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Now in Stock in good variety.
INSPECTION INVITED.
they were at the mercy of the school forwards who scored every game by combination play.

Caswell was a wonder shot after shot, while he was ably supported by the strong defences of Purvis and Mazurette, while the forwards put up a good individual game.

For the School the Purvis brothers, two new men, ably supported Site and Hutchison in their fast combination runs, while Gilmour let very few past him at cover point. Winder got the puck away every time, and played a cool game. Hayward was called upon to stop very difficult shots, and succeeded in letting only three by. Winder and Gilmour were noticeable by the sure way in which they handled the puck out.

Great satisfaction was felt by the way Mr. Somers refereed the match, and although the checking was hard, there was not the least sign of roughness.

In the evening the boys entertained Sitestead to supper.

The teams lined up as follows:

School: Winder, Gilmour, Site, Purvis.

Lennoxville: Stanshead, Gilmour, Hutchison, Hayward.

The match between Bishop's College School, the present champions of the Eastern Townships, and the Lennoxville team on the B. C. S. risk was played Saturday afternoon, February the 9th, and resulted in a victory for Lennoxville; the score being two all when time was called. No agreement having been made between the captains for this emergency, the Lennoxville team, following rule 3, immediately lined up to settle the contest. The school refused to do, thereby losing the match by default. During the game the play on both sides was very good, considering the roughness of the ice. Lennoxville, from start to finish, assumed the aggressive, forced the school to a defensive game, their forwards keeping the puck well down on the School goal, which was ably defended by Hayward. For Lennoxville it would be hard to distinguish any individual player, while all played a good game. Purvis and Williams, forwards, doing good work, while the Spafford brothers took care of all that came their way, leaving Hutchison at goal little to do. For the School, Site and Purvis brothers made some fine combination play, while Porteous and Gilmour saved many goals by their coolness.

The teams were:

B. C. School:
Hayward—Goal.... Gilmour—Centre
Porteous—Forward

Lennoxville:
Hayward—Goal.... Mathewson—Centre
Purvis—Forward

The first account is remarkable for impartiality. In the second statement that the Lennoxville team "immediately lined up to settle the contest" considerably puzzled those who were spectators of the match. If the Lennoxville team lined up at all, they must have become what Mr. Malaprop calls "dismayed by their own tumults". For no one saw them.

One of my correspondents has a grievance. "I wish he says, "that when the School lose a match or do not win one, they would have the spirit to say so. No one wants them to call. "Bad fish" at every corner, or every time the puck comes out."

A. New School Magazine.

Among our exchanges for the month of January we are glad to be able to welcome the Winema.

This magazine is published on behalf of King's College School, M. A. A. (Many Armenian Atrocities) nor the T. A. A. (Transvaal Armed Array) nor the R. M. C. (Royal Message of Consolation). Don't you know, Editor? I don't.

The Chiel has appeared at the last moment with a N.C.:

"Here, Editor, don't you know what is the most important event of the month? No, not the M. A. A. (Many Armenian Atrocities) nor the T. A. A. (Transvaal Armed Array) nor the R. M. C. (Royal Message of Consolation). Don't you know, Editor? I don't."

A lot of good work.

O. B. M.

that good work can be done by the average, health-minded school-boy.

Obituary.

Saturday, the 15th February, was a sad day in Bishop's College School—especially in the latter—for on that day there passed into the rest of Paradise the soul of William John Cartman Faulconer, aged 11 years, the youngest boy in the School. The little fellow had been in the sick room for ten days previously, but nothing serious was apprehended until Friday evening, when a sudden and unexpected turn took place and he rapidly sunk until Saturday, his life passed away. The body was removed to the Infirmary, where constant vigil was kept by faithful watchers, until the removal to this place. Meanwhile his father, the Rev. W. G. Faulconer, Incumbent of New Ireland, Dio. of Quebec, arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Faulconer and their little daughter. A service was held in the Chapel at 2.30 on Monday, attended by the College and School. Both the service itself and the accompaniments were made bright as becoming the funeral of a child. No signs of mourning were displayed. The altar was vested in white, the clergy wore white stoles, and bright flowers and music were fitting signs of "resting in Him, as our hope is this our brother's soul." The body was borne by eight young Prefects of the School. Various parts of the burial office was said by the Rev. the Principal and the Rev. Prof. Scarth, Wilkinson and Parrock. The interment took place at Coldstone, where Mr. Faulconer has three children already buried. Our warmest sympathy goes out to the afflicted parents.

In Memoriam.

W. C. F.

Oh. Feb. 15th, 1896.

It fell as softly as the winter's snow

There was no sound of storm nor any stress

No fevered crying of Death's mightiness

No struggle for a strong man's overthrow

—Just some few hours of mourning, soft and low.

Some hard-drawn breathing, quickly hushed, ah yes!

And then,—and then, small white limps moistureless,

While we who wish must whisper as we go.

A face and voice we looked for lovingly,

Lost from the fellowship of our small band,

One little ripple out of life's great sea

Sundered to astounds by the Master's hand,

And missing here— but a white soul to stand

In the vast mansions of Eternity.

THE MITRE.

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GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.
Sad to tell a disension has arisen amongst us who were before as peaceful the proverbial little bird, as we sit in the hearts of those who dwell on high, namely the Upper Flatites? It is said that they consider themselves superior to their lower brethren who inhabit the Lower Flat, most of them it is conceded on their part, to sooth to put foot therein, and does not a Lower Flatite ascend in the estimation of his fellows when he declares he is a member of their territory? It is still further condensation for them to go down to lectures, a fact deeply deplored by those whose duty it is to instruct them. Nevertheless it is reported that they were induced by lowering the tone of the College, probably this accounts for their endeavors to raise it. They are indeed a superior set; perhaps this is why the members of the Lower Flat are always trying to take the rise out of them.

The Pottery Hill and vicinity still has its charm for the two revered professors who frequent it so much last term. Then they were wont to stroll leisurely up the hill in search of the eluding golf ball. Now they speed down on wings of the wind, or rather to be literal on toboggans.

In the still night weird sounds issue forth from one of the rooms on the Lower Flat. The passing stranger may quiet his fears. Tis but some roommates trying themselves to rest with the charms of the cornet.

Key has been smitten by Cupid's dart! ! !

One Wednesday afternoon saw a most exciting contest on our lawn, when the fair ones armed with hockey sticks sallied forth to encounter the unfeared ones armed but with words. Woe to the sinner who fail to describe the game but the referee was in great request. The players withdrew at "time to discuss the cup that cheers."

The end of last term saw the birth of a new society amongst us, which has since done some very good work. It was named the "Society for Promoting Educational Knowledge," and was founded under the distinguished patronage of most of the resident graduates. The object of the Society is to alleviate the suffering of those of its members who happen to be so unfortunate as to plough in any of their exams by affording them the help thus may save the expenses of a "Sump." The fee for life-membership is two dollars, and the terminal membership fee is five dollars, in more than two and a half dollars is granted on any one "Sump," or more than five dollars on two, &c. Single members are entitled to half on one "Sump," double members on two, and so on. All the men who value their academic standing by vying loudly, more especially those to whom help is granted. For any further information please apply to the Secretary.

Three toboggans have appeared on the scene, christened respectively, "La Canadienne," the "Dow- bignies," and the "Sixth Floor." The latter is safe and sound, and there are several men who are very keen on tobogganin now. We venture to hazard that the tobogganizing itself is not the only incident.

To-day evening, Feb 18th, the Hockey Club gave a skating party on the College Rink. The night was very cold and accordingly the ladies spent most of the time within. We are exceedingly glad that the officers of the Hockey Club have shown us with their presence on the skating afternoon.

Since the Hockey notes have been written, two League matches have been played. The match against Stanstead was played on Feb 12th, at Stanstead, and resulted in a victory for the College by 7 to 6. That against Lennoxville was played on Feb 15th, Saturday, on the College Rink. This again was another victory for us, by 8 to 7. A factor of this match was the puck being faced at 8 a.m., owing to force of circumstances. Chapel was held at 7:30, and breakfast at 7.

School Notes.

The Board of Directors wish to draw the attention of the students of the College School to the fact that they are entitled to representation in every number of the MITRE to the extent of two pages of matter. This space will always be open to them and will not be encroached upon in any issue of the magazine till the last moment before printing. If the vacancy is then unfilled the deficiency will have to be supplied by some other matter.

General contributions from past and present members of the College School will also be graciously received and considered by the Editor.—Etb.

The familiar legend about the "takin' of notes" is this month omitted. For a reason and a nature of the Chiel with constant grumbling, forwarded on his few cebrations lullabies, he has but at length ceased. He informs me in his pompous way that he spoke very strongly to the School about the matter." I told them," he says "that I was doing all the work, and that they were doing all the criticism; that it was not good for them to riot in idleness; that if they wanted Any notes in the future there was only one way open to get them. These and similar sentiments I appropriately introduced in my remarks—quite justly, Mr. Edmondson or Mr. Drouin, Sir—" but here, the language of the Chiel becoming more and more preposterous, we must cut him short.

Our esteemed contributor, then, has laid down his pen and put away his foolscap. We are inclined to doubt that he will return in school time. Several men are very keen on tobogganin now. We venture to hazard that the tobogganizing itself is not the only incident.

First Team.—Hayward, Winder, Gilmour, R. Purvis, S. Purvis, Hutchison and Shep (Capt.) (Subs. Porteous, Coristine, Carter). Second Team.—Chandler, Porteous (Capt), Cowan, Cameron, Shepherd, Holden and Mr. Auden. (Subs. Barretto and B. Killam; Contribution, Webster, Smith (Capt), Barretto, Cassis, Carter, Gordon III. (Subs. Austin and Bass.)

We have lost this term Holloway, Prefect in No. 6, and the Captain of the Hockey boys from Inverness who was here in '93-'94, and the new boys Padden McKay, Ball, Coristine.

Mr. Martin, who has been inspecting the schools, has, besides suggesting many improvements for the good of the boys, made our hearts glad by giving us a holiday on Thursday the 13th.

We shall longer Easter Holidays.

We had a medequate lect to at Jen Hur by Dr. Aef of Montreal in the Bishop's William's Hall in aid of our School Mission on Friday the 31st of March, at which all the school were present besides a number of the students and our friends from the village.

Don't let our friends fail us when we play in Shrewsbury next month. The support which can give us, and if the cup does not come or B, C, S. this year, we will make the others hustle to get it.

Howard Hutchison has been elected Captain of the Cricket team by a small majority of two votes. He is a member of the "Reggie and Stan" school, and is supported by Mr. Buckingham (Secretary) and Mr. Auden, Winder and Webster (Committee).

Accounts of the School matches with Stanstead and Lennoxville are chipped from the Star.

A GREAT MATCH AT LENNOXVILLE.

Lennoxville, Feb. 8.— Bishop College School, the present champions of the Eastern Townships, played their first match here Wednesday afternoon against Stanstead, defeating them by a score of eleven to three after a stubbornly contested match, which was not ended until 8:45 p.m. Mr. Auden, the projector, came down with the resolve to defeat the boys who were to play their first match this year, Stanstead not having lost a match.

The combination which won the championship for them last year won the match, and although the Stanstead men seemed greatly handicapped by the size of the match, they managed to hold the large sheet of ice, while the boys were perfectly at home from constant practice.

At half-time the score was four to two in favor of the home team. During the interval of the game with the score eleven to three, Stanstead taking the first game in the second half by a grand spurt, and from that out
Here and There.

On Thursday, Feb. 6th, the principal visited Missoul sleeping neighborhood. He was entertained by a veteran parson, the Rev. Thomas W. Chapman, M. A., one of the earliest students and graduates of the College who was a member of Thursday evening services has been filled under the auspices of the Church Helpers Committee. The Principal was the inaugural of the College of the ladies and gentlemen present. He was treated of the Rev. E. H. Brown and Harvey Goodwin, President of the College, and the astronomer.

The church music, the musical selections were heard by the ladies of the church. Missoul, and the Mayor of Marbeacon said some kind words.

The church music, the Principal presented the College and the School in the Montreal papers was well received, and a resolution of the Society for the Promotion of the Institution on its progress was also well received. The School was also well received and a resolution was also well received.

On Jan. 31st, 1871, McGill had its great registration day, and the church was filled with invited guests. The principal, President and Mrs. Blair, Principal and Mrs. Peterson, President and Mrs. others were shown round the Church and the buildings. In the afternoon the Board of Directors and the Officers of the Church and the buildings were shown round the Church and the buildings. In the afternoon the Board of Directors and the Officers of the Church and the buildings were shown round the Church and the buildings.

Divinity Notes.

The Divinity never is much concerned lest he be too rigidly minded; his soliloquy is merely a little timid playfulness.

He has been greatly amused of late by the trial shown by a fellow: students in the pursuit of knowledge. This gentleman is not content to take for granted the most obvious of questions or undisputed facts. He seems to have registered a noble resolve to tread in no man's footsteps but steer an independent course through every the most trying tasks of learning. This disposition shows itself in the astounding minuteness of his inquiries into all questions which offer scope for individual research. The most obscure biblical derivations, the most abstruse metaphysical arguments, the most exhaustive and exhausting lists of textual authorities and textual emendations, he is well pleased to pass in safety by keeping to the open path, but rather flowers tempting by their fragrant beauty into the distant glades, and make their way to the very heart of the matter. He trusts that the flowers may not exercise over him a drowsy spell, but revive and cheer him on his onward march to greater things.

It is rumored that one of our number has had his operations so valuable to those whose needs he makes weekly visits to supply. It is said that the first hospital in the early days of its operations were the private homes of the people. It was said that the private homes of the people. It is said that the private homes of the people.

Another new comer, dwelling in our midst is Mr. H. E. Richmond who has come over from the sister Faculty seeking solitude wherein to converse with "the great of old."

The following students of this Faculty are at present engaged in regular Sunday work: Mr. Almsted, who is taking charge of the Church at Sandhill for Mr. Brooker, Mr. Dowdell, who is taking charge of Sandhill for Mr. Robertson who has recently undertaken the charge of the school. The scores for the week ended last Saturday, show a general decline in the number of students. The weather has been very bad and the attendance at the Sunday School has been low. Several of our students have assisted occasionally at one or other of the school. Missions, all of which seem to be in a promising way.

The Brotherton meetings of late have shown an awakening of interest which it is hoped will not be allowed to die away. The meetings late have been more or less of a special nature. The warden has at the wish of the members drawn up some very excellent and clear directions for those acting as secretaries in the College Chapel. This is an important step, and it is to be hoped that the discussions which make the uniform and steady performance of this office a thing to be carefully striven after. We trust that the whole of the committee will be proceeded with.

Colds have been as usual vaging their unpleasant ways among us. Both of our Professors have been temporarily suffering in this the way, and among the students the effects have been seemingly still more disastrous.

It is St. Valentine’s day and the scribe wonders what the morrow holds in store. In these unromantic days the utmost he dares hope is that he should receive a missive, its leading sentiment may not be "Please remit."

Arts Notes.

Once more we are assembled within these friendly walls face to face with another year. Once more we settle down to work and play. Everyone is full of good resolves to do either one or both to the best of his ability. The most wonderful thing is that we have established a respectable hockey team. On arrival at the beginning of term, one is prone to notice changes. On entering the Reading Room we are agreeably surprised. It is no longer in state of littered literature. Our study rooms are more than ever likely to be our study rooms. Our study rooms are more than ever likely to be our study rooms.

It is now in full swing and holds the prominent place in the minds of many. On our return at the beginning of term we found the room in readiness for us owing to the strenuous exertions of Mr. Bowles and the help of the most of the "we." On Jan. 31st, we sent 2nd team up to Cookshire to play their VII. The teams were as follows: College IInd. P., F. Blanchard, goal; W. Carter, point; D. Dowdell, forward; C. Blaylock, defense; E. Simpson, F. Boyle and C. R. Thurs, forwards. Cookshire: Brennan, goal; Bailey, point; Hur, Cover point; H. Herr, defense; Ross, Morgan, captain and forwards. For the College Carter played a very good point, scoring one game by lifting the puck the whole length of the room. The other games were scored by the Cookshire team. At the end of the game the score stood 14 to 2 in favor of the Purple and White. After the match the team entertained their visitors on the other side of the wall and all concluded that a very enjoyable time had been spent.

Tuesday, Feb. 4th, was to have seen our first League match against Coaticook on the College rink; but owing to the Coaticook carnival being fixed for that day our match was put off. We are sorry since the match would have been good practice for our team. The Sherbrooke match has been postponed indefinitely. The match against Sherbrooke came on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, at Stanstead. The College team was selected as follows: C. R. Thurs, goal; W. Carter, point; T. Donnelly, cover point; J. Almond, captain, defense; A. R. Johnson, defense; J. A. Bish, forward. The result of this match will be chronicled in our next number. Wednesdays and Saturdays have been fixed for skating afternoons by the Hockey Club.

Negative—Messrs Moor and Woodside.

Critic—Mr. Gustin, B. A.


Messrs. Patterson, Enright and Alexander made side speeches.

The Judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

The next debate is to be on the Armenian question.

The Triby rage has at last even come to Bishops. It is most prevalent among the upper Flattites and Svenaglan has become a real persona to us.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Blaylock, a promising student, has been laid up with a game leg, incurred from a too precipitate encounter with the ice, while playing hockey.

Why is a certain fresher so keen on keeping Johnson by sweeping the floor with his own as he walks? He might do the suphuous alpaca to a better use. We suggest curtains, table cloth, hockey bugs. Hockey is now in full swing and holds the prominent place in the minds of many. On our return at the beginning of term we found the room in readiness for us owing to the strenuous exertions of Mr. Bowles and the help of the most of the "we." On Jan. 31st, we sent 2nd team up to Cookshire to play their VII. The teams were as follows: College IInd. P., F. Blanchard, goal; W. Carter, point; D. Dowdell, forward; C. Blaylock, defense; E. Simpson, F. Boyle and C. R. Thurs, forwards. Cookshire: Brennan, goal; Bailey, point; Hur, Cover point; H. Herr, defense; Ross, Morgan, captain and forwards. For the College Carter played a very good point, scoring one game by lifting the puck the whole length of the room. The other games were scored by the Cookshire team. At the end of the game the score stood 14 to 2 in favor of the Purple and White. After the match the team entertained their visitors on the other side of the wall and all concluded that a very enjoyable time had been spent.

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THE MITRE. 49

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greatly. There he stood, pale as death, in the ghastly light, the veins on his forehead standing out like whiplords, and perspiration streaming from every pore.

"Will she never stop," he cried in agony.

And indeed it seemed as if we never would stop.

On we rushed towards the signal of destruction, with hardly a word spoken, or a gesture exchanged, and pushed against us despite the heavy brakes applied to every wheel; the engine swayed and clanked as though it would tear itself to pieces. At last our speed decreased, the pressure began to tell, and we were motionless not ten yards from the light.

"Thank God we are safe," cried Jack, as he sprang from the cab, closely followed by the fireman and myself. We ran to the light, which turned out to be a lantern covered with a red handkerchief, and held by a ragged looking tramper.

"Where's the washout?" yelled Jack, grabbing him by the shoulder; "speak, man.

"What washout do you mean?" replied the tramper.

"Why, the one you stopped us for," said the exasperated Jack.

"I don't know of no washout," was his answer.

"I want a ride.

Whether he got his ride or not I leave to your imagination, but I think if you look at the bottom of the embankment you will still find him stinking in the mire, where Colonels Prigg will find him.

"Just my luck," muttered the engineer as we turned back to the cab.

Some men who had come forward to ascertain the cause of our stoppage that all was right, we continued our journey. But as everything I could get out of Jack was a grunt, I left the engine and went to the next station and completed my trip in the cars.

Athletic News.

Since our last number was issued little time has been given to the usual outdoor pastimes and the writer finds it to be a somewhat difficult task to fill the required space.

Last term closed with an occasional game of racquets, but the players thought more of examinations than of the game. Examinations are much opposed to Athletics; study as a rule acts as an occasional relief to the continual outdoor exercises, but when examinations demand their share of time, they permit nothing other than their study, and peace with which they are surrounded. Though this term period lasts barely two weeks, its unbroken monotony so completely demoralizes the student, that the return of old times is heartily welcomed.

Towards the close of last term the students turned out in large numbers, and under the supervision of a good "Bus," worked hard at the rink. This is the first year that we have attempted having our own rink and it promises to be a great success. We had it well under way before the vacation began, but a persistent thaw could not be battled with and we were doomed to see all our work undone. However during the war some of our number again commenced work and when this term opened it had progressed far enough to permit skating; now it is in good condition and the hockey men are doing their best to put a good game on. We will have the support and best wishes of all us.

The many friends of Dr. R. A. Walker will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his recent severe attack of typhoid. He intends leaving this month for Chicago, where he will commence practice. The doctor has the good wishes of all the students for his success.

We learn from good authority that brain matter is in great demand amongst some of our students.

Sophomores are recommended to place their material under lock and key to prevent any desecration of their much cherished property. This is a grasping age and therefore we must be up to the times. Be vigilant, and do others as they do you.

Our hockey enthusiasts are in good form but the greater part of the team were unable to be present.

A new and somewhat novel article of diet has been lately introduced amongst the daily menu of some of our students. It consists of a combination of herrings, garlic and onions. We are not positive that they are entirely compatible, but "George" claims that the concoction is fine. No doubt this must be a European importation for it is hardly probable that the average Canadian digestion could stand it.

The professors of the Medical faculty have bought the Canada Medical Record and it will in future be the organ of this school. The last two numbers contain some very interesting articles. The editorial staff is a very strong one and many more valuable articles are bound to follow. Each student should subscribe.

Fruithy thy name is Beard!—Thus a well known student of the Liberal Arts college, who is also the author of the last letter, addressed his venerable professor. Our student has given a description of his next years study and the perusal of the book is far too tedious for the time spent on the work. It is to be hoped that the new text book is not a dry one.

Medical Notes.

After being refreshed both physically and mentally during the Christmas holidays, all true "Meds" have turned their attention to study. Now comes the time for substantial work. The noble Sophomore is found brooding over his skeleton or practising the most modern methods of massage upon an obliging Freshman. The final seniors are becoming wan and pale and are vainly trying to assume an expression of care and anxiety. Oh those trying days of March! How many will pass through them triumphantly?

We had another visit from Dr. C. C. Brymer a few days ago. Practice seems to be using the doctor well judging from the large amount of adipose he has acquired.

Dr. G. L. T. Hayes spent New Year's day in town visiting Dr. Mason. As usual his stay was short and sweet.

We beg to inform some of the gentlemen who are attacking the "Aurora," that the book is an instrument to be used solely on the dead subject and never on the living. In past years it has been the custom for gentlemen who are "incompatible," to see their difference of opinion in the physiology room where a pair of six ounce boxing gloves are kept for the purpose.

The following definition have been gathered during the past session by a freshman and duly recorded in his diary.

A for one who thinks he knows everything in his 1st year.

Pediculus Corporis is a decided source of irritation.

Pneumonias is a word that is frequently mentioned in the lecture-room.

A grind is a little talk in which the professor does not stand talking.

A "sug" is the ungrammatical term for one of the complications of a pock.

Anatomy is not an atom but a gigantic monster.

We noticed recently a printed appeal to the junior students for stray cats and dogs. The M.E. was very glad to see it for he has had his experience. Begin your harvest oh ye embryonic Meds and may the Gods favor you.

1st Assistant Editor.—The Editor-in-chief accepted my last contribution to the MITRE.

2nd A. E. — Yes, What was it?

1st A. B. — A check for an annual subscription.

Miss Snowdrop—Have you ever seen a "cake-walk?"

Mr. White—No. But I've seen a cheese run.

Billy—What's the difference between a student who possesses an "A" and an "unloaded gun?"

Willy—Give it up.

Billy—One goes off and gets loaded, while the other gets loaded and goes off.
A. Macdonald finds a place as minister for Kingston.

It will not generally be known that within that 47 years of Sir John's political life the construction of three railways has extended from sixteen miles to thirteen thousand, and the volume of its trade has increased eightfold.

Sir John was the first to recognize the political importance of the two lower Great Lakes; the province was looked upon by Lord Durham as a preliminary to the union of all the British North American Colonies. It was reserved for the young member from Kingston to forecast the federal idea in 1857. In both cases struggles led to the extension of the union. It was after a positive repugnance to the Canadian idea in 1857; after much legislation and political deadlock in Canada proper that the confederation was found to be a solution for internal difficulties. I have heard Sir John say he would have preferred a larger scope for the Federal Parliament, if left to himself he would have made provincial powers narrower, and he thought he would have preferred federal or complete Legislative Union. In 1844 we have a remarkably difficult state of parties in the Canadian Legislature there, were five groups:

(a) The extreme supporters of government by the British representative through an executive, apparatus to be made by the governor without the advice of Ministers.

(b) The moderate Conservatives, strongly attached to British rule, not so pronounced as the sup-porters of viceregal independence, a fair representation of the Reformers deprecating fruitless discussions on abstract and theoretical questions of government.

(c) The moderate Reformers—who wished more power to be in the hands of the people.

(d) The ultra-radicals, extreme in language and with methods tending to republicanism.

(1) The French, who generally acted together.

It was Sir John's fortune before he had done with Canadian Parliaments to find supporters in every one of these groups; in fact it was the fusion of groups (b) and (c) and the falling line into these groups of the remnants of (a) and an alliance of many from (e) which formed the famous coalition or Liberal-Conservative, a coalition which was so long the undisputed head. Even when defeat was expected and resignation had taken place in 1873 not one voice was raised in favor of any other leader though the chiefain prospect of defeat did not credit any apparently begged his followers to select a younger man as leader; one who might have made fewer enemies. I could not have given so many openings to attack.

The first address to the Kingston electors issued in 1844 is remarkably simple. It comes under the heading of 'A True Conservative.' Sir John says modestly he only came forward to stop a gap. In later life no relations of Sir John were happier than those between the Vice-royals and himself. The first three holders of the Vice-royalty did not get on with their ideas did not harmonize with responsible government as wished by the people of Canada. Lord Sydenham (Poulett Thomson) was twice at the head of government in 1841 was this accomplished; but the Governor would not yield any of his authority to any set of men in the legislature; he refused to consent to accepting or rejecting the advice of those who possessed the confidence of the people. French Canadians were excluded from the Council, which cut down in the fusion of opinion. Lord Sydenham had tact and force of character; death surprised him however before he had solved the problem of governing Canada.

From January 1842 to March 1843 Sir Charles Bagot was Governor; during the last part of the time he was a confirmed invalid. Before he retired he changed his opinion to that of some Radicals and French Canadians, though these last were certainly hostile to British connection.

The next Governor was Sir Charles Metcalfe. A LL. D. in England, he held to the royal preroga-
tive for the Viceregal, or perhaps more accurately he looked on the Vice-Royalty as a premiership, and judged himself as an immovable occupant as far as the pleasure of the people were concerned, and he refused to administer patronage on the advice of his Council. Conflicts were frequent between the Governor-General and the Governor, the Governor, who knew that the Council did not possess the confidence of the Assembly. The general election of 1844 took place and resulted in a small Conservative majority. Sir Charles did not long survive, though long enough to be called 'a subtle Indian who had delved a yard below the Radical mines.' This saying was due to the fact, 'the thing that made the Conservatives 'stole the fire' of the Liberals by proposing that parliamentary proceedings should be published in French as well as English. Mr. Pope thinks the 'Sibele Indian' was more than otherwise the member for Kingston. This member did not make more than five speeches in five sessions, but he made himself familiar with the business and forms of par-
liament. Mr. Tupper, the leader of the Opposition, on June 10th, 1846, recommends for the post of Commissioner of Crown Lands Mr. J. A. Macdonald, and the new Governor-General, Lord Cathcart, ap-
proved of this choice, but the appointment was not made. Under Lord Elgin in 1847 Macdonald de-
clined the Solicitor-Generalship of Upper Canada. Mr. Drain and Mr. A. Macdonald, were moderate Conservatives, were fight-
ing the 'Family Compact,' a knot of Toronto office-seekers. Sir John's fight for the orison injured constitutional principles in the opinion of many.

On 31st May, 1847, Hon. J. A. Macdonald be-

Kingsley, the Chartist.

As when in some drear, narrow, wind-washed street,
With sign boards croaking in chill autumn's blast,
Our glance upon a half-buried child is cast.
With hungry eyes and purple hands and feet,
That tell what strangers they so kindly heat,
And all our yearning heart's blood courses out
With warmthest thro' to see her misery past,
And in her cup of wormwood something sweet;
Some like, but fuller far, the Chartist's heart,
In mighty longing, turned to broom.
When the man who had the slow and bladed dart
Fell in all this human sot we saw a spark.
Of life divine; from ocean, tall and thin
He heard this Voice of love declare their part.
No empty gait of circumstances thou,
But man in God's immortal image free.
To sail where e'er thou wilt on life's stern sea,
Though storms rage force, be true and strong, thy brow.
Fain would I, but cannot, by thy brook.
Signed by thy Brother's Cross. He lives for thee
In vain, 'tis all that labour is to me.
I journeyed through the guess and peace and bid thee know
To Nature's wise All-Father.
Kingsley caught
This echo from th' eternal sea, and gave
It forth in burning words of love that turned
To warn, responsive fresh, cold hearts that spurned
The chain, the burden of the earth,
And still win love and tears for Parson Lot.
September 1845.

Arthur H. Moore.

A False Alarm.

I had just returned from a hard day's work at the office, and had barely seated myself down to enjoy my tea, when the maid entered bearing a telegram, which ran as follows: "Do not touch the seal I found it to be from my senior partner, desiring my presence at an important meeting to be held early the next morning in the town of —, over sixty miles from where I was now sitting.

Glancing at my watch, I saw that I had just time to finish my tea, pack my valise, and walk to the station. The street-car has troubled me little in the past, but my disgust at leaving the house that it had commenced to rain, and that together with the heavy wind that had been blowing all day, made the night as dreary as possible.

Arriving at the station, I was informed that my train was twenty minutes late. I spent the time between the stuffy little waiting room inside and the dreary little outside in the gathering dusk.

At length a prolonged shriek warned me that the train was approaching. The next instant the headlight gleamed round the curve, dashed on towards the station, and in a few seconds the great iron monster, puffing and hissing, stood stationary before us. Hearing my name called, I looked up and saw protruding out of the open window of the old carriage an old friend Jack Wilkinson, the engineer. He called out and asked me to ride with him on the engine. This I nothing loath to do, as it was an entirely novel experience to me. After checking my valise, I sprang into the cab, and took the seat Jack assigned to me.

In the old Station Master ran out and calling to Jack, said: "Look out for Craig's Crossing as the section men have not been out to-day, and there may be a washout."

"Easy, old man," replied Jack, "We'll see to it."

Then receiving the signal, Jack opened the valve, jetted the steam, and with a puff, a groaning of the heavy axletrees, a trembling of the engine, we were in motion. In a few minutes the station-house was far behind, and we were on our journey through the dismal night.

"Shove on the coal," said Jack, turning to the fireman; and we shall show our guest how old 377 can go."

All right, boss," responded the fireman, and he evidently got weight in showing off the speed of his favorite as the engineer, for he kept heaping on the coal, so that the furnace was stuffed till the very latch of the door was red hot, and the engine groaning and shaking as though it would fall to pieces.

Jack, with his hand on the lever, was leaning far out of the cab so as to get a better view of the road, and the new Governor-General, Lord Cathcart, ap-
proved of this choice, but the appointment was not made. Under Lord Elgin in 1847 Macdonald de-
clined the Solicitor-Generalship of Upper Canada. Mr. Drain and Mr. A. Macdonald, were moderate Conservatives, were fight-
ing the 'Family Compact,' a knot of Toronto office-seekers. Sir John's fight for the orison injured constitutional principles in the opinion of many.

On 31st May, 1847, Hon. J. A. Macdonald be-
come for the first time a member of a Canadian Cabinet; forty years later he is still a Can-
adian Cabinet Minister though then upon his death-
bed! I find on a careful examination of the volumes before me that Sir John Macdonald was in no less than fourteen years out of the forty four just named; for nineteen years out of a possible twenty four was he Prime Minister of a Confederated Dominion, and for several years he was the only person who could imagine himself being Prime Minister of Canada. I believe Mr. Gladstone's official life to be also within a little of thirty years, his period of premiership being however less than fourteen years.

(To be continued.)

These two considerable volumes are in themselves a credit to Canada as having been written and published here. The individuality of the writer is almost immeasurable, the subject is always presented to us in various aspects of his life, and the style of words, spoken or written. As a biography we commend the work highly; one or two personal allusions are brought in very successfully, but this only emphasizes the telling and self-obliteration of the narrator. A private secretary, whose only claim to notice at the time is his relation to his chief, might well be expected to exaggerate the merits of that chief, we do not find that tendency in these volumes. We think upon the whole Mr. Joseph Pope has succeeded in writing an interesting work, one that will perhaps finish; one that is well proportioned and written in good English and in good taste; one that is almost free from all trance of bitterness, the attacks of George Brown, one of Sir John's most strenuous opponents, being not more severe than might be expected under the circumstances. The book is written on a good scale, and theometer is somewhat compressed in the account, possibly because they are nearer to us, also perhaps by that time the political atmosphere is such that the biography does not profess to detail the history of these years. It is more valuable to us to see the details that went to the making of the man than to watch the minute circumstances of his matured and formed character; to see the fight rather than dwell on the fruits of victory.

John Alexander Macdonald was a Canadian in everything except his birth. He was born in Glasgow on January 11th, 1815; but from 8 to 13 years he was a resident of Canada. His father did not prosper in business, either in Scotland or on this side of the Atlantic, and the distinguished son never became rich, by direct or indirect means, in his political career. Still he belonged to a firm of lawyers in Kingston which had a good practice, but politics interfered with practice. He was called to the bar and his office became as time went on an increasing necessity, that in 1879 his biographer says he was not worth a shilling, and in 1880 he was elected as a member of Parliament and in 1881 was raised and vested in Trustees in order that the Prime Minister's heirs should have some provision in case of his unexpected death.

The want of success of the senior Macdonald almost reminds us of the elder Dickens, father of the immortal Charles, while the career of Sir John and his period of success, according to the words of a parallel to the career of Richard Cobden, who through his apostleship in the cause of Free Trade raised his own business, and on more than one occasion large subscriptions were made to provide for him. As Cobden preached and procured for himself, so did Macdonald; in this case of course for Macdonald we mean a United Canada, but may be said to have been scarcely richer at the end than at the beginning of his public career.

One of Sir John's ancestors helped in a history-making affair. His maternal grandfather, James Shaw, was "out in 45" and fought for the Stuarts in the last of the great struggles in which they have to be placed, in order to become the holder of a commission in the British army. Sir John's father, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, though unsuccessful for the Commons, was always a more than able property, but could not adapt himself to the new country. He died in 1841, and did not see his son in public life. Helen Macdonald, the mother of the future Premier, was in many ways a remarkable woman. She possessed great energy and strength of will and "kept the family together." She lived till 1862, and the great affection always shown to one this distinguished son was strong genuine and touching.

From 1825 to 1830 'John A.'—as he is so often play or affectionately called, originally to distinguish him from another politician, John Sandfield Macdonald, attended the Kingston grammar school. At fifteen he left; he had no university education but he says it was a great advantage "he might have entered upon the path of literature and have acquired distinction therein." He said this almost giving the impression that he would have been a failure if it had not been for this advantage. He was a strong man for a young man, useful to his country, a faithful government of millions of men, the strengthening of an empire and the creation of a great dominion.

The boyhood of Sir John was not free from the pressure of narrowness of means. He once said "I had no boyhood." From fifteen onwards he earned his living and helped those at home. Once finding all at home ill in bed it devolved upon him to bake the bread, as he did not know how to do it he carried his invalid sister downstairs, laid her on the sofa which he had placed in the kitchen, and receiving verbal instructions from her, proceeded to knead the dough under her supervision. He always had a fondness for the neighborhood of Kingston and for the care of those in distress. He was a member of the Faculty of Queen's College, was a student of Glasgow first, then of Kingston, and of Allophustown in Lennox County and Hay Bay, where his father had a shop and the Stone Mills, where he had charge of the office. He was appointed Lieutenant of Prince Edward, that his biographer once said to him "that he was not as to which was really what he was doing at this time, as a student of Glasgow first, and said laughing "that's just what the Grits say. The Globe has it that I am born in a new place every general election." The future Attorney-General as a law student in the office of Mr. George Mackenzie. His work took him to Napanee and Picton as well as Kingston. In 1856 he was called to the Bar, and opposition was made to his admission in the court. His successful career was almost associated for some time two men who were both destined to make a mark in Canadian History, Alexander Campbell and Oliver Mowat. In 1864 they tried to stop his admission as Attorney-General, but the former was veto- and the invincible Premier of Ontario, and Camp- bell was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sir John, though never a minister a considerable time, was responsible for a good fight. His first case at Picton involved him in such hot arguments that the opposed counsel became involved in actual blows, closing and fighting in open court. Commanded by the judge, the old court (a friend of John's) shouted officially in stentorian tones "Order in the court, but added "catac rone in a sym- pathetic note to one of his acquaintances, "Hit him, John." We have no evidence that John again broke into blows in court, but in parliamentary conflicts he said he would seem to hear repeated as he gave his opponents intellecual outbursts, the words of encouragement "Hit him, John.

We find in 1861, in consequence of the famous Trent affair which brought England and the United States to the verge of a second war, the opportunity was given by the Venezuelan affair of to-day, we believe, measures were taken to strengthen Canada's defense. But Sir John of course was closely watched and was placed under Mr. J. A. Macdonald, then Attorney-General for Upper Canada; he was assisted by a strong committee, and the report of the commission being embodied in a Bill involving considerable expenditure, the government was defeated upon the measure through the defection of the French-Canadian section. Though nominally Attorney-General since 1856, he was practically first minister, for he had been for a brief period in 1857-8, but on the restoration of office George Brown's "Two Days' administration in 1858 brought the double shuffle arrange- ment was made. Macdonald was nominally second to Sir George Cartier. This Cartier-Macdonald administration came to an end in 1862.

In 1866-67 we find Macdonald alert and active in safeguarding the interests of the empire as locally required so that he lived in more war-like times we can imagine that he had his share of irritation and duty as a war minister out of Sir John as it did out of the peace-loving Abraham Lincoln in his vast sphere. In his work too John enjoyed a great success in overcoming the jers of interest. It cannot be pretended that a complete sketch or estimate of Sir John Macdonald can be given within the limits of the biographical page, we are content that Sir John Macdonald owed nothing to fortune, he was proud of his rise through his own exertions. He was not at first specially fortunate at the Bar, and opposition was made to his admission in the court. The eloquent appeal on behalf of Von Shoultz, a Pole, who was assisted the French rebels in Canada under the impression that they were in soirid, had established themselves a name. Sir John was therefore very unfortunate in his defence of criminal cases that some one jokingly said he would have to be made a lawyer for three and a half years and pretence convictions.' It looks as if only the worst cases came to his firm for defence at that time. Many of us remember in June 1851 how day after day the situation seemed to be most urgent; after a stubborn delay was the fatal issue announced. We learn from the life that several times during his career his health was very precarious. In 1855 for example he experienced a severe illness, and we find traces of others mentioned. In his earlier years he did not take sufficient care of himself but latterly he has been able to give to his body those vigor, strength and in the power of resisting immense fatigue. He was in his 77th year when he died and had then been Prime Minister uninterruptedly for 37 years. His influence in Canada at the moment of his death was certainly greater in proportion even than the influence of Palmerston in the Empire when he died Prime Minister in 1865 aged 81, and the member of the House of Commons where the elected legislator is a resident in his constituency. In Canada it is often so, in Britain it is comparatively rare to find a man who has sat in Parliament for 77 years. A resident in Kingston he became its representative and retained his seat for many years. I believe it is in 1878 that he was unsuccessful for the first time that he lost his seat and died member for Kingston, when defeated he was elected conjointly with another member for a constituency returning two members; this member was very much in the habit of speaking of his Right Hon. Mr. Cartier, the Prime Minister. A friend of Sir John's is the authority for the story that this member when anxious to persuade Sir John that a certain candidate was advisable said to him "You see, Sir John, we are rowing in the same boat." "Yes," was the immediate reply, "but not with the same sail." We have not found this to apply to Sir John's political life. In 1862 after his illness of 1856, he took a tour in England, greatly delighting in all he saw, especially enjoying a visit to Windsor but while there declared himself, as if he didn't come thither as an invited guest to meet at the Queen's table the Prime Minister of England and to bow down with his heart and say "I have no space to relate Canadian History in detail, but will all remember the rebellion of 1837, the visit of Lord Durham, and the union he consummated in 1841. The first Parliament under this system was dis- solved in 1844 and in the second Parliament Mr. J.
Editorial.

BISHOP'S MEDICAL FACULTY.

A quarter of a cycle has just been appropriately celebrated by the Medical Faculty of Bishop's University. For twenty-five years this faculty has heroically struggled along amidst storms of opposition and with little support from the outside world.

Twenty-five years ago it was found necessary to establish a medical faculty in connection with the University. Not having the proper facilities for the institution of such a school in Lennoxville, the welfare of the medical students was entrusted to several eminent medical practitioners in Montreal. Such an undertaking was a great venture but it only demonstrated the indefatigable zeal of the Council of the University for the arming of their students for the battle of life.

The premier aim of the University was to establish a faculty of medicine where in addition to a solid theoretical grounding a student could be trained in practical work. This object has been maintained until the present day, increasing more and more, year by year so that to-day Bishop's Medical Faculty is perhaps the best practical school of medicine in the Dominion. Nor is she behind in the theoretical department, for she counts within her ranks many of the most brilliant professors that can be obtained in Montreal. She has also proved a training school for many men who have been called away to fill appointments of great importance who own Bishop's Medical Faculty as their foster mother.

Unfortunately the different chairs are not endowed so that other universities which are more blessed in with the munificent gifts of noble benefactors, are able to rob us of a few of our professors by tempting salaries.

Still, even with this drawback the majority of the professors stick loyally to their places and work with a will giving voluntary services many times at great personal inconvenience, for the love of their profession.

The obstetrical department is par excellence, the finest and most complete course of instruction found in any College and well may Bishop's College be proud of it.

Owing to the comparatively small number of students in the different years, they obtain more individual than they would in a larger school. Besides being able to attend the four larger hospitals, the Western Hospital is open only to Bishop's Students where individual instruction is given at the bedside and in the operating theatres by the clinical professors. These few points go to show that during the last twenty-five years this faculty has not been lying dormant but has slowly yet surely been ascending the ladder of fame.

However the grand coup which will be ever a great reminder of the 25th anniversary was the passing of the Dental Bill. After months of hard work, the faculty has succeeded in passing a bill through the legislature which will grant them the privilege of conferring the degree of D. D. S., and thus enable them to establish a dental faculty.

And what does this mean? It means that next session the number of students will be double, and that in future dental students will have a more solid medical grounding and be able to subscribe D. D. S. to their name instead of having to depend on obtaining it in the United States. It will also entitle them to become members of the American Dental Association which could not be done with the degree of L. D. S.

This brief résumé is very scanty but it partly illustrates the energy and zeal of the present and past faculties. With such energetic workers the faculty is bound to succeed and it is certain that when another twenty-five years are added to its age a great history will then be unfolded.