College fire buckets were raided and the flames were slowly but surely vanquished. The most notable instance of bravery on record was that of "Jack" Winder, who, with the rare courage and coolness which are so characteristic of him in moments of extreme peril, arrived on the scene with the fire hose, when the fire was almost out. Alas! poor "Jack." His noble work was all in vain, as there was no water left, and the hose returned to those regions from which it had set out earlier in the afternoon.

For the first time this year, we have to perform the painful duty of recording the death of two B.C.S. old Boys, both of whom achieved most successful careers.

Mr. Harry Abbott, Q.C.

Mr. Harry Abbott was at B.C.S. for about four years, from 1870 to 1874, and was a Prefect in his last year under Mr. Badgley. He subsequently went to Trinity College School for a year.

Mr. Abbott rose, through his talents and energy to a foremost position at the Bar of the Province, and his death at a comparatively early age has come as a great shock to all his friends. He was thoroughly loyal to the School, served in various offices of the Alma Mater Society, and always subscribed handsomely to School objects.

A courteous host, a true friend, he was an example of what we hope all Lennoxville boys will endeavour to be. "A vary parfit gentil knight."

The following resolution, proposed by the Principal and seconded by Sir Melbourne Tait, was carried unanimously by both the Council and Corporation, and ordered to be sent to Mrs. H. Abbott:

"The Council and Corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, assembled at the Eastern Meeting in Montreal (April 13, 1898), place on record their sense of the loss to their body, owing to the death of the late H. Abbott, Q.C., at an early age. Mr. Harry Abbott had been for several years a member of the College Council; an old Lennoxville boy, he had always taken a lively and generous interest in the growth of the Institution, and especially in the welfare of his old School. Always courteous in his manner and thoughtful and judicious in his views, he was one to whom in the future the Corporation might have looked increasingly for suggestion and advice. His early death is a serious loss to the Corporation, to the City of Montreal and to Canada."

Mr. J. D. Gilmour.

Mr. "Jack" Gilmour died lately in Florida whither he had gone on a pleasure trip with Mrs. and Miss Gilmour. Mr. Gilmour was connected with the School by a double tie, for not only was he an Old Boy himself, but at the time of his death had two sons with us at B. C. S.

Mr. Gilmour was one of the best known men in the City of Quebec, and his fame as a yachtsman and as a thorough sportsman was not confined to Canada. To his family, and more especially to our friends Gilmour max, and major, The Mitre offers its deepest sympathy.

PERSONALS.

The School is proud of the success of her Old Boys at McGill University, and hearty congratulations are due to the following gentlemen:

Mr. R. A. Patterson, B.A., first class honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, Prince of Wales Gold Medal.

Mr. Donald T. C. Atkinson, B.S., fourth in his year in the Science Faculty, first-class honours in assaying.

Mr. J. Wolferstan Thomas passed for the degree of B.A.

Messrs. Walter Thorneloe and Murray Robertson passed the examinations of the second year in Law.

Mr. Alfred C. Dobell passed the examinations of the first year in Law.

Mr. Gordon C. McKinnon passed the examination of the second year in Arts.

Mr. Smith, who has lately been appointed Inspector of the Guardian Insurance Company, is a cousin of Dr. Henry Vyning Ogden, B.C.S. 1872-75. Dr. Ogden is enjoying a lucrative practice in Milwaukee.

Mr. R. Murray Crosby, B.C.S. 1888-91, is attached to the home reserve at New York, and is now on active service.

Lieut. Gustave Joly de Lotbinerie, R.E., B.C.S. 1879-85 is now in Canada on sick leave, having been invalided home during the Tirah campaign.

Mr. Pemberton Smith, B.C.S. 1881-6, lately paid a visit to the School.
conceivable article on which our practised athletes can despout themselves. All the newest improvements, we are told are here; but, as we have no X-Rays, we must trust to hearsay. At any rate, the cases present a fine appearance from the gallery, the grouping is really artistic.

We must congratulate the College on the good showing they made in the recent game of Baseball against East Sherbrooke. Although defeated, they were defeated honourably. We consider that some credit is ours, as the School supplied them a battery which greatly helped to even the score.

CRICKET.

The early Spring has enabled us to make a much earlier start than customary, and by the middle of April the field admitted of hot practice, which is now in active operation. Members of last year's Cricket Club will be pleased to hear that we have been successful in re-engaging the services of Hainsworth, the professional, and though we should like to see him here before the 14th, yet we must cut our coat to our cloth and live in anticipation for a fortnight. As it is, the funds of the Club have been severely drained by a large order for cricket material, and in all probability we shall have to call upon some more wealthy branch of our athletics to come to our rescue financially.

The season is early yet to have any definite match list, but home and home matches have been arranged with Sherbrooke and Magog, and we are awaiting a reply from the Montreal C. C. to finally decide upon dates for a campaign in Town. June 11th is fixed for the McGill match, and we have offered the roth to Montreal. McGill will place a very strong eleven in the field this year, for in addition to the members of last season's team who may be up now, they have a notable addition in the person of W. T. Steer, who ourselves are passing through one of those waves of athletic depression that are so difficult to explain, and very often are of only a single season's duration. It is hard for a school with good athletic traditions to accept the situation, but this, of all times, is the one in which the strong members of a team should lay themselves out to bring their fellow players more on a plane with themselves, and it is the first month's net practice that goes far to determine the efficiency or non-efficiency of a team. H. Pattee, our captain, has not yet returned, and we look forward to his arrival early in May. We all of us like a more or less uphill task if we have the right stuff in us, and if we can pull through this season with a tolerable amount of success we shall have reason to wear a look of complacency for the whole summer. Pattee, Gordon ii, Carruthers and Savage are the only members of last year's team remaining, but there is quite a fair amount of workable material, and to those fellows who aspire to the honour of a place on the eleven, we would say that it rests with them, quite as much as with the elder hands, to effect a successful season. In view of the exceptional strength of McGill this year, and of our comparative weakness, we have thought it advisable to propose that we should meet their second in place of their first team this year. So far, however, the question has not been settled. The home McGill match has, as usual, been arranged for the Queen's birthday.

The following are the fellows selected by the Committee as likely to be chosen, and the eleven will be formed from them:

G. H. Carrer.  F. Magi.
Hainsworth (p.t.).  S. Lang.
H. Gordon.  C. Simp.
J. Carruthers.  H. Fellor.

The second eleven has been formed, and P. H. Dean has been appointed captain.

Now, a word of advice to this second eleven, and to would-be cricketers still junior to them. It is from your ranks that future School elevens will be formed, and you will at no distant date have to uphold the School's credit in athletics. We all know how bad moral habits grow, and how difficult they are to overcome. There are also bad habits in cricket, which, once acquired, are difficult to get rid of. A good coach, whilst allowing the development of a boy's natural style, will also point out his faults, and it is by attention to such coaching that a good style is formed. We shall see that the School professional gives a portion of his time to the junior boys, and we hope that there will be a noticeable development amongst them. It goes as much to the heart of a true cricketer to see good balls systematically swept at, catches attempted in a steveno manner with one hand, careless ground fielding and lazy returns, as the shootting of a fox does to the heart of a sportsman, and the feelings are equally well grounded. Therefore let us do our best, remembering that the strength of a chain is its weakest link, and that a fellow who commits blunders from slackness not only makes an exhibition of himself, but disheartens other fellows, and goes far towards demoralizing the whole team.

All true lovers of cricket are glad to see the team starting to practice so early. But those who are responsible for the condition of the bats should remember that the boys who play on the second crease this year will one day constitute the first team. The bats possessed by the second crease might be improved both in quantity and quality.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec recently gave us a splendid lecture illustrated by excellent lime-light views on the subject, "What I saw at the Jubilee." After a brief introduction, we were taken directly to the scene of the festivities in London; and numerous slides were shown, giving a vivid representation of the procession as it passed through the thorough-fares of that great metropolis. His Lordship described in a masterly manner the service held on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, and dealt at length with those features of the celebration which were especially significant. Of the views shown in the early part of the lecture, none was of greater interest to those present than that of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Besides being a place that has played a very important part in the history of the English Church, it was there that the Senior Professor of Divinity in the College was educated. The latter fact alone makes the place honourably to us. The second part of the lecture dealt chiefly with the Lambeth Conference. The lecturer told us of all he had seen and done there; and we think that no better example of how it is possible to combine the performance of important duties with the recreative could have been given. A short journey to Oxford and Cambridge, and a series of views of South Acton and vicinity, where his Lordship laboured successfully as a parish priest prior to coming to Canada as Bishop, closed the lecture. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed, and the national anthem sung before dispersing.

"Blessed is he that expecteth not, and he shall not be disappointed." On the 22nd, when we learned that the holiday we usually receive in honour of the Bishop's short sojourn amongst us was not forthcoming, we were forced to believe the truth of this statement. We tried, however, to be contented with a "half."

We are extremely glad to see such splendid improvements in the Chapel this year, especially the new stained glass windows. Some boys, we are told, are eagerly engaged in the study of Natural History, that they may determine the species of the figures emblematic of the Evangelists. We wish them success in their efforts.

Archdeacon Roe gave us a very pleasant address a few days ago, in which he expressed a hope that the School would help to contribute something towards buying a new house for the Bishop. The boys responded immediately to this appeal, and a promise of some seventeen dollars was soon obtained. The Archdeacon's address was appreciated almost as much as the half-holiday, which he kindly obtained for us.

An exciting twenty minutes' work was spent by the allied forces of the College and School the other day, in heroically battling with the flames in Mrs. Adams' garden. The
officers, Rev. B. Watson, B.A., and Mr. W. H. Moor, for the efficient manner in which they had done their respective duties for the present year.

**FOOTBALL.**

The annual meeting of the Bishop's College Football Club was held May 5th, 1898. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Dr. Allaway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>J. W. Wayman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>J. R. Wynnem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>G. Riopel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>H. R. Richardson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. H. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. H. W. Moore</td>
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</tbody>
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It was decided that the Club should enter the Intermediate series of the Quebec Rugby Union, as in previous years. The Committee were instructed to confer with local teams as to the advisability of forming an Eastern Townships League.

**BASEBALL.**

On Saturday afternoon, April 30th, occurred the first match on the baseball diamond of Bishop's College, when the University team met the Eastern Townships champions of last year, the East Sherbrooke Club. The game was close and exciting in the extreme. The College team held the lead until the last inning, when the visitors made three runs on the home team's loose play, thus winning the game.

**CRICKET.**

The following gentlemen comprised the College team: Moor 2b, Donnelly tb, Mitchell c, Rothera r.f., Woodside l.f., McGilvray p., Somerville, lb, Bonelli V. s.s., Taylor cf.

The early Spring has enabled us to begin cricket much sooner than usual, practicing in the nets commencing immediately after the Easter holidays: what with a fairly long season before us, and the keen interest that many are taking in the game, and under the direction of our able captain (C. Rothera), we hope to be able to place on the field a very creditable eleven.

Our list of matches was opened by a most pleasant encounter between the 3rd Year and the rest of the University.

The Third-year feeling it their duty to keep up their reputation as leaders in all the College athletics, challenged the rest of the University, who were only too glad to accept. The match was played on Monday, May 2nd, in most favorable weather.

Hibbard won the toss for the University, and decided to bat first, sending in Brewer and Dutton to face the bowling of Rothera and Worrall. Rothera, who took the first over, got the first wicket, only one run having been scored. In his next over he got the second wicket, the score being only four. The third wicket fell for twelve. Riopel now joined Hibbard, and between them the score was raised to 26, when Hibbard was dismissed by Rothera for a very creditable 15. Boyle now partnered Riopel, who was giving the fielders a good deal of leather-hunting, and fifty-six was registered before the next wicket fell to McRae, who had taken Worrall's place. The rest of the men gave the bowlers little trouble, and the innings closed for sixty-six, Riopel being not out.

Moor and Carter opened the batting for the Third-year, Carter's wicket falling for two. Rothera now joined Moor, and the next half-hour's play was most exciting and amusing, the batsmen completely rattling the fielders, scoring runs for absurdly short hits; and not till the score had reached forty-six, did the second wicket fall. The third fell for fifty-seven, and the fourth sixty-eight. Worrall now joined Rothera, and the score was raised to ninety-five, when Rothera was bowled by Riopel, having made an excellent fifty-seven by his usual good cricket. Worrall played a pretty innings for fifteen. The Third-year did not retire 'till they had compiled the good score of one hundred and twenty-two, thus easily defeating the University, and holding up their honour in their usual good form.

For the University, Hibbard, Boyle, Riopel, and Renisou played excellent cricket, and saved their side from utter defeat. Rothera, Worrall, Moor, and McRae were the strength of the Third-year.

**THE SCHOOL.**

The School Editors venture to make an appeal to Boys and Old Boys to do something towards making the School's section of The Mitre more interesting to its readers. There can be no doubt that our object should be to keep Lennecoxville boys past and present, well posted as to one another's doings, and we therefore most cordially invite the Old Boys Association to take the matter up and see if an improvement cannot be made. We must remember that events of bygone days are just as interesting to those of the present as events of the present are to those who were here, may be, years ago. In this connection we should like to speak of the doings of the Old Boys Association as regards the keeping up of communication between its members. We earnestly hope that every boy as he leaves the School will take some active part in the working of the Association. As a means of doing this, we would suggest that arrangements be made for the holding of an Annual Dinner, to which a pressing invitation to all Old Boys should be sent. We are confident that such an undertaking could be successfully carried out, and that it would do much towards retaining the end we have in view.

Although the appearance of the Cadet Corps is very good this year, it would be greatly improved by a new set of colours. Of course, one of our many kind friends may supply this deficiency, but we must bear in mind the old adage, "Pigs might fly," etc.

The sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne of Great Britain has been fraught with benefits to her subjects the world over, and, amongst others, the School has not been forgotten. The Canadian Jubilee contingent was covered with honour, favours were showered on our gallant Premier, our great Sir Donald received his peerage, and the Boys of Bishop's College School received their Gym. It was built early in the autumn, that it might be used during the long winter evenings, but as the steward has an excellent cold storage, it was not in requisition. In the warm summer months we may descend to the basement where we can take a shower bath and then sit, protected from the burning sun's rays, a few paces distant from a furnace which never raises the temperature of the room above 20° C.

Inside the building is handsomely fitted up. At one end is a gallery capable of seating a large number of spectators—on the floor. At the other, all the latest apparatus, every
THE COLLEGE.

DIVINITY NOTES.

The Trinity Term opened under rather inauspicious circumstances. No sooner had we finished with one plague than another was upon us, and it is certainly a change for the worse to pass from mumps to scarlet fever. Mrs. Wilkinson and Master Allan Wilkinson are at present the only fever patients; they are not of course actual residents of the Divinity House, but as the plaster wall which separates us is but a very slender affair, we naturally take a very keen interest in whatever occurs on the other side. We sincerely trust, however, that their recovery may be a complete and speedy one; also, that the germs may fail to penetrate the partition.

Owing to the unfortunate circumstances recorded above, we have for some time been deprived of Prof. Wilkinson's lectures,—total isolation of all in his part of the building being of course necessary. We take this opportunity of offering our most sincere sympathy to Prof. Wilkinson and the other sufferers.

At the last meeting of the Brotherhood of Readers, which was held on April 29th, Mr. Burns read a paper on "Symbolism." The paper was a carefully prepared one and contained a great deal of useful information. Unfortunately the hour for adjournment arrived before the reader had finished his subject.

Once again has the position of Editor-in-Chief of the Mitre fallen to a Divinity man. Mr. H. Hamilton, who was recently elected to that office, is, we believe, in every way capable of ably filling the position: and in thus expressing ourselves we feel confident that we shall not be accused of Faculty prejudice.

The Chapel now presents a still more finished appearance. Since our last issue the symbols of the four Evangelists have been placed upon the screen, and the carved angels have been allotted their positions above some of the chief stalls. We hesitate from posing as critics, yet we humbly suggest that these carvings do not show very superior workmanship. The deeply dejected mea of some of the angels, though it may balance, yet certainly does not harmonise with the self-satisfied smirk depicted on the countenances of the others.

We congratulate Rev. J. S. Holah on his recent success in the Deacon's Examination of the Diocese of Ontario. Although Mr. Holah took the examination on only two weeks notice, yet he managed to secure second place among eight candidates.

The proposal to re-model the Divinity course, so that it will adhere more closely to the work required for the Voluntary Preliminary Examination, has, we believe, been finally adopted. This should be welcome news to those men who intend studying Divinity at Bishop's, as the V. P. Exam. will, in all probability, be made compulsory for all candidates for Holy Orders in Canada.

The first meeting of the Mission Study Class was held in the Ante-chapel on Friday, May 6th, immediately after dinner Mr. Wayman, who occupied the chair, opened with prayer. The proceedings were purely preliminary. Although originally decided to meet fortnightly on Fridays alternate to the Brotherhood fixtures, it was moved and carried to hold meetings weekly on Tuesdays, for this term, owing to the lateness in starting. The subject for the next meeting is "North and South America," (a general survey).

The Lord Bishop of Quebec, during his terminal visit, delivered a series of lectures on Confirmation Instruction. His treatment of the subject was most clear. Those who took good notes will find them invaluable when they come later to face the difficulty of preparing their first confirmation candidatures.

Every additional adornment to our Chapel is a source of joy and thankfulness to us. The latest addition is the fitting in of four more lights on the north side, continuing the series of representations of events in our Saviour's life. They are respectively: 1. The visit of the Magi; 2. Christ talking with the Doctors in the Temple; 3. Christ's Baptism; 4. The call of the Fishermen. The figures stand in vivid relief, the colouring and arrangement being quite harmonious, and the whole effect is pleasing.

As the Chapel becomes more and more beautiful, does it not seem right that we, on our part, should try and make our services more worthy tributes of praise? At present there is a want of heartiness in the responses and singing. If we would only put more life and spirit into them our services would be much more joyous and become a pleasure rather than the burden they at present seem to some.

The Golf fever is pervading the Divinity House. Its enthusiasts had better beware. In moderation Golf blends well with Divinity, but in excess the two are unsympathetic. One has to give way. We have heard of a case in which that one was not Golf.

May we utter a mild protest against the present state of the Divinity House Backyard; (we dislike the word, but what else can you call it?) There we see and smell much that is calculated to offend our optic and nasal powers of sensation. We will not go into full details, but here are a few items which displease. Many old tin cans and empty bottles, ashes innumerable; a jumble of old planks, presumably intended to represent an edifice of some sort, and now devoted to the nursery and canine departments of the Institution. Garments from the Professorial wash also flaunt boldly in the summer breeze, etc., etc.

ARTS NOTES.

Trinity term, to the student the most pleasant of all terms, bringing with it the advent of Spring games, has opened with the brightest of onens for the athlete.

The cricket nets have been spread, and are daily thronged with enthusiasts preparing for the opening games.

A diamond has been marked out across the Massawippi, where the devotees of the great American game, are shaping to meet their rivals.

Tennis too, claims its lovers, and the courts are gay with the flamede thong.

Then too, is there the cyclist who scorches through the dust, or climbs the toilsome hills for the benefit of his muscle, and the whetting of his appetite.

Nor must the canoeist be forgotten, that steals a pleasant hour on the winding Massawippi or dreamy St. Francis.

On Monday, May 2d, at a general meeting of the students, the chief officers of the Mitre staff were elected for the year commencing September, 1898. Mr. H. H. Hamilton, B.A., alone was nominated for the office of Editor in-Chief, and accordingly was elected by acclamation. The office of Business Manager was, however, more closely contested, and it was only after a second ballot that Mr. E. G. Browne was elected by a two-thirds majority. The candidates being Messrs. Wartele, Callis, Wilson, Pope, and Browne. After the election a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring
Correspondence.

Ingersoll, Ont., Canada,
Ameriky, April 20st, 1868.

To the Blunt's Manager of the Mitre:

Mister,—I'm awful glad I didn't send you the dollar, it git enfu of your papers to keep a store, but our new minister looks at me with a cold i what makes me feel awful so i
dessent go to sea his wife. Deekin Sassback he cum over las' nite to sea if enu one was hurt like las' yer, cause he herden the hen a-squawkin. Missus Sassback she died neer onto 4 weeks ago, and his hart is so soar; he cums over evenins bout twict a week not
counin' Sundays. he couns the nites the girls are out scatin' or to queri practis causes girls is
fight and laf so, and he is soar yet. Your
papers was on the tabel so i asaid him to read to me to chipper him up sum. i nitted.
"What's Qu-a-ad meen, is it greke?" sez he,
lookin' up. "Greke, nary," sez i, "that's
gum!" an' i just blasted horror-stuck. "Belind'y," he sez, sez he, "them yung fellers is a goan to the
dead. We never chawed no gum when I was a boy, us 2 must stop 'em some-
how."

"That's easy," sez i, arlivin' up ("us 2 is indele!") they hev a pevleym in the school an' they can bring up a bill that chawin' gum is derilcous to youngsters an' leads to bystalk-
els, play-actin' an' divorces an' sich," sez i.

"Nuther thing, deekin, things is changed since you was a boy, they bev to every roo
years or so," an' i went on wi mi nittin, lofty like. He reech for his wool cap with the
er-laps an' sed, sez he, twirlin' it round so's the strings flew out, "i'll be a-gittin' home now, Belind'y," an' he went. i litted him with the
candel. he riles me.

i sea bi your paper that sum of the fellers bolt their vittles in chunks, bein' in such a
hurry to kick up a racquet in the new yard, its awful bad for the sistum such vilent exer-
cise with chunks of vittles in the stummuck, they mite fall ded. i could send sum
time water for them to take in milk but mabbe

you dont get emn milk, you mite give sum lime water to Roger. the consort was fine
the music started an' far of an' cum nectar and now till it was like a mitty army tramp-
lit, then the man swished his stick awful an' spread out his arms an' neer fell down of the
box like he did one nite before an' then they all riz to ocnt an' riz to an' land sleeves i felt
awful. it was fine. i sea bi your paper your
1st team has bin' goin' all over the country gittin' beat at hockey. i new them Lival fel-
lers wood lambast anythin thing cause i've seen them, but the littel school boys beat them to.
i dont think they had ha' fun for a i sea some of them couldn'nt play because he had to
cover point all the time, that isnt fare. it
must be terribel hard on him an' on his close to sit on that. Wouldnt a quilt and a mat or
bit of carpet do to put over it instid? i could lend you sotninth like that for we had a big
rag be on our fruit lawn an' side lawns last
summer am'd-a loot of stuff. the girls
sowed all afternoon and the yung fellers cum at nite an' et up everything. We had majic
lanturms all over an' the nabers yungens hung all round the fense like a fringe it was
a elgant site but it cost feerful i could of bot
every rag in chressun for less. you're gittin'
behind awful with your paper guddin' round
so i was agoants tell you about a holiday we had we went to a furin country to the you
nited States, but the exleryy男生 is tonite they are goanta have sumfin' to eat so i'm
takin' the dog so i havent time. Good-bi.
P.S. he likes may pull srrupp awful well

MRS BILL WAYBACK

P.S. i havent time to telly you about the hen-killin' either this time.
P.S. i could send you a dam pull of rag like what's in the quilts an' matts anstry so
you could chase. "Judy is with this so you can
sea how a girl can prit like editor, its
fine.
P.S. i rit the first part of this missel, the
girls needn'nt about the deekin, an' he
miten to nice any more. They dont doo about the
gum either, they don't choo.
"The rose is red, the vites blue,
Money is sweet an' so are you." Good-bi.
everlasting principles of scientific truth. Allow me therefore, Professors and Lecturers of our Faculty of Medicine, to express the respectful sentiments which we all entertain for you and your instruction. Our gratitude will last as long as our lives, and it will not be without some emotion that later on in the trials which the future has in store for us, we will remember the years spent at Bishops, and also perhaps reproach ourselves for not having paid sufficient attention to your lectures. Pardon us, gentlemen, for we are yet young, but have learned from you not to be idle, but to be men, and to bring our store to help in the construction of the social edifice.

And since the theory of medicine would not be much unless practice came to its aid, to the authorities of the different hospitals who have placed their institutions at our disposal, we extend our sincere thanks. May those who come after us keep in their memory the souvenirs which we leave to them of the benefits for which we are indebted to you.

THE EVOLUTION OF A BASILICA.

Paper I—The Catacomb.

Under the great City of Rome, stretching gallery upon gallery, for miles out into the drear campania, lie those wonderful excava-
tions known as the Catacombs. Their silent passages, lined with the graves of the early Christians, have echoed to the tramp of feet bearing bodies of the martyrs to their last resting places. Their brown tufa walls bear the marks of the fossor's picks and the rude attempts of a devoted people to translate for the first time into color the religious beliefs and hopes which animated them, under simili-
tudes and types. History is written on every stone closing the silent 'loculi' of these dark galleries—history of pagan noble carved in delicate letters into the marble, and of unknown Christian whose humble sign of the olive branch or the dove tells of the hope that was in him—a hope still expressed by the rude design symbolising immortality—while the owner of the proud name and the great deeds record of him have passed away without a thought of what was to come, without a care for the future, other than that his fame should live when he was gone. He and his deeds are forgotten, and though the Christian's name on earth may not be known, his simple emblems awaken an interest and an affection for his personality that all the majestic Latin of the other fail to do. But it is not of the Catacombs that we have to write. Books have been written upon their mural decoration, their inscrip-
tions, and their history. When it is remem-
bered that the galleries of these subterranean cemeteries, if placed end on end, would reach further than the length of the whole of Italy, and that in each six feet of length twenty double inscriptions may be found closing the sepulchres of Christians, it is easy to see that any adequate catalogue or description of them would far exceed the limits of this paper. We will take as an example of an early Christian Church the Basilica in the cemetery of Santa Eunertiana. It is substantially the same as those in the other Catacombs.

S. Eunertiana was the foster sister of S. Agnes, who is buried in the adjoining Cata-
comb of S. Agnese, on the Via Nomentana. The story of her martyrdom relates that, as she was praying by the tomb of her foster sis-
ter, stones were cast in from above burying her beneath their weight, and gaining for her the palm and crown already granted to S. Agnes. She was buried in a chamber hewn in the earth not far from the place of her death. Gradually, as was the case in all the Cata-
combs, the nearest spaces to the saint were filled by the bodies of the faithful. This was for a double purpose. The spot was hallowed by the body of one who had laid down her life for the sake of her faith, and it was above her remains, on the hewn stone closing her grave, that the holy mysteries were celebrated. And this fact is of great importance to us in our tracing the history of the Basilica, for it is around this central feature that the modifica-
tions of time have grouped themselves. Un-
der the high altar of every church rest the bodies of martyrs, and this must be clearly kept in mind, for it explains much that would be otherwise meaningless to us in accounting for the position of such Basilicas as S. Agnese (fuori) and S. Pietro in Vaticano.

The first Basilicas—those in the Cata-
combs—were arranged on a plan (borrowed doubtless from the Mosaic ritual) that separated the women from the men in the religious services. On either side of a corridor were doors opening into chambers occupied by the worshippers. That of the men was generally square or oblong, as in S. Agnese, with pillars cut in the four corners and touching the walls. At the end was the tomb of the martyr, lying in what is called an arcosolo, that is, under a semi circular arch. In most of these under-
ground tombs there is also an arcosolo on the either side of the principal tomb cut in the side walls, and giving the whole a cruciform shape. The walls are filled with loculi—the niches in which the dead were buried. Lamps are frequently found in these places of worship, made of baked earth and ornamented with rough drawings, sometimes of a Christian character. They were used not only for light, but to burn before the saint's tomb, typifying the eternal life of those who "sleep in Christ." In the Basilica of S. Eunertiana there is a stone chair, probably used by the Bishop during the services. Tradition says that S Peter celebrated the holy mysteries here during his Episcopate, and styles this seat 'S. Peter's chair.'

The mural paintings in the Basilica of S. Cecilia (Via Appia) represent Our Lord and the Martyrs. They are Byzantine in style and not so old as the chamber itself. In fact none of the pictures in the Catacombs are supposed to date beyond the second century, though there is one of the Blessed Virgin and Our Lord in S. Priscilla on the Via Salaria that is assigned to that period. For the most part there is little attempt at ornamentation in these Basilicas. The early Christians were poor and probably unskilled in the finer arts. Many of the inscriptions are misspelt, and badly chiselled, and the frescoes and mosaics that do exist cannot be compared to those of heathen Rome for artistic merit. Possibly, again, they were waiting for the time when they could raise temples worthy of the God they worshipped, when they would not need to cover their religious services with the cloak of 'respect for the dead' which the Roman laws afforded.

They could worship in their cemeteries unhindered, and availed themselves of the privilege until the edict of Diocletian forbade them even to come together in the Catacombs. But when they did come forth to the light of day, when Imperial Rome was tottering on its foundations, and when arts were falling into disuse on every side, they seized on everything that was beautiful and good, and glorified it to the honour of Almighty God.

They remodelled shattered society, raising a moral fabric in the place of Imperial profili-
gy; and over the ruined temples of a dead worship they built those churches that to-day are the embodiment of majesty and beauty.

Thus, in the first stage, of the Basilica we have a specific type of Church, which we will find in the later buildings to have been preserved, modified perhaps, and adapted to the circumstances of time and place, yet still to be traced through the examples of various periods, till we find the humble plan of the Catacomb under the gorgeous wealth of beauty that art and genius have lavished on the noblest Church in Christendom—S. Peter in the Vatican.

A. POWELL AVELING.
They have no private interests to serve. They should also be represented in the Legislature, not by party men, but as the proper means of securing the careful consideration of educational questions.

Valedictory of the Graduating Class in Medicine, Read at the Recent Convocation, by A. McD. Ford, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Principal, Members of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On this solemn occasion when one is called upon to address an audience so numerous and so select, and also containing so many learned men assembled from all the Province, and even from more distant points, who have come together to brighten by their presence the brilliancy of our Annual Medical Faculty Convocation, one cannot help feeling a certain regret for the choice which his fellow students have made in entrusting to him the onerous task of voicing their sentiments to such a learned gathering.

Nevertheless, while thoroughly appreciating the responsibility which rests upon me, I feel an honest pride, wholly incapable as I am, in having been entrusted with the duty of rendering the traditional "Valedictory," and in thanking you on their behalf for leaving your occupations, and perhaps your pleasures, in order that you might come to this assembly and inspire by your presence us young men who are about to run our race in the occupation which we have chosen as our life's work. To inspire us who have such a great need of the sympathy of those around us, and of knowing that behind us other hearts are beating in unison with our own, for although our profession may be different from yours we are destined to live the same life, to rejoice in the same joys and to be saddened by the same sorrows.

At the present time you are well aware that the medical profession is not what it formerly was, when the medical man separated himself from the rest of mankind and wrapped himself in a certain cloak of mystery, almost thereby acquiring the name of sorcerer. At that time when certain privileged beings only had the means of studying the physiology of the human body, the ignorant masses almost placed their healers on a level with God; and many quacks knew how to make capital of this instinctive fear of humanity which is so often unable to distinguish between him who knows and him who knows not.

Happily, in our day, this has been entirely changed. Thanks to the rapid march of science; thanks to the benefit of an instruction which is embracing the world; men are now given to reason to find out the "why and the wherefore" of that which formerly appeared incomprehensible, and after incessant toil they have succeeded in drawing from nature a reply to all their questions. And naturally in this continual evolution the medical man has rather been the cause of its birth by going, as he has, deep into the study of man and nature, and not being content, as he formerly was, say two centuries ago, with cutting or bleeding. A butcher, however unskilled, might in a short time, arrive at this point of medical science. But the doctor of to-day has a higher aim, nobler aspirations, that of enriching the poor without impoverishing the rich; that of forcing nature to yield up to him her secrets, which he will make use of to cure his fellow man. And in order to reach this admirable result, the physician must study the different characteristics of the materials of which the Universe is made; enrich the Pharmacopoeias by the manipulations of the fruits of our agricultural productions, in order to transform them into substances which will preserve the life of man; draw from the study of electric forces the different improvements of which our profession has such need; know by astronomy the conditions of the climate of the globe; obtain from mechanics a new and better idea of natural forces. In short, he must lighten, simplify, alleviate the work of millions of individuals and thus prolong their life. The physician of today has to be an Astronomer, a Mineralogist, a Chemist, a Biologist, a Naturalist, Botanist and Mechanic.

It is necessary for him, in a comparatively short space of time to grasp all branches of science, so that he must become versed in each one, and to continue to study with zeal and perseverance, always and unceasingly, for science is marching onward with rapid strides, and to stop is to fall in the rear. Then when he shall have realized the dreams of his ambitions, and when the evening of the day comes, he will feel that he is entitled to rest, with the conscience of having added to the common treasury from which humanity draws her resources, and without which humanity would otherwise have remained in her primitive condition of poverty. Even at this time the doctor will be monopolized by his social duties; he will have to remember that if he has been considered as one of the benefactors of society he is also a man, and should endeavour to practice, often in spite of himself and often without the slightest aptitude, the difficult art of pleasing all without offending any; and forward to a well merited repose, he is not rudely awakened in order to attend some sick man in agony. This is the life of a medical man,—a life of labor, self-sacrifice and devotion. He is desirous of knowing, indifferent to all other pleasures. Fortune he esteems as nothing. Poverty he sets at naught. Eager for work, hungry for science, he has his eyes continually turned towards the truth, like the magnet towards the "Polar Star." He seeks out this truth through fatigue and peril, without truce and without repose. He keeps in himself the sacred lamp of knowledge, burning in spite of the discouragements from without, full of that ardent enthusiasm one feels when working for the benefit of the centuries to come; and that expectation of delight which he will experience when there lies open before his mind vistas which no human eye had ever before seen.

This is the life that my fellow students and myself have chosen,—not that we think ourselves stronger and more skillful than others, but as the law of labor is incumbent upon all, we all must work. It is the first duty towards our country, our family, and ourselves, and of all the professions open to us we have chosen the noblest. Do not think that I wish to raise up our profession at the expense of others. All workmen are honourable, whatever they may be, and the humble laborer who uses the pick and shovel is not more to be despised than the learned scientist who enriches the world with a new invention. But at the present day the role of a physician has become all the more difficult, inasmuch as the "art of killing" has made a well marked advance. We laud to the skies the name of the inventor of some new engine of war; we gild with lustre the advocate who by his eloquence has succeeded in freeing from the hands of the law some four-fold assassin; we receive with acclamation often the author of dissolute romances, but we leave aside the names of many of our professors and lecturers who, in the silence of their work, without noise or show, have succeeded in saving thousands of lives. And if we are so proud of the study of medicine, and if we appear to you to be some what vain of the title of doctor, throw the blame on our Dean, on our Professors, on all those who at Bishops College have taught us to esteem them, and consequently to esteem ourselves. During those months, without sparing their trouble and even becoming fatigued, those men, as modest as they are learned, have raised our sunken courage by the gift of their ideas, by their experience, and by the ennobling energy of their enthusiasm. They have raised us little by little, we who would never have attained this height alone. Therefore can you blame us for having a little pride, and on this memorable day, in the presence of you all, we thank publicly, our Professors for their efforts in inculcating in us the
Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Liberal party in England, on the subject of a comparison between the English and German systems of education draws attention to a class of schools in Berlin, for the training of young people, to the intent that when leaving school, at the age of 15 or 16, they should be fitted to enter intelligently on any practical pursuit of life, so that, if technical, they may acquire dexterity and the knowledge requisite for mechanical pursuits: if for commercial life, they may be able to take a seat in a merchant’s office armed with the powers necessary to acquire quickly the special knowledge required for that calling. In this class of schools two modern languages (French and English) form part of the curriculum, taught both colliquially and grammatically. The other branches of study comprise Mathematics, Advanced Arithmetic, and Geography in its broad aspect, i.e., the study of the people and the conditions of life in every part of the globe. The cultivation of the reasoning faculties is also dwelt upon as essential, as well as the power of observation.

Our Commercial Colleges do not, I apprehend, approach this standard, nor can they, as private institutions, take this broad view of the subject. The education thus given in the Berlin special schools is a matter of public interest, and if adopted here they should be included as a special part of the public school system: such schools to be established in the principal cities and towns. In England there is now a great system of technical schools to a very great extent founded and maintained by the great City of London Guilds, the outcome of the celebrated Trade Guilds of the Middle Ages. These schools are placed in all the great centres of population, and are abundantly supplied with every requisite for the acquisition of an excellent preliminary knowledge suitable for all the mechanical occupations of the country. The magnificent foundations in connection with McGill University, due to the generous gifts of Mr. McDonald, are of this character, but whereas the schools are widely extended in the Old Country, and are independent of any central institution, here they are concentrated in the City of Montreal as part of the McGill University system. It seems to me that this class of schools should also form a part of our Public School system, and be extended to the other cities and larger towns of the Province. Such institutions could not, of course, compare with McGill in all respects, but they would nevertheless prepare the youth of the country fairly well for their life’s work, and some of the most gifted might take a finishing course at McGill.

Our present educational system is a very narrow one. It comprises a graded course, starting from the primary elementary schools, passing through the Model and Academy grades, and culminating in the two Protestant Universities, McGill and Bishops College. No doubt in many of these schools a good sound education can be acquired, where the primary and secondary schools are established in Cities, Towns and large Villages,—but in the rural districts where there is a want of funds, the elementary schools are lamentably deficient. The people of these districts are taxed to the uttermost of their powers, and yet all who know anything of the subject are aware that the supply of competent trained teachers is insufficient. We have in the Province but one Normal School for the training of Protestant teachers. This is situated in Montreal, and is admirably conducted. The School law requires that none but certificated teachers shall be employed in the Public Schools. But, unfortunately diplomas may be obtained from a Central Board of Examiners by the mere passing of an examination, and the want of means obliges School Commissioners to employ teachers of an inferior grade, who hold only a Board of Examiners’ diploma, and in order to meet the difficulty, substitutes for the Normal School have in some degree been afforded by the holding of what are termed “Institutes” in different sections of the country, where, for a short period during the summer vacation, teachers are gathered together and receive instruction, cheerfully given from members of the Normal School Staff, assisted by other devoted friends of education, who relinquish a portion of their well-earned holiday in the endeavor, in some slight degree, to make up for the deficiencies arising from the want of a more wide-spread system of training schools.

If some portion of the lavish expenditure bestowed on the construction of railways (not always absolutely needed, yet enriching the pockets of speculators) were applied towards the securing of a proper system of training schools for the the teachers needed for schools of primary and secondary education, the country generally would derive great benefit. Without special legislation, however, and a grant in aid, such a scheme is impossible. The people cannot bear any further expense, and, be it remembered, that by the law as established, the distribution of the grant for education is not according to the educational needs, but according to population, and further, that Protestants receive only (under the last census) one-seventh of the grant.

The Protestant Committee has urgently pleaded with the Government for an increase in the grant for elementary education, but unfortunately education has no representative in the Legislature, and each government considers itself bound to handle the public money on this population basis, without regard to the source whence the money comes, or the public necessities in this respect.

There is also an erroneous idea prevalent that the Universities are wealthy corporations which should be self-supporting, requiring no subsidy from the public purse. The men who, influenced by public spirit, devote time and energy, not to speak of money, to the management of the affairs of these institutions, tell a different story. The Universities have doubtless received in some cases (from private benefactors) very considerable sums for endowment, but these are for special purposes outside of the Arts course; and yet the Course in Arts is the only means whereby knowledge, for its own sake can be acquired, however such knowledge may afterwards be applied, whether for the study of Law, Medicine, Divinity, or what is now called “Science” in its varied forms.

Without referring to McGill, I may say that in Bishops College at the present time the governing body are afraid to expend even a moderate sum on College Extension, though urgently needed, to house the increased influx of Arts’ students, owing to the fear of incurring a debt which will hang like a mill-stone over the institution.

The special endowments above referred to are most honorable to those benefactors who select such objects for their gifts, and I only hope that a class of benefactors will follow suit who may be drawn to continue such noble gifts, but selecting the Arts Course as their object.

Still speaking for my own University, I may say that much has been done and is doing, to draw in intelligent and yet poor scholars. We value such scholars equally with those who can afford to pay for their instruction. Some, many, I may say many, of our ablest graduates have been poor men, who, without aid, could not have achieved distinction. All are with us on a level, and the spirit of the College is excellent. The training in a residuum College tends to encourage friendship among the students, and if, on the one hand, rough men become polished, so, on the other wealthy men learn to appreciate the sterling qualities of many of those not born with a silver spoon in the mouth.

But these details are side issues. What is wanted is an increase in the Government grant for the Universities as well as for the Schools. Such grants may be coupled with conditions of any reasonable kind. The Universities want to be considered as public institutions carried on for the good of the country.
THE MITRE.

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No. 6.

BISHOPS COLLEGE MEDICAL. CONVOCATION.

13TH APRIL, 1898.

The Chancellor's Opening Address.

Another year has passed away since I had the honor and pleasure of presiding at your Medical Convocation in this great city, and I anticipate that we shall receive on this, as on other occasions, a very satisfactory report of the past year's work, honourable alike to the staff of professors and the students who are preparing for their life's work in this College. At the proper time it will be my duty to hand to the successful students of the graduating class the diplomas to which they are entitled, and I take this opportunity of assuring them that the University will not cease to take an interest in their future welfare, while it expects from them continued loyalty and a kindly feeling towards their Alma Mater.

I do not propose to detain you by a recital of the work accomplished during the past year, either here in Montreal or at the College and School in Lennoxville. My friend the Rev. Canon Adams, the Principal of the College at Lennoxville, is sure to have something interesting to lay before you, and the professors, to whom has been committed the duty of addressing you on behalf of the Medical Faculty, will no doubt satisfy all reasonable demands for information as to the work done and being done in Montreal.

My desire on this occasion is to draw attention to the necessity of taking a broad view of the Education question. It is too often a matter of mere local interest; but Canadians are no longer children; they have taken upon themselves the responsibilities of manhood; they treat with the Mother Country and Foreign nations on terms of equality; though still styled a "Colony" they possess all the powers and privileges of an Independent country. They form (when united with the other dependencies of the Mother Country, all covered by the British Flag) a part of that "Greater Britain" which has of late been attracting the notice of all nations.

For the administration of affairs men of high culture are required, men trained to exercise intelligence and capable of holding their own in the discussions and settlement of international or intercolonial affairs. Such men should be trained in Canada, if they are to fill to the full the interests of Canada. They must be first of all Canadians in sentiment, whether by birth or naturalization. This need not interfere with their loyalty to the Mother Country.

I have been struck of late by the thoughtful remarks of distinguished men in England on the subject of public education, and I have also taken notice of a remark by a distinguished Japanese, who, in an address to his countrymen, stated that in Japan, "capital" was no doubt needed for the development of the country, but not so much capital in money as that class of capital due to the cultivated intelligence of the people.

In a recent letter to the London Times,
conceivable article on which our practised athletes can deaport themselves. All the newest improvements, we are told are here; but, as we have no X-Rays, we must trust to hearsay. At any rate, the cases present a fine appearance from the gallery, the grouping is really artistic.

We must congratulate the College on the good showing they made in the recent game of Baseball against East Sherbrooke. Although defeated, they were defeated honourably. We consider that some credit is ours, as the School supplied them a battery which greatly helped to even the score.

CRICKET.

The early Spring has enabled us to make a much earlier start than customary, and by the middle of April the field admitted of hot practice, which is now in active operation. Members of last year's Cricket Club will be pleased to hear that we have been successful in re-engaging the services of Hainsworth, the professional, and though we should like to see him here before the third, yet we must cut our coats to our cloth and live in anticipation for a fortnight. As it is, the funds of the Club have been severely drained by a large order for cricket material, and in all probability we shall have to call upon some more wealthy branch of our athletics to come to our rescue financially.

The season is early, yet to have any definite match list, but home and home matches have been arranged with Sherbrooke and Magog, and we are awaiting a reply from the Montreal C. C. to finally decide upon dates for a campaign in Town. June 1st is fixed for the McGill match, and we have offered the roth to Montreal. McGill will place a very strong eleven in the field this year, for in addition to the members of last season's team who may be up now, they have a notable addition in the person of P. W. Terry. We ourselves are passing through one of those waves of athletic depression that are so difficult to explain, and very often are of only a single season's duration. It is hard for a school with good athletic traditions to accept the situation, but this, of all times, is the one in which the strong members of a team should lay themselves out to bring their fellow players more on a plane with themselves, and it is the first month's net practice that goes far to determine the efficiency or non-efficiency of a team. H. Pattee, our captain, has not yet returned, and we look forward to his arrival early in May. We all of us like a more or less uphill task if we have the right stuff in us, and if we can pull through this season with a tolerable amount of success we shall have reason to wear a look of complacency for the whole summer. Pattee, Gordon ii, Carruthers and Savage are the only members of last year's team remaining, but there is quite a fair amount of workable material, and to those fellows who aspire to the honour of a place on the eleven, we would say that it rests with them, quite as much as with the elder hands, to effect a successful season. In view of the exceptional strength of McGill this year, and of our comparative weakness, we have thought it advisable to propose that we should meet our second in place of their first team this year. So far, however, the question has not been settled. The home McGill match has, as usual, been arranged for the Queen's birthday.

The following are the fellows selected by the Committee as likely to be chosen, and the eleven will be formed from them:

H. Pattee, captain.
H. H. Swain.
S. Mall.
J. H. Downes.
G. M. Hainsworth.
G. E. C. Miall.
D. Borden.
A. H. Savage.
E. H. Mitchell.
J. Carruthers.
H. L. Bishop.
W. W. Connolly.

The second eleven has been formed, and P. H. Dean has been appointed captain.

Now, a word of advice to this second eleven, and to would-be cricketers still junior to them. It is from your ranks that future School elevens will be formed, and you will at no distant date have to uphold the School's credit in athletics. We all know how bad moral habits grow, and how difficult they are to overcome. There are also bad habits in cricket, which, once acquired, are difficult to get rid of. A good coach, whilst allowing the development of a boy's natural style, will also point out his faults, and it is by attention to such coaching that a good style is formed. We shall see that the School professional gives a portion of his time to the junior boys, and we hope that there will be a noticeable development amongst them. It goes as much to the heart of a treecricketer to see good balls systematically swiped at, catches attempted in a sufficiently manner with one hand, careless ground fielding and lazy returns, as the shooting of a fox does to the heart of a sportman, and the feelings are equally well grounded. Therefore let us do our best, remembering that the strength of a chain is its weakest link, and that a fellow who commits blunders from slackness not only makes an exhibition of himself, but dishonours other fellows, and goes far towards demoralizing the whole team.

All true lovers of cricket are glad to see the team starting to practice so early. But those who are responsible for the condition of the bats should remember that the boys who play on the second crease this year will one day constitute the first team. The bats possessed by the second crease might be improved both in quantity and quality.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec recently gave us a splendid lecture illustrated by excellent light-light views on the subject, "What I saw at the Jubilee." After a brief introduction, we were taken directly to the scene of the festivities in London; and numerous slides were shown, giving a vivid representation of the procession as it passed through the thoroughfares of that great metropolis. His Lordship described in a masterly manner the service held on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, and dealt at length with those features of the celebration which were especially significant. Of the views shown in the early part of the lecture, none was of greater interest to those present than that of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Besides being a place that has played a very important part in the history of the English Church, it was there that the Senior Professor of Divinity in the College was educated. The latter fact alone makes the place honored by us. The second part of the lecture dealt chiefly with the Lambeth Conference. The lecturer told us of all he had seen and done there; and we think that no better example of how it is possible to combine the performance of important duties with pleasure could have been given. A short journey to Oxford and Cambridge, and a series of views of South Acton and vicinity, where his Lordship laboured successfully as a parish priest, prior to coming to Canada as Bishop, closed the lecture. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed, and the national anthem sung before dispersing.

"Blessed is he that expecteth not, and he shall not be disappointed." On the 2nd, when we learned that the usually received payments of the Archdeacon and Bishop of Quebec, in honour of the Bishop's short sojourn amongst us was not forthcoming, we were forced to believe the truth of this statement. We tried, however, to be contented with a "half.

We are extremely glad to see such splendid improvements in the Chapel this year, especially the new stained glass windows. Some boys, we are told, are eagerly engaged in the study of Natural History, that they may determine the species of the figures emblematic of the Evangelists. We wish them success in their efforts.

Archdeacon Roe gave us a very pleasant address a few days ago, in which he expressed a hope that the School would help to contribute something towards buying a new house for the Bishop. The boys responded immediately to this appeal, and a promise of some seventeen dollars was soon obtained. The Archdeacon's address was appreciated almost as much as the half holiday, which be kindly obtained for us.

An exciting twenty minutes' work was spent by the allied forces of the College and School the other day, in heroically battling with the flames in Mrs. Adams' garden. The