

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 Brushton, 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 for the purpose of obtaining some lucrative employment 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 time upon his return.

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 who 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 manners of a fair Canadienne he went to call on her the other even.

Quietly seated in the parlour of his fair enchantress 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'adore." "But, my dear girl," exclaimed our charming William, "I saw you shut it yourself when we came in." —Tableau.

Senior—"Great Scott! Dr. H.— was in a terrible rage to-day."

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 'a la carte'-load) 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 popu-

lar professors, in the person of Rev. B. 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 for hilarity, the students once more had the pleasure of meeting the professor under circumstances similar to those of many other pleasant evenings in the past. During the evening, after the toasts to 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:—

To the Rev. B. Watkins, M. A., Professor of Classics in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

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 sincere regret was felt by all of us; and we, 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 always consulted the best interests of the students. We desire to signify our high appreciation of the manner in which you have been always ready to interest yourself in any matters relating to student life; and 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 class-room, 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 ask you to convey 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.

(Subscribed 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 his health was enthusiastically honoured by all present. Professor Watkins then proposed the graduating class who were cheered to the echo as they separately replied. A characteristic feature of the responses in this case, as indeed of the speeches throughout the evening, was the feeling of regret for the loss we are about to sustain, which they expressed. The last toast was that to our popular senior student who is about to leave us and enter upon his life work

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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was in our second innings some promise of better things to come. On June 1st that promise was fulfilled, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association C. C. being defeated at Lennoxville. On June 7th the M. A. A. A. were again defeated in Montreal, and on the following day the School avenged the defeat of the 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 for the credit of the team it seems invidious to particularize players, but all join in commanding Webster for his plucky stand with Mr. Auden 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. Auden's share in these games needs no comment. It will be seen that in the M. A. C. C. match he made half the score.

B. C. S. C. C. vs. M. A. C. C.

| FIRST INNINGS. | SECOND INNINGS. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Richardson, b Boyes 4 | b Arblaster 9 |
| S. Willett, c Boyes b Godwin 1 | c and b Barton..... 4 |
| E. McLea, b Boyes 0 | c Williams, b Barton.... 4 |
| Mr. Auden, b Hodgson... 39 | l b w, b Barton 34 |
| C. Rothera, b Boyes..... 8 | c Culverwell, b Hodgson 14 |
| B. Webster, not out..... 14 | c Boyes, b Godwin 2 |
| H. M. Hutchison, b Godwin 0 | b Godwin 10 |
| S. R. Purves, b Hodgson... 0 | not out 0 |
| H. B. Johnson, b Godwin. 1 | b Hodgson 24 |
| R. Kane, b Godwin..... 0 | c Grace, b Godwin.... 0 |
| C. P. Holden, b Godwin... 0 | b Godwin 2 |
| Extras 11 | Extras 8 |
| 78 | 111 |

B. C. S. C. C. vs. MCGILL C. C.

| FIRST INNINGS. | SECOND INNINGS. |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Mr. Auden, b Mackie.... 3 | not out 38 |
| Webster, st McLea, b Richardson 0 | c Braithwaite, b Richardson..... 3 |
| Willett, b Braithwaite.... 23 | run out 7 |
| Rothera, run out 27 | b Richardson 2 |
| Hutchison, b Braithwaite... 8 | run out 2 |
| Purves, c and b Braithwaite 1 | b Walker..... 5 |
| Johnson, b Richardson ... 6 | b Walker..... 4 |
| Pattee, b Braithwaite 0 | run out 2 |
| Holloway, b Braithwaite .. 0 | b Wood.... 0 |
| Kane, b Richardson..... 3 | b Braithwaite 0 |
| Holden, not out..... 8 | run out 0 |
| Extras 4 | Extras 17 |
| 83 | 80 |

In the bowling department Richardson took five of M. A. A. A. wickets, Rothera three, and Willett two (first innings); Mr. Auden three, Willett three, Richardson one, and Rothera one (second innings). Against McGill, Mr. Auden took five wickets, Willett

two, Hutchison two, (first innings); Mr. Auden one, Rothera one (second innings).

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 mendin'." A heavy score was piled up against the College, Mr. Auden narrowly missing his century, and the batting of the opposing side being rather weak, they were handsomely beaten.

The Chiel's notes this month have been chiefly taken in the cricket field, and they have on revision very much the appearance of a cricket report. He would explain that at this season such a state of things is inevitable, and so far from having reported too much, he fears that he has not yet satisfied all demands. If there are any boys who distinguished themselves, but are not here mentioned, the Chiel apologizes to them.

There opens to us all a grateful vista of the near future, when examinations, roll-calls, bells, studies shall cease to be a part of our existence; when each in his own way, on mountain or stream, deep 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 in the tone of 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 speaking of the Arts students. Possibly the Divinity mens' gossip is more about cricket and less 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 collegiate year to the whole course. A man who comes in from the schools with a fair grasp, and special taste for any particular line of study, will be enabled to take it up untrammelled by those subjects which his soul abhors. This will be a 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 knowledge.

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 school boys have decided to pitch their tents in our encampment next Michaelmas term. Rothera, Richmond and Blaylock are among the certainties. A large influx of outsiders is also expected and everything points to a "full house."

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 for fraternizing. 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 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 Nova Scotia, who is the University Preacher; the Lord Bishop of Niagara, and other dignitaries of the Church, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Lieut.-Governor; Hon. L. O. Taillon, Premier; Hon. T. M. Daly, and Hon. W. G. Ives, 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 great pity that such good talent has not been utilized before, 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; President, Dr. George Fisk; Vice President, Charles A. Fortin, '97; Captain, McD. Ford, B. A., '98; Sec-Treasurer, E. J. Addison, '96.

The first 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, eight of which were extras, whilst the B. M. C. C. made forty-eight runs. Other matches have been arranged with Montreal I.; McGill I.; Invicta I., and in all probability we will have the pleasure of meeting our Lennoxville confreres 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 until Bishops Medical Faculty becomes a power in the athletic world.

Drs. C. C. Brymer 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 sorry indeed that we were unable to add Mrs. Stevens' name to the doctor's, but it is rumoured in "hospitalic" shades that we will soon be justified in doing so.

Dr. George Fisk has left the General Hospital and opened an office at 59 Beaver Hall Hill. We feel confident that he will meet with success, 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 erased the remaining vestiges of his office "barbarously" and has donned a summer suit much to our sorrow. Who is to be his successor we ask? Perchance "Gussie" with his acquired dignity may grace the College for another year, or mayhap some rural sophomore may be silently donning the appendages of office, being greatly aided by the bracing 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. "Bob" is, and always was a great friend of all the students and was one of the most popular men of the '95 class. His genial, self-denying character has always won for him a first place in the thoughts of all who knew him, and we hail his appointment with all possible exclamations of delight.

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 they could not 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 confreres 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 rest assured 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 endeavouring to uphold the reputation of the faculty, by attending their matches. Do not allow the team to go amongst strangers without your unanimous support and applaud every good play with the vim worthy of a medical student. Shouts of encouragement at the

milk fat, which in minute incoherent 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 in such a position that it may be replaced by a metal or metal-like body. For example nitric acid contains in each particle an atom of hydrogen, an atom of nitrogen and three atoms of oxygen. These facts are represented by the chemical formula HNO_3 .

An alkali is a substance, which together with a metal or metal-like body contains oxygen and hydrogen. 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:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(Nitric Acid) H NO}_3 \\ \text{(Caustic Soda) Na. O H} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{become} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Na NO}_3 \text{ (Sodium Nitrate)} \\ \text{H O H (Water.)} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

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

The animal and vegetable fats and oils have very strong points of resemblance to the salts in their constitution. They are formed by the union of an organic acid, not with an alkali, but with glycerin, which contains three groups of the radical O H (found also in Na O H) and has the following formula, C₃H₈O₃, C being the symbol for carbon. Just as sodium nitrate Na NO₃, 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 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, from glycerine C₃H₈(O H)₃ and palmitic acid H C₁₆H₃₂O₂ we may obtain glycerin palmitate thus:

Glycerin $C_3 H_5 OH$ } and { $H C_{16}H_{31}O_2$ Palmitic
 OH } $H C_{16}H_{31}O_2$ Acid.
 Give

$$\text{Glycerin C}_3\text{H}_5 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2 \\ \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2 \\ \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{41}\text{O}_2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ and } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{H O H Water} \\ \text{H O H "} \\ \text{H O H "} \end{array} \right.$$

But instead of introducing palmitic acid three times into the glycerin as above, it might have been possible to use three different acids and thus obtain a compound of still greater complexity. For example palm oil is simply glycerin palmitate, olive oil is gly-

cerin 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 or more residues C₃H₆ united both with palmitic, oleic and butyric acids and with other acids of less importance.

In well 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 a carriage tire, or bursts the fly-wheel of an engine,—when applied to a mixture of substances in a proper receptacle will drive the heaviest particles farthest away from the centre of rotation. In this way cream may be removed from milk in a few minutes, an operation which requires about twelve hours to affect by subsidence. But this is only one of the advantages 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 neither of them make as much of a toilet as is always possible. Neither does the cow. Dust, scales of epidermis, epithelial cells, blood corpuscles, hair, bacteria and debris of various kinds are some of the impurities of fresh milk; and the ordinary dairy strainer removes few of these except the coarser particles such as hair, etc. Now much of this matter out of place is so little heavier than milk that it would settle out of it only after the lapse of a great time, during which the bacteria would resolve everything except the water into products of putrefaction. But fortunately even the bacteria are sufficiently heavier than the water for centrifugal force to get a hold, so to speak, upon them.

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 sides of the bowl, the cream which is the lightest withdraws to the centre, while the milk at once skimmed and purified takes up a position midway. Appropriate contrivances lead each of them away by different exits. After the conclusion of a morning's work with the separator of a creamery, during which probably more than five hundred gallons of milk have 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 granules and bacteria. It will do no harm to emphasize the fact that the milk and cream already withdrawn do not contain the material constituting this sediment.

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

School Notes.

"A Chiel's amang yer takin' notes.

The school trials are now on. Examinations are succeeding one another with inevitable precision, and those whose hearts are in them are exchanging views and misgivings. For their purpose the weather is the worst possible, tropical, windless, enervating. The condition of ordinary mortals under its influence reminds one of the seamen in "The Lobos-Eaters," longing

"With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!"

And yet the stern bell summons the boys to an investigation of Pi or the bewildering question of "Si" with the Subjunctive Mood! No wonder that the permission to go is the signal for a crawl to the bathing-place and a prolonged sojourn in the cool, cool water. How pleasant is the sound of the word "ice!"

This is our Jubilee, and the Governor-General is coming. He will arrive on Wednesday, June 26th, Lady Aberdeen and he are both expected to be present at the School Dance. The fact that the representative of Her Majesty is taking a personal interest in our institution is a source of inspiration to all those connected with it. What is to be done during the eventful week of Convocation will be found detailed in the Circular-Report of the Alma Mater Society, if indeed there is anyone who is at this time ignorant.

During the past month the School had a solemn office to perform in attending the funeral of the first Headmaster, Mr. E. Chapman. Mr. Chapman had attained the Psalmist's limit, and had, by the universal testimony of those who knew him accomplished the work of an honourable man. His death, therefore, was scarcely an occasion of sorrow, but rather a quiet sinking into rest, like the sleep of one who has toiled all day and is content.

The Chiel has to regret the loss to Bishop's College School of the Lady Matron, Mrs. Hudspeth and of Messrs. Hudspeth and Barley. Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth are such time-honoured names that it would be superfluous to make more than a mention of them here. Mr. Barley has been connected with the School for nearly two years, and has brought with him and preserved those traditions of scrupulous conscientiousness and honour, which, from a schoolmaster's point of view, should always take precedence of scholarship. His presence and work are sure to be greatly missed, especially by those boys to whose careful training he has given much of his leisure time.

N. HUDSPETH.

The School was afterwards moved into the Village, to the house known as the Austin house, and here the Rev. John Butler succeeded Prof. Miles, as Rector in 1848. Mr. Henry Roe, now the archdeacon of Quebec,—was second Master under Mr. Butler, from Easter 1850 to June 1851. In the summer of 1854, in consequence of the protracted ill health of Mrs. Butler, Mr. Butler resigned the Headmastership, and at this time it was thought wise by the Corporation of the College, to discontinue the working of the School, and to adopt the system of affiliating 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. James 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 seventeen in October, and to twenty-nine before the end of the term; the first assistant-masters being A. D. Capel and J. J. Proctor, while the Rev. L. Wurtele was Instructor in French.

Mr. Williams was an ideal schoolmaster, of the Arnold type—a ripe scholar—he brought the work of the School to a high standard, and when study was over, nothing gave him more pleasure than to mingle with the lads on the cricket field and at the swimming place.

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

The Cadet Corps was organized in Dr. William's time, and was brought to a high state of proficiency under the captaincy of Wm. Yule—now Col. Yule of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The rifle used by the boys in those 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 Pottery field.

The old building was of course inadequate for the needs of the School, and the offer by Capt. C. Rawson—a retired officer—of boarding accommodation was gladly accepted, and his example was speedily followed by others, the Rev. Mr. Scarth, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. O'Grady, Mr. Chapman and several others taking a number of boys into their families.

In 1861 the foundation stone of the first school built on the present site was laid by General Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars—who was a personal friend of Mr. Rawson, and who took a great interest in the Institution. The new school was a handsome gothic building, surmounted by a tower—a wing being added to it in 1864. There was no gymnasium in those days, but the boys had bars, swings, etc., in one corner of the play-ground.

In 1864 the Governor-General, Lord Monck,

together with Lady Monck and suite visited Lennoxville, and were the guests 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 party, an interesting account is given of this visit.

Miss Monck says:—"The boys are more like English boys than any I have seen out here, and pride themselves on their English cheer. They seem to have the same love and respect for their college as Eton boys have for Eton.....Lennoxville is the Eton of Canada, and it is a charming and civilized place; the boys seem very gentlemanly and well looked after."

In 1863 Mr. Williams was consecrated to the See of Quebec, and the headmastership was given to the Rev. G. C. Irving, of St. Johns College, Cambridge, a most talented and gifted man who met with an untimely and sad end by drowning in the St. Lawrence at Cacouna in 1867. His widow, 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 Jefferson Davis, lived for some time in the house known as the Morris house, across the St. Francis, and his son Jefferson Davis, Jr., attended the School for two years.

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

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

Under Mr. Badgley—who by the way collected under him an excellent staff, among them Rev. C. E. Willetts, Headmaster elect of Upper Canada College, and Mr. C. L. Worrell, now Prof. of English at the Royal Military College,—the School maintained its high reputation and its numbers greatly increased.

Most unfortunately however, in January, 1874, while the boys were all at church, the building took fire—some say from a very defective flue—and in a very short space of time was in ashes.

For more than a year the boys were taken as boarders by the residents of Lennoxville, the classes being held in the old wooden gymnasium. Old Boys, who went through that winter will not easily forget the dismal experience.

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

On the resignation of Mr. Badgley in 1877, 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 before or since, was more beloved by the boys of B.C.S.

In 1879 the cadet corps was revived, and being trained by Sergeant Hamman of "B" Battery, had the reputation of being one of the best drilled and disciplined companies in the province. Its officers were were the Rev. P. C. Read, captain; Mr. J. Boultbee, 1st lieutenant; and H. J. H. Petry, 2nd lieutenant,

Mr. Read resigning in 1882, in order to become Professor of Classics in Bishop's College, the Rev. I. Brock, M. A., Queen's College, Oxford, 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 Principal of the College, the Rev. Dr. Lobley, with the Rectorship of the School.

Dr. Lobley continued as Rector for two years, when, his health breaking down, under the strain of the dual responsibility he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Thos. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Of Dr. Adams' successful and unwearied efforts to build up the School it is almost unnecessary to speak here. In September, 1889, the number stood at considerably over 100, and it seemed as if 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 its friends. Bishop's College School now boasts 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—to the front in learned professions, in mercantile life and in social 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 old 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 Auldg, Yule, Vansittart, Vankoughnet; the gallant Wyatt Rawson, the hero of Tel-el-Kebir; and of the equally brave Short, together with those of many others, can testify. And here it may be noted that of Lennoxville boys who have entered the Royal Military College, no 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 received, and to be able to say with all their hearts :—

Vivat Lennoxville dicimus, Decor!
Amore juncti canimus. Honor!
Floreat orbem per terrarum,
Clarum puellisque carum; gentianellae color!
H. J. H. PETRY.

Butter.

A well known author once remarked that his study of chemistry had made him acquainted with the composition of no article on the breakfast table 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, and that the more elaborate 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 a brief account of the composition of, and a summary of a few of the influences which go to mould that very delicate relish known 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 particulars 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 of the water to form a coherent surface layer as before. But if the water be first charged

gum arabic, 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 in solution a certain kind of sugar and a peculiar albuminous matter called casein; and in suspension a quantity of finely divided fat. The quality of milk is usually estimated by its richness in fat, and various means have been suggested for detecting adulteration, but none is more fallacious than the lactometer. For example the special gravity of normal milk is about 1,029.

If the cream, which is 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 an average milk, although the lactometer would show if water had been added or if cream had been removed, yet if the milk be both skimmed and watered judiciously, the instrument fails to detect this daring sophistication.

Great interest attaches itself to the chemistry o

The author of the present notice writes from this point from personal knowledge. The writer was Longueuil scholar in the University of McGill at that time, and there, on Edward Chapman coming to Montreal, was laid the foundation of an intimacy between them, soon ripening into friendship, which lasted unbroken for upwards of fifty 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's College was organized in 1845, and the writer migrated to it on 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. That was 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 1845-6 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 common room and lived at a common table. And a most delightful year it was, a year which all who were privileged to share in, look 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. Miles, Head Master of the School and Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Chapman, Professor of Classics. Mr. Chapman took up his residence with his kind-hearted wife, in the house vacated by the college party. Some years later he renovated and occupied the house which afterward became the College Infirmary,—a house (and this is true of all the houses inhabited by Edward Chapman) "given to hospitality," a hospitality simple and unpretentious, but ever gracious and most enjoyable.

In 1854, owing to causes which need not be entered here, causes certainly not discreditable to him, Mr. Chapman in a hasty moment resigned his Professorship, and to the great regret of his many friends left Lennoxville, accepting the office of Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond. This, however, proved to be but a temporary exile, Mr. Chapman's sterling worth was too well known and his value to the College too highly appreciated that he should 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 College and School, but also with the students and boys. 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.

Indeed one of the treasures of Bishops College, shall we say its greatest treasure, was the high and honorable character *san peur et sans reproche* of its Professors and officers in those early 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 charitably minded, more willing to make allowance for faults and to forgive failures than he, but anything like 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 those 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 the Bursar.

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 the end, in a quiet 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 it must have been many years ago. Not long after his return from Richmond he was induced to join an enterprise for building of a mill at Lennoxville. He found after things had gone a certain length, that on the part of others all this was mere talk; they drew back when it came to providing the required capital. He, however, would not draw back. He invested his means, considerable it is thought, in the project: and, it need scarcely be said, lost it all. Probably this led to his giving himself to help the growth and prosperity of the Village. He became a Councillor, and finally 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 would give a fuller and more accurate history of Mr. Chapman's career as a Village Councillor than the present writer is able to do. But no one can doubt that it must have been a very good thing for the Township of Ascot to have had at its head for so many years so honorable a man as Edward Chapman, one whose character was elevated so high above all selfish ends. Happy indeed is the Municipality that is in such a case.

A few more words may be added as to his religious character. If St. James is right in his definition of religion, when he tells that "pure religion and undefiled before God the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world," then certainly Edward Chapman was a truly religious man. The

writer may be pardoned for quoting another passage from the same authority which seems to him to describe exactly the religious character, the *mitis sapientia* of his friend:—The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceably gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy." The writer has known the beloved friend here described for upwards of half a century and can testify to the uniform, consistent simple sincerity of his personal religion. It was perhaps too retired, too reticent, shrank too much from letting itself be seen; but this he inherited from his mother, the Church of England. It shone out more however, as time went on. He was a pillar indeed of the church in which he worshipped so long, and in which he was Church Warden for many years; ever ready to forward its best interests both by word and good example. As a giver, he was generous to a fault. In his last months when he was laid aside from active work, he was evidently preparing himself for the great change. He read for years regularly Peter Young's deeply religious book, "Daily Readings Upon the Life of Our Lord." When laid aside from reading by failure of eyesight, and finally by total blindness, he welcomed eagerly the friends who came to read the word of God and to pray with him. What a treasure their remembrance of those sacred hours must be!

The writer was scarcely at all thus privileged in those days, but he had abundant opportunities for knowing the heart of his friend. He will never forget one incident in his friend's life; There was a mutual acquaintance in great trouble. In his trouble he sought guidance and comfort—as every one in trouble naturally did—from Edward Chapman. In telling the story to the writer (very affecting it was) Mr. Chapman after describing the mental distress of his visitor, finally added, "He then asked me to pray with him." "And did you do so?" I replied. "Of course," said he.

Humility, modesty, retiringness, shrink-away from all self-display, doing his numberless almsdeeds and kindnesses as a matter of course without even thinking of praise or reward;—this was one side of character. Strong, simple, unquestioning faith in the Christian Revelation; a life of prayer "to Him that seeth in secret"; an open manly profession of that faith in the House of God and at the Table of the Lord through a long life,—that was another side

Such was Edward Chapman, M. A. of Bishop's College Lennoxville. A perfect gentleman; a devout 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 of what he wished them to be in mature years. He lived a life of spotless purity; and his end was emphatically peace. H. R.

St. Georges Parsonage, Windsor Mills, Que.
June 5th, 1895.

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 several years previous to that date, in the School started about 1837 by the Rev. Lucius Doolittle, who, with Mr. De Beaumont as his first, and afterwards with Mr. Wm. Wallis as his second assistant, took as pupils the sons of several English gentlemen, who had settled in Lennoxville, and its neighborhood.

On the retirement of Mr. Wallis, Mr. Edward Chapman who had been an Assistant Master in Dr. Lundy's School at Quebec, came to help Mr. Doolittle, and became Rector, or Headmaster in 1842. To Mr. Chapman's School, came some of his old pupils from Quebec, one of whom Col. Bell Forsyth, of Quebec, was present at Convocation last June, and with his old Rector talked over the events of nearly fifty years ago.

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 foundation of the College, we find the clause 5. "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 (*i.e.* to the Principal, and Professors)—The School to comprehend a special provision for the education of youths designed for business, or commercial pursuits."

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

This document preserved in the archives of the Alma Mater Society, is of great interest, and begins as follows "The Corporation of Bishop's College, sensible of the value of sound preparatory education, and desirous of advancing the interests of Religion, Virtue and learning, have taken measures for founding and endowing a School in connection with that Institution."

Accordingly "THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE," is now open for the reception of Scholars, at Lennoxville, under the superintendance of H. H. Miles, A. M., one of the Professors of the College."

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. A. W. Mountain undertook to receive applications in Montreal and Quebec respectively. The charges for a resident pupil were £22. 10 and each boy provided his own bed and bedding, towels and silver.

The building in which Mr. Chapman lived, was situated on the west side of the Capleton road, not far from the fine house, built by Mr. Doolittle, afterwards the residence of Christopher Rawson, Esq. and known as Elmwood.



THE LATE EDWARD CHAPMAN, M.A.

Ixion.

My spirit is not broken, though the wheel
Rend limb, snap sinew, and break bone.
Soul cleaves to body, body tortures soul
In immortality of pain, and night and day
Are not. How many an interchange has been
Since the last tendon strained and was renewed ?
How many since my teeming brain began
Its last fond scheme of freedom, just forgone ?
I know not, neither care I—I still hope.
I hear no more the wailings of the rest,
Though once my quick and unaccustomed ear
Knew where the lover lay, the child-life groaned,
The miser counted still imagined gold,
Or he who slew his brother fell prone down,
Seeing the sin too late—these once, but now
No sound is there, but that calm voice of hers,
Thrilling my agony with vain desire,
Juno's his queen, and mine, in this made one.
For would he then have flashed me into hell,
And left me in the passing of a thought
Bound fast for aeons, if she loved me not ?
Her love is both my glory and my shame,
Nor would I change eternity of woe
For loss of one soft look. My body bends,
My spirit stands upright, and fronts the God.
Have I cried out ? Sought pardon ? 'Twas not I,
'Twas but my frame that yielded to the wheel,
And the entreaty—tension of a limb
I seek no pardon ; I confess no wrong.
His vengeance is not the sure Nemesis
That waits on sin, and though his tyrant will
Seem time-subduing, shall its limits come,
When Love, rejecting this poor mortal mould,
Leaps re-embodied up to Heaven's height.
Deep in my startled soul e'en now I feel
The germs of that new life, which thought of her
Maturing with the ages, nourishes.
That life, grown full, like hers must be divine
And capable to conquer space and form.
But his, that hath no love to feed upon,
Will stagnate into powerlessness and die,
For well I know that arrogant abuse
Of what it has will kill the soul of God.

A. A. B.

In Memoriam Edward Chapman, M. A.

On May 26th, after years of feebleness ending in a somewhat protracted illness, there entered into rest Edward Chapman, M. A., Bursar Emeritus of Bishop's College.

For fifty years, Mr. Chapman had been closely

connected with our Institution, and his place is one that can not be filled.

The following sketch of Mr Chapman's life and character, is taken from the Sherbrooke Gazette of June 7th.

There never was a man, it is safe to say, more universally beloved where he was known than EDWARD CHAPMAN, of Lennoxville. Those who were present in the Quebec Synod on Thursday last will not soon forget the touching scene when one after another of the elderly members of the Synod,— Judge Irving, Colonel Forsyth, Henry Elkins,— who had been boys under Mr. Chapman in his first essays at school-master work in the early forties,— rose and with deep emotion gave expression to their feelings on the occasion of his death. They spoke indeed of the respect and regard in which their old tutor was held by them; but all that was evidently as nothing compared with their heartfelt love and affection for him, which had survived the wear and tear of upwards of fifty years.

The subject of this memoir was the son of an English gentleman, a graduate of the University of Cambridge and a member of Gonville and Caius College, of which foundation his uncle, the Rev. Benedict Chapman, was the head from 1839 to 1857.

Immediately after taking his degree he married and at once emigrated to Canada—about the year 1838.

On landing in Quebec Edward Chapman was at once engaged by the celebrated Dr. Lundy as second master in his Quebec Classical School, and continued with him nearly if not quite, down to the breaking up of Dr. Lundy's school in 1842 or 1843, on his removal to McGill College as vice-principal.

At this juncture Edward Chapman fell in with the Rev. Lucius Doolittle, S. P. G. missionary in charge of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, and was induced, by that remarkable man, to take over a private boarding school which had been in existence for some years in Lennoxville under Mr. Doolittle's patronage. Indeed the school was Mr. Doolittle's own private venture, and had been conducted for some years in his own house. This school, it may be here said, led to the planting in Lennoxville a few years later of Bishop's College School and Bishop's College itself.

In this first Lennoxville school were being educated, not only the gentlemen's sons of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville and of the surrounding townships; but also from Quebec, Nicolet and other places sons of leading men of the country were attracted to it. Among others, Joseph Bell Forsyth of Quebec, and the Triggs, sons of the seignior of Nicolet, were Lennoxville boys.

Edward Chapman carried on Mr. Doolittle's school down to the year 1844 when he was again induced to join his old friend and chief, Dr. Lundy in McGill College as classical tutor.

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, 1853. 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 £2000 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 1855 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 1855 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 1895. 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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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 no doubt appeal strongly 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 drove
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, Lennoxville.

(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 and 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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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 no doubt appeal strongly 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 drave
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,
Lennoxville.

(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 and 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