Jan. 20th, Lennoxville vs. Metropolitans, Sherbrooke.
Feb. 1st, B. C. " B. C. S., Bishop's College.
" 3rd, B. C. " Metropolitans, "
" 11th, Lennoxville " B. C. S., Lennoxville.
" 20th, B. C. " B. C. S., B. C. School.
" 25th, B. C. " Lennoxville, Lennoxville.
March 1, Metropolitans "
" 4th, B. C. S. " Metropolitans, Sherbrooke.
" 11th, B. C. " Lennoxville, Bishop's College.
" 18th, Metropolitans " B. C. S., B. C. School.
" 11th, Metropolitans " B. C. S., B. C. School.
" 25th, Metropolitans " B. C., Sherbrooke.

The outlook for the School this year is fairly bright, although we shall lose the services of White and Austin, who intend to leave us at the end of this term. There is, however, enough material in the School for two teams, the idea being to put a second team into the Junior League, and thus give our future first team some experience.

With the arrival of cold weather our thoughts turned to our rink.

Pillow, Porteous max, and Sims max, were appointed to act as committee men. They proved to be very zealous workers as long as they laboured, but proceedings were stopped when the claim had been staked, because the rumour started that the School authorities objected to the disfigurement of the "Quad."

This news caused no slight anxiety in the School until a rink was started in the village. The new arena will have an ice area of one hundred and fifty feet by sixty-six feet, and holds a central position. Arrangements have been made for the School attendance, and satisfaction is expected on all sides.

The loss of Stuart, the late head prefect of the School, has given us great cause for regret. He has left us so suddenly for the purpose of taking up a special course of study, as he intends to go up for a notarial examination as soon as possible. We wish him all manner of success, and hope he will make a name for himself in his future career.

On the evening of the 7th December, in the splendidly appointed Casino of the B. C. S. Olympic Corinthian Athletic Club, a large and representative gathering of School sports was assembled to enjoy the entertainment provided by the managers of this popular Club. Some splendid exhibitions of the manly art, artistic singing, an interesting Graeco-Roman wrestling match, and, last but not least, Mlle.

B—de T—'s clever monologue, formed a very successful programme, the chief items of which were received with tumultuous applause. In addition to the regular events, a sparring exhibition was given by Messrs. White and Cleveland. Referee Boulter gave satisfaction to both parties by his just but strict decisions. The proprietors wish to state that all gate receipts will be donated to the Reading Room and Library.

BASKET-BALL.

A basket-ball match was played in the Gymnasium between the "Never-Sweats" and "Hoodoos" on Saturday, 3rd December. The game was fast and well contested, the "Never-Sweats" winning by a score of 7 to 4. For the "Never-Sweats" Carruthers, Molson and Stevenson put up a good game, whilst Pillow, Gordon and Tait played well for the "Hoodoos."

The teams lined up as follows:

Gordon .................... Defence Carruthers (capt.)
Shaughnessy .............. " .......... Sims II.
Pillow (capt.) .............. Centre D. Stevenson.
Tait max .................. Home Molson.
Greenshields max ........ Dickson max
Referee .................. C. M. Graves.

A great deal of interest is being taken in basket ball. The fellows spend most of their time in the Gymnasium playing the game, but it would be much better if the proper rules were adhered to and the fellows try to play properly and not follow their own ideas too freely. Originality is a splendid gift, but it is not basket ball. As an example: There is a rule of a couple of weeks standing, whence it sprung and to whom it owes its origin none can tell, to the effect that a player speaking in any way shall be sent off the floor for two minutes. Upon an examination of "Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide" for 1889, the only rules to govern speaking will be found to be rule vii, sec. 9: "The referee shall call a foul when any officer is addressed by any player other than the captains;" and rule xi, sec. 38: "The referee shall promptly disqualify any player using profane or abusive language." In rule vii, sec. 9, we see that a foul shall be called only for speaking to an officer, and that it is a foul only, and the referee has therefore no right to rule off. Rule xi, sec. 38, treats only of profane and abusive language, so the right by which a referee rules a player off for simply calling for a pass has yet to be found.
It is with great pleasure that we welcome the return of Dr. Adams, who, though unable to resume duties, is rapidly gaining in strength. To Dr. and Mrs. Adams we would express our best wishes for a Merry Xmas—and a Happy New Year.

The last session of the Maccan Parliament was in many respects a notable one. At the hour appointed for the opening of the House the Government benches were empty, whereas the members of the Opposition had assembled en masse, and proceeded to business, the nature of which became apparent to some Ministers who, at a late hour had taken their places. Excited whispers were heard, whips were sent out and members soon began to stray in, but only to find themselves without either Premier or Speaker. The former was found after much diligent searching, but owing to "pressing business" could not come and appointed a substitute; the search for the latter, however, proved futile, and a Speaker was elected pro tempore.

The debate on the Speech from the Throne was continued with infinite gusto, when, much to the surprise of all, the overzealous Minister of Militia made a vigorous attempt to introduce a bill before the Speech had been adopted. As ignorance of the rules of procedure was no excuse for such an unwarranted departure, he was declared out of order, and on motion of the Hon. leader of the Opposition the Speech from the Throne having been adopted, meanwhile the House adjourned amid the roars of the Opposition.

We regret the illness of Mr. C. H. Pope; though his ailment has been spoken of as serious we trust he will soon recover.

We congratulate Mr. Vaughan on his election to the post of Editor-in-chief of The Mitre. In doing so we are only congratulating ourselves on the honour which our Faculty has thus received.

There has been a movement on foot among the graduating class of '99 as to the advisability of changing the style of the B.A. and M.A. Hoods, which are now Oxford shape, to that of Cambridge. This change would obtain for the University of Bishop's College a Hood exclusively its own. At present the M.A. Hood is identical in shape and colour to that of the Oxford M.A. The fact of this being so, prevents men who may visit England or elsewhere from wearing their Hoods, simply because they feel that they are sailing under false colours.

The general feeling among the students is unanimously in favour of such a change, and there are indications to show that such a feeling is extant among many of our graduates.

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ANOTHER LEAF.

A leaf blow in through my window.
Not bright with sunshine or gold.
But often was the story
Creases and furred marks told.

A leaf blow in through my window.
Twas from a dime novel tale;
A man was murdered and quartered.
His hours were put up for sale.

A leaf blow in through my window.
Told how Nick Carter was sent:
He bought the bones and the next day
He for the murder went.

A leaf blow in through my window.
Nick Carter seven times dead.
Yet got the reward and while living
Took off the murderer's head.

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MITRE.

OFFICERS OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FOOTBALL CLUB
President—Rev. F. J. H. Albutt, D.D.
Vice-President—H. E. Richmond, B.A.
Secretary—J. B. Winder (Div. '99)
Chairman—A. H. Wurtele, B.A. (Div. '99)
Committee—E. Brown (’99), D. Thompson (’00)

HOCKEY CLUB
President—Rev. Prof. Parrock, M.A.
Vice-President—H. E. Richmond, B.A.
Secretary—H. M. Noyes, (’99)
Captain—J. B. Winder, (’99)
Manager—H. B. Wurtele, (’99)
Committee—E. Brown (’99), A. H. Wurtele, B.A. (Div. ’99)

CRICKET CLUB
President—The Principal, D.C.L.
Vice-President—Rev. Prof. Parrock, M.A.,
Secretary-Treasurer—P. W. Carroll (’00)
Captain—P. Callis, B.A. (Div.)
Warden—M. Shehwan (’99)
Scorer—J. B. Winder (’99)
Committee—Messrs. Callis, B.A. (Div.), A. Dunn, B.A. (Div.)
and A. E. Wurtele, B.A. (Div.)
Directors—M. Shehwan (’99), P. Callis, B.A. (Div.)

TENNIS CLUB
President—Dr. Adams, D.C.L.
Vice-President—F. L. Whaley (’99)
Captain—J. B. Winder (’99)
Secretary-Treasurer—E. F. King (’00)
Warden—H. S. Orr, (’00)
Committee—J. B. Winder, B.A. (Div.), M. A. Phelan, (’99)
Directors—J. B. Winder (’99), E. F. King (’00)

BOATING CLUB
President—Rev. Prof. Parrock, M.A.
Vice-President—J. A. Bremer, B.A.
Warden—C. W. Mitchell, B.A. (Div.)
Secretary—P. Callis, B.A. (Div.)
Treasurer—J. E. Thurlow, (’99)
Committee—No. 2—R. F. Carroll (’01)
No. 4—W. A. Dunn, B.A. (Div.)
No. 4—E. B. Brown (’99)
Committee—A. M. Phelan (’99), J. A. Wilson (’99)
and E. Dunn (’00)
Directors—J. A. Wilson (’99), and E. Dunn (’00)

OFFICERS OF THE READING ROOM.

President—The Rev. Principal,
Sec.-Treas.—P. Callis, B.A. (Div.)
Curators—E. Roy (’99), D. Thompson (’00), V. Bonelli (’01)

THE SCHOOL.

Winter is at last upon us, and the thoughts of all are centered upon the prospects of the coming hockey season.

A meeting of the E. T. Hockey League was held in Lennoxville on Wednesday, 7th December. The officers elected were:

President, —R. Kiernan, Bishop's College.
Vice-President, —C. W. Mitchell, B.A. (Div.)
Sec.-Treas.—W. A. Dunn, B.A. (Div.)

The Metropolitans of Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Bishop's College, and Bishop's College School Senior Hockey Clubs were admitted to the Senior League, while Cookshire, Lennoxville Juniors, Bishop's College Juniors and Bishop's College School Juniors at present form the Junior League. Magog, however, intends to enter, and if they are admitted a new Junior League schedule will have to be made out. The Senior schedule is as follows:

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as compared with Acts i. 4 and 8, and preached a most impressive sermon.

In the evening a public missionary meeting was held in the Hall, at which there was a large gathering, including a number of visitors from the village and neighbourhood. The President (Mr. Brewer) took the chair at eight o'clock, and after hymn number 350 had been sung, the Rev. Dr. Scarth read the usual opening office. After the President's opening words, the Rev. W. Barton, M.A., read a paper entitled “Missions and the Missionary Aspect of the Anglo-Catholic Church.” This was followed by a paper by Mr. C. W. Mitchell, B.A., on “Church of England Missions in Relation to those of the Church of Rome and Other Bodies.” Both of these papers afforded valuable food for thought. Mr. Troop then addressed the meeting, continuing the line of thought that he had begun in his sermon in the afternoon. Dr. Allnatt then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Troop, which was carried by acclamation. Hymn No. 358 was then vigorously sung, and the meeting closed with prayer. We all look forward to the time when we shall welcome Mr. Troop among us again.

At the Celebration of the Holy Communion on St. Andrew’s Day, a special form of intercession for foreign missions was again used, and the prayers of those present were asked for the missionary cause.

A business meeting of the Missionary Union was held on December 5th, the President in the chair. After the Treasurer (Mr. Tannar) had read his report, the recommendations of the Executive Committee were brought forward and carried. The most important thing decided upon was to contribute $2,500 dollars towards the expenses of the travelling secretary of the Church Students’ Missionary Association, and to send a delegate to the meeting of the Association to be held at Cambridge, Massachusetts, next February. For this purpose it was decided to ask the members of the Union to collect 40 dollars during the Christmas vacation.

B. C. BROTHERHOOD OF READERS.

The last meeting of the Brotherhood for the Michaelmas Term was held in the Library on Friday, November 23, the Warden presiding. The meeting had been opened with prayer, Professor Patrock read an interesting paper entitled “The Missionary Aspect of the Apostolic Church.” A short discussion followed, and the meeting closed in the usual way.

MISSION STUDY CLASS.

The Mission Study Class will not meet again till next term. At one of our meetings Rev. Canon Foster very kindly read a most interesting paper on “Our Duty as regards Foreign Missions,” which he had delivered before the Countess de Neary at their recent meeting.

Mr. Norwood, a former student, addressed the meeting for a few minutes on missionary topics.

Our next meeting will be held Jan. 17th, when a letter will be read from Chun-tee, near Chungking, West China.

ARTS NOTES.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AND CONCERT.

For some time past the many friends of Bishop’s College had been looking forward with pleasurable excitement to the Entertainment which was given on Nov. 23rd.

Its object (the raising of a fund to furnish the Common Room) was certainly commendable, as it enlisted the sympathies of every one, and it must be said that the students and the ladies who assisted that evening, accredited themselves with distinction.

The University is now undergoing many changes. Handsome acquisitions have been made to the various departments, and it was felt by the students that they should, with the assistance of their friends, contribute their own quota towards the establishment of the College; and judging from the proceeds of the Entertainment their efforts were crowned with success.

The advance sale of tickets was rather a surprise, all the seats being reserved long before the 23rd; and the Town Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity.

The curtain was raised with commendable punctuality, disclosing the first scene of “My Lord in Livery,” a play which it is replete with dull situations arising out of the mistakes made by certain charming young ladies and their elderly butler. A footman is taken for a nobleman and a nobleman as a burglar. Ladies, dressed up as their own maids enured chucking under the chin by the footman whilst they thought he was a Lord, and flouted him when they found him after all to be only a footman. The poor old butler divided between fidelity to the etiquette of the servant’s hall and devotion to the interests of his young mistress, jumped backwards and forwards between the frying-pan and the fire until the audience fairly cried with laughter. Then the true nobleman appeared disguised as a footman and was taken in. The fair ladies and butler qualified him, and the only member of the household who retained any vestige of courage was the page boy.

Finally things were “straightened out.” The nobleman won his wager in spite of many obstacles, and the ladies were so pleased that he was not a burglar, that they forgave his audacity.

This was followed by a Concert. The singing of Bishop’s College Lyric Club, and the Solos of Misses E. Brown, and F. W. Carroll were highly appreciated.

The piano solos of Miss Austin Collins were beyond praise. Her brilliancy of execution combined with delicacy and poetical feeling formed one, if not the pleasantest feature of the evening. Her rendering of Schubert’s “Impromptu” ranks her among the artistes of the day, and it elicited a prolonged and hearty encore.

The Entertainment closed with the laughable farce entitled “Freezing a Mother-in-law.” A hen-pecked husband and an adventurous nephew endeared themselves to the audience of a too obvious mother-in-law. She however, evades the machinations, but not being above ordinary human weakness falls ignominiously before the studied flattery of her would-be son-in-law. The poor old husband is in the sequel left with as much trouble on his hands as before, though his many trials have been somewhat lightened in the indulgence of a cigar and a bottle of port, which pleasures had been denied him ever since his wedding day.

The different roles in “My Lord in Livery” were all well rendered; yet we cannot refrain from mentioning the success of Miss Simpson as “Sybil Anbury,” whose charming appearance and thorough conception of her difficult part won great admiration. The well simulated alternations between panie and proper pride of Mrs. Frith and Miss I. Ready, during the progress of the plot deserve praise.

Mr. C. R. Pope as “Spiggott” the butler, Mr. J. B. Winder as “Opkins,” the real footman, fairly brought down the house, while the self-assurance of Mr. Jasper Nicolla, and the grace of Mr. M. A. Phelan in Minuet à la Claude Dautil, with Miss Simpson were worthy of the utmost commendation.

In the second piece, the imbecility of the “Mansour,” the rigidities of the Mansour’s Spouse, and the lowness of the inventive Swift, were cleverly rendered by Mr. L. R. Holne, Miss Gill and Mr. J. A. Wilson. The love scenes were all that could be desired, and were becomingly portrayed by Miss Ready and Mr. Kraus.
got scent of him and were not slow to take advantage of his position. At first he pretended not to mind, but then he found it did not pay, as a black fly takes a bite as big as itself every time. He called to Baptist, but when Baptist stood in the marsh and tried to lift the canoe the weight sank him above his knees. The canoe was useless.

The General slapped his hands and his face, jumped and danced, shrieked and yelled, rawed and tore. But there he was, and there were the black flies, too, in thousands. Finally, he could stand it no longer, tore off his coat, plunged into the lake and swam for shore. We received him with cheers and roars of delight. The worst of it was that with him came the black flies, which never ceased to buzz round his devoted head. And now we were all equally in the toils, and it was the General's turn to laugh, dripping wet though he was. Baptist lit a fire of fresh pine branches and we sat in the lee of the smoke. But even that was not very soothing.

Not a fish had been caught, but we thought it best to decamp. Bitten and bleeding we towed down the hill in a long line, a wiser and a sorrier lot.

OUR REVIEWER'S COLUMN.


Mr. Gilbert Parker has long been known as the first of Canadian novelists, and in "The Battle of the Strong" he has produced a book which will bear comparison with any work of the same class. Some novels depend upon their incidents, some upon their study of character, but in this the author has not only written a really interesting story, but has shown himself a skilful delineator of the effect of circumstances upon the individual.

In his scene, the island of Jersey, with its peculiar position of a French community devoted to English rule, and his period, the War of the French Revolution, with its opportunities for romantic and sudden chances, Mr. Parker makes a wise choice and turns the possibilities to the best advantage. He tells the story of the ill-starred loves of Guida Landresse de Landresse, the grand-daughter of a French refugee on the island, and Philip d'Avranche, an officer of the Royal Navy. A chain of untoward circumstances separates them after an unfortunate secret marriage, destroys all record of it and exposes Guida to the greatest slander and misrepresentation. Philip, meanwhile, has been adopted as the son of a French nobleman and is led by his ambition, the weakest part of his nature, to deny his marriage and leave his wife to face the world alone. Under the stress of these misfortunes, Guida develops into the type of the noble woman, who conscious of her own innocence can afford to wait in patience the certain vindication of her fame, while Philip, despite of worldly success and outward prosperity, finds himself longing for release from the toils he has spread for himself. Such a story as this could not have the conventional conclusion, and though Guida is left with a happy life before her Philip's end is the just retribution of his crimes.

Yet there is something to be said for d'Avranche, and Mr. Parker has with the utmost skill abstained from drawing him utterly bad. No doubt his conduct to Guida was inexcusable and his behaviour to the other woman still worse, but allowance must be made for the strength of the temptation for a man of his ambitious nature. He was never called upon to face the whole question at once, and he never knew the full miseries of Guida, while her very nobility and a most unfortunate sequence of events helped him on his downward course. It is in this conception of Philip d'Avranche, neither wholly good nor wholly bad, but an ordinary man tripped by one besetting sin, that the author's greatest merit seems to lie. At the same time, the character of Guida, with her strong affection and true instincts, which only grew embittered as she suffers undeservedly for the sins of her husband, is drawn with an equally skilful pen, and the minor characters, Jersey fishermen, French nobles, piratical smugglers and homely peasants, stand out clearly and are in themselves interesting studies of a bygone age.

The print and general get up of the work reflects great merit upon the publishers. An interesting old map of the island and a good reproduction of Copley's famous picture, "The Battle of Jersey," now in the National Gallery in London, are inserted.

L. R. H.

THE COLLEGE.

DIVINITY NOTES.

The most important event that has happened during the last month has been the change of date for holding the Voluntary Preliminary Examination, decided upon by the Provincial Board of Examiners when they last met at Toronto. This examination, which has hitherto been held in October, is henceforth to take place in May. Beginning with this year, therefore, it will form the final examination for second year Divinity men. This change has been generally received by the Divinity students with approval, though at first some of us were somewhat taken aback upon realizing that only five months were left to prepare for the examination, instead of ten, as had been fondly imagined. By the way, is not the title 'Voluntary Preliminary' becoming somewhat a misnomer, now that it is being made all but compulsory in most of the Canadian Dioceses?

We have been unusually favored this term in having three visits from the Bishop of Quebec. At the two latter he heard all the candidates for Holy Orders read and preach in Chapel. On the evening of December 5, His Lordship admitted into the Bishop's College the Brotherhood of Readers: W. A. Dunn, B.A., J. W. Aytoun, F. Whitley, E. H. Croly and J. G. Ward.

At the Advent Ordination in Hamilton, E. N. R. Burns, B.A., was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of Niagara. He has been appointed to the charge of the parish of St. Luke's, Hamilton. We wish him every success in his work.

The Revs. F. G. Vial and A. H. Moore paid us flying visits during the week of the Deanery meeting in Sherbrooke.

B. C. MISSIONARY UNION.

St. Andrew's Eve is a day that will long be looked back upon with pleasure by those members of Bishop's College who are interested in Missions. The day was really the inauguration of the Missionary Union under its new constitution, and a most successful start it was. At five o'clock in the afternoon a special missionary service was held in the Chapel, at which the seating accommodation was taxed to its utmost. There were present all the boys of the School, the students of the College almost to a man, and a goodly number of visitors. The service (which was heartily rendered) consisted of shortened Evening Song, together with the special form of Intercession for Foreign Missions appointed for the occasion. The Vicc-Principal sang the service, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. O. Troupe, Rector of St. Martin's, Montreal, who kindly acceded to our request that he would pay us a visit for that purpose. Mr. Troupe took his text from St. Luke xxiv. 49,
to be the act which created the spirit of patriotism. A war with a foreign power would be an external circumstance, a circumstance which would have its effect upon the national character, no doubt. It would awaken the slumbering spirit of the people and make them realize their responsibility to one another and to the state. It would fan into flame the patriotic spark previously generated. But the work of an external circumstance is to build and construct—not to supply the material, not to create. That must be supplied by the nation itself—that must be conceived within the national heart.

The veil is torn aside; the covering of supposition has proved too small a garment for the living and growing reality. Canada is not a creature of the fancy but the creation of fact.

What, it is to be hoped, this country is gradually developing is a common patriotism, comprehensive, independent and sincere.

Canadian patriotism is an infant born of difficulty. From the day when Champlain laid the foundations of old Quebec, Canada has suffered many vicissitudes. Her history is not a narrative of mere commercial prosperity and disaster. Australasian history reads like the speech of a President of a Board of Trade; Canadian history reads like a romance. The bulk of the interest which attaches to the career of the neighbouring commonwealth is derived from its struggles with Canada.

When Canada was a forest wilderness with scattered settlements along the great water routes, when the pioneers found it necessary to use the gun as swinging the ax, when their militia were called out to resist the encroachments of a powerful foe, enterprise and devotion and endurance were constantly manifested. These are characteristics which should develop as the nation develops. Enterprise, devotion, endurance, require to be bound together by the cord of a single purpose—the well-being of the whole country. Years ago it was sufficient for the habitant of the St. Lawrence valley to think only of his own race and his own tongue; now his obligation is as broad as the Dominion. Years ago the bond of a common Anglo-Saxon origin was what united the Nova Scotian to the Upper Canadian; now, in addition to this, there is the fresh bond of a common patriotism.

It seems impossible that obstacles of race and obstacles of a geographical nature can ever resist the current of a patriotism so intense, so broad, so genuine, a patriotism which encourages all wholesome developments, which is watchful against excesses and weaknesses. Such a spirit moving and controlling a people must in time sweep before it all that hinders national life.

F. G. V.

A TRIP TO GODBOUT.

II.

Godbout! oh joy! There we were at last! There are only about six huts and we shook hands with every man in the place. Terra firma! fresh eggs! fresh milk! Ah, what days those were.

Now, it doubtless, seems a ridiculous thing to go out yachting for pleasure and then to find the greatest joy of all in reaching land. And yet we had enjoyed the sailing very much indeed, immensely, in fact—when it was fine. We remembered a man who once said that a wet sheet and a flowing sea were the things for him. We wished he had been with us. We would have given something towards the publication of a revision of his opinions. Under certain circumstances, we defy any one to enjoy anything. Human nature cannot do it. And so we felt ourselves justified in giving way to some little glee on reaching old Godbout.

We did not come prepared to fish, having only one rod among six of us. But it was the only thing to be done, so we interviewed the head man of the village. Now, it turned out that the fishing in the river was preserved. We had still some vestige of the sporting instinct left about us and eagerly inquired if there was any other fishing not preserved. "Oh! yes there was le P'tit Lac two miles over the mountains. Old Gagnon, had taken one hundred pounds in one afternoon from that lake only last week." That was the place we wanted. We said "let us be at it," we would thrash the water with young saplings and string, if we could get nothing better. Baptist, the half breed, who lived in the last house but one at the other end of the beach would show us the way. We went.

The General and I were deputed as an embassy to secure the services of Baptist. Baptist's hut was certainly the dirtiest and smelliest in the place. There was no sign of life, we thought the good man must be away. I knocked. No answer. Again I knocked. Still no answer. Then I banged and without a warning the door disappeared and Baptist stood in its place. This was a trifle disconcerting. I am quite convinced that man would have made his fortune as a quick change artist. He seemed a huge fellow, a great deal of bushy black beard, but apparently very little brains.

I began "Oh! monsieur, oui—ah—bonjour, monsieur. Nous want to aller au le P'tit Lac. Vous comprenez?" I paused for a nod of recognition but none came. "Est-ce que vous voulez us show us the way? Eh monsieur?" Again I looked for a gleam of intelligence and again I was disappointed. I repeated my words, laying greater emphasis on each one. But Baptist was deaf as a post. I continued speaking in all my knowledge of the French language I made one final throw. "Vous voulez conduire nous across les montagnes a le P'tit Lac?" Things were now growing desperate. We summoned the rest of the ship's company and we stood around in a circle. Baptist was like the Sphinx. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration struck the General. His beautiful countenance beamed all over. He stepped forward and said: "Monsieur, voulez vous monter le chemin a le P'tit Lac?" "Monter le chemin," that was the thing that pulled old Baptist's cork, and away he went along the beach to the nearest point on the cliff. We followed as best we might. The sand terminated abruptly at the foot of a steep and rocky bluff several hundred feet high. Baptist would lie like a lamp-lighter, fairly running up the face of the cliff.

It was a roasting hot day, and life on board ship does not put one into good condition for mountaineering. But Baptist was not to be denied, he would listen to no entreaties. The distance between Baptist and the L. H. A. who brought up the rear gradually grew greater and greater. I began to think I could appreciate the feelings of the youth who carried the "banner with a strange device, 'Excel- sor.'" But whenever I got to the part about the snow, my imagination simply refused to work. However, we at length reached the top, to find Baptist with his back against a tree, grinning like an ape. The L. H. A. was to be heard puffing and blowing like a grampus half way down the hill. It almost proved too much for him, poor man.

Eventually we did arrive at that long looked for lake, cut our saplings and tied on the string and we were soon at work tempting the jolly little fish. We all did our very best in the way of temptation, but those fish never fell, or rather never rose.

There was a rock jutting up out of the water some distance down the lake and the General determined to try his luck on it. We had bought a second axe and he made Baptist bring it out and paddle him across. He thought he had got a great pull on the rest of us; but we let him go, sincerely hoping the canoe would upset. As it happened, the canoe leaked, and it was with great difficulty that Baptist, after leaving the General on the rock, managed to reach a plot of marsh grass just as she sank.

Then a large swarm of black flies
gives every possible opportunity to its students to make themselves complete masters of all the great live questions of the day. I should like to hope that eventually all the Universities of Canada and of America generally will extend their action—to repeat the language of the late Professor Seeley of Cambridge—'over the whole community by creating an order of high-class popular teachers, who shall lead their aid everywhere in the impartial study of great questions, political or other, and so play a part in the guidance of the national mind, such as has never been played by universities in the world before.'

(The conclusion.)

THE BEGINNINGS OF NATIONAL LIFE.

As soon as a body of men enact laws wherewith to regulate the conduct of one man towards another and of the individual towards the society, there springs into life a sentiment which may be considered the guiding principle of the organization and the index of its character. This sentiment may properly be entitled patriotism, since other terms do not appear sufficiently loose for the purpose in hand. The phrase public spirit, which does very well for a bicycle club, or even the corporation of a large city, is perhaps too hum-drum in its associations to describe, for instance, the spirit which has made the British Empire what it is. On the other hand, the word loyalty is perhaps too special in its application. Patriotism, however, may well include all the ground included by the other two terms, besides suggesting a quality of a very high order. It is a term both lofty and comprehensive.

The existence of the state produces therefore a spirit which is needful to support that existence, and this spirit may be called patriotism. It has its root in self-love and self-respect, and yet in its most wholesome aspects is one of the least selfish and least egotistic of qualities. It presents itself in various forms and arises from most diverse conditions.

Sometimes patriotism is racial, as it is with the Welshman or the Highlander; sometimes it is religious, as it is with the Arab; sometimes it is both racial and religious, as it is with the Jew; sometimes it is the result of an identity of race and civilization, as it was with the Hellenist; sometimes it is pride in the ability to conquer and to rule, which so marked the mighty growth of the Republic of Rome. It may manifest itself in loyalty to a single person as representative of the nation's being and the nation's good, as in the Russia of to-day, or the England of Henry VIII. It may be confined within the boundaries of Attica; it may breathe its inspiration into the four quarters of the world, making men thrill with the consciousness of the destiny of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race. But whatever form it takes, from whatever source it springs, it is a spirit which has counted for a great deal in the history and of the rise and fall of nations. No state under any form of government has ever thriven without this spirit in one or other of its shapes actuating those who administer her affairs; and where this spirit wanes the state also wanes. This is the verdict of history.

Again, the quality of patriotism is something of importance. National character may be gauged by the quality of its patriotism. One sees the national character manifested in public speeches, in newspaper articles, in the proceedings of Houses of Assembly and Seates in acts of Parliament, in peace and in war,—in all those scenes and actions where the public sentiment is represented. Every man has his conception of the character of England or of France, of Spain or of Germany, created, constructed and modified by the tone of the patriotism of these several nationalities, as displayed in the words and actions of their representatives.

The vitality of a nation depends on the quality of its patriotism. Jewish national life came to ruin from its blindness and fanaticism. Grecian national life fluttered itself down to nothing. Its spirit was too local, too near an approach to selfishness, and the common Hellenic bond was only trifled with.

Roman republicanism died because it was too stern, too inhuman, too unsympathetic. The reaction came, an effeminate worldliness based on worn-out Greek philosophy, little by little gnawed the vitals of noble sentiment from imperial Rome.

History again hints that the quality of patriotism is something of moment. If the spirit of patriotism is so dear a possession and its quality which marks the character and guides the destiny of a people is of such great importance, any aggregation of individuals which aspires to national life will be anxious to acquire such a spirit and to acquire it in its purest form.

Imagine a people blest with a wide inheritance, a country as large as Europe, a climate bright and invigorating, a soil rich and varied. Imagine, moreover, difficulties of two sorts standing in the way of national life,—difficulties having their origin in diversity of race, and difficulties of a physical character,—huge mountain ranges, and vast, almost desolate, tracts separating one part of the country from another.

Are such difficulties insurmountable? Is there no lever which can be applied to remove such obstacles? A reply to the first class of difficulties is furnished by history:—the England of to-day presents a large and varied population, but a population which is animated by one common patriotism. Yet there is perhaps no nation in the world which is composed of like heterogeneous elements—Kelt and Saxon, Dane and Norman are each buried and indissolubly united in that strange composite character classified as Englishman who, except for the genealogical purposes cares little whether his ancestors fought for King, or for William, and which modern difficulties are not nearly so great as those which the makers of England had to face. Racial prejudices have been toned down by knowledge and by culture. May not the makers of the imaginary nation under discussion succeed when they have so glorious a success before their very eyes? Unity of patriotic ideal was the key to racial combination in times gone by. So it may be now.

Patriotism is not so serious as one once were. This is an age of wonderful engineering feats and quick and secure locomotion. Neither distance nor mountain nor desert are the obstacles they once were. If the people of Lisbon and the people inhabiting the slopes of the Ural Mountains were of the same race, the same language and under a free rule, it would be less of a surprise that they should come to an understanding and shape out together a national career, than that, some six hundred years ago, the man of Devon should cast in his lot with the man of York. The secret of success was in the latter case, and would be in the former, unity of patriotic ideal. So with this creature of one's fancy,— what it requires that it may overcome geographical difficulties is—unity of patriotic ideal.

Having imculated this suppositious country with the vitalizing fluid of a common patriotism, there arises the necessity of taking precautions lest it should develop the national character in an unhealthy way.

The confusion of patriotism with party must be avoided. The welfare of a state ought never to be bound up with the interests of a single party. When one party absorbs and Geographical difficulties in the commonwealth the national life in a most unhealthy condition.

National self-respect should come from within. It should not be dependent for its vitality upon the conduct and character of other nations. Certainly, external circumstances do react upon the genius of a people, but the greater the influence of such circumstances the less the value of their being so dependent upon external circumstances. To take for example: the confederation of the various portions of the country which is under discussion ought
Of course these Songs of the Wilderness, as well as the equally rare Journal in which the author described his memorable journey—the first step in the establishment of the Diocese of Rupert's Land—will be recalled by many of you as the diversions of a less a distinguished person than the founder of this University. It was, as the inscription of the book a sketch of the first completed building of Bishop's College—justly so named in memory of the uniriting energy and conscientious zeal of the eminent divine, Bishop Mountain, whose very admirable qualities as a prelate and a man—a man endowed with a great heart—must always keep him in the forefront of the missionary Bishops of the Dominion. How it would delight him to see the success that has crowned his efforts to establish a College in close connection with the noble Church which he did so much to establish on a firm basis, not only in the Province of Lower Canada, but throughout all British North America. This very volume in my hand was printed in the interests of this College, although I am very much afraid that the profits of authorship in those times did not add largely to the revenues of the infantile institution. Be that as it may, we can see from the preface how deeply his heart was engaged in the work of establishing a College which would give a sound education to the youth of his Diocese, and, above all, make them thoroughly qualified clergymen of the Church of England. Many difficulties have been encountered by this University during the half century it has existed in the education of Canada, but these are now largely overcome, and when we look at the handsome buildings in which the College is now housed, and read the names of the learned Professors who offer such a diversified course of studies to the youth of this country,—when we also take into account the admirable School that has so high a reputation throughout Canada,—we cannot but be proud of the results of the humble beginnings of Bishop Mountain, and place him among the benefactors, not simply of the Church of which he was so long an honoured head, but of the Province where he laboured. No more enduring monument has he left behind him than this University, where young men can be trained to be Scholars, Christians and Gentlemen. For my own part, I feel it is a great compliment to me that the authorities of Bishop's University should have conferred on me an honorary degree. I know full well that you could have chosen men far more worthy of the distinction, men whose riches would enable them to be of far more practical advantage to you,—men whose scholarship is far more extended than my own, and I feel like Sir Wilfrid Laurier that I prize such honours given by me own countrymen above those even of Oxford or Cambridge. I like to think that this degree, given by men like yourself, Mr. Chancellor, who has done so much for education in Canada, is intended not as an empty compliment, but as a recognition of the fact that my life, already contemporaneous with the College, has had its share of usefulness, that, modest as are my attainments, small as is my performance, still all that I have attempted or done has been stimulated by the hope and desire to serve my fellow countrymen in my own humble way.

I have already referred in the commencement of these remarks to the excellent course of studies which this University is now able to offer to young men,—in some respects not surpassed by more pretentious and wealthy institutions in this country. It is especially gratifying to me, as a student of institutions of government, to find that so important a department of study of Political Science—so important in a relatively new country like Canada—is obtaining a share of attention. It is only within a decade of years that three or four of the Universities of Canada have established schools of political science with the view of teaching those branches of knowledge that previously were entirely neglected in this country. It is certainly a pity that a study which, above all others, is so intimately connected with the whole fabric of our society, on whose clear understanding depend the property, security and very life of the whole people, should have so long been neglected for studies of inferior importance. Our whole fabric of government, from the Imperial to the Dominion system, from the Provincial to the Municipal institutions, demands so complicated a machinery that it takes a man of even mature years a long while to understand it thoroughly. It is becoming absolutely essential that the principles of our government, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, should be taught in every University, collegiate institute, and high school of the country. Such studies should not be confined to any one class of students, but should even be made imperative on all in every university and educational institution.

No wiser resolution was passed at the first meeting of the National Council of Women under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen—that thoughtful lady who did so much for Canada during her residence in Canada—than that which emphasizes the necessity for the introduction into the public schools of Canada of a clear and intelligible text book "having for its object to fix in the minds of the boys and girls of the Dominion a just conception of their rights and duties as citizens." "Probably never before," says the National Council, "was there such urgent need for a clear understanding of the principles of our government." I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything to this emphatic expression of the opinion of the Women of Canada, which has as much application to the young men and women of the higher institutions as it has to the boys and girls of our public schools. At no time in our history was it more necessary for the Men and Women of Canada to have "a clear understanding of the principles of our government." We are entering on the most critical stage in the development of our institutions, with the lowering of the franchise and the growth of democracy. We have to look forward to a new population from foreign countries, not educated like our own, or understanding the principles and working of our government. It is essentially the duty of our schools, and especially of our Colleges to teach the youth the rights and responsibilities of Canadians as citizens. What we desire is the development of a deeper and practical working of our institutions, especially in the large cities and towns. I must say in all frankness that, without a regular course of lectures on political science from year to year, a law course is weak and imperfect. I have had some opportunities for years of testing the knowledge of the pupils in our public schools, and of the students in several of our universities, and I have been amazed at the ignorance that prevails. A boy will tell me all about the geographical divisions of the United States while he does not understand the significance of its federation. I might ask the students of the majority of our universities the difference between a perfect federal union and a loose confederation, and I doubt if forty of them altogether could answer. Not long since I was examining the answers of a number of law students to a series of questions on our constitution, and I was actually informed that the Senate has been elective for years, that the governor-general must get leave of absence from the house of commons when he is obliged to go out of Canada, that the Speaker of the Senate must be elected by the people. These and other very original answers to simple questions on the mere machinery of government were given by the products of our common and law schools, and you can easily imagine the replies that were given to more important and complicated queries on the forms and operation of institutions. Comment is needless. All I need say is that the National Council of Women have some reasons for their expression of opinion. This University can obtain its true position in the work-day affairs of this country until it emerges entirely from the ruts of the past and
THE MITRE.

The STUDY of POLITICAL SCIENCE in Universities.

BY

JOHN G. BOUERNDY, K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., LL. D. (Laval),
Author of "How Canada is Governed," "The Story of Canada," (Nippon Series), and other works on the History and Government of the Dominion.

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I thank the authorities of this University for the great kindness which they have shown me by inviting me to read a paper to you to-day. It is a kindness which would be very much appreciated by me if it were not for the fact that I am not a student, and have not the time to do justice to the subject. But I will try to do my best.

Our subject is the study of political science in universities. This is a subject which is of great importance, and which deserved to be studied in every university in the world. The study of political science is the study of the principles of government, and of the rules by which governments are governed.

One of the most important principles of government is that of the separation of the powers of the government. This principle is the basis of all good government, and it is the principle which has been adopted in all the best governments of the world.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Christmas is perhaps the most eagerly expected season of the year, but the student world is obliged to look forward to it through a vista of long and wearisome examinations. And hence it is not unnatural that at this period of the year the air should be filled with complaints against the tediousness of an intricate system of examinations.

Unfortunately, a tendency towards longer and more complicated examinations seems to be visible everywhere. Keeping in mind certain University courses, it requires no great flight of the imagination to foresee an Academic year consisting of one long examination, punctuated by short intervals of lectures.

It is really an open question whether examinations are not being allowed to assume too predominant a position in the modern system of education. It is safe to say that examinations were originally instituted as tests of what a man knows. It is presupposed that a man has acquired a certain amount of knowledge, lasting and solid, and, as the case may be, more or less useful. The examiner's business was simply to find out in the easiest way possible the extent of this knowledge. At the present moment, however, the position is somewhat different. The examiner is the most important person on the scene all through. He has his set and definite standard, a minimum and a maximum, which are kept continually and persistently before the eyes of the student world. The hardworking man of course aims at the maximum, but the average man at merely a comfortable distance from the minimum. The great object is not to acquire a trained and cultured mind for its own sake, but to pass the minimum. We say this with reference to Arts degrees, rather than to postgraduate courses.

Examinations are no longer the tests of education, they have simply taken the place of education. The passing of a successful examination is, in this country, fast becoming the sole aim and object of study. Passing an examination is no longer regarded as the mere registration of knowledge previously acquired and to be afterwards retained, but as the one purpose for which study is to be undertaken, the one aim of an Arts course.

The evil results of this are obvious. Every student knows that at a certain definite date he will be required to show a certain definite amount of knowledge in certain specified subjects. The average man will acquire that knowledge in the easiest and least laborious manner possible, i.e., in such a way as to forget it most easily the day after the examination.