, these three, let them abide among us indeed and in truth. Let it be our endeavour, if our work is small, not to give up in dis- gent, but if we may use such an expression, to have, in hand, to do it thoroughly, to do it heartily, for this will not always be so. Our country is standing on- ward with gigantic (let me not be thought unchristian- is, if I say) with supernatural steps, as far as mere material prosperity is concerned. Let it be our care as an University, let it be our aim as members of an University, to neglect no efforts to secure, to urge again and again upon our fellow-citizens, that the good and great work of education be carried onward correspondingly. Let us then, as a University to gather into itself all the branches of learning, to adopt and interweave with the old and well-trod, what is new and best, and to assist in its measure, and according to its capability in the work of scientific discovery, but far more to sanctify scientific discovery. When man searches and investigates, and argues and proves, points out as little as that it may discover a new principle of gold or rock, produces or does not produce a certain precious metal; or indicator by calculations the ex-istence of some hitherto undiscovered heavenly body and points out the very spot it occupies at the moment

when the human mind thus strives onwards, let it be the University's privilege to demonstrate that the work already done is the work upon which that while man discovers, he discovers what God has made, what God gives him to understand. Universities let us remember are Christian institutions. And the truths of the Christian Church, (truths of unaided human intellect; they were not known in Greece and Rome, all civilized as the former was, and all powerful as the latter. The last universities were instituted to save learning from being swallowed up by barbarism. The Uni- versity was founded by, and should ever be the handmaiden of, the Christian Church. Art and science nowadays to try and separate religious from secular learning; it is an innovation; it is a perversion. Let us be our aim then here, where we profess a religious character, to see that it be not a mere name but a living reality, a something not to talk about, but to be, to shew, not that the Christian thinks himself a better or holier man than the heathen, but that he is, and a more humble man in the sight of God that he is a greater.

And let us remember that the University is, or ought to be, a little world, in which the youth emerging from boyhood, but not yet become man, learns the use of that subtle weapon of life, liberty. With this view before us, can we think anything more of the knowledge the heathen have, and our highest, the best, the purest highest Christian training? If our young men are not really gaining knowledge but also acquiring character, to fit them successfully in the race of life, (the present life, and the real life of future existence,) how all important that this should be done on the best and most enduring basis; that the ground work of that character be the one solid one, of a Christian basis; the structure, that only lasting one, which is built up on the enduring power of Christian principles and.

And here let me say a word in passing upon a somewhat slighted subject of very great importance— the forms of life. Let me premise that I cannot fail to impress upon you, even if the thought be new to one or two who hear me) that the Christian is the only perfect gentleman, and even on what is really a Christian and not a club, a man a gentleman, your best policy, your shortest cut to attain your end, not the means of becoming a real Christian man. Now I think undeniable that one of the commonest errors of the Christian school has been to produce such fruit as I am speaking of. I appeal to those who are undergoing the process yourself and is it not true that you know that it has been made among unthinking persons, an objection against our system. But it remains, for ought I see, yet to be proved, that the means for the education makes a man proud, or vain and conceited
THE MITRE.

Address Delivered before the Convocation of the University of Bishop’s College, Lemoisville, at the Annual Meeting, June 27th, 1863, by the Rev. H. H. Nicholls, D.D., Principal of Bishop’s College.

Vice Chancellor, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

My rising to address you with a written paper in my hand, may perhaps seem to indicate an intention on my part of offering you a more elaborate address than I can possibly prove to be, and may carry a certain air of pretence with it which I do not desire. I will, therefore, explain my motive in adopting this course, and claim your indulgence.

The simple and many little cares and anxieties, arising out of the business of this particular season, examinations, preparations for meetings, and the like, that by the time of this meeting I am ordinarily too much exhausted to keep my mind fixed on the matter I wish to treat of, with sufficient clearness, or to feel able to rise to address you with any degree of comfort or completeness, myself or with any degree of ability to fix and carry along with me your attention. And if my address to you is to be prepared and composed, I would be more happy in having the original address committed to memory, is a thing which I never attempted in my life, nor should I hope for much success if I began now. I therefore claim your indulgence, and if you will lend me your attention, I shall entreat you to do so.

The first topic which occurs to me to be of any interest to you, and at the same time appropriate to the occasion, is a brief retrospect of some points connected with the past, and perhaps the future. An historical sketch of the University of Bishop’s College has been published; yet there are many little anecdotes which could not in any way be altogether out of place here—and they have many of them, a personal reference, which almost calls to my mind the words ascribed by the poet to the hero of Ilios:—

quiunque ipse minima vidit
Et quorum pars magna fuit.

It was in the month of August, 1845, just fifteen years ago, that, after a sleepless night in the mosquito-haunted little inn at Port St. Francis, followed by a long and weary journey, I arrived at Lemoisville, and entered with the fertile and beautiful country, which has now become in all human probability my home and the home of my children. There were in those days only three meals per week, and we were glad enough when the monthly steamer arrived from England, to go over to Sherbrooke, and wait for the mail till midnight. Trade was dull, and money was scarce. To a man of our little group, who returned to Sherbrooke every week, there were but few signs of energetic commercial life.

Nor was the field of labor on which I then entered, much more promising than the general prospects of the country. I was sent up here to commence keeping college. This is the way in which we began. It was known there were six young men ready, and only waiting my arrival. For their reception, there had been no preparations made. The tables had been ordered—and even these were not ready when they arrived; nay, I believe, had not been. This may give some idea of the way in which the College struggled into existence. And for a month we wanted many of the most ordinary conveniences. They were not ready on hand. There was no telephone to order them to be sent off to-morrow; no railroad to fetch them at a minute’s notice. Nay, there was no power available on the spot, or in the neighborhood, to construct them with any expedition. And when our furniture was constructed what was it? The study was furnished with one long desk or table, which had been used in a former school. The dining room had one long table of decently plain, but, as situation will allow—‘planed boards.’ The highest luxury the house contained in the way of a seat, was a common bench. It was a matter of course that when one of the students tried to settle himself in his own bedroom, for the enjoyment of quiet and comparative comfort, he was fain to borrow one of my old packing cases to put his feet in, to keep out of the draft. I was of course, (myself, like every Englishman, according to the proverb) a little lord in my castle. I never walk through the passage of the present hotel, 916 x 92 feet in size, without calling to mind its bare plaster walls, and miserable frosty floor, and along with these the comforting assurance once offered me by one of our early chaplains, that it was good to be in a visit he paid me for the first time, that it was all very nice,—“Really very comfortable, sir, very comfortable indeed for a settler.” Times have changed; homes and the life as well as too many of our appliances still appear to be and are—witness the inconvenience of our present place of meeting—still, comparatively, we are far from bad.

But to go further, I must pause and offer here the due tribute of both credit and gratitude to those gentlemen, whose kindness I have reason to believe in speaking as above, under whose superintendence the preparations were carried on, which were made for opening the work of this institution. I blame them neither in deed, word, or thought, nor shall I ever forget the kindness which I then received, or the desire they evinced to make the “nakedness of the land,” (for such in truth it was) not unnecessarily uncomfortable. I am indebted to one gentleman particularly for his continual efforts to come fresh from the conveniences, and more or less the luxuries of life in England. One year of such life was enough although it did not carry with it the amount of self-denial and patience which I really was.

And what is the condition of the College now? Compared to what it was then, everything is easy, plentiful and abundant. In-doors and out of doors everything is changed. We have the railroad, the telegraph, two or three steamers from England, three or four from Montreal, money comparatively plentiful, and through the railroad and telegraph almost every necessary, say, almost every luxury that we can desire or afford, at our command. And still the speech of the vast advance which the country all around us is making and has made, there are new roads, new bridges, new stages, new post-offices, new schools, new public libraries, and the like, all being mounted on wheels, and the like, forming an unanswerable. There they are. Lemoisville men, and yet are not clogmen; and in various ways the Institution comes constantly more and more into the spirit of the times, and its achievements and objects are better known and more appreciated. Unfortunately there are parties whose interest it is to keep up prejudices against us, and if they do not expect anything else that they will lay hold of every opportunity which they see to do us harm, and exaggerate our failings. But on the point of liberality I will only repeat, here, what has been already more than once publicly asserted, that our Institution is just as liberal as the United States Colleges. We are, we profess to be.
Editorial Notes.

In the Jewish law it was laid down that on the completion of “Seven Sabbaths of years” there should be observed a year of special signification. It was to be, as it were, a fresh starting point in the relations of ordinary business. Debts of all kinds were to be cancelled, and a general restoration of order was to take place. Whatever the full meaning of this mandate may have been, it is one which in a very marked degree survived the passage of time and reproduced itself in our own days. The world seems to have realized instinctively the appropriateness of this time of renovation. Certainly much of its meaning has been lost but still the principle is the same. The special rites which characterize its celebration in the time of Moses have little outward resemblance to the popular notion of a modern jubilee, but if there is any meaning in our custom it ought in a sense at least to share the spirit of the Mosaic ordinance. We are now drawing near the close of the fiftieth year of the existence of Bishop’s College. In June next together with our closing exercises we shall formally celebrate the jubilee of our Alma Mater, the completion of the first great period of her life. Surely before we come to such a time it will be well for us to consider what it really means and how we shall best employ it. Renovation, we have seen, was the great feature of the year of “Jubilee” directed in the law. Renovation, we think, should be one mottoe now. As we look back to the earliest days of our Alma Mater, and trace her growth in prosperity and usefulness down to the present we shall find that much as we have still to wish for, we have much to encourage us, much for which to be thankful. But we shall miss a great opportunity if we stop at that. Gratitude for past mercies must indeed be a very important part of our feelings on such an occasion as this, but the great work by which we shall best display the sincerity of our thankfulness is by striving to make this year a time of renovation and progress; renovation in the sense of bringing our University up to the ideal which was in the minds of those who founded it. This is a real kind of renovation and in this sense it partly includes and partly prepares the way for progress. The first great duty that lies before us now is to examine our condition and to note its tendencies and its faults. It may be that we have been striving after false ideals. If this be so, we hope not, then we must strain every nerve to get back into our course. We may be quite sure that if we are not going right we shall never begin to do so until we remove the cause of our present hindrance. If there are opportunities for increasing the prosperity and usefulness of our institution which have so far escaped us, we shall not discover them without a search. And what time could be more appropriate for such an inspection of our forces than the present year. We have temporal wants. Help is needed to enable us to enlarge and perfect our work as an educational centre, but we ought to assure ourselves before appealing for such assistance, that we are in a position to use it to the very best advantage. If we are, then we need have no fear that we shall not have a willing response to our appeals. The first step towards the attainment of these objects must be, we think, for us to try to become acquainted with the past history of the University. We must go back and study its beginnings, and the purposes which brought it into life; we must follow out the course of its development, and the circumstances against which it has had to contend, and we shall then be in a better position to define its present wants and, if need be, to remedy its present faults.

Since then we believe that the time has come for us to turn our attention to the history of the University, that we may better understand its present, we have arranged to publish a series of articles on this subject during the next two or three issues of the Mitre. We are beginning our series by reproducing an address delivered exactly thirty-five years ago, before the Convocation of the University by the late Dr. Nicolls. Those who know anything of the life of Dr. Nicolls and his place in the history of Bishop’s College, will at once agree that we could scarcely have found a more suitable beginning. It is to him that in all probability our University owes its life, and to him we most naturally look for enlightenment as to the meaning of that life. We have in this address the simple straightforward words of our first Principal telling us of difficulties and trials amid which the foundations of our University were laid, defining for us the place we hold in the educational life of the province, and laying down in words, which even now breathe forth the spirit of the man, the true, aims and principles which should control our lives as students. From the lessons contained in this address we may reap incalculable benefits, but from Dr Nicolls’ own life comes that force which should driv’