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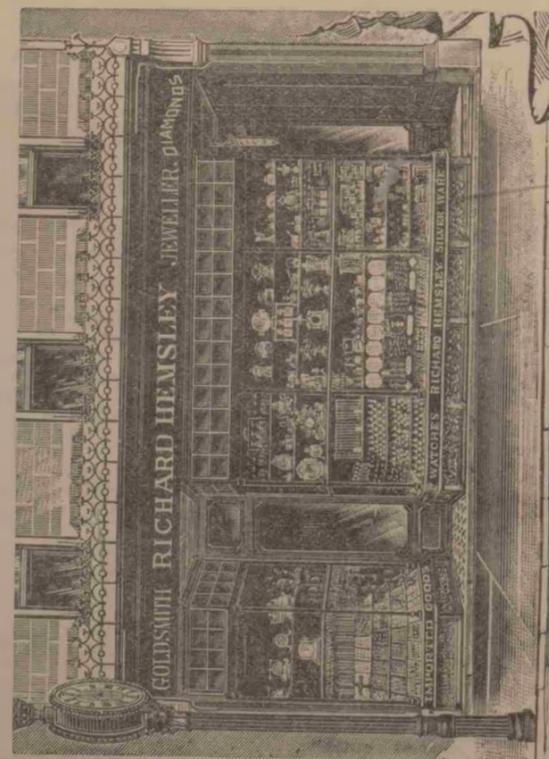
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THE MITRE.

VOL. I.

LENOXVILLE, FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 4

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THE MITRE is published monthly during the College year, by the Students of Bishop's College and the Boys of Bishop's College School.

Terms per year \$1.00, in advance. 15 cents per copy.

Address all communications to THE MITRE,

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE, QUE.

Editorial Notes.

Owing to our late re-opening after the vacation we are rather late in presenting to our readers this our first issue since the advent of the New Year. In fact, it seems almost out of season for THE MITRE to add its good wishes to the many expressions of good will which have been already received. However as good feeling should be able to flourish throughout the year and not merely at Christmas and during the infancy of the month of January, we wish you all prosperity and happiness for the twelve-month on which we have entered since our last appearance.

This is the season of good resolutions. Custom, or shall we call it a touch of the universal love of symmetry, makes us believe that there is a peculiar desirability in the selection of the New Year as a time for reforming past faults and beginning the performance of duties erst-while neglected. Certainly the time is not unsuitable. Few would claim that, however much they may pretend to be amused by this process of moral house cleaning. It is not the sweeping and dusting of corners or arrangement of displaced furniture which seems to some advanced thinkers such an unending source of amusement, but the want of permanence in the results. Therefore we conclude that it is not the question of resolutions which most demands our thoughts, but the problem of how we may put our resolutions into practice with the best hope of keeping them unbroken. One answer to this question, which we sometimes hear, is that no resolution to amend ever is kept unbroken, that all sudden reforms are temporal, and that only gradual changes can be expected to endure.

This though incorrect contains some truth. For let us consider the nature of a resolution of this kind with respect to its cause. Of course the cause of such a state of mind will determine to a great extent its probable result. If the conviction of past short comings is joined to a genuine wish for reform there is no reason why the resolution should not bear fruit, while on the other hand mere realization of the advisability of giving up some cherished fault without any diminution of the fondness for the fault seldom brings any good result. But what, says some one, has all this to do with the statement that no sudden reformation ever proves lasting? Why just this, that no man whose wish to turn over a new leaf is genuine ever makes a sudden resolution to reform. His change of habit may trace its beginning from some definite time, but the change of mind which has led to it has been no sudden impulse without premeditation or reflection. No tree can bring forth fruit till it has reached maturity, and no resolution without time for reflection can give any good result. Thus to put the matter in a few words the important thing for us to consider is not "What resolutions must we make for the coming year," but "What faults of the past are we really sorry for and prepared to give up at all costs." If we answer this question truly, and regulate our actions accordingly we shall have solved the first and greatest difficulty in this problem. When this has been done, there only remains the struggle against habit, and the amount of success achieved will be in proportion to the sincerity and strength of the resolve. Perhaps some who read this may think that a great deal of trouble has been taken to prove a very evident fact; to these we would say that the question of good resolutions is one which holds a special place in the thoughts of every student at the beginning of a term. We have had the best possible preparation for such considerations. We have had the real character of our progress tested by the recent examinations; we have still fresh in our minds the interest of our friends in our success; their loving hope and trust have fired us with a determination not to disappoint them, and we have had time for reflection. Is it surprising that we came back with these thoughts uppermost in our minds? And to the students, all of you who have resolved to make this term a time of real work and improvement, we have nothing further to add but this: THE MITRE wishes you success in your good resolves what ever they may be, and feels sure that if you are sincere, this term will not only be a successful one as regards college work, but will be a source of real pleasure to look back upon in years to come.

Those members of the University who have subscribed to the Memorial Fund for the late Harold Young and have not yet paid may expect to hear from the treasurer of the fund in a few days. The present is the proper time to come to some understanding as to what form the memorial shall take. The chapel committee is considering the question of windows for the chapel and it seems that a memorial window would be a suitable object to devote the proceeds of the fund to.

Church Intelligence.

The members of the Deanery Board of the Rural Deanery of St. Francis met in Sherbrooke on the 5th and 6th inst. There was a fairly large attendance from the several parishes and missions. Among those present were the Lord Bishop and his chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Roe, Canons Foster and Thorneloe, Principal Adams, Rev. Dr. Allnatt, Prof. Wilkinson, and the clergy of the district, Dr. Heneker, Mr. Dorey, Mr. J. C. Price and a representative body of lay delegates. The preacher was the Rev. W. T. Forsythe, rector of Stanstead, who delivered an eloquent and encouraging sermon on the text, Gal. vi 9, "In due season we shall reap if we faint not." The reports at the meeting on the 6th were interesting and indicative of a healthy existence and hopeful outlook. Those with which we feel most concerned were the one on church extension to which reference is made elsewhere and from which considerable discussion arose owing to the suggestion regarding a mission for Bishop's College. Dr. Adams read the report on church education from Bishop's College and this report was supplemented by a few remarks from Mr. Petry M. A. Headmaster of Bishop's College School.

Mr. Dorey's report on church music for the choir association of the district is deserving of praise. The writer is in sympathy with improvements in church music; and the choirs of the district owe much to his painstaking efforts during the past year.

The annual missionary meeting in the evening of the same day was very well attended. The Lord Bishop of Quebec gave a most interesting description of twenty years of missionary work in the Old Country, and Rev. E. A. King M. A., of Waterville, read a carefully prepared paper on missionary work among the Jews.

The following letter from the Bishop of Quebec to his clergy has probably been already seen by many of our readers; but as it is of such general interest, and conveys such an important message on a subject of vital importance to the health of the church throughout the Diocese, we feel sure that it is well worth the attention of all:—

Quebec, November, 1893.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,

"At the close of my first year's work as Bishop in the Diocese of Quebec, I desire to thank God for all His goodness, and to thank you also for all your kindness.

"During the year besides preaching many Sermons and joining in many services, I have presided over or taken part in innumerable Committee and other Meetings, at all of which I have received the utmost support and consideration from the Clergy and Laymen of the Diocese. For all this and much more I desire now to record my most emphatic and heartfelt thanks, because we have thus been enabled to accomplish together some really good work for the glory and praise of God.

"I have also been permitted to consecrate Churches at Quebec (S. Matthew's), Peninsula Gaspé South (S. James'), Malbaie (S. Peter's), Corner of the Beach, Hope Town and Pointe Bleue, Lake St. John, and Burial Grounds at Cookshire, Corner of the Beach, Hope Town and York, Gaspé Basin. I have dedicated the Chapel of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Churches at Black Lake, Thetford Mines and Richmond.

"I have ordained the Rev. H. A. Brooke and the Rev. C. H. Brooks to be Deacons, and the Rev. H. A. Dickson, the Rev. H. E. Wright and the Rev. H. A. Brooke to be Priests; and I have confirmed, as the Record sent with this letter shews, 1035 Candidates, *i. e.* 482 male and 553 female. This is a very great number out of a Church of England population of only 27,000, for it is nearly 4 per cent, and our prospects forward are brighter still. We must take care, of course, not to go merely by numbers; for the wondrous gifts of Confirmation will soon be lost, where there is no attempt to follow up the Sacred Rite by joining regularly in the Holy Communion of Christ's Body and Blood. Unless, therefore, Candidates are ready to be true followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, in his own appointed way, it is better for them to wait; but there ought to be every year at any rate a few in every Congregation ready to go forward and to serve God. Whenever therefore your Clergyman can gather together any Candidates I shall be glad to come amongst you and, with God's blessing, to do my part. And I would earnestly beg all who have been Confirmed in by-gone years to come to our Confirmations, so that they too may renew their vows, and with a higher faith and deeper repentance, obey their dear Saviour's dying Command.

Wishing you all, my dear friends, every blessing,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely in the Lord,

A. H. QUEBEC."

Alma Mater Society.

All graduates of the University in every faculty, all students of the College and Old Boys of the School as well as all members of the staff of each department of the institution are eligible for membership. The subscription is one dollar annually. At the present time the Hon. G. B. Baker is the President and Professor Wilkinson the Secretary of the Society. At the annual meeting in June last it was resolved to hold the annual dinner in Montreal in the month of January 1894. The probable date of this dinner will be Thursday, January 18th.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will avail themselves of the occasion for a reunion of those who are devoted to the success and development of that institution of which the MITRE is the literary representative.

The recent Medical Dinner was successful. The Principal's speech as recorded in the *Quebec Chronicle* and *Montreal Herald*, and in substance in the *Gazette* brought into focus all the interests of the institution. No doubt for the Alma Mater Dinner the representatives in Montreal not only of the Medical Faculty, but also of the Arts graduates and Old Boys will work heartily. We trust that not only for the success of this gathering, but also for the general interests of the institution all will work. We should like to see all the new rooms of the College filled and also the new and admirable accommodation of the School. The staff will in all cases heartily welcome the cordial cooperation of all who are interested or who have in any way benefited by the work of the University of Bishop's College, its Faculties and its College school.

Debating Society.

In spite of the fact that only four debates have been held during the term which is now drawing to a close—a fact which is due more to a combination of disturbing events, than to any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the men, the work of the society has on the whole been even better than that of last year. The subjects selected have given room for a good deal of original thought, and have in every case been full of interest.

The first meeting of the society for the term took place on Oct. 17th, an unusually large number of students being present—The subject discussed was:—Resolved that the universal education of the masses is not for the benefit of the people. Mr. Avery and Mr. Vial defended the affirmative, while in Mr. Moore, B. A., and Mr. Lyster the negative found very able support. Considering the somewhat conventional nature of the subject, this debate was perhaps the best which has been held for a long time past, the speeches showing a great deal of careful and

independent thought, as well as very good oratorical ability on the part of at least two of the speakers.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Avery are such veteran debaters that it is scarcely necessary to *criticise* their performance, at least in the ordinary meaning of the term, still a few words about their respective styles may be of interest.

Both are possessed of an easy flow of language which is never at fault for an illustration or figure to display their meaning; both too have excellent powers of reasoning and it is only in their general style of expression that they differ remarkably. Mr. Moore is the more direct in his method of presenting his points and shows a more systematic arrangement in his preparation of the subject. Mr. Avery has an almost unfailing fund of apt quotations, while Mr. Moore depends for a back ground to his arguments upon the rhetorical power which he possesses in such a marked degree.

Mr. Vial and Mr. Lyster are two of our most promising speakers though neither of them have had the advantage of a very long membership of the society. Both show remarkable power of thought, and their most noticeable faults are such as a little practice in public speaking will soon remove. The vote of the judges was in favour of the negative.

The subject discussed at the next meeting was:—Resolved that the Professors in Canadian Universities should be graduates of our Universities. The speeches on this occasion were very fair, but did not show quite as much preparation as might have been expected considering the importance of the subject. The verdict was in favor of the affirmative.

The third meeting was devoted to the discussion of one of the burning questions of the day viz: Resolved that the Franchise be extended to spinsters and widows. Speakers, Messrs. Bishop and Watson for the affirmative, and Sutherland and Dowell for the negative. The question was not treated in any remarkably new light, but the points of both sides were very well set forth and on the whole, the debate was a very interesting one, and was keenly contested, the affirmative winning the decision.

The last debate of the term took place on November 21st the subject being:—Resolved that the execution of Charles I. was a justifiable action. The speakers of the evening were: affirmative, Messrs. Hibbard and Boyle; negative, Messrs. Dickson and Pye. The question was very thoroughly discussed and the decision of the judges in favour of the negative must have been the result of very careful discrimination.

With respect to the debates as a whole there are two points which it seems well for the men to bear in mind; first the necessity of preparing the subject in order to get the full benefit, and also the advisability of more men taking part in the side speeches which ought to form such an interesting close to every meeting.

The prospects for next term are good and we hope to see even greater interest in the society on the part of the students than they have shown in the past.

Class in Latin.

Master—"What English word comes from the Latin word "nectar?"

Innocent youth—"Necktie, sir!"

Class in Physical Geography.

Master—"What is the depth of these coral reefs?"
"They reach the bottom, sir."

What is the name of that musical club?

That! that's the Indian club. You should hear our favorite selection—"Daddy Wouldn't Buy me a Pow-wow."

Scene—A master's room in B. C. School—Time 11.30 p. m.

Before a table covered with manuscript in various stages of completion sits the master, who is also the School Editor of the MITRE. He is tired, wearied, perplexed, for his quota of "copy" must be ready for to-morrow, and out of this confused mass of notes must be evolved personals, odds and ends, and what not. But the words will not come. Time and again he takes up and lays down his pen. Oh, for some one or something on which to vent his angry feelings. The opportunity quickly arises. There is a yell and a quick scurrying of feet. The editor rushes out in time to see Brown making quick time for No. 3, while Smith, who has been rudely awakened by a pulling of his great toe with a string manipulated by Brown, utters sundry forcible expressions relative to Brown's general depravity. "Brown—an hour's drill to-morrow." "Well played, sir," says Smith, as he once more prepared to renew his slumbers, his nerves relieved.

The editor retires, Brown thinks mournfully of the morrow, while at the same moment the sweet tones of the college flute are heard in the tune of "Oh! what a difference in the morning."

Divinity Notes.

St. Andrew's day was observed by the Bishop's College Missionary Union as the day of intercession on behalf of Missions in the following manner;—

Holy Communion at 7:15 a. m., Mattins at 8.45 with an eloquent and practical sermon by the Rev. W. Windsir of St. Johns, Que., text, St. John XVII. 4.

In the evening at 7:30, the general meeting of the Missionary Union of Bishop's College was held in the Dining Hall. The meeting was opened in the usual manner by the Principal, after which followed the reading of minutes of the last meeting, Treasurer's report, &c.

Then followed the reading of the students paper by Mr. A. H. Moore, B. A., in which he gave a very interesting biographical sketch of Bishop Sel-

wyn and the marvelous work which he did in New Zealand, closing with the following words which were spoken by our late beloved Bishop Williams who knew Bishop Selwyn when a boy.

"All felt when the tidings of his death came (1878) that a Prince and great man had fallen in Israel. His memory is our common inheritance. God grant that some portion of his spirit may rest upon us; and that in largeness of heart, in forgetfulness of self, in devotedness of life, we may be imitators of him as he of Christ."

Then Mr. Windsir gave an eloquent address on missionary work and the pervading spirit which should predominate in all our efforts in missionary work. The address was doubly interesting as Mr. Windsir was once a missionary in India for something over two years before he came to this country which was about nine years ago. He spoke from personal experience referring to some of the distinctive features of missionary work among the different tribes in India. He spoke also of the success which had followed the church's work there, and the glorious success in store for Her if only faithful to the command given Her by our blessed Lord.

Then a few remarks were made by some of the Professors and students in which references were made to the address and sermon by Mr. Windsir, also to the paper by Mr. Moore.

Among the new business brought forward, was a report read and adopted in which the committee recommended the following missionary papers which will now be added to the list of those already in the Reading Room, viz. "The Church Missionary Intelligence" and "The Spirit of Missions."

The S. P. G. Historical Sketches of various missions will be brought and kept in the library and the librarian will be asked to purchase for the library the "Digest of S. P. G. Records 1891-1892."

A letter from the Secretary of "The Missionary Society of the Montreal Diocesan College" was read stating that "The Church Students Missy Association" which embraces as its members the church of the U. S. and Canada, would hold its seventh annual convention in the city of Montreal during the second week of January next under the auspices of the Montreal Dio. College, stated that many of the American Colleges are expected to be represented and will therefore give an opportunity to meet some of the clergy of the sister church. "Such a gathering of young churchmen, moved by a common impulse," it thought, "ought to be apparent to every one," and desired that Bishop's College Missy Union would send one or more representatives.

Addresses are expected from their Lordships the

Bishop of Montreal, Huron, Algoma and Nova Scotia, also from Dean Carmichael, Canons Dumoulin Mills and others. The following gentlemen were elected to represent "Bishop's College Union":—Prof. Wilkinson, M. A., C. E. Bishop, B. A., A. H. Moore, B. A., B. Watson.

Dr. Adams then read a sketch of St. Paul's College, Ambatohana, Madagascar, which we help to support, showing that although what we did might seem to be a very little, yet we had contributed to the maintainance of more than two students a year since we had devoted our money to that purpose. The following is a short sketch of St. Paul's College:—

"The College situated 12 miles north of the capital of Madagascar, was opened with seven students in 1888, the object being the training of native catechists and clergy qualified to hold their own when there shall be no European to direct the fortunes of the Malagasy church. When the first students were chosen the Prime Minister was asked to free them from all government service. This he did and warned them that if they were negligent they would be made soldiers. From the first the college has been an S. P. G. Institution, and under the Rev. F. A. Gregory, to whom its creation and success are mainly due, it is able to furnish as many native pastors as can be supported in the missions. The college is aided by a yearly grant of £100 from the society, the students who are mostly married men and live in separate houses, being allowed from 6s to 8s a month.

Expenses of a resident student per annum £5.

Present No. of students—resident 20.

Total number of students educated (1878-92) about 100, including representatives of the following races:—Hova, Ietsimisaraka, Creole. Of these about 50 have become Mission Agents and 14 have been ordained."

The following which will at once be apparent to old as well as to new members of our College is a "Syllabus of examinations to be passed in the English text of Holy Scriptures by all Candidates for Holy Orders (as requisite for the preservation of their status as such) at the beginning of each academical year."

September 1894.—1st Three Books of Moses, 1st Book of Psalms, Gospels of S. Matthew and S. Mark.

September 1895.—Numbers to Ruth (inclusive) 2nd Book of Psalms, Gospels of S. Luke and S. John.

September.—1896.—I Samuel to II Chron. (inclusive) 3rd Book of Psalms, Book of Acts and Epistle to Romans.

September 1897.—Ezra to Isaiah (inclusive omitting Psalms) 4th Book of Psalms, I Corinthians to Philemon (inclusive.)

September 1898.—Jeremiah to Malachi, 5th Book of Psalms, Hebrews to Revelations.

Candidates will also be required to answer general questions on the historical portions of the whole Bible.

Not the least important feature of the meeting of the St. Francis District Association of the church Society of Quebec was the discussion of the report on church extension in the district "written the night before" and read by the Ven. Archdeacon Roe. As a result of this report and suggestions made in it, three of the neighboring stations are to be formed into a mission under the direct charge of the Professor of Pastoral Theology. This mission will include Sand Hill, Johnville and Milby and will be worked altogether from the College by the professors and students. Besides affording excellent opportunities for experimental parochial work for the students under the direct supervision of the Professor of Pastoral Theology, we trust that the new departure will be the means of doing good work for the church in our immediate vicinity.

Bishop Dunn, accompanied by his chaplain, Rev. R. A. Parrock B. A., visited the college on the 7th inst., and held an admission service for receiving new members into the Brotherhood of Readers. The service was held in the chapel at 5 p. m. and the following gentlemen were admitted: B. Watson, J. Stevens, S. Dickson, T. Donnelly, all of Arts '94, and J. P. Turner, F. G. Vial and G. Pye of '95. The lesson was read by B. Watson. The candidates were presented by the Warden and all the members of the Brotherhood attended in a body.

We hail with gladness this large body of recruits to the Brotherhood and look forward to more interesting meetings in future. We need to be often reminded of the objects of the Brotherhood and to endeavor to realize more of the fraternity which should accompany such an institution. If we can but accomplish the object of the Brotherhood we shall help each other to a higher and nobler life. There are very many things in which a student can help his fellows and if the fraternity is of the right sort this assistance will follow as a matter of course. Our late Bishop in his last sermon to us spoke of the advantages which must follow the associating together of and discussing of great questions by young men amongst themselves.

We welcome the new members to our midst and trust that by co-operation and sympathy we may all become more earnest in our devotions, more catholic in our sympathies and better fitted for our work in that great Divine Society which Christ founded.

3RD BRITANNIAS VS. BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

This match was played at Lennoxville on Thanksgiving Day, and was one of the pleasantest matches of the season, the School winning by 25 to 4. The School owed this decisive victory to their better kicking and faster running on a slippery ground, which gave more trouble to the heavier team of the Britts. Between the forwards and wings there was little to choose, Britts and Boys struggling in the mud scrimmages and contesting every inch of ground with equal vigor. Russel and Vipond played like men for their side, but found the boys' pluck equal to their own. Within the first ten minutes Burke ran in for the School, and then Scott did the same for the Britts. This proved the only score for the Britts. Lloyd and Macdougall each gained a try, and towards the end of the game came the great run of the day by Rothera, who had just before been hurt. Rothera passed to Lloyd, who ran in. Then Macdougall, with a pretty run, gained another try, which was converted into a goal by Rothera.

In the evening the School gave a dinner to the Britts at the Lennoxville Delmonico's, at which songs were sung by members of both teams and speeches made by the respective captains.

Russell's rendering of the song "Drill Ye Terriers, Drill," was enthusiastically applauded.

In the evening the two teams were present at the College dance, the Britts leaving in time to catch the midnight express, none the worse for the afternoon struggle. And so this annual visit of the Britts on Thanksgiving Day ended pleasantly, as it always does.

The teams were as follows:—

BRITTS.		B. C. SCHOOL.	
Barry	Back	S. Willett.	
McRobie	1/2	H. Lloyd	
Gordon	1/2	H. Macdougall	
Seagram	1/2	C. Rothera	
Anderson	1/4	A. Gilmour	
Russel	Scrimmage	E. Burke	
Vipond		M. Burke	
Coughlin		F. Hilyard	
Scott		H. McGreevy	
Power	Wings	M. Barretto	
Arnold		E. McLea	
Langley		F. Campbell	
Lightbound		F. White	
Fisher		S. Wade	
McRobie		P. Sise	

Umpire, Rev. B. Watkins.

The Football team is composed as follows:

Kingsmill	Pack
Rothera	
Lloyd	Halves
Macdougall	
Gilmour	Quarter Backs
Smith	

Hilyard	Right	} Forwards
Burke	cen.	
Porteous	Left	
Wade		} Wings
McGreevy		
McLea		
Willett		
Campbell		
Barretto		
Hall		
White (F)		

Following the old school custom, the annual Hare and Hounds came off on All Saints Day. The weather was splendid for the run, and the boys turned out in force. The hares, E. Burke and H. McGreevy were started with a time allowance of six minutes by the Headmaster. A false scent was laid through the C. P. R. cutting, and over the bridge; the real trail however, being round the Pottery Hill, across the Massawippi, and then up Shuter's hill, finally turning into the woods on the right. The run was a very good one, the course being over pretty stiff country and extending about eight miles. The hounds ran keen, gaining five minutes on the hares. E. McLea came in first, followed by S. Willett, with Campbell third. The smallest man in the fifth form ran the whole course, coming in "least but not last."

Mr. Hudspeth has lately finished an excellent painting of the play-room, several figures being brought in with excellent effect.

The Principal's sermon of Sunday, Nov. 12th. was listened to with the greatest interest by the boys. The eloquent allusion to Francis Parkman has had the effect of causing the library shelves to be emptied of that historian's works.

PERSONALS.

Mr. G. P. Woolcome, a former popular master of the School, (1890), now conducts a private school in Ottawa, and has, during the past year, sent us several well-trained pupils.

Mr. A. Tolmie, [B. C. S., 1891], is now meeting with great success on the staff of the Collegiate Institute, otherwise known as "Tuckers" school, Montreal.

J. Sharples (B. C. S. '92.) is now a promising Quebec lumber merchant, being actively engaged in the firm of W. & J. Sharples, of which his uncle is the head.

Old Boys will be glad to hear that W. G. M. Robertson (B. C. S. '92) has recovered from the accident with which he met on the football field some weeks ago. "Murph" intends to take the Arts course in the College, and afterwards study law.

Five old boys—Donkin, Macdougall, Alley, Drum, and Baker, came out with the second McGill Football Team, which played against the College on Saturday Oct. 14th.

"Dick" Davie (B. C. S. '90) is now employed in the I. C. R. offices at River du Loup.

"Crimps" Rawlings (B. C. S. '91) formerly of the Abingdon Royal Electric Co. of Montreal, has returned to School.

F. W. Mills (B. C. S. '92) after having taken the first year of the McGill Arts course, has entered his father's business in Montreal.

S. C. Ramsay (B. C. S. '93) has lately returned from a trip to England.

D. Macfarlane (B. C. S. '91) is now studying architecture in the office of J. Hopkins, Montreal. His brother "Duggie" Macfarlane (B. C. S. '87) is now a clergyman in the Diocese of Montreal.

R. Cassils (B. C. S. '92) has left Bedford, P. Q., to take a situation in Montreal.

L. B. M. Drury, (B. C. S. '92) is now in the service of the Bank of Montreal, at Chatham, N. B. Rumor says that "Maule" keeps up his reputation as a ladies' man.

"Tubby" Townshend, (B. C. S. '91) is now studying law at Harvard. His swift bowling has gained him a position on the cricket team of the University.

Old Boys will hear with regret of the departure of J. Shuter from Lennoxville to Ottawa where he has gone to take a situation in the Civil service. His familiar form will be greatly missed at the school, in which he took a great interest, and where he so often acted as referee at cricket and football matches. A complimentary dinner was tendered him at the College House a few days before leaving.

R. M. Crosby (B. C. S. '91) is now doing some good running for the Manhattan Athletic Association which he joined a short time ago. We hope to hear of his breaking some of the records shortly.

H. J. Kirwin and J. Kippen, (B. C. S. '92) are doing well in the Merchants Bank at Sherbrooke. Kirwin has lately been promoted from the "draft" department to more important work.

Most of the members of the sixth form appear to be rather undecided as to their future, but the following is a pretty certain forecast:—McLea and Atkinson will go to McGill to study electrical engineering; Macdougall intends going into business; while Burke and Thomas will enter the Arts department of Bishop's College, this course being one year shorter than that of McGill. It is to be hoped that the number of those going from the School to the College will continue to increase.

S. Wade has been appointed bugler of the Calet Corps. He formerly held that position in the 8th, of Quebec. The corps is to be congratulated on its choice.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Some hard work is already being done in preparation for the Christmas exam's, which are expected to commence about Dec. 10th.

The question of an open-air rink in the "quad" is being discussed, and we understand that there is a good prospect for its establishment.

The formation of a Glee Club is also talked of, and the prospective members are hard at work. As there is a great deal of musical talent in the School, it seems a pity that the club should not be formed. The deep bass of No. 6 is a host in himself, and there are several others more or less efficient in their respective parts.

"She played to him until he said
It really made him soar,
And now he wonders, why it is
She'll speak to him no more."

The general marching and evolutions of the senior company have been very favorably commented upon of late.

By the way, the School seems to be getting into more straightened circumstances, since the re-introduction of back-board drill.

Two amorous youths recently made their way to Compton, and, while passing the Ladies College happened to observe some faces at the window. A mild flirtation was immediately indulged in by the outsiders, and as ardently responded to by the inmates. In the words of Hans Anderson's bear story, "this was charming," and the youths no longer hesitated to enter the grounds and draw nearer to the centre of attraction. But at this moment, a voice of authority within the building might have been heard—there was a feeble protest—the blinds were lowered—tableau. If any of our readers have some questions to ask about this, ask the assistant associate Editor of the MITRE.

The School proposes to have a dance at Christmas, if possible. Last year's dance was a great success, and was very largely attended.

The School members of the Lennoxville Quadrille Club greatly enjoy the fortnightly dances.

N—"Why is a ghost like a roll?"

"Don't know, give it up."

"Why, because it's fancy bre(a)d.—See?"

(Class in Chemistry.)

Lecturer—"What do dentists use laughing gas for?"

"To pull teeth, sir!"

Mr. J. A. Christin has been unanimously elected to attend the annual dinner of the Laval medical students as representative of the Bishop's "Meds."

Resolutions of condolence were sent by the students to Dr. Brucie on the death of his infant daughter and to Dr. J. B. McConnell on the death of his father and more recently of his father-in-law the late Mr. Robert Miller one of the oldest and most prominent book-sellers in this Province.

Mr. F. W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty narrowly escaped a serious accident, caused by the overturning of his carriage on Victoria Square. The Dean—though confined to the house for a few days from the slight injuries received while extricating the other occupants of the carriage from the wreck, soon resumed his professional duties, showing no trace of his exciting experience.

THE MEDICAL DINNER.

The well-known motto *L'union fait la force* which was coupled with the toast to "Sister Faculties" on the artistic menu card of the Medical Dinner applied not less fitly to the Dinner Committee, who, by dint of unselfish and harmonious work, completed every arrangement and combined to make the occasion a splendid success. One, and not the least result of their hard work was evident in the number of undergraduates present, a great advance in this respect being noticeable in comparison with the attendance in former years. The Dinner took place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29th, and the fact of its being held at the St. Lawrence Hall renders further praise of the excellent menu superfluous, and the card itself was particularly tasteful, with its purple lettering and apt quotations. The chair was occupied by Dean F. W. Campbell, the vice-chairs by Geo. Fisk ('94) and C. C. Brymer ('95) and among the guests were Chancellor Heneker and Principal Adams of Lennoxville; Mayor Desjardins, Alderman Clendinning, Dr. Hingston, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Proudfoot, Messrs. Baker, (Trinity); Agnew, (Toronto University); Boucher, (Queen's); E. Clare Avery (Arts Lennoxville); Aubin (Laval med.); Lanterman (McGill med.); Wilson, (Laval law); Walsh (McGill law); Mr. W. H. Chapman, Dr. J. Leslie Foley and Dr. Vosburgh.

The Dean, in proposing the toast to "The Queen" struck a keynote of loyalty which was sustained throughout the entire evening, loyalty to our Queen and country and to our Alma Mater forming a prominent theme in many of the speeches. The next toast was drunk to the health of His Worship the Mayor, who responded in the witty manner characteristic of his race and enlarged on the way in which Bishop's had, by arousing a healthy emulation among the medical schools so effectually raised the standard of medical education in Montreal, the great medical

centre of the Dominion. Alderman Clendinning responded to the toast of "The Corporation of Montreal," mentioning the great personal interest which he had always felt in the College, looking upon it as a great boon to the city. Mr. Fisk now, in a short speech, proposed "Alma Mater." In the course of his remarks he said: "The poorest peasant is true till death to his fatherland though it may yield him but a scanty living in return for hard work, and how much more should we be loyal to our Alma Mater which offers to us a degree ranking us among the learned of the land." Chancellor Heneker, in reply, made one of those thoughtful and scholarly speeches for which he is justly noted, demonstrating how favorably Bishop's University, with one exception the only Canadian institution conducted on the lines of the great English Universities, compared in its system with other colleges on this side of the water. Principal Adams also replied to this toast, in a most interesting speech, outlining the progress made by the Arts faculty and school, showing the advantage accruing from an university education which were felt in every walk of life and praising the devotion and self-obligation of the men who had raised the medical school to its present position. Nor did he forget to put in a word for THE MITRE, urging its support upon everyone, it being a bond of union and a prime factor in the advancement of university interests. Mr. C. C. Brymer ('95) proposed "The Dean and Professors," congratulating that august body as being "from the Dean down, a most vigorous and healthy faculty," and working in a characteristically humorous allusion to the Dean's late "shocking experience." Dr. Geo. T. Ross, registrar, responded for the Faculty, dwelling on the *esprit de corps* always so necessary to the well-being of any college and which exists to no small extent among the students of Bishop's. Our graduates fill creditable positions in all parts of the world and notably in the West Indies. The Dean also replied to this toast in a short and stirring speech which was enthusiastically received. The toast to the "Graduates" was in the hands of Mr. C. E. E. Nichol, who referred to the high honors won by many in the European schools. Their successes were always heard of with pleasure by those still under the shelter of Alma Mater and it was gratifying to all that some of them now occupy positions on the Faculty. This toast was eloquently responded to by Dr. Hackett whose remarks were greeted by frequent applause. T. E. Montgomery, B. A., proposed "Sister Faculties," and the speech made in reply by Mr. Avery, of Lennoxville, was a "perfect gem" and confirmed the impression that Lennoxville could not have sent us a more able representative. Next in order was the toast to "Sister Universities" which brought out some of the best speeches of the evening. The toast was proposed by Mr. G. Lewis and those who spoke in reply were: Messrs. Baker, (Trinity); Agnew, (Varsity); Boucher, (Queens);

Lanterman (McGill); and Aubin (Laval). Mr. Lewis also proposed "Class '94," and Mr. Fisk replied on behalf of his class. Mr. Hall dealt tenderly with "The Freshmen," and Mr. Fortin responded for the youthful class, of which he is a member. The toast of "The Ladies" fell to the lot of Mr. Hawes, who enlarged eloquently on a favorite subject, Mr. Webb responding. "The Press" received able treatment from Mr. Corcoran, and Mr. Nichol responded in an appropriate manner.

During the evening, Dr. W. H. Drummond gave an original recitation, and a song was well rendered by Mr. Fortin, both adding materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

The following were the committee:—Chairman, F. W. Campbell, M. D.; 1st Vice, Geo. Fisk ('94); 2nd Vice, C. C. Brymer ('95); Treasurer, F. J. Hackett, M. D.; Hon. Secretary, Rollo Campbell, M. D.; Secretary, W. Mason ('95). Committee—K. Cameron, M. D., F. A. Lockhart, M. D., J. A. McPhail, M. D., H. Tatley, M. D., W. H. Drummond, M. D., T. E. Montgomery, B. A., ('94), M. T. Grace, ('95), Geo. Hall, ('96).

NOTES.

Patton's orchestra furnished an excellent programme of music during the courses.

What was the matter with the delegates?

Mr. Baker, of Trinity, rivals Kipling in his ready flow of ideas "but that is another story."

Mr. Agnew, Varsity's delegate, is one of the best all-round athletes in that university.

The "Reception Committee" were Messrs. L. C. Brunet, C. E. Nichol, W. J. McNally and T. E. Montgomery. Their task was an easy one.

Messrs. Boucher (Queen's) and Aubin (Laval) formed a team which it would be difficult to excel.

The genial house surgeon of the Western Hospital exhibited that institution to the visiting delegates in its most favorable aspect.

The many friends whom Mr. Foster, of Paterson & Foster, numbers among the "meds" of Bishop's, were glad to recognize his genial presence at the dinner.

MEDICAL FEMININITIES.

Matters are progressing very favorably in the Ladies' Dissecting Room this year. This is due partly to the high standard taken by Anatomy in the College, to the demonstrations given weekly, but also to the appointment of Dr. Grace Ritchie, B. A., as demonstrator to the ladies.

The ladies are pleased to state that they have already had several meetings of their Reading Room, but in order not to tax the imagination of the sterner sex, they will charitably add that the matter under discussion was "Business."

Cheering news is received from Toronto. There are at present 35 ladies studying medicine in the Women's Medical College. Perhaps we may attract a few, now that the Faculty has made arrangements for clinical work.

Bishop's College School Notes.

The football team went to Montreal on Tuesday Oct. 11th, travelling by special car on the Canadian Pacific Ry. On Wednesday a match was played against "Tucker's" football team on the Shamrock Grounds, which resulted in a victory for the school team, by 14 to 1. In the evening the team called on Mr. Tucker at the Collegiate Institute, and afterwards went to the theatre, being treated by the "Tuckerites."

On the following day the High School fifteen was met on the same grounds. The following extract from the Montreal *Herald* will give a good idea of this match.

"The match throughout was exemplary of football as it should be played, both sides putting up a fast game with few muffs and none of the scrapping which is such an objectionable feature of the present phase of the game. The boys from Lennoxville kicked off, and almost immediately Hartland Macdougall by a fine run, the first of several of which he made during the match, secured a try for the visiting team, and the goal was easily kicked. The ball was now kept constantly within High School territory, they being forced to rough three times in succession after which they worked well down towards the visitors goal, but the combined play of the Lennoxville back division soon changed the state of affairs, and before halftime still another try was placed to their credit. During the second half the High School played a plucky losing game with at times fine individual efforts, but could not withstand the superior combination of the B. C. S. team, and were unable to make any attempt at scoring." At the end of the match the score stood 28 to 0.

In the evening the visiting team was entertained at a dinner in the High School, the Rector, Rev. E. I. Rexford, presiding. Speeches were made by Mr. Rexford and Major Macaulay, and were responded to by Burke and McLea. The team has to thank the High School boys for having afforded them a very pleasant evening.

After dinner the visitors were escorted to the C. P. R. station by a host of Old Boys, High School Boys and "Tuckerites," and left Montreal feeling that this trip had been in every way a very successful one.

The School football team has played two matches with the College this season, both resulting in favor of the School. The first was played on Oct. 4th, the score being 26 to 13, and the second on Nov. 8th, score 16 to 11.

left as regards matter, to the discretion of the host of the evening.

Dr. Allnatt opened the series of meetings with one at his residence, the Harold Lodge, on Wednesday evening the 18th of Oct. The programme consisted of selected readings from various authors interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

Rev. Prof. Wilkinson entertained the Society on the following Wednesday in the Divinity House where a varied programme of reading and music was much enjoyed by those present.

On Nov. 8th the Principal, Dr. Adams, gave a Shakesperian evening in the Lodge when "Twelfth Night" was read and much appreciated by the members.

Rev. Professor Scarth next entertained the Society at his residence in the village where a most pleasant evening was spent by all.

Our worthy Science Professor, Mr. Hudspeth, following the example of the Principal, offered to the Society as a programme for the 20th inst. Shakespere's "Much Ado About Nothing." The play was extremely well read by the personators, especially those characters assumed by the ladies. Mr. Hudspeth also gave to those present, a taste of that pleasure so seldom enjoyed in the College now, unaccompanied vocal music in the form of a mixed quartette.

The closing meeting for the term was held on the 29th at the residence of Dr. Robertson in the village. Thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Robertson and our worthy host a most pleasant evening passed away.

It is hoped by all the members of the College that these meetings have only been a foretaste of what may be expected next term. Many thanks are due to all who have kindly given their co-operation towards making the meetings what they have proved themselves to have been in every case, a decided success.

The college members of the Lennoxville Quadrille Club are to be complimented on the success of their Thanksgiving evening dance. Words of praise have been given by all those present. The tastily decorated hall, good orchestra, and enjoyable supper were all fully deserving of the commendation which the managers received.

A meeting of the Reading Room Association was held on the 14th inst., for the purpose of considering the new constitution and bye-laws of the Association. The Constitution which has existed during the past has been of a strange kind. It seems to have been formed from time to time at the caprice of the various secretaries and certain customs were being obeyed as rules for which there was no authority. Under the regime of the new constitution which has been ably prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, the MITRE hopes that members of

the Association will be a little more careful in the handling of magazines &c., otherwise the funds may be augmented by fine money.

Animals carefully tended and fed to order. Apply.

The chess club is progressing very favourably having enrolled on its list some fifteen names. The winner of the most games at latest report is Rev. Mr. Yates. Next term it is hoped that some matches may be arranged with outsiders. The college does not fear for its laurels at all.

The worthy Doctor of the upper flat intends adding another verse to his song on the death of the legendary cock robin. It is to be we understand something like this:

Who killed Herb's cat?
I said the Doctor,
Because I did want her,
I killed Herb's cat.

"Since Casey runs the Flatt" has been suggested as an appropriate title for an Arts Faculty song. Certainly there have been a great many restrictions instituted lately, and we think a little more sympathy with the "fire of youth" would not do any serious damage to college order, and might produce a reciprocal feeling on the part of the men.

Mr. W. G. M. Robertson, one of the foot ball team's most devoted members, has been unfortunately confined to his home for some time with a broken collar bone and fractured shoulder. The MITRE is glad to hear of his recovery and hopes soon to see him back again at his old place.

Hockey, hockey, who said hockey?

Visitors are requested not to feed the animals in the menagerie upstairs.

We are glad to note that the doctor's "disabled member" is regaining its usefulness once more. He has made several trips to Sherbrooke, has more than once covered the distance of his favorite walk along the St. Francis and in fact is becoming himself again.

Some of our Juniors have developed an incipient fondness for the village of Compton. No doubt they have friends there whom it is incumbent on them to visit. Perhaps, too, the beauty (of the scenery) of that neighborhood has awakend an answering thrill in their devoted hearts.

Third year science seems a very entrancing course to one of our noble seniors, so great is his devotion, that not only do household pets of all sorts stand him in good stead as subjects for investigation when dead, but he is even keeping a caged specimen of a domesticated species alive. No doubt he finds the study of its habits most entertaining. Report says "Bunny" has a very healthy appetite in spite of his somewhat narrow quarters.

The "master genius of the first year," is as active in the social way as ever. In fact this year more than ever, he has been one of the centres of radiance which lighten the gatherings of "The brave and fair." This too is not the only way in which he is maintaining his previously high record. As an artist in the matter of "bluff," he has probably seldom been equalled even in these classic halls.

Two of our most promising youths have we grieve to say, basely deserted us and gone over to that abode of sanctity the Divinity House, where, it is presumed, they enjoy the opportunities for peaceful contemplation and retirement from the world for which they longed.

We have to announce that:

The first match in the inter-flat hockey series which was to have taken place in the third flat corridor on the 30th inst. has been postponed; also that:—

In the future the smoking concerts which have been such a pleasant feature of the present term will close at 10:45, p. m., instead of 1:30 a. m., as heretofore; also that:—

The following songs have been proscribed and a penalty of six months imprisonment in the boot-room will be exacted for their *execution*.

"After the Ball"
"Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow."
"My Sweet-heart's the Man in the Moon."
"Hark I Hear a Voice."
"Waiting for Willie."

This list is subject to additions as occasion may demand.

Mr. E. Clare Avery went into town on the 29th to enjoy the hospitality of the Meds as representative of the Arts Faculty at their annual dinner. That he enjoyed himself goes without saying, and it is such visits as this and that of the representatives of the Medical Faculty last year on the occasion of the college dance, that do most to sustain the kindly feeling between the two faculties.

Medical Notes.

The members of Dr. Perrigo's surgery class were glad to welcome him back to his chair after his well-earned holidays. During his absence his place was filled by Dr. England.

The United States has acquired another solid citizen in the person of Dr. T. B. Smiley ('93) who is at present in Bancroft, Nebraska, but intends making an extended tour of the West before finally settling down.

Much sympathy was felt for Dr. S. W. Outwater, ('92) in his recent bereavement. He has a steadily increasing practice in Philipsburg, Que.

Dr. S. J. McNally ('93) has located in Ironwood, Michigan. It is to be hoped that the town may not be so "tough" as its name would imply.

Dr. Mullin, ('93) of St. Mary's, N. B., was among the sufferers from the large fire which lately occurred there, his office furniture being completely destroyed.

Bishop's College was strongly represented on the occasion of the annual "Med's Theatre Night" at the Queen's Theatre. Our magnificent new banner waved conspicuously from the gallery and the "purple and white," appeared on the stage, worn by members of the company.

Steps should be taken without further delay, to secure the registration of the colors of the University and school which are, as is well known, in danger of soon becoming common property.

The following members of the final class were elected to represent Bishop's at the various medical dinners:—Toronto University, L. C. Brunet; Kingston, W. J. McNally; McGill, Geo. Fisk; Trinity, T. E. Montgomery; B. A.

Dean Campbell mourns the loss of his favorite stethoscope, broken during a stampede of the out-patients in the General Hospital during the earthquake on Monday.

Dr. D. D. Macrae, ('93), who has been acting as locum tenens for Dr. N. C. Smilie ('81), has returned to the city and will spend the coming winter at St. Johns, Que.

(At the hospital.)

Junior—Did you see the new case that came in this morning?

Senior—No. What was it?

Junior—Bookcase; it's full of panes.

Mr. E. Clare Avery, the delegate from Lennoxville to the Medical Dinner, made a host of friends among the students during his short stay in the city.

Lost, or strayed from the dissecting room an adult male subject.—Its return is anxiously looked for by the "Willing Worker's Society."

(In the class-room.)

Prof.—What is the significance of rigor mortis?

Soph.—It shows that the person was alive when he died.

The presence of the ever-popular Mr. Max Lanterman as McGill delegate to the Medical Dinner was a source of gratification to his many friends in Bishop's College.

The College is now illuminated throughout by the Auer light which is very greatly appreciated by the students, being vastly superior to the gaslight formerly used.

the beauty of form and grace of proportion embodied in their structure.

The Propylaea has suffered most from the ruthless hand of the destroyer. Only a few broken shafts remain in place to indicate the general character of the building. The Doric columns which supported the roof and pediment were spanned by heavy marble beams, some of them twenty feet in length, which now lie in large fragments on the ground. Next in order of delapidation is the Erectheum, its columns with Ionic capitals still for the most part entire. Its beautiful portico, supported by six maiden figures may yet remain "a joy forever" if exposed for the future to nothing more destructive than the balmy Attic clime. But the most imposing object, now as always, on the Acropolis, is the Parthenon, still lonely and majestic in its ruin. Its massive Doric columns still support the Architrave, the battered Pediments, and a portion of the matchless frieze which was executed with the rest of the building under the superintendence and partly by the master-hand of Pheidias.

The Athenian Temples are built of Pentelic marble, the milky purity of which Time has shaded with a creamy hue, which makes the Parthenon stand out against the deep soft azure of the Hellenic sky with an indescribably lovely effect of color as well as of form and proportion.

It is interesting to compare the Temple of the Virgin goddess in its present state with a model of it as it was just after the explosion in the 17th century, to be seen in the Elgin Room in the British Museum. Even then the statues on the Pediments were almost entire, the roof having been blown off and a large breach made in the side walls of the building. On the occasion already referred to, the Venetians had taken Athens, the Turks entrenching themselves in the Acropolis, and using the Parthenon as a powder magazine. The work of destruction thus invited by the Turks was effected by a bomb from the Venetian battery. During the later years of the Turkish occupancy the work of demolition was carried on by those barbarians whose footmark has caused a blight to spread over every land where it has once been planted, and whose rotten system of fanatical tyranny, miscalled 'government,' still hold in thrall the Eastern shores of the Levant.

In 1807 Lord Elgin, British ambassador to Greece, obtained a firman permitting him to remove "a few blocks of stone with inscriptions and figures" from the ruins of the Acropolis. To this act the world is indebted for the preservation of many of the matchless sculptures of the Parthenon, and England for the "Elgin Marbles," the most precious collection in the British Museum.

There in our own and the worlds' Metropolis the student who cannot visit Athens itself may see a large collection of its most precious treasures and form a very fair idea of that incomparable shrine

which was the most perfect monument of ancient art, which embodied once and shadows still, the most perfect ideals of beauty and proportion which the mind of man have ever been able to conceive.

G. ABBOTT SMITH.

Exchanges.

A new phase of editorial work has opened itself to us since the last issue of THE MITRE, viz. the pleasant task of noting the contents of the various magazines which we number among our exchanges.

Somebody, we will not venture to say who, has said: "Critics are those who have failed in Art, Music and Literature." As we do not wish to incur any such charge as this at the outset of our career, we shall not venture to go into any long criticism, but merely give a brief outline of some of the periodicals which have come to our notice.

The Student, a weekly magazine published by the students of the University of Edinburgh, is a very attractive production full of college news, and glimpses of student life. The last number contains a very readable sketch of a graduate of Edinburgh, Mr J. M. Cotterill, M. B., the famous cricketer and surgeon. There is also a most amusing account of a torchlight procession through the streets on the part of the whole body of students. The rest of the reading matter is of an interesting nature.

The McGill Fortnightly is a production probably well known to most of our readers. The last issue, which is up to the usual high standard, besides the usual reports of the various societies and clubs, contains an article on "The Founders Festival," a proposal to revive the old custom of holding a *conversazione* on the birthday of the founder of the University. The writer recalls the excellence and popularity of these festivals in the past and thinks that they would, if revived, do much to promote that *University* spirit which has to some extent been lost sight of at McGill. An article on the work of the McGill Y. M. C. A. is also well worth reading, and the report of the foot ball season, is full of interest.

The King's College Record, for November, besides the usual quantity of college news, contains an enthusiastic and scholarly article on "The Mission of Poetry." The writer holds this to be something infinitely higher than the mere giving of pleasure. It is a Divine principle in man which links him to "the Divine maker of all Poetry." He thinks that it is by appreciation of the beauty and harmony of all Nature that we learn the attributes of God. He concludes with a sketch of the evolution of Poetry through all ages, from the time of the writers of the Poetical Books of the Old Testament to the present.

Athletics.

FOOTBALL.

The College Team seemed, somehow or other, to be under a cloud this season. It is a stern and unrelenting truth which we now disclose to the public—we played five matches this term, and we lost them all! There are two great reasons for this singular calamity. In the first place the great majority of our men were new to the game, and therefore they lacked the one thing needful in good football, combination play. Secondly our want of training was very evident. Surely we can never hope to excel in this grand old game until we go in for hard and systematic training. It is absurd for men to suppose that they can play Rugby and compete with any kind of success against teams which have hardened themselves by dieting, abstaining from tobacco, etc., and by constant use of the gymnasium, while they have made but small use of the gymnasium, eaten as a touch-line umpire might and stuck slavishly to the "weed." No one can deny that the team improved immensely as time went on, and too much credit cannot be given to this season's Captain, Mr. Almond. He worked enthusiastically and his labor has not been wasted; it will bear fruit next year as the men have now become accustomed to their places on the field, and next year's captaining will be a comparatively easy business. The individual play was in many cases very good and we notice specially that of Robertson as wing. He distinguished himself to such an extent that he would be gain to any senior team. Riopel as quarter, new to his place as he was, played with the greatest pluck and judgment, and is justly considered the best quarter the college ever had. The back division played loosely, but our halves, all of whom were new to that part of the field, improved greatly as the season advanced. Donnelly makes a formidable scrimmage man. He cares nothing for cuts and bruises,—in fact the more of these he can give and receive, the more attractive does the game seem to become to him.

The Team in its entirety was as follows though we never played our full strength, some of the men being laid up for every match: Watson, full back; Almond Boyle and Ford, halves; Riopel, quarter; Robertson, Mathewson, Sutherland, Lyster, Dowdell, Dixon, and Mitchell, wings; Stevens, Donnelly, and Johnston, forwards. Subs, Hibbard and Davidson.

We regret to say that in giving the list of the Football Team for '92, the name of D. W. Sutherland, who for several years back had played an excellent scrimmage game for the college was unintentionally omitted.

HOCKEY.

On Saturday, Nov. 11th, a meeting of the Hockey club was called to elect officers for the incoming season.

The officers are:—President, D. W. Sutherland, B. A.; Sec.-Treas., P. Boyle. Committee, Messrs. Almond, Riopel and Vial.

Mr. W. G. M. Robertson was then appointed Captain of the 1st Team for the season which is now near at hand, while a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Captain, Mr. Ford, to whose diligence and tact the club owes so much. It was during his term of office, and largely owing to him, that Hockey has begun to hold so high a place in the Athletic Association, and that we have been so successful in our matches.

After some discussion it was decided to elect a Captain for the 2nd Team, and the balloting resulting in favor of Mr. Donnelly.

Last year we played two matches both of which we won. One Bishop's College vs. Lennoxville, (11-2) the other Bishop's College vs. Stanstead, (8-3)

The team of 1892-93 was as follows:

Goal.....	Dixon
Point.....	Ford, (Capt.)
Cov. Point.....	Riopel
Defense.....	Boyle
Centre Forward.....	Almond
Rt. Wing.....	Robertson
Left Wing.....	Sutherland

The same remarks used in reference to Football apply equally here. If we wish to win a reputation on the ice we must train as earnestly as we ought to have done for the Rugby of last season. We have the material but we need to put in hard exercise. The personnel of the Team has been improved by the arrival of Mr. Stuart McGibbon who has acquired considerable fame in hockey circles. It is the duty of the officials of the club to arrange as many matches as possible for the coming winter. We are certain to play games with the School, Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Stanstead.

Arts News.

The Principal, Professors and Officers of the College have organized themselves into a society which gives promise of becoming a most valuable institution in the College. The Society is distinctly collegiate, the memberships being restricted to the officers and students of the University. Its aim and purpose is to cultivate a literary bond between the various college members. Six meetings have been held this term, the programme of each evening being

Jerry and I.

We were both eleven years old, Jerry and I; we both went to the same school, sat at the same desk, were caned by the same masters, had the same enemies and even read the same blood-curdling tales of red handed pirates or villainous prairie desperadoes. In fact we had everything fundamental on the make-up of a school-boy friendship.

There was one thing, perhaps, which kept our love from assuming a David and Jonathan cast entirely and it was that each of us held a somewhat extreme view of his own powers and a comparatively low estimate of his chum's abilities. "A decent sort of chap Jerry is, I must allow," I often would think patronizingly. "He sticks by a fellow when he is in a row and they don't all do that any way." I clearly regarded Jerry's good qualities as those of heart rather than of head and tried to shut out from my mind the fact that Jerry's position in class was better than my own. When I could no longer blind myself I grumbled that Jerry was a good fortnight older than I was, that it was simply absurd to suppose that the superior ability which I possessed could overcome the immense advantage which his fifteen days experience of this wicked world, prior to my arrival, had won for him.

Two long years of "sweet council together" had passed ere I became aware that Jerry regarded himself as endowed with more than an average intellect and that he did not look upon me as the incarnation of wisdom. I found it hard to believe that the friend of my heart had acted a lie during the twenty-four months of our acquaintanc.

Our affection for one another would never have withered but for his action in the matter of the bringing into life of the stupendous work entitled "Broncho Bill, or the Terror of Alberta Plains." We were to publish this book under our own names which were forever to be respectfully remembered in the annals of the world's literature. We had never heard as yet of the good co-operative work of Beaumont and Fletcher, or Besant and Rice, but we had revell-ed in the dual talent of "The Major" and "Bill Sloper." If we could approach those masters of romance we knew our genius would be recognized on all sides. Only let the novel reach its tenth edition and I knew that the New York *Herald* and London *Times* would offer me the position of Editor-in-chief in their respective offices. I had made up my mind to refuse these offers but would consent to become either Sporting or Funny Department editor on the staff of either of those papers, for though "Broncho Bill" was a tragedy of the sternest type Jerry and I, with admirable discernment and artistic taste, agreed that we must weld humor with pathos somehow. The effect of this, as we worked it in, for the first three chapters was beyond our expectations. I tried to read the manuscript to Jerry but it was impossible for

me to control my voice or expression, the thing was altogether too comic for that. Jerry, however, convulsed with laughter read it to himself, and then declared the "humor was keen and full of point." I wonder where Jerry saw or heard that expression, it described our style exactly.

The man-of-letters genius had possessed me for the last ten days and I found that Jerry felt the divine impulse as strongly. I knew I had talent from my own feelings and from what Jerry told me. Jerry also modestly discovered a faculty for writing which I earnestly encouraged, hoping to keep him as a kind of lay-figure, get him to spell words of more than two syllables length, punctuate, supply pieces of description with which to open chapters and bring the volume to a fitting close; to picture a graceful background of softly waving trees and purling rivulets just at the spot where the villain is in the act of scalping the heroine. If Jerry attempted anything original I intended to adopt whatever approached the high level of my style and, clothing it with my own individuality, render it immortal by placing it in the body of the romance. In return for these small services I decided to place Jerry's name on the title-page after my own and allow him a tenth of the profits. Here I must demand the verdict of our readers as to whether they do not consider my fault lay rather in an undue generosity than in any unfair treatment of the lesser genius. My private opinion is that Jerry showed himself rather mean-spirited in a business matter of which I shall speak further on. F. G. V.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

At Sunset.

Softly sinks the sun to rest
Down behind the western plain.
Let us watch its fading crest
While calm night steals on again.

O'er the vanished sun a cloud
Hangs suspended in the blue;
Nature weaves a colour shroud,
Dipped in many a mellow hue,

For the swift departing day.
Silent wait. Too soon 'tis past,
Down its crimson arched way,
'Till its beauty fades at last.

Dark days pass unnoticed on
Into night, we care not how;
Pleased to feel their dullness gone.
Different are such days from now

As the passing out of life
'Twixt the men of good and ill;
One triumphant wins the strife,
One but bends to nature's will.

Good men pass to life we know
Where true fullness waits for all;
And we watch their afterglow
Rising from the solemn pall.

As the light on yonder cloud
Elsewhere shines as morning fair,
Budding virtue spurns the shroud
And blossoms fully elsewhere.

Watch, how Nature's thankful hand
Pours her choicest tints and rays
Over sky and sea and land;
How they chant her psalm of praise

To the Giver of the day.
Of His gifts she yields the best,
Pointing thus to man the way
Up and on to calm and rest.

Misty purple floods the hills;
And the quivering beams of gold
Leave the cloud; the tint that thrills
Spreads her bright vermilion fold.

Far from out the land of shades
Roll the silent wheels of night.
All the gorgeous glory fades
Passing on and out of sight.

Full the moon looks calmly down
On the slowly fading scene;
Shining clear with silver crown
As she sheds her rays serene.

With life's sunset almost gone,
And our day of conflict past,
Feeling we have nobly won
Let a radiance shine at last.

So the afterglow we leave
May with purest rays live on,
Then the few who say to grieve
Shall take heart when we are gone.

And while passing through the night,
May the silvery rays of prayer
Shed on us their mellow light,
From the saints of Here and There.

While life's noonday sun is high,
Strive to mould this mortal clay,
That e'en in our sunset sky
May be seen faint streaks of Day.

A. H. M.

The Ruins of the Acropolis.

One of the supreme moments which come to the lover of art and student of history during a sojourn in Eastern lands, is when he catches his first glimpse of the Acropolis as he winds along the way from the Piraeus to Athens.

The "Town on the height," which once comprised the whole of the city of Cecrops, its mythical founder, and was also the seat of the Athenian Kings until the democratic age, when it became devoted solely to the gods, rises abruptly from the level plain, an irregular oblong rock, precipitous on every side except the west, to a height of one hundred and fifty feet, and is, next to the hill of Lycabettus, the most auspicious object in the vicinity of Athens.

Next only to the Acropolis itself for interest and impressiveness is the view from its summit.

Looking to the west, beyond the Bay of Eleusis, the dome-like Acro-Corinthus is outlined against loftier and more distant hills. Passing to the south-west, one's gaze rests first on the Bay and Island of Salamis, then on the Piraeus, now a smart and thriving modern town,—then glancing along the shores of the Saronic Gulf, with the blue heights of Aegina in the background, the eye falls on the mountains of Hymethus, which extend along the eastern horizon, their honey once praised in classic numbers, now advertised in the Athenian daily newspaper.

Byron has pictured this view from the Acropolis in "The Corsair," Canto III:—

"Slow sinks, more lonely ere his race be run,
Along Morca's hills the setting sun;
Not as in northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light!
O'er the hushed deep the yellow beam bethrows
Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it glows.
On old Aegina's rock and Idras' isle
The god of gladness sheds his parting smile;
O'er his own regions lingering, loves to shine,
Tho' there his altars are no more divine.
Descending fast the mountain shadows kiss
Thy glorious gulf, unconquer'd Salamis!
Their azure arches through the long expanse
More deeply purpled meet his mellowing glance,
And tenderest tints, along their summits driven,
Mark his gay course, and own the hues of heaven;
Till, darkly shaded from the land and deep,
Behind his Delphian cliff he sinks to sleep."

The present state of the Acropolis can give but a faint idea of its ancient beauty and grandeur. At the centre of the west end, where entrance is alone available, stood the splendid Propylaea, or entrance gallery, "the brilliant jewel on the front of the rocky coronet," which, in the opinion of ancient writers, rivalled the Parthenon itself. A little to the front of the right wing of the Propylaea, stood the exquisite little temple of Nike Apteros, recently reconstructed out of the original fragments, having been blown in pieces during the bombardment of 1687. The entrance passed, the middle of the hill was ornamented by the two great temples built in honor of the Virgin goddess,—to the left, the Erechtheum, with its beautiful portico of the Caryatides, and to the right, on the highest elevation which the hill affords, the Parthenon—the architectural master-piece of man—"that Parthenon whose glories now present but fragments, mutilated torsos, without hands, without feet, with scarcely a face unbroken, yet sufficient in their ruin to make us wonder how imperfect humanity ever achieved such perfection."

Of these, the chief buildings which adorned the Acropolis in the age of Pericles, and the pristine glories of which were sufficient to shed an unfading lustre on his name, only enough remains to suggest

The Gorham Mfg Co. and Tiffany's exhibits side by side represented some \$2,000,000 in value. Tiffany had a diamond cutting establishment in the same building which was always surrounded by an interested crowd of spectators, and in his main exhibit there was a diamond valued at \$100,000, revolving in a case and surrounded by many magnificent tiaras of pearls and diamonds.

The Italian section was flooded with works of art in bronze, marble and majolica, and one was well repaid for spending hours in it. There one saw the state bed of the Queen of Italy, bronze statues (life size) of Cæsar and of gladiators, and one little gem, a marble statuette of a street arab reading a newspaper, and if one were a Greek scholar he could have made out the printing so exquisitely was it wrought. One bust of Rebecca veiled was so skillfully sculptured that one was tempted to try to brush away the veil in order to see the beautiful face more clearly. But were I to go on telling all the things I saw at the Fair, I should not only weary you but I am afraid outstep the limits of the editor's patience, so with a few parting words I must close my article.

I have not tried to give my general impressions of the Fair, but merely to jot down a few of the individual points which interested me most, hoping that that they may do the same to the readers of the MITRE, even after passing through the imperfect medium of my powers of narration.

Before I close I wish to give one instance of the ignorance that exists on the other side of the line about Canada. A man asked me if there were many Esquimaux about Montreal! And he was an educated man too. When I returned home from my holiday, I brought with me the memories of one of the most enjoyable trips which can possibly be imagined.

F. J. d'A. BACON.

Ghosts.

What has become of the Ghosts? Have they all been "laid" finally and forever?

One hardly ever hears of them now, though they were, once upon a time, extremely and inconveniently numerous.

What a source of terror have they been in the past, to old and young, to the educated and the ignorant! How often has drivelling idiocracy resulted from their appearances! how firm and unquestioning has the belief in them been!

The school-boys read without a particle of doubt how the "infelix simulacrum" of the beloved Creusa, caused the hair of the "pious Æneas" to stand on end. The youngster was quite prepared for a similar experience himself.

Sir Roger de Coverly on inheriting his property,

finds "three parts of his house altogether useless." "The best room was haunted, noises had been heard in the long gallery, and the door of one of the chambers was nailed up," for a similar reason. The knight with characteristic good sense, "ordered all the apartments to be flung open, and *exorcised* by his Chaplain, who lay in every room, one after another, and by that means dissipated the fears which had so long reigned in the family.

The 'Domestic Annals of Scotland' edited by Robert Chambers gives one a faint idea of the numbers of lives which were once rendered miserable by these ridiculous horrors.

A more accessible work, 'The book of Days' by the same editor, gives an instructive selection of ghost-stories, such as were most firmly believed by our not very remote ancestors, but which, if recorded as occurring at the present day, would cause amongst intelligent people only an impatient shrug or a derisive smile.

But, is the belief in ghosts extinct? certainly not, among the uneducated. The fisher-folk of this part of Gaspesin retain a lively dread of spiritual manifestation, and this they prove occasionally in an unmistakable manner.

For instance:—I have lived for many years, "convenient," as an Irishman would say, to a churchyard; and although this particular churchyard does not "yawn" and graves do not "give up their dead," even at the "witching hour of night," many of the people who pass by after dark, seem to think that these phenomenal are likely to occur, for, no matter how quietly the approach is made, no sooner do they come in line with the place of sepulture than they lift up their voices, and sing lustily, if not with a good courage, until the boundary line is passed. This I remarked year after year; and yet I remained unwilling to think that, apart from a little nervousness in passing an *uncanny* place by night, any real belief in ghosts prevailed. The matter was placed beyond doubt however, not very long ago, when, one spring morning, I met a procession of sleighs laden with potatoes, turnips and household effects. In one of the sleighs sat a girl with some young children, the latter wearing on their little faces a frightened and lugubrious expression.

On overtaking an acquaintance I enquired the cause of the flitting,—for a flitting it plainly was;—"Oh!" he said, "they have been driven out of their house." I was much puzzled; for the "grasping and inhuman landlord" is unknown in these parts. "By whom have they been driven out?" I asked. "By the *spirits*," was the answer. My informant was quite in earnest. He sympathized with the family, and did not evince a particle of doubt as to the cause of their misfortune. He told me seriously and in all good faith, that for some time, the people had been grievously disturbed by the spirits, by night and by day, sometimes mysterious noises were heard: sometimes

lights suddenly shone through the house, causing the children to scream and the parents to quake with terror. Occasionally, articles of furniture came tumbling down stairs of their own accord: Lighted matches descended from an upper chamber, through the stove-hole, and once or twice set fire to clothing. The house was once found to be on fire; and pieces of bark had been discovered burning in dangerous situations! Only the family and a trusted servant were in the house: what could possibly cause all this trouble *except spirits*?

Was it not well known that a former occupant, who had been forced, but not by spirits, to leave the place, had threatened dire calamities to all future tenants; and was it not perfectly understood that she possessed a *book of magic*, and although living at a great distance, was quite capable of working the spells!

The priest was sent for, and visited the afflicted family, but, whether from want of practice in this line or from want of the necessary apparatus, he did not exorcise the spirits: indeed one of these, with unspeakable audacity, caused a scythe-stone to enter forcibly through the window while the reverend man was present. The priest promptly retired, having informed the family that if their faith was of the right description, the spirits could not injure them; and having further advised them, by no means to desert their homes. But this advice was in vain, some specially outrageous and trying manifestations soon followed, and the result was the exodus which I had witnessed.

I quite vainly endeavored to prove to my informant, that the belief in these mischievous spirits was absurd, that the story reminded me of the "Cock Lane Ghost," which perturbed good Doctor Johnson in days gone by; and I stated my conviction that some person who had an interest in causing the family to leave the house, was at the bottom of the affair. But my suggestions were not well received; there could be only the one cause—"the house was haunted."

The house remained untenanted for a while, and was then pulled down. The superstitious owner has built another on the same property, but at a safe distance from the scene of his discomfiture. It is now generally believed, and with good reason, that the trusted servant was *the spirit* that caused all the trouble.

After this, who shall say that the belief in *ghosts* is dead. "Peter," said I the other day, to a neighbor "do you believe in ghosts?" "Indeed I do," he replied, "though I never seen one, but I lived a year in the house with one; and of that I'll take a thousand oaths!" "Alas! Peter," I said, "such oaths have caused the tortures and deaths of thousands of innocent people!" "But," said Peter, "did not Mr. M. a well learned man, tell me that when he went into his room one night, he seen a man without a head sitting

on a chair!" "Peter," I replied, "if Mr. M. had imbibed less gin and water, he would not have seen that headless ghost!"

Ode To Phyllis.

HORACE, BOOK IV, ODE XI.

(An invitation to celebrate the Birthday of Maecenas.)

Thy peaceful home dear Phyllis leave,
And spend with me the festal eve
Of gladsome April's ides;
For from the choice Albanian vine
I have a cask of mellow wine,
We'll drink what e'er betides.

Together we will form the wreaths
From garden flowers and ivy leaves
To crown thy nut brown hair;
When in thy locks the myrtle's twined,
With spirits lighter than the wind,
You will be still more fair.

My walls with glittering plate are bright,
And round my altar vervain white,
Longs to see crimson stains;
To see its whiteness sprinkled red
When the devoted lamb shall shed
The life-blood from its veins.

The servile boys with footsteps light,
And busy girls with faces bright,
From room to room extend;
The flames with quiverings bound on high,
Rolling the curled smoke to the sky,
And through the roof ascend.

This month is sacred unto me
For Venus rose up from the sea,
And high Maecenas too
Was born upon this gladsome day;
Most Happy Hour, we will be gay
And celebrate to you.

Look not above thy rank sweet maid
But come to me, and lend thine aid
To grace to-morrow's dawn;
A nobler maid, with jewelled arms,
Thy dignified Telephus charms
From humble thee withdrawn.

Jove hateth men their pride to show,
He smote haughty Phaethon low
And crushed ambitious hope;
Pegasus' fate inspireth fear,
Who tried to rise above his sphere
And with immortals cope.

The high born youth on the sweet maid
Will smile not when thy beauties fade
And age has made the old.
Come, thou of all my loves the last,
For, every other passion past,
To thee I'll ne'er be cold.

Come, sing my lyric song so sweet
That I may, kneeling at thy feet,
Forget my gloomy cares;
The greatest sorrows of man's life,
Defeated hopes or bitter strife
Are soothed by gentle airs.

—J. W. S.

the effort has been put off as long as it has. Now is the time for action before the setting in of winter makes it too late, and we hope that this word of advice will not be without an immediate response.

It has been proposed to hold a College Dinner, in case it should be impossible to have the Freshman's Dinner. We think something might be done in this way. It would not have the same charm, but it would be the best substitute for the old custom.

There has been some discussion of late as to our college colours. One of the Montreal Athletic clubs has adopted a ribbon identical with our own, and this brings up the question as to whether or no we can claim any exclusive right to their use. We do not know whether there are any legal formalities to be complied with in order to obtain such rights, perhaps some of our graduates can inform us as to this, but if so something ought to be done at once to prevent any such recurrence.

The principle of "seniority" is one which is involved to such an extent in the internal life of an institution such as ours, that it seems not unsuitable for us to say a few words as to its real nature and limits, which we are sorry to say are by some of the men either ignored or completely misunderstood. The general meaning conveyed by the term "seniority" is this: Whenever an authoritative part has to be taken by any of the men it is most fitting that it should be taken by those who have been longest in residence and are presumably best acquainted with the general spirit of college life, and best able to promote the welfare of the men and of the University. In addition to this some senior men consider that they have a right to make their seniority a shield to protect them from anything which in common parlance "savours of cheek" on the part of their juniors, no matter what may be the attendant circumstances of the dispute. Now it seems to us that the principle which should regulate the relations between seniors and juniors, depends on something more than mere seniority. No man has any right to expect to be treated with respect who has no better claim to it than that of seniority. The same rule applies to those who hold the important positions in college as in any other phase of life. Those who occupy positions of trust must show themselves worthy of their office. The senior man who does his best to make his influence beneficial to his juniors, who sets an example of respect for college authority, who tries to elevate the tone of the college by the example of his own life and by judicious condemnation of what he sees wrong in the lives of those who are less experienced than himself, will never have any cause to complain of not receiving the respect which is his due. On the other hand the senior

man who does not do his duty in the way we have mentioned not only destroys his own personal position but decreases the influence for good of those who do, and such a man has no right to the respect which he might otherwise claim. We do not presume to say that the fault is always on the side of the senior men, but we do say that it is a most unusual thing for a man who shows himself worthy of respect to fail in receiving it, and we feel sure that if the seniors take care to do their duty a case of this kind will soon be almost unheard of.

The Alumni Letter.

A VACATION TRIP.

Having decided to visit the World's Fair for my holiday trip, I took the C. P. R. train at Newport, Vermont, and found myself after thirty hours travel in Chicago. I did not visit the fair the first day, but waited until I had recovered from my fatigue in order to start quite fresh.

The first view of the grounds was somewhat disappointing as I had the misfortune to enter them at the least interesting point; but soon coming out from between two small buildings the magnificent structure of the Horticultural Palace burst into view. One could ramble through that exhibit for hours, without being tired, because no matter how warm it was outside, it was always cool in the long aisles among the towering tree-ferns, palms and other tropical vegetation. The display of fruit here was magnificent, consisting of every variety from the small wild fruit to the large peach, from California, nearly six inches in diameter. The most noticeable on account of their color were the oranges of which there were great quantities, arranged in the forms of an obelisk, sphere and the "Liberty Bell." Every state was represented by quantities of preserved or fresh fruit, and Canada was to the fore with apples, besides making a grand exhibit in other varieties, many Americans expressing surprise at the resources of our country.

I next visited the "Wooded Island," which must have been a veritable bower of roses in the month of June. There I saw some very pretty Japanese cottages with walls and ceilings beautifully decorated with paintings.

After this I found myself among the foreign buildings and entered the Indian cottage, which, though small was a mine of interesting and curious things. From the four corners one saw looking down life size figures of dervishes with the most diabolical grins on their faces, and from various nooks peeped little idols of wood, metal and stone. In the middle of the floor sat a little Indian girl selling pieces of sandal wood, and small images carved out of the same material. Hung in festoons from all parts of the

building the rich stuffs of India glittered and glistened, drawing the money from the pockets of visitors. Ranged round the room were booths, where every kind of curio was for sale, especially old weapons, silver filagree and carved brass, silver, copper and gold vessels, many objects being carved from wood and ivory. One piece of wood carving, that of a temple door in Sandal wood was one of the most intricate I saw on exhibition. Before the first day was over I registered at the Canadian building, the rendezvous for Canadians at the Fair.

The U. S. warship "Illinois" next drew my attention. This vessel was so skillfully built of iron, brick and staff, that no one would imagine that it was not a genuine man of war. Most people know what is to be found on board a war vessel, rapid firing guns, nautical instruments of all kinds, torpedoes, steel shot that had been fired through armour plates, and the plates themselves, either pierced or indented by the shot. Near the "Illinois" as if to compare the ancient and modern war ships was a model of the "Viking" with the round leather covered shields of the warriors tied in a row to the bulwarks of the vessel. It was about forty feet long and fifteen wide with no deck, and a dragon's head at the bow.

The German building was chiefly occupied by the exhibit of the "Associated Book Publishers," and would delight the heart of any lover of books; but there were two other very interesting things namely a carving in bas-relief of the "Last Supper" (cost \$4000), and a wonderful clock which showed the various incidents of our Lord's trial and death.

The Transportation Building had such a vast number of interesting and curious modes of travel that it is impossible to mention more than half a dozen. The first thing I noticed was the boat that Grace Darling used when she performed her acts of bravery. There were also models of the warship "Victoria" and of Columbus' vessel the "Santa Maria." There was also to be seen every kind of vehicle from the old Mexican ox-cart up to the modern tally-ho capable of seating two dozen people. Some historic carriages were also on exhibition, such as the state coach of the Lord Mayor of London, and of Pedro I of Brazil, and a springless buggy one hundred and twenty-five years old belonging to Nancy Standish Wells, a descendant of Miles Standish. In the railway department are representatives of every kind of locomotive from the original "John Bull" engine built in 1831, to the monster of iron and steel of the present day, capable of running at the rate of 112 miles an hour. The parlour cars on view are so magnificently finished in satin-wood, mahogany and other costly woods, that one could scarcely realize that such luxurious cars were for every day use. The gallery was devoted to bicycles and boats. In this building was a model of a steam hammer of the Bethlehem steel works, standing thirty feet high, of which the hammer alone must have weighed more than a thousand

pounds. In the Pennsylvania railway exhibit was an immense Krupp gun weighing 285,000 lbs. In the Krupp gun exhibit were a steel stem of a vessel sixty feet high, an engine shaft ninety feet long and bored through its whole length, and a screw for an ocean vessel twenty-five feet in diameter. The guns were from one pounders up to four hundred pounders.

Among the state buildings were some very curious exhibits, such as the "Liberty Bell" guarded by two policemen and so arranged as to be easily taken out in case of fire. In another building was a lump of coal weighing 125,000 lbs. taken bodily out of the mine, and some magnificent specimens of petrified wood. The most complete was naturally the Illinois state building costing \$250,000 containing many educational exhibits, and not the least interesting was that of the institution for the blind where the pupils are taught trades, typewriting, music, etc.

In the Forestry building were specimens of wood from all parts of the globe, and the most striking thing was a plank of Red Wood sixteen feet wide, twelve feet long and five inches thick. This building had a broad veranda about it, the roof of which is supported by pillars each made of whole trees, every state being represented by a pillar.

The Anthropological building was so full of interesting objects that it would take volumes to describe them and I only mention a few of the most striking. One large section was given up to the aboriginal tribes of the world containing many specimens of their handiwork and also their "totem poles." Two grave yards were rifled of their contents and the dried and wasted skeletons were conveyed to the Fair in order to illustrate this method of burial. Another section was a collection of games of every description both ancient to modern, among which were those dear to a student's heart. Part of the gallery was devoted to man's searches in the animal kingdom, and among the many stuffed mammals and birds and plaster casts of extinct animals a reproduction of the giant Mastodon of Siberia was very conspicuous. There were also some fac-similes of immense foot-prints of man found many feet below the surface in the solid rock, these prints being about two feet long.

The Manufactures' Building contained many wonderful things, among which were a planetary telescope presented to the Chicago University, standing about 60 feet high, and a clock from England made of walnut and silver embossed to represent various sports and games such as horse racing, cricket, etc.

The Waterbury exhibit included an immense clock twenty feet high called the Century Clock, which in its way was a marvel, containing small square spaces in the sides to represent rooms in which were tiny operatives picking cotton, making watches, inventing the sewing machine and engaged in other industries. Another interesting exhibit was that of the Rogers self winding clocks, performed as might be expected by the aid of electricity.

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VOL. I.

LENNOXVILLE, DECEMBER, 1893.

No. 3

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THE MITRE is published monthly during the College year, by the Students of Bishop's College and the Boys of Bishop's College School.

Terms per year \$1.00, in advance. 15 cents per copy.

Address all communications to THE MITRE,
BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Editorial Notes.

In view of the close proximity of the college examinations, we have as our readers will observe, combined in this issue the November and December numbers of the MITRE. We think that by this change in our ordinary programme our readers will not be losers, while on our part it has been a great saving in work at a time, when as our graduates will remember, every moment is precious. Our next issue we propose to publish in the early part of February and after that the numbers will appear regularly every month.

We beg to call the attention of our readers, and especially of our Alumni to a new feature of THE MITRE, the Alumni Letter, which makes its appearance in this number. Mr. Bacon whose memory is still fresh in the hearts of most of the present students, gives a short account of some pleasant days spent at the World's Fair. We intend securing contributions to this series of letters from others of our graduates, and in future we hope the "Alumni Letter" will be a permanent and popular feature of our magazine.

In an institution such as this there are certain customs which have so passed the test of time through many succeeding generations of students that they have become, as it were a part of the essence of our life, which cannot be removed without leaving a sore and aching wound, and one which promises to be slow to heal. Such a custom was the annual meeting together of the students of the two Faculties, at the Freshmen's Dinner. There all the petty differences and troubles of college life were forgotten, and goodwill, unity and united loyalty to our Alma Mater were the leading motors of an evening's pleasure which

cast a bright reflection over the whole college year. To this custom it has seemed good to the authorities to put an end. It is thought by them that its effects for good are not sufficient to outweigh the temporary inconvenience which its cost perhaps gives to individual men. We do not think that such an objection is of sufficient strength to warrant the abolition of the dinner without further discussion. Of course as students, we are bound to obey the final decision of those in authority, but as members of a university who are as anxious for her welfare as any identified with her, we have a right to express our opinions. It is the opinion of the students that while the cost of the dinner may cause some trifling self-denial on the part of those who have to meet it, yet the effort is more than repaid by the results. The age of the custom and the fact that there has never before been a doubt expressed as to its usefulness makes it seem impossible that it can be opposed to our best interests. Farewell Freshmen's Dinner! Though your end may have been reached, your memory will always be treasured in the hearts of those who have enjoyed your evenings of harmless mirth and jovial hospitality.

We are pleased to note the formation during the past month of a society connected with the social life of the university which cannot fail to be a source of both pleasure and profit to the students during the coming winter. This is a Literary and Musical Club which holds weekly meetings and includes as members the professors and other officials of the college, their families, the students and a few friends. The want which this society aims to fill is one which has long been felt in Bishop's College, and the sincerest thanks of the students are certainly due to those who have been kind enough to originate the scheme.

Now that winter is coming on again, and the time for our outdoor games is drawing to a close, we should like to draw the attention of the students to an opportunity which they are allowing to slip from them, and which if grasped would provide pleasant and healthful exercise during the long winter months. We refer to the racket court which for the past three years has been allowed to fall out of repair. Almost every year the question of refitting it has been brought up; but although it has always met with verbal approval, nothing has yet been done. The MITRE appeals to the students to put off this matter no longer. A little real effort on the part of each man would provide a sum sufficient to make the court fit for play, and it seems a reflection on the common sense as well as the public spirit of the college, that