most critical moments are worth more than the best prescription ever written by a physician.

Again we have to thank our friend, Dr. L. C. Brunet, of Brusilton, N. Y., for interesting cases which he has sent to the Western Hospital. His latest case was one of the most interesting studies we have enjoyed for some time. The doctor, although at some distance from us, still remembers his Alma Mater and his old College friends. We are very glad to hear that he has been so successful in practice, as it augurs well for the thorough instruction and training given by our Medical Staff.

Mr. J. McIntyre, one of our students who left Montreal some time since, returned most recently after some competitive engagement for the summer months in a strange land, has been heard from by one of his friends. He has found that which he went in search of, so we will anticipate a good report from him.

Freshman—"I didn't see anything funny in the story that fellow just told. What made you laugh at it?"

Second Yearman—"Don't you know what he is?"

Freshman—"No, who is he?"

Second Yearman—"Why, he's our Anatomy Examiner."

One of our bright seniors, who is noted for his great liking for the ladies, has at last been floored. Being very much affected lately by the smiles and graceful movements of a Canadian he went on her the other evening.

Quietly seated in the parlour of her fair companion he breathed soft nothings into her ear. The young lady being sentimentally inclined, with the characteristic impetuosity of her race, suddenly exclaimed:—"Oh, mon cher Guillaume, je t'aime."

"But, my dear girl," exclaimed our charming William, "I say you that yourself when we came in."

Tableau:

Senior—"Great Scott! Dr. H. was in a terrible rage tonight.

Junior—"Why! how was that?"

Senior—"He went into a down-town restaurant and ate an enormous meal, ordering dishes indiscriminately and when the waiter came to collect the bill they had a fearful scene."

Junior—"Why, what was the row?"

Senior—Well, the doctor doesn't understand French and when the waiter told him he would have to pay 'la carte' (the bill) he knocked him down.

College News:

One of the few things which cast a shadow on what would otherwise be a very happy season to the emancipated students is the fact that we are this year losing one of our most valued and universally popular professors, in the person of Rev. W. Watkins, M.A., who for some years past has held the chair of Classics. Both professor and Mrs. Watkins have by their genuine kindness towards the students gained the good will of all, and their departure will leave a very wide gap in our College circle. On Saturday evening last the students of the two faculties entertained Prof Watkins with an informal supper in the hall, at which, though the occasion was not one of hilarity, the students once more had the pleasure of seeing the professor under circumstances similar to those of many other pleasant evenings in the past.

During the evening after the toast of the Queen and the University, the senior student Mr. A. H. Moore, B.A., very suitably expressed to Professor Watkins the sorrow of the students at his departure from among them, and presented him with the following address:

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

As soon as it became generally known that you intended to resign your position as professor in this University, a feeling of regret was expressed, found, and the students in the Faculties of Divinity and Arts, desire on the eve of your departure, to express to you the sense of loss which this event causes us.

We have found that during the time in which you have occupied the chair of Classics, we have had in you one who has given to the students of this University a desire to signify our high appreciation of the manner in which you have been always ready to interest yourself in any matters relating to the students; we feel that in losing you, the University loses one whose place will not be easily filled, and we, one who has always, both within and without the classroom, given all his best efforts to promote our well-being.

Our earnest desire is that your leaving Bishop's College may only give you an opportunity to exercise your abilities as a scholar and teacher in a wider and more profitable sphere of labour.

We wish to pay to Mrs. Watkins our very best and kindest wishes, and to accept this address, and the accompanying volumes, as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by all of us, and of the friendship which has always been a delightful feature of our relationship with you.

(Signed by all the students.)

Accompanying the address was a slight souvenir in the shape of an edition of Parkman's works. Professor Watkins replied most kindly and feelingly, after which sincere regret was felt by all of us, and we, the students, who are held by all of us, and of the friendship which has always been a delightful feature of our relationship with you.

Divinity Notes.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Union was held in the Arc't Col'. on June 4th. An attempt was made to hold it on the second inst., as indicated by the notice, but the attempt, and one might almost say this of the meeting also, was a failure. The ladies appeared to be on the best terms, but did not favour our presence at the second attempt at a meeting, and three professors and five students had already left on their own hands.

The routine business of the year was discharged, e. g. the officers for next year were elected. This was about all that was done. No good deal of talk was indulged in in the more than an hour about nothing in particular, and of course nothing was decided on this point further than that the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

Your correspondent dares to think that if something interesting was said or done at these meetings of the Union the students had desired and their interest would have responded. Are there not too many meetings held in the year? If there were but one or at most two regular meetings with papers, addresses, etc., they would be more likely to receive attention.

The results of the efforts to keep the Union alive during the last two terms shows clearly that some remedy is needed. Your correspondent maintains that the fault lies not in a lack of missionary spirit in the members of the Union, but is rather to be found in the casual and commonplace nature of the exercises and meetings and in the frequency with which this bill of fare has been recently repeated. The value of the year has been lost about as usual, and this is no criterion to the Union's success. Those who know how laboriously these subscriptions are obtained will understand this. There is no reason why the members should be tortured with statistics or dry reports when there ought to be so much real bearing matter which might be presented before them. We wish the better things for the Union next year, but present must be counted as a year of very small things indeed.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

123 Wellington Street, Sherbrooke, Q.
was in our second innings some promise of better things to come. On June 12 Richardson was filled, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association C.C. being defeated at Lennoxville. On June 7th the M. A. A. were again defeated in Montreal, and on the following day the School avenged the defeat of 24th May by narrowly beating the McGill College. These successes not only give the team of the present year a good standing among former B. C. S. teams, but place the School in a very prominent position among Canadian Elevens. The scores of the Montreal matches have been appended. Where everyone did his best to improve the credit of the School and of the individuals, particular players, but all join in commending Webster for his pucky stand with Mr. Audi in the Montreal C.C. match, and Rothera and Willett for their determined play against McGill. I have spoken only of the first innings—in each case decisive. Mr. Audi's share in these games needs no comment. It will be seen that in the M. A. C. match he made half the score.

B. C. S. C. v. M. A. C. C.

FIRST INNINGS.
Richardson, b. Boyes........ 4
Willett, c. Boys by Richardson 9
E. Mclea, b. Boyes........ 4
Mr. Audi, b. Hodgson......... 39
C. Rothera, b. Boyes......... 3
H. M. Hutchison, b. Godwin... 9
H. Walker, out, not out...... 14
H. M. Hutchison, b. Godwin... 9
K. A. Graves, b. Godwin...... 10
K. A. Graves, b. Godwin...... 14
R. Dane, b. Godwin.......... 0
C. P. Holden, b. Godwin...... 0
EXTRA........ 78
SECOND INNINGS.
Mr. Audi, b. Mackie......... 3
Webster, at Mclea, b. Kelch... 38
Willett, b. Brathwaite...... 23
Rothera, run out........... 7
Hutchison, b. Brathwaite.... 8
Furze, c. and b. Walker..... 2
Johnson, b. Richardson ..... 6
Fatter, b. Brathwaite........
Holkebury, b. Brathwaite.... 3
Kane, not out.............. 8
EXTRA........ 47

In the bowling department Richardson took five for sixty-five, Rothera three, and Willett two (first innings); Mr. Audi took three, and Willett two (first innings); Mr. Audi took five for sixty-five.

Paton Mills C. C. played us a very pleasant game, and although they were defeated, they were, as a member of their team expressed it, "fast mending." A heavy score was piled up against the College, Mr. Audi narrowly surviving the century, and the batting of the opposing side being rather weak, they were handsomely beaten.

The Chien's notes this month have been chiefly taken on the cricket field, and they have been allowed very much space. It is a fair and suitable report. He would explain that at this season such a state of things is inevitable, and so far from having reported the existence of any friction has not yet given any cause for complaint. If there are any boys who distinguished themselves, but are not here mentioned, the Chien apologizes to them.

There opens to us all a grateful vista of the near future, when examinations, recall-calls, balls, studies shall cease to be a part of our existence; when each in his own way, on mountain or stream, in the heart of the mellow woods, or listening to the sonorous and mysterious music of the sea, we shall enjoy the sweet reward of well-earned freedom.

* * *

**Arts Notes.**

While the examinations are in progress there is very little news which is likely to interest anybody but those immediately concerned. There is something very monotonous about a conversation at a time like the present. Everyone is on the rack as it were and nothing is talked of but work. Now and then a little cricket is discussed and sometimes indulged in in a desultory way. The boats are also used in like manner and a dip in the refreshing waters of our two rivers is a matter of course. We are now going through the zoological season. Possessing that Divinity "man is" more able to consider and reason about work—they may not be under such a heavy press of canvas at this time of year.

The Honour Courses are to be extended in the next term to all ranks in the school, and any who come in from the schools with a fair grasp, and special taste for any particular line of study, will be enabled to take it up untrammeled by those subjects which have not, although of great advantage and will be the means of allowing an individual to develop into a specialist. Care will have to be taken, however, to see that a man possesses a reasonable amount of general education.

Several I. year men are endeavouring to qualify for Honours in Classics or Mathematics and hope in this manner to take up Honours in their II. year.

We are glad to learn that several of the boy scouts have decided to continue sitting in their enclosure next Michaelmas term. Rothera, Richardson and Blaylock are among the certainties. A large influx of outsiders is also expected and everything points to a successful season.

The prospect of having a Convocation Week worthy of Jubilee year is very promising. The Alma Mater luncheon will afford graduates and "Old Boys" a grand opportunity of renewing acquaintance. It would be desirable for as many of the students as possible to attend. The Alma Mater Society is doing good work both for the College and the School and deserves every support.

Among the leading men in Canadian clerical and lay life, who are to be present at Convocation time, may be mentioned His Excellency the Governor-General, the Archbishop of Ontario, the Lord Bishop of Lower Canada, the Universal Preacher; the Lord Bishop of Niagara, and other dignitaries of the Church, the Hon. Mr. Chapelle, Lieut.-Governor; Hon. L. O. Taliafer, Premier; Hon. T. M. Daly, and Hon. W. G. Ivé, of the Dominion Privy Council, and many others.

**Medical Notes.**

For the first time in the history of the Medical Faculty there has been a cricket club formed. It is a good omen and shows that the interest in cricket has not been altogether lost, but we must lay it to the stress of study which has so engrossed the minds and attentions of former students.

A meeting was held by a few of the students and a constitution was drawn up and the officers for 1895 elected.

The result of the election was as follows:—Hon. President, Dr. F. W. Campbell; Presi- dent, Dr. Charles A. Fortin, '97; Captain, McD. Ford, R. A., '98; Sec.-Treasurer, E. J. Addison, '96.

In the match was played against St. John's School C.C., which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Meds. The School obtained sixteen runs in the first innings, of which were extra, whilst the M. C. C. made forty-eight runs. Other matches have been arranged with Montreal J. McGill I.; Invicta I., and in all probability we will have the pleasure of meeting our Lennoxville cousins during Convocation week.

Since the spirit of sport has been awakened within our walls it is to be hoped that our successors will not only keep it up, but improve on it year after year. We know that Medical Faculty becomes a power in the athletic world.

Dr. C. C. Byrner and O. H. Stevens, class '95, passed through the city a few days ago en route for Boston, where they intend spending a few weeks, after which they will take an extended tour through the States.

We are very sorry indeed that we were unable to add Mr. S. S. Shaw to our list. He was indeed unhappily "relinquished" in "hospitable" shades that we will soon be justified in doing so.

Dr. George Fisk has left the General Hospital and opened an office at 39 Beaver Hall Hill, feeling in good health, and it is rumoured that he will be often seen in an official capacity at the College next session.

We have, alas! lost our Country Curate. He has erred the remaining vestiges of his office with great skill and beauty to our sorrow. Who is to be his successor we ask? Fereance "Gussie" with his acquired dignity may grapple with the College for another year, or maybe the rural surname may be silently annexing the appendages of office being greatly aided by the brazen country air. Let us hope that this office, which has been held for so long by our friend and brother, will not be lost with him.

Dr. R. A. Walker, late Medical Editor of the Mitre, has been appointed house surgeon of the Western Hospital. Never has an appointment of this character met with more universal approval with the students than this one. "Boh!" is, and always was a great friend of all the students and was one of the most popular men of the '93 batch.

It is to be hoped that a large number of the medical fraternity will attend the Jubilee celebration at Lennoxville. From all reports there will be a regular round of amusements and therefore those who fail to enjoy themselves. How pleased we all should be to joyously hail the 50th anniversary of our beloved Alma Mater, and join with our former comrades in making it an event which will be recorded in the history of our University. Next session it will be remembered, is to be a joyous one for the Medical Faculty, for we will then celebrate the 25th anniversary of its institution. We hope that all the members of the different faculties will rejoice with us.

We are sorry to say that very little interest has been taken as yet by some of the students in our new venture, viz., the cricket team. Even those who do not take part in the glorious game could give a little encouragement to those who are strenuously endeavoured to uphold the reputation of the faculty, by attending their matches. Do not allow the team to be slighted. Remember you gave them the opportunity to keep in sport and apply every good play with the vim worthy of a medical student. Shouts of encouragement at the
milk fat, which in minute incolored particles, separated merely by a film of liquid, constitutes cream, and when agitated until it forms a consistent mass—butter.

Every one who has studied chemistry will remember that an acid is a substance which always contains hydrogen and an atom of oxygen, and an atom of nitrogen and three atoms of oxygen. These facts are represented by the chemical formula H NO.

An alkali is a substance, which, together with a metallic or metal-like body containing oxygen and hydrogen, forms examples. For example caustic soda contains the metal sodium (represented by the symbol Na) together with oxygen and hydrogen, and is represented thus Na O H.

Now when an acid and an alkali unite, the properties of both are destroyed and a new substance is the result. In the case just quoted the sodium in the alkali would replace the hydrogen in the acid, the remaining elements uniting to form water. Expressed in symbols the change may be represented in this way:

\[(\text{Nitric Acid}) \times \text{H NO} \rightarrow \text{Caustic Soda} \times \text{Na NO}_3 \times \text{(Sodium Nitrate)} \times \text{H O H} \times \text{(Water)}\]

A substance like sodium nitrate, produced by the union of acid and alkali, is called a salt.

The animal and vegetable fats and oils have very strong points of resemblance to the salts in their constitution as they consist of an organic acid, not with an alkali, but with glycerin, which contains three groups of the radical OB (found also in O H). and has the following formula, C H O H O H O H, O H, O H, O H, O H, O H. Now just as sodium nitrate Na O H above, may be considered to be caustic soda Na O H from which the group OH has been displaced by the acid residue NO3, so the fatty acids and fats and oils are glycerin in which one or more groups of oxygen and hydrogen have been replaced by the residue of an organic acid, for example, by the residue C H O O H from glycercine C H O O H, and palmitic acid C H O O H, O H. We may obtain glycerin palmitate thus:

\[\text{Glycerin} \times \text{C H O O H} \rightarrow \text{Palmitic Acid} \times \text{C H O O H} \times \text{H O H Water}\]

Glycerin C H O O H (Glycerin) \times \text{H O H Water} \rightarrow \text{Palmitic Acid} \times \text{C H O O H} \times \text{H O H Water}

Glycerin C H O O H (Glycerin) \times \text{H O H Water} \rightarrow \text{Palmitic Acid} \times \text{C H O O H} \times \text{H O H Water}

Glycerin C H O O H (Glycerin) \times \text{H O H Water} \rightarrow \text{Palmitic Acid} \times \text{C H O O H} \times \text{H O H Water}

Give

But instead of introducing palmitic acid three times into the glycerin as above, it might be possible to use two thirds thus forming a compound of still greater complexity. For example palm oil is simply glycerin palmitate, olive oil is glycerin oleate, stearin is glycerin stearate, and butter so far as can be determined is not merely a mixture of glycerin, palmitate and oleate, but is most probably one great compound containing microbic oleic and butyric acids and other acids of less importance.

In all organized dairies and in all creameries the cream is separated from the milk by a centrifugal machine. The so-called centrifugal force,—the same force which impels a stone from the sling, the mud from the plough, the charge from the chase, and the current from an engine,—when applied to a mixture of substances in a proper receptacle will drive the heaviest particles factitious and the creamaries. In this way cream may be removed from milk in a few minutes, an operation which requires about twelve hours to affect in any way from the centre of rotation. In this advantage derived from the use of the centrifugal separator, the chief value of which I am going to point out.

Milk as it arrives at the farm dairy is seldom pure. The operation of milking is often left to John the hired man, or Sarah the hired girl, who get them to make up as much as a toilet as is always possible. Neither does the cow. Dust, scales of epidermis, epithelial cells, blood corpuscles, hair, bacterial and vegetable detritus are some of the impurities of fresh milk; and the ordinary dairy strainer removes few if any of the coarser particles such as hair, etc. Now much of this matter out of the milk and acars in the milk. So when the separator is sent out of it only after the lapse of a great time, during which the bacteria would resolve everything into itself except the milk, we have fortunately enough the bacteria are sufficiently heavier than the water for centrifugal force to get a hold, so to speak.

When milk is poured into the bowl of a centrifugal machine, which revolves seven or eight thousand times a minute, all that is heavier than milk, is driven to the more or less solid matter, and the heaviest draws to the centre, while the milk at once skimmed and purified takes up a position midway. Appropriately enough, one of the best known and in different exits. After the conclusion of a morning's work with the separator of a creamery, during which a large quantity of milk has been passed through it, the sides of the bowl are found to be coated to the depth of nearly half an inch, with a tough putrescible sediment crammed with entangled fat grains, bacteria, and other debris. It is necessary to emphasize the fact that the milk and cream already withdrawn do not contain the material constituting this paraffin-like deposit.

Although, generally speaking, it is desirable to get rid of unknown bacteria, yet it is admitted that the delicate flavor of good butter is due to the activity of a beneficial microbe which during the ripening process that the cream undergoes, elaborates the peculiar subtle flavoring principle which makes much of the difference between good butter and bad. Of course no more objection should be made to the employment of one good microbe or another than the use of butter flavor to butter than to accepting the services of the cow to yield the milk in the first place. In fact the employment of low forms of life is of more frequent occurrence than many people are aware. It is no more than a case of a fungus whose natural history has been the subject of numberless investigations. There are cultivated yeasts and wild yeasts, and while from the same work each cultivated yeast will produce its own kind of beer, the wild yeasts produce turbidity, bitterness and other defects. It is maintained that difference in wine is due as much to the yeast which governs the fermentation as to the must on which it acts. Different brands of cheese owe much of their peculiarity to the different kinds of bacteria which accidentally have haunted the dairy, or have been purposely introduced. To such an extent is their utility recognized that pure culture of a specific microbe is one of the chief points of commerce both on this continent and in Europe. At the same time the bacteriology of milk is not entirely settled, and there are any more than the precise nature of the composition of its constituents; and until perfect knowledge can be attained, methods of buttermaking must be to some extent empirical and unscientific. The happiest method is one which has as its object the elimination of all germs, which is not in a position to say even centrifugal force could effect, and the subsequent infections from their cultivations of those whose presence is desirable.

Unfortunately the study of pure chemistry is so minute as not to be possible. They have a comparatively few chemists prepared to attempt the construction of an organic compound out of its constituents; otherwise, since the materials are ready to hand, the synthetic process might be as easily attained as a conception, the result will be as sure as the former was chanced.

The flavouring principle might be isolated and applied and thus a perfectly pure butter produced artificially which might be both the better and the cheaper than in the same time.

With artificial butter fat, or even a substitute, with an artificial sugar—already a fact accompl. and artificial casein, the greatest problem of modern technology could be overcome and the pure emulsion of any degree of firmness and far more uniform than milk without any of its undesirable accessions, is within the scope of the present writer. It is found that such a project is a very long way from realization, and for many a day, against all comers, the delicate ruminate will continue no doubt to hold the field.

R. N. HUDSHER.
The School was afterwards moved into the Village, to
the house known as the "Hudson's hotel." The first
Revd. John Butler succeeded Prof. Miles, as Rector in
1842. Mr. Henry Ror, now the archdeacon of Quebec—was second Master under Mr. Butler, from
1842 to 1850. In June 1854, the con
sequence of the protracted illness of Mrs. But-
er, Mr. Butler resigned the Headmastership, and
at this time it was thought best for the prosper-
ity of the School, to dissociate the working of the School, and
to adopt the system of affiliate other Schools in the Province to the University, instead of having one grammar school, as heretofore, in connection with the College.

In 1857 however, it was resolved to open the School again in more immediate connection with the College, and the Rev. W. Williams, M. A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, was appointed Rector. Mr. Williams opened his classes in September, 1857, with eight boys, which number was increased to seventy in October, and to twenty-nine before the end of the term, the first assistant masters being A. D. Capel and J. J. Mill. While the Rev. L. Warte was Instructor in French.

Mr. Williams was an ideal schoolmaster, of the Arrol type—a riper scholar—he brought the work of the old school and the study over, nothing gave him more pleasure than to mingle with the lads on the cricket field and the swimming pool.

The School increased by leaps and bounds, and its reputation extended into the States and neighboring provinces.

The Cadet Corps was organized in Dr. Williams's time, and was brought to a high state of proficiency under the captaincy of Wm. Yule—now Col. Yule of the Scots Fusiler Guards. The rifle used by the boys in these days was the old Brown Bess muzzle loading musket, but it is said that good scores were made by the lads on the ranges which were situated near what is now called the battery field.

In 1851; the foundation stone of the first school built on the present site was laid by General Sir Pen
wick Williams, of Kars—who was a personal friend of Mr. Rawson, and who took a great interest in the
Situation of the Rector, a handsome gothic building, surmounted by a tower—a being added to it in 1864. There was no gymnasium in these days, no boxing, boxings, treads, etc., at one corner of the play-ground.

In 1864 the Governor General, Lord Monck, together with Lady Monck and suite visited Lennox-
ville, and the Governor General of Mr. and Mrs. Rawson.

In my Canadian Leaves," by Francis E. O. Monck, a relative of the Gov.-General, who was one of the
children of the Roman Catholic faith.

Mrs Monck says:—"The boys are more like English boys than any I have seen out here, and pride
themselves on their English cheer. They have some of the spirit of the old school as the
boys seem very gentlemanly and well
looked after." In 1865 Mr. Williams was consecrated to the See of Quebec and the headmastership of the
Rev. G. C. Irving of St. John's College, Cambridge, a most talented and gifted man who met with an
untimely and sad end by drowning in the St. Law-
sen ranges—say from a very defective, Mrs. Irving,
was matron of the School until the year 1876, and
is remembered with affection by many "Old Boys."

After the American Civil War the sons of many
Southern gentlemen, who had come north to Canada,
were sent to Lennoxville. The ex-President Jeffer-
son Davis, lived for some time in the house
now known as the Morris House across the St. France,
and his son Jefferson Davis, Jr. attended the School for two years.

Mr. Irving was succeeded by the Rev. R. H.
Walker, of Watham College, Oxford, who
after a short Rectorship of three years gave place to the
Rev. G. H. Badgley, M. A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

It was in Mr. Walker's time that the Prefectorial
system was instituted in the School—a system which
developed by Mr. Badgley and others. It is usually speaking, been productive of excellent
results.

Under Mr. Badgley—who by the way collected
under his personal excellence, the Lennoxville, the classes
being held in the old wooden gymnasium. Old Boys,
who went through that winter will not easily forget
the dismal experience.

It was so severe that it took the
School years to rally from it, the numbers being at
one time as low as forty-five.

In 1887, the Rev. P. C. Read, M. A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, became Rector, and under his care the School,
although the numbers did not materially increase, was in a high state of efficiency. Mr. Read being a
really magnificent scholar and an excellent teacher, he was very strict, but probably no Headmaster,
either for size, or by the number of the boys of B. C. S.

In 1897 the cadet corps was revived, and being
trained by Sergeant H. G. H. C. Driver, had the
reputation of being one of the best drilled and dis-
ciplined companies in the province. Its officers were
the Rev. P. C. Read, captain; Mr. J. Boulter,
1st lieutenant; and H. J. H. Petry, and 2nd
lieutenant. Mr. Read resigning in 1898, in order to become
Professor of Classics in Bishop's College, the Rev. L. R. Badgley, was appointed Rector, and upon his resignation one year later, the authorities resolved to make an important change in
the management of the School, and to invest the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with the Rectorship of
Dr. Lobley continued as Rector for two years, his health breaking down, under the strain of the
dual responsibility he resigned and was succeeded by the

The Adams' successful and unwearying efforts to
build up the School it is almost unnecessary to
speak of. In September, 1899, the number stood at
about sixty, when it seemed by the end of
the School were about to enter upon its most prosperous
period, when in the following February the disastrous
fire took place which laid the building once more in
ashes and brought about another era of comparative
discomfort and uphill work. Through the loyal
generosity of the Old Boys, and the munificence of their families, the school now boosts of a fine,
well equipped building with an ample water supply,
which renders it practically fire proof.

Should the question be asked, "Of what use has
the School been to the Province? we can answer
"Circumspice."

Old B. C. S, Boys are met with in every city and
town in the country. The liberal education,
social life and in position. The School has for
fifty years sent forth a stream of young men trained in the best principles of the English Public
Schools, and it is almost a proverb that you can tell an
Lennoxville Boy by his manner and bearing wherever
you may meet him.

The honor of the School has been well upheld by
those of her sons who have entered the Imperial
or Dominion service—as the names of Auldgo,
Yole, Vanounix, Vankoughnet, the gallant Wyatt Rangell, etc., and that of Captain
brave Short, together with those of many others, can
testify. And here it may be noted of Lennoxville
boys, that although educational they have not less than fifty per cent have won commissions in
Her Majesty's forces.

May it be the great ambition of the present and
future generations of B. C. S, Boys to emulate the
example of those who have gone before, to preserve
intact the traditions of honor and loyalty that they
have inherited, and to be able to say with all their
hearts—

Vinat Lennoxville dictum, Honor

Florim elorn per terram, villaris coloris

H. J. H. PETRY

B. C. S.

Butter.

A well known auctor once remarked that his
study of chemistry had made him acquainted with
their properties on the table; he says, almost with
except common salt. This will not be a matter of
surprise when we reflect that the study of organic
compounds has met with most success during only a
comparatively recent period, that the more elabo-
rate compounds, such as form the greater part of
our food-stuffs are yet very imperfectly understood. It
may therefore not be out of place to give some
account of the composition of, and a summary of a
few of the influences which go to mould that very
delicate compound we know as Butter.

If a small quantity of olive oil be placed in a
bottle with some water, the oil of course floats on
the surface. If the mixture be thoroughly agitated a
milky looking fluid is formed, consisting of minute
particles of oil suspended in the water. In a very
few minutes the milkiness will disappear, the minute
oil globules rapidly uniting with each other and rising

to the top, and forming a coherent surface layer as before. But if the water be first charged
with sugar, the oil particles no longer unite after
being broken up but remain suspended in the liquid.
Such a mixture is called an emulsion. Milk is an
imperfect emulsion. It consists of water holding
solids in a certain kind of sugar and a peculiar abun-
dant mixture of proteins, which form a quantity of finely divided fat. The quality of milk is
usually estimated by its richness in fat, and various
species have been suggested for determining adulteration,
but none is more fallacious than the lactometer.
For example the special gravity of normal milk is about 1,035. If the cream be lighter than
the milk, be removed, of course the specific gravity will rise,
but if water be also added, the specific gravity can be reduced to the original number. So that in
the case of a dishonest dealer, he can show if water had been added or if cream had been
removed, yet if the milk be both watered and watered
then the instrument fails to detect this
daring sophistication.

Great interest attaches itself to the chemistry o
THE MITRE.

THE MITRE.

The author of the present notice writes from this point: personal knowledge. The writer was Longueil, near Montreal, at that time, and there, on Edward Chapman coming to Montreal, was laid the foundation of an intimacy between them, soon opening into friendship, which lasted unbroken in the after-years.

Things did not go happily with McGill in those days. There were dissensions among its managers, and it fell to pieces in 1846. In the meantime Bishop Drummond, on the proposition of the writer, migrated to its opening. The next year, 1846, Mr. Chapman applied for and obtained the Professorship of Classics in Bishop's College, and returned to Lennoxville in the autumn. The first year of the occupation of the college building, indeed, it may be fairly said the first year's organized college work. The year 1846-47 was more a year of private study. We were in fact a reading party under Mr. Nichols, crowded together in an old ramshackle house in the village, where the College House now stands, where we studied in a room and lived at a common table. And a most delightful year it was, a year which all who were privileged to share it, looked back to as one of the happiest in their lives.

But in 1846 the College was properly organized, with Mr. Nichols as principal and Professor of Divinity, Mr. Chapman as Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Chapman, Professor of Classics. Mr. Chapman took up his residence in the rising city of Lennoxville, where his kind-hearted wife, in the house she had built for him, and had occupied the house which afterward became the College Inn--a house (and this is true of all the buildings of the place) designed with a thought for hospitality, a hospitality simple and unpretentious, but ever gracious and most enjoyable.

In 1854, owing to a use which need not be entered into, Mr. Chapman was called to a hasty ministerial assignment, which he declined; and Mr. Chapman, in a hasty manner resigned his Professorship, and to the great regret of his many friends left Lennoxville for the office of Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond. This, however, proved to be a temporary exile, Mr. Chapman's standing worth was too well known and his value to the Colleges of the Province too great, to be permitted to be lost to it altogether, and at the close of one year's work at Richmond, he returned to Bishop's College as Bursar, an office which he held almost to the end of his life.

Mr. Chapman's work as Bursar brought him into close personal contact not only with the teaching staff of the Colleges, but with the students.

He was thus enabled to exercise a very considerable influence upon these young people, and by his invariable tenderness and interest in their welfare, by his considerateness and readiness to help in every time of need, he won the affection of them all.

If Mr. Chapman instanced one of the treasures of Bishop's College, shall we say its greatest treasure, was the high and honorable character san jeu de sans reproche of its President. Those officers in times of days, Mr. Chapman (not to speak of others now) was the very type and model of a gentleman in all his feelings and instincts. No one was ever more characteristically himself, and in its making, and to forgive failures as he did, but anything meanness, or untruthfulness, or dishonorable or ungentlemanly conduct he could not endure. It was indeed, a great thing for the students and boys of Lennoxville in their days when the character is plastic and takes its impressions for what it sees set over them to be, to have such a beautiful and attractive and at the same time so noble and excellent a character before them all the time, as was that of their kind friend, Mr. Chapman.

There is not a great deal more to tell. The life of our dear and honored friend flowed on quietly and for the most part uneventfully to its end, in the round of duty always gracefully and faithfully performed. But a few words may be said of him outside his college life first as a citizen and next as a religious man and a churchman.

How soon Mr. Chapman began to take an interest in the municipal affairs of Lennoxville, the writer does not know, but certainly he, Hearne, who was one of the first to return from Richmond when he was induced to join an enterprise for building a mill at Lennoxville. He found out after things had happened that in the midst of all this was more talk; they drew back when it came to providing the required capital. He, however, would not draw back. He invested his funds, and it proved to be not only a success, but, in the end, and, it scarcely could be said, lost it all. Probably this led to his giving himself to the help the growth and prosperity of the Village, where he was then the Mayor of the Municipality--a post he retained, it is believed for a great many years. It would be interesting if some one in Lennoxville could discover and record the story of his life as a public servant. He was no doubt a happy and successful Municipal politician, had he lived, it is certain, for a great many years.

At the same time, and perhaps before, he became a churchman, a Unitarian, as it were. How soon the writer does not know, but it is certain he was in the church from the first days. What a treasure their remembrance of those sacred hours must be!

The writer was scarcely at all thus privileged in those days. Not having the time or opportunity for knowing the heart of his friend, the life of Mr. Chapman, which was one of those in which one would like to get one incident in his friend's life; There was a mutual acquaintance in great trouble. In his trouble he sought guidance and comfort, and trouble notably did--from Edward Chapman. In telling the story to the writer (very affecting it was) Mr. Chapman said--"To the widow of the lamented president of his visitor, finally added, "He then asked me next to talk with him." "And did you do so?" I replied. "Of course," he said. "I beamed with modesty, reticence, shrank away from all self-display, doing his numberless almsdeeds and kindnesses as a matter of course without even acknowledging them as such. He was a religious man, a character. Strong, simple, unassuming faith in the Christian Revelation; a life of prayer to "Him that seeth in secret," an open manifestation of that faith in the House of God, and at the Table of the Lord through a long life—that was another side of him!

Such was Edward Chapman, M. A. of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. A gentleman, a true gentleman, a Christian; a true friend; a faithful servant of the great Institution to which he devoted his life; a shining example to all the young, who passed through that institution and have gone to the work of the world. He lived a life of spotless purity; and his end was emphatically peace.

H. R.

Bishop's College School.

Although we celebrate in 1895, the Jubilee of the Semi Centenary of Bishop's College School, it must be remembered that the Institution had its origin in a scheme proposed by the Reverend Mr. Bancroft, who was for several years previous to that date, in the Scotch settlement of Montreal. The school started about 1837 by the Rev. Lucius Doolittle, who, with Mr. De Beumont as his first and afterwards with Mr. Wm. Wallis as his second assistant, took under his care and supervision a few boys who had settled in Lennoxville, and its neighborhood.

On the retirement of Mr. Wallis, Mr. Edward Chapman, who had been an Assistant Master at the Luny's School at Quebec, came to help Mr. Doolittle, and became Rector, or Headmaster in 1847. To Mr. Chapman's School, came some of his old pupils from Quebec, one of whom Col. B. Forsyth, of Quebec, was present at Convocation last June, and with his old Rector talked over the events of his early days.

It appears to have been in Bishop Mountain's mind to establish a Grammar School in connection with the infant University of Bishop's College, and in the original Prospectus having reference to the endowment of the College, we find the clause 3. "A Grammar School to be attached to the College, with one or more masters as may be required, who shall receive their appointments in like manner (as to the Principal, and Professors).' The School to comprehend a special provision for the education of youths desirous of advancing their knowledge of Greek, Latin, and other branches of learning in the natural sciences and religion."

In the following year, 1845, the first Prospectus of the School dated Nov. 4th, was issued.

This document preserved in the archives of the Alips Academy, and bears the name of the compiler of the second and later Prospectus, and commences with these words: "The Corporation of Bishop's College resolves itself into the power of giving primary education, as a preliminary to the study of Greek, and Latin, and the study of all branches of learning."

For many years, the "GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE," is now open for the reception of Scholars, at Lennoxville, under the superintendence of H. H. Miles, A. M., one of the Professors of Bishop's College School.

The Rev. L. Doolittle, who was the first Bursar of the College, acted as Secretary for the School, and the Rev. C. Bancroft, and the Rev. W. A. Doolittle, were in succession in Montreal and Quebec respectively. The charges for a resident pupil were £22. 10. and each boy provided his own books and garments.

The building in which Mr. Chapman lived, was situated on the west side of the Capelton road, not far from the fine house, built by Mr. Doolittle, after several years previous to that date, in the Scotch settlement of Montreal, and known as Elnwood.
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The additional Bishop created or appointed within the Province of Lower Canada, (now Quebec) should have like power. A casting vote is given in case of division in this, the first order of the Corporation to the Bishop senior by Consecration; hence it comes to pass, that at the present moment, the Bishop of Montreal is President of Corporation, and the Bishop of Quebec is Vice-President.

The Trustees had specially the power of dealing with financial matters given to them, while to members of Council, fell the duty of supervising educational matters. Both bodies united with the Bishop or Bishops form the Corporation. The date of the Royal Charter for the degree granting power, is Jan. 28, 1833. Since the former sketch appeared in the 'Mitre' for May, our friend Mr. Edward Chapman, has been removed from our midst by death; very gradually has his life faded away; he died on Sunday, May 26th, and on Tuesday, May 28, he was followed to his last earthly resting place, by the members of College and School, and by a large number of our citizens, whose presence testified to the universal respect and affection in which he was held. Perhaps a sufficient notice was not given in the last number, to the work of the Rev. Lucius Doolittle, M. A., of the University of Vermont. It is not only true as was already implied, that it was to his untiring exertions and perseverance, in the midst of difficulties of every kind, the College is mainly indebted for its very existence, but also that at a date considerably earlier than 1842, he had started a boys' school in Lennoxville, and furthermore it was in Mr. Doolittle's School, that Mr. Chapman came to be master. It is most improbable that the College or School would have been founded here had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Doolittle; he undertook without charge to the College the "arduous and troublesome" office of Bursar. Rev. I. Hellmuth, (afterwards Bishop of Huron) was made Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature, in 1846, he had been at the beginning a student here, and shortly after became Rector of Sherbrooke. In Feb. 1867 the Principal visited England, and raised more than £2,000 by subscription, the two societies of S. P. G. and S.P.C.K., nobly helping now as before and since. Harrold Lodge, we suppose all know to be derived from the name of an English benefactor, who gave Bishop Mountain £6000 towards the work of the Diocese, and this sum was devoted to the College. About this time, the first public grant (£250) was made by the Legislature to the College. This was afterwards increased to £500. In 1869 Dr. S. C. Sewell, acted for a short time gratuitously as Professor of Chemistry. In 1853 an attempt was made to revive this Professorship, but it was not successful. The terms in which it was made were not such as to insure its permanency. Until the revenues of the College are considerably increased, this important chair cannot be properly maintained, nor the teaching of some other subjects, such as Moral Philosophy adequately provided for us. Such are the words found on page 75' of the "Historical Sketches' of Bishop's College, published in 1857. The words are just as true now as they were then. The Alma Mater Society has raised something over $1000 towards the endowment of a chair of Natural Science, but much remains to be done. No endowment exists for the chair of Classics, nor for Philosophy and only the tiniest nucleus to that of Natural Science.

The first Chancellor of the newly created University was Hon. William Walker, M. L. C. of Quebec, the Vice-Chancellor being the Hon. Justice McCord of Montreal, afterwards Chancellor.

The first public conferring of degrees took place in the summer of 1835 just forty years ago. Since then we suppose "Convocation" has occurred annually and has been regarded as an interesting local event. A considerable number of Degrees 'ad eundem' were conferred, and also a number of honorary M. A.'s. These latter degrees became very unpopular with the graduates in course, and after a few years they were abolished; the only honorary degree now admissible being that of D. C. L., while D. D. jure dignitatis is permitted to be conferred upon Bishops and Deans of the Church. A very considerable number of honorary degrees of both kinds will be conferred at the Jubilee Convocation of 1855. Dr. Hellmuth held the Hebrew Professorship in conjunction with the Rectory of Sherbrooke, till the end of 1853. At mid-summer, 1854, Mr. Chapman ceased to be Professor of Classics. Dr. Nicolls became Professor of Classics, and the Rev. J. H. Thompson, M. A. (of Queens' College, Cambridge) became Harrold Professor of Divinity and Hebrew, entering on his duties in Feb. 1855. Mr. Thompson is now Vicar of Datchet, near Windsor, and has for many years been the Commissary in England of the Bishop of Quel ec.

After the retirement of the Hon. W. Walker, from the Chancellorship, Chief Justice Bowen succeeded him. At the Convocation of 1856, held in September, the degree of M. A. was conferred on a number of Clergymen, who had been Students before the Royal Charter had been obtained.

The Grammar School which had passed into the rule of Dr. H. H. Miles in 1845, and later unto that of the Rev. J. Butler, had not succeeded according to the anticipations of the Promoters, and in 1853 was closed. At this point we will break off the present sketch, hoping to be able to add particulars of a later date afterwards.

T. A.
THE MITRE.

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LENNOXVILLE, P. Q., JUNE, 1895.
No. 6.

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Editorial Notes.

Many who read this will no doubt be pleased to hear that we propose this year to publish a special number of the Mitre immediately after Convocation. This number will be devoted mainly to describing the events of interest connected with the Jubilee Celebration. It is hoped that all our well wishers will, if possible, avail themselves of the invitation to attend the Convocation ceremonies, but as, of course, many will be unable to do so, we have decided to report as fully as our finances will permit all that is likely to interest our absent friends.

The programme this year promises to be unusually brilliant. Besides the usual features of closing : such as the School Sports, the Old Boy's match, the Dance and the Conversazione, which in themselves will give sufficient appeal to many of our readers, the presence of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, as well as a great number of other dignitaries both Ecclesiastical and Temporal will give an increased attractiveness to the proceedings. But the great centre of the coming celebration will of course be the day of Convocation. The University Service and Sermon, the bestowing of prizes and degrees, and the Convocation Speeches form the more important part of the proceedings. The speeches this year will be of unusual interest in relation to the Jubilee of the College, and it is hoped that the occasion will be the signal for a general rally of all true sons of the Alma Mater.

At this time of year it is scarcely to be wondered at, if the average Student finds little time for budding efforts in journalism. Whether this is a loss to humanity, or no, we forbear to enquire. How-ever that may be, we trust our readers will exercise charity in noting any deficiencies in this issue, as regards College news, and rely upon fuller reports in the Jubilee number. We wish to call special attention to the continuation of Notes on Bishop's College and the sketch of Bishops College School.

Sacred Music.

"Awake lute and harp, I myself will awake right early.

Wake Organ! From thy fluted throats uplift
Thy varied rolling pulses—wave on wave
Of lustrous sound—interpreting our grave
Or joyous thoughts in strain both slow and swift.
Aerial vibrations bring as gift
Attuned vibrations of the heart; now slave
No more to airs delirious that drive
The will as captive in its wreckward drift.

Language of aspiration, child divine
On thy strong wings let penitence and praise
Ascend to our great Intercessor's throne!
Charmed by thy wand Christ's riven hosts resign
Their conflicts blind and in harmonious lays
Prefigure union in that Lord all own.

Thomas Adams.

Ascension Eve. May 22, 1895.

Historical Sketch, Bishop's College, Lennoxtville.

(Continued)

Last month a beginning was made in the direction of bringing before the readers of the Mitre, some of the facts connected with the beginnings of the work of the College and School. The College was incorporated as early as December the 9th, 1843 and by this in "Chap. XLIX" the Bishop of Quebec, or "other the Superior Ecclesiastical Functionary of the United Church of England in Ireland, in the same Diocese of Quebec," became an essential portion of the Corporation, for the Bishop's sanction and confirmation were required for every rule, order or regulation of the Corporation. There were to be not less than three members of Council.

In "Chap LX" of the Statutes we have a later act of date with November 1852, an "act to amend" the act of incorporation. Now the Bishop of Montreal has vested in him co-ordinate power, with the Bishop of Quebec, and provision was made that any
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"Awake late and harp, I myself will awake right early.

Wake Organ! From thy fluted thunders uplift

The varied rolling pulses,—wave on wave

Of histrionic sound—interpreting our grave

Or joyous thoughts in strain both slow and swift.

Aerial vibrations bring as gift

Attuned vibrations of the heart; now slave

No more so are definitions that draw

The will as captive in its winged dart.

Language of aspiration, child divine

As with the strong wing of presence and praise

Ascend to our great Intercessor's throne!

Charmed by thy wand Christ's seven hosts resign

Their conflicts blind and in harmonious lays

Pledge union in that Lord all own.

THOMAS ADDIS.

Avancement Eng. May 23, 1895.

Historical Sketch, Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

(Continued.

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