

is an old Lennoxville boy. He was exceedingly popular while at School and went by the nickname of "Bull."

We greatly regret to record the death in Rome, Italy, of Mr. Henry G. Galton, M.A., who, during the Rectorship of Mr. Badgley, was one of the Senior Masters of the School. Mr. Galton married Miss Mary Cummins, and thus became in a way identified with Lennoxville, since the Cummins family had lived so long in the Village. He was a man of high culture and wide attainments, and for the last fifteen years or more had lived in Italy, and had been tutor to many Italian boys of noble family.

Mr. Harold Shaw, of the Union Bank, who was a member of the B.C.S. Hockey Team in 1891 is now captain of the Winnipegs.

Mr. F. C. Heneker, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, is now stationed at Halifax.

Messrs. B. Webster, R. Purves, and Napier Smith were among the old boys who came to spend their Thanksgiving at B.C.S.

Mr. J. Wolferstan Thomas, B.C.S. 1891 4, represented McGill University at the College dance on the eve of Thanksgiving.

Mr. F. C. Johnson, B.C.S. '90-3, is now chief accountant of the Lucifer Prism Co., Chicago, and his brother, Harold B. Johnson ("Jetty") is a clerk in the service of the same Company.

Mr. J. Baker, late Manager of the Banque Nationale, Winnipeg, is among the old Lennoxville boys who have gone to the Klondike.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR 1897-8.

RECREATION CLUB.

President—The Headmaster.
Vice-President—H. G. Pattee.
Sec. -Treas.—Mr. Scott.

Committee—Gilmour, Cassils, Carruthers, Dobbin, Austin.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

Secretary—Mr. Scott.
Captain—H. G. Pattee.

Committee—Mr. Watson, Gilmour, Cassils.

CRICKET CLUB.

Secretary—Mr. Davies.
Captain—H. G. Pattee.

Committee—Gordon ii, Carruthers, Savage.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Secretary—Mr. Scott.
Captain—K. Gilmour.

Committee—Dobbin, Chambers i, Cassils.

RINK COMMITTEE.

Secretary—H. G. Pattee.
Committee—Dobbin, Cassils, Gilmour.

TENNIS CLUB.

Officers not elected.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Patron—Dr. Heneker.
President—The Headmaster.
Vice-President—W. Gordon.
Chaplain—Rev. B. Watson.
Secretary—Stevens.

Committee—Pattee i, E. M. Anderson, Laing.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—The Headmaster.
Vice-President—H. G. Pattee.
Secretary—Mr. Watson.

Committee—Mr. Holme, Gilmour, Cassils, Miall.

GLEE CLUB.

President—The Headmaster.
Secretary—Stevens.
Committee—Pattee i, Gilmour, Cassils.

READING ROOM.

Secretary—Mr. Scott.
Librarian—Gilmour.

PREFECTS.

Pattee i, Gordon i, Stuart, Laing, Cassils, Stevens,
Gilmour.

then spoke shortly but well, and declared himself, amid much applause, strongly in favor of a little gentle initiation. The opposer and proposer then summed up the arguments of their respective sides, and the House divided with the result of

For the motion, - - - - 17

Against the motion, - - - - 4

The motion was therefore carried by 13 votes.

On Saturday, December 3, the Society met for the second time, and discussed the expulsion of Ottawa City Football Club from the Senior Championship matches. The debate was most animated and evidently aroused great interest. The character of the question, entirely one of fact, renders it impossible to report the actual speeches, but they were all very creditable to their authors. H. G. Pattee, A. H. Chambers, and K. Gilmour spoke in favor of Ottawa, while C. W. Cassils, H. L. Mitchell, D. Stuart and L. Papineau were strongly opposed to them. In the end it was evident that the House sympathised with the woes of Ottawa City, and it divided as follows—

For the motion, - - - - 15

Against the motion, - - - - 4

The motion was therefore carried by 11 votes.

The last meeting of the term was held on December 11th, H. G. Pattee in the chair. Steer proposed 'that the execution of Charles I is a perpetual disgrace to England,' and was supported by Dobbin, Savage and Mitchell. The motion was opposed by Sims i, Gault i, Gault ii, Sims ii, Papineau, Stevens, Mr. Holme, Chambers i, and Anderson i. Great interest was shewn in the debate, as the number of speakers proves. Of course as yet the speeches are short, sometimes very short, but it is a hopeful sign to see many fellows ready to get up and say whatever they have to say regardless of the consequences. As it was several exceedingly good points were taken

up, and Mitchell in particular got a very neat thrust past Mr. Holme's guard. At one time the proceedings seemed likely to take an international turn, as some of the Scotch members got excited over what they deemed an insult to the land of their origin; luckily, however, the discussion turned into a less inflammatory channel, and ended in the motion being rejected by three votes to 17.

On the first Sunday in Advent the Headmaster's second daughter was baptized in the College Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Petry, of Quebec. The ceremony, which was of a very impressive character, was held at the close of Morning Prayer, and was attended by the School and College in a body.

Through the exertions of Dr. Adams, a most enjoyable concert was given in the Bishop Williams' Hall on Nov. 18th. The earlier part of the programme was of home growth. Mr. Phelan opened the proceedings with a pianoforte solo, and we were most agreeably surprised afterwards by the performance of the Double Quartets—minus one—recently formed by the students. The singing was most creditable. Messrs. Browne, Simon and Carrol also sang, and the audience was in a very good humour to receive the prima donna of the evening—Miss Hollinshead, who, with Miss Russell and Mr. Parker, journeyed from Montreal. Many people in the Hall had had the pleasure of hearing Miss Hollinshead before, but there was a general feeling that she had rarely been heard in better voice. Her reception was most enthusiastic. Miss Russell gave us enough to make us wish for more, and both in her solo and her accompaniments to Miss Hollinshead's songs, showed herself a pianiste of no mean order. Mr. Parker was a cause of much delight, particularly to the juvenile portion of the audience, and gave quite a new meaning to a much maligned instrument. Mr. White, of Sherbrooke, was obliged to appear a second time in answer to a

demand for an encore, and gave us Hatton's old favorite "To Anthea" in excellent style. The performers and several of the audience were afterwards entertained at the Principal's. We must all join in a vote of thanks to Dr. Adams for providing us with such a pleasant break to vary the monotony of Term Time. The proceeds were devoted to the B. C. S. Mission.

Gilmour and Dobbin represented the School at the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Hockey League, held in the College House Lennoxville, early in the month. It was decided to admit Coaticook into the League; but the application of Stanstead was not considered. The decision of the League with regard to an Intermediate Trophy, to be competed for every second year, met with the approval of all. A committee was appointed to draw up a schedule of matches for the season. Our first opponents will be the College, whom we meet on the School Rink February 5th. The other matches will be as follows:

Feb. 12, B.C.S. vs. Coaticook, at Coaticook.

Feb. 16, B.C.S. vs. Sherbrooke, at B.C.S.

Feb. 19, B.C.S. vs. Coaticook, at B.C.S.

Feb. 23, B.C.S. vs. B.C. at B.C.

Feb. 28, B.C.S. vs. Lennoxville, at Lennoxville.

Mar. 5, Sherbrooke vs. B.C.S. at Sherbrooke.

A Confirmation was held in the College Chapel by the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the 6th inst., when seven boys of the School, namely: Gordon II, Stuart, Dobbin, Savage, Price, Dean and Sykes were admitted to that rite. The Bishop gave two very impressive addresses, one before, one after the Confirmation itself. In the first he outlined the fundamental principles of the Christian belief, showing that the laying on of hands had always been the practice of the Church, and emphasizing its necessity. In the second his Lordship addressed himself more particularly to the Candidates themselves. They had taken upon themselves vows which it was their duty

to perform. They would meet with difficulties, but ample provision had been made for the overcoming of them. A telling reference was made to an episode in the life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Upon being informed that the government of the greatest empire the world had ever seen rested upon her shoulders, her reply was two-fold. First she said: "I *will* be good," and then turning to the Archbishop she asked that prayer be made for her. So in Confirmation, we promise to be good, and then look for strength to fulfil that promise from on high. Dr. Allnatt, who had prepared the Candidates, presented them; and Professor Parrock read the introductory part of the service. Special music suitable for the occasion was rendered.

Master: What is an Evangelist?

Pupil: An Evangelist is a Low Churchman. Example—St. John the Evangelist.

CHRISTMAS EXAM.—GENERAL PAPER.

I. State the derivation of "Luny." Give the history of the word from mediaeval to modern times.

II. If a clock is correct at 9 a.m. under what conditions will it have gained 1 hour and 30 minutes before half past ten.

III. What is a "protracted meeting." State the general result of protracting it till three a.m.

IV. Explain (1) a brass pump, (2) a boiled owl. Give examples. What other terms could be employed?

PERSONALS.

We beg to congratulate Mr. J. A. Scott, B.C.S. 82-85, on the birth of a son and heir.

Inspector Constantine, in command of the N. W. Mounted Police in the Klondike region,

extended to the rear line of the Court. This is an advantage which we are sure all who are lovers of the game and devotees of the 'Racquet Court' will appreciate, as it limits the excessive number of 'lets' which has been a matter of so much annoyance to the frequenters of the Court.

The enthusiasm, too, of those who have established a reputation throughout the Col-

lege as being ardent admirers of the game, is something quite astonishing, and since the improvement of the Court, even appalling.

Enthusiasts have even been known to bolt the tempting viands of the Dining Hall and to forgoe the pleasures of an alluring dessert that they may be the first to revel in the joys of racquets as increased by the present facilities.

THE SCHOOL.

GENERAL NOTES.

The School Boy's joys and sorrows are practically over for the present term. Such a change has come over him! A week or two ago his expression was that of deepest anguish as he thought of the ordeal in store for him in the shape of examination. Now musings of a more pleasant character occupy his mind, and his countenance has changed accordingly. He is inclined to throw all authority to the winds, and to let the surplus energy with which he is blessed manifest itself in whatever way he chooses. To his Masters he becomes almost a nuisance; but they, in some measure at least, sympathize with him, and he gets off more easily than he otherwise would. To the boys of B. C. S., and especially the younger ones, this has been an exceptionally long month. As the term draws to a close the days seem to disappear more slowly from the calendar beside his bed. Bad weather, also has been the rule, and indoor amusements have become monotonous. To be sure the Upper School have been busy with the Rink, the Debating Society, and the December magazines, but the Lower School have had to content themselves with occupations less agreeable.

Examinations for the Michaelmas Term began on the 13th and closed the 20th. From

all accounts the papers set were 'decent.' To many it was a disappointment that Mr. Maitland did not come. We have no doubt but that he would have dealt more easily with us this time, and we should have been glad to see him again.

Thanksgiving Day, as usual, passed without any event of startling importance taking place. The reason of this may be that the leading spirits in the School had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of several hours dancing the night before to undertake anything extra in the way of pleasure. There was some talk of hare and hounds, and indeed the elements were as favourable as possible for such, but the necessary impetus was lacking. The day was quietly spent by most of the boys on Mallory's pond, where skating was indulged in for the first time this season. Ample justice was done to a splendid dinner of turkey and plum pudding in the evening. Afterwards an impromptu dance in the playroom brought the day to a close.

The last event of Football Season was a match between the Fourth Form and the rest of the School for the championship of the School. After playing for an hour in what was literally a big mud puddle, the former came off victorious by a score of 10 to 8. Webster, an old

boy of last year, played with the School. The teams were as follows:

THE SCHOOL.		FOURTH FORM.
DePeyre	Back	Sims I.
Stroud	Halves	Carter
Stevens		Mitchell
Pattee (capt.)	Quarter	Gault II.
Boulter	Scrimmage	Chambers II.
Monk I.		Papineau
Monk II.		Porteous II.
Webster	Wings	Sims II.
Chambers I.		Dolbin (capt.)
Scougall		Steer
Graves		Miall

Though operations of the Rink were not commenced till late, and considerable difficulty experienced in driving the stakes, we are glad to say that everything is now ready for weather suitable for freezing. This year we have had to change the position on account of the Gymnasium building; but we have secured a very suitable site parallel with the College Rink. The size is not diminished in the least, —if anything we have a larger surface than last year. The Committee hope, with the Headmaster's consent, to formally open the new Gymnasium by giving a skating party, followed by a dance.

The work on the Gymnasium proper has been finished, and everything is now ready for the apparatus, which in all probability will be in place by the opening of the Lent Term.

The Football Team has been photographed and an excellent likeness we hear obtained. They returned from Sherbrooke by the Electric Railway and thoroughly tested the acoustic properties of the cars.

During the month several alterations have been made in the internal arrangements of the School Building. The Lady Matron's room has been converted into a sick room, and the old sick room into a Master's room. The boys of Nos. 4 and 5 dormitories were rather alarmed upon hearing of the change, but their minds were put at rest when informed that the change was made in order to provide for an

additional class room and book lockers for the smaller boys. Until the room is fitted up for such it will be used as a music room.

The first meeting of the School Debating Society was held after tea on Saturday, Nov. 27, and was an unqualified success. Great interest was shewn in the proceedings, and there was even some fear that they would be taken too much in earnest, and would have a perceptible and rather regrettable influence upon the School. Nearly all the members of the Fourth and Fifth Forms turned up, and the speeches were followed with keen interest and hearty applause.

Mr. L. R. Holme introduced the motion in favour of the old custom of 'Hazing' in a speech that he meant to be humorous. To him replied the Rev. B. Watson, who after overturning many of his arguments and stating that hazing and bullying could not be distinguished, sat down amidst well-merited cheers. Miall next arose and spoke with much ability for the motion. He had evidently a far more personal acquaintance with hazing than had the opener, and was therefore able to speak of its charms with much greater authority than one who knew it merely by hearsay. However, Miall met a formidable antagonist in Sims, who spoke next. Sims' experience had made him form a far less favourable opinion of hazing, and he closed a really good speech by the excellent suggestion that a properly organized system of fagging would do all that hazing was said to do, and be without its objectionable features. As the third speaker on the affirmative side did not turn up, Stevens was called upon to fill the vacancy. It is never an easy thing to make a speech at a moment's notice, and Stevens deserves great credit for responding to the calls made upon him, and he seems to have succeeded in converting his opponents, as when Anderson ii's turn came nothing would induce him to propound the arguments he had already prepared. Pattee i.

that the members of the Government would desert their Leader, and sacrifice their Conservative principles. The keenness of the Premier, however, averted the calamity, for he sent instructions to one of his supporters to move an adjournment, but this member so engrossed in his reflections, failed to catch the Speaker's eye, and already an Independent was addressing the House.

This gentleman roundly denounced the actions of the Government; he attacked their policy in reference to the Manitoba Schools, describing it as unprogressive, and calculated to impede the work of cementing the ties of friendship among the different nationalities, and building up a nation. It was quite evident from what he said and moreover from other criticisms, that the Government was in a precarious position.

By this time another onslaught was prepared by the Opposition, but the hour for adjournment was at hand. This necessitated a consideration of the question: Should a vote of non-confidence be introduced, or would it be safe to let the destinies of the Country remain in the hands of the Government during the "Vac"? It was finally resolved that no further action would be taken on the part of the Opposition.

Thus closed our memorable evening; the Conservatives priding themselves on their equitable administration during the session; the Liberals feeling justly proud of their effective criticism, and the Independents (who have lately lost their Leader) still wavering in their opinions and occupying that unenviable position "on the fence."

Towards the close of Thanksgiving Day, when all wished to be at peace with mankind, it was considered a fitting time to make peace with the Steward, and offer him our thanks for his untiring efforts in our behalf. Under his careful supervision our meals are now attaining that point of excellence that we fear being besieged by visitors, who are not slow

to show their recognition of tempting dishes.

We were also indebted to his Staff for the hospitable manner in which they looked after our guests at the Ball.

After supper had been served the Steward was called to the Hall, and Mr. L. R. Holme, B.A., addressing him on behalf of the Students, made a happy speech, expressing our appreciation of his services, and that we felt we could not let this opportunity pass without publicly thanking him and his Staff. The Steward being called on to reply, assured the Students that he would always look after our interests, and hoped that the good feeling now existing would never be displaced.

The members of the second year regret that the Rev. R. S. Eastman has been unable to continue his course with them. During the short period of his attendance all had learned to admire his many qualities, and looked forward to the pleasure of numbering him amongst them when graduating.

We hope, however, that he may find an opportunity of resuming his course at Bishop's, and obtain the honours which the evidence of his work while here, entitled him.

On Wednesday evening, November 24th, the annual College Dance, to which all had looked forward for several weeks, took place. The Hall had been made gay with flags and bunting; the Corridors and Lecture Rooms underwent a similar transformation, and the Classical or Mathematical Scholar could give full vent to his desire for small talk in the very place where a few short hours before he would have incurred the awful displeasure of his Professor for allowing his tendency for gossip to interfere with his love of learning. Some master-mind had also devised several winningly contrived cosy corners, which afforded pleasant retreats for those who wished, "far from the madding crowd," to recover from the heat and fatigue of the dance in their cool recesses.

The floor was in excellent condition, and the music, which was supplied by a Newport Orchestra, left nothing to be desired.

The Patronesses did their duty as hostesses in that charming manner, which all who have experienced their hospitality are so familiar with.

It would be superfluous for us to comment on the grace and beauty of our fair guests, and presumption to attempt to describe the many triumphs of fashion, which added so much to the brilliancy of the scene.

Those who did not worship at the shrine of Terpsichore might have been observed during the first part of the evening to linger with some diffidence around the door of the Ball-room, but they speedily became irresistibly attracted to the Common Room, where at peace with all the world they remained for the balance of the evening, with the exception of the time spent in paying consolatory visits to friends upstairs.

Supper was served in the Reading and Common rooms, and received full justice; so much so, indeed, that it was sometimes difficult to move round without danger, more especially when the lights happened to be unaccountably extinguished.

It was not till the "wee sma' hours" were becoming "sma'" no longer that the dance finally broke up, having been pronounced on all sides an unqualified success.

The following day small knots of last night's revellers were to be seen gathered here and there "fighting their battles o'er again" with much vehemence. For was it not Thanksgiving Day, and in consequence a day to be legally devoted to exemption from lectures, and idleness *ad libitum*?

It gave us great pleasure to recognize the presence of Messrs. Robertson, B.A., Simpson, B.A., and Thorneloe, B.A., now of McGill, at our recent Ball. We are always glad to see again the faces of our old graduates, and especially to welcome them on festive occasions like this.

We appreciate McGill's good will in the acceptance of our invitation by the presence of Mr. Wolferstan Thomas as their representative, and trust that our friendly relations will ever grow closer presaged by such tokens as this.

Within the past few days rumors have been afloat regarding the probability of new buildings for the use of the College.

We hope that some of these schemes will materialize and not vanish again as some visions of the past have done.

Our greatest need is that of a new Dining Room or better accommodations for meals.

The disadvantages of the present system are two-fold, namely—the late hour of dinner and supper, and the insufficient accommodation for the College and School together, which causes so much annoyance on Sundays.

We refer to the over-crowding of the tables on Sundays. Those who sit at the 'extra tables' have much trouble to find a place wherein to eat their mite, and when they have found it things are so crowded that it is almost impossible to continue the meal without seriously endangering your neighbor by accidents and of being yourself likewise endangered.

Supper especially is a noticeable offender in the line of late meals. It breaks so far into the evening as materially to interfere with the work to which we feel that we must be attending.

We appreciate the improvement which the new buildings already erected—the residence for the Headmaster of the School and the new Gymnasium—have added to the appearance of the place, and trust that in the near future some large building will fill the vacant west side of the 'Quad,' and bring with it those necessities which our increasing numbers year by year must more and more require.

We are glad to realize the improvements that have been made in the Racquet Court through the zealous efforts of the Warden.

The sheathing of the side walls has been

terian missions, but by simply Christian missions, and since the Western Church separated from the Eastern, when the first great schism was made, no great heathen nation had been added to Christendom. In fact, history shows us that the Church has hardly been able to hold her own during the succeeding ages. The great missionary prayer, then, should be for unity, because only by unity in the mission field can the whole world become Christianized. Then Dr. Dumbell went on to speak of Canada as a great missionary field. He said the needs of the Canadian Church were great, and thought it was the bounden duty of every Canadian Churchman to aid Home Missions rather than Foreign.

In the evening there was a public meeting of the Missionary Union. At this meeting the chair was occupied by the Rev. the Principal. Mr. J. S. Brewer, B.A., read a very interesting paper on 'Mission Work in Central Africa.' He traced the history of the work from the time of David Livingstone down to the present day, with special reference to Bishop McKenzie and his successor.

Mr. Tannar supplemented Mr. Brewer's paper by a few remarks on the difficulties with which a missionary has to contend in Africa. One great impediment to the good work done by our missionaries in this field, he said, was the relation which the European nations have to Africa. In the past the idea of the nations was to steal the African from Africa, but now the idea is to steal Africa from the Africans.

The meeting adjourned as usual with prayer.

At the fourth meeting of the Brotherhood of Readers this term, Mr. A. H. Wurtele, B.A., read a scholarly paper on the 'First Prayer Book of Edward VIth.' In the first place he gave a short sketch of the events preceding the publication of this book in 1549, and the state of the Church and English people at that time. He pointed out how Catholic and yet

anti-Romish this Prayer Book was, and compared it with the second Prayer Book of Edward VIth, and drew the paper to a close by discussing the merits and demerits of this Book.

At this meeting it was proposed for the future to depart from the usual custom of reading papers, and to substitute discussion on debated points. The Warden chose a committee to assist him in deliberating upon the proposed change.

On Monday evening, Dec. 6th, the Chapel was the scene of a very bright and happy service, when the Lord Bishop of Quebec held the annual School Confirmation. Seven candidates presented themselves and duly received the Holy Gift, transmitted to them through the laying on of hands. The Bishop addressed the boys twice in practical and stirring words, holding up to them as an example of a good life Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Later in the evening the Bishop admitted to the Brotherhood of Readers the following: Messrs. P. Boyle, B.A.; C. W. Mitchell, B.A.; J. S. Brewer, B.A.; H. F. Hamilton, F. Taylor, J. C. Tannar, F. G. LeGallais, E. Roy, E. B. Browne, and F. D. W. Carroll.

Mr. T. Dowdell, B.A., is about to take up work as Lay Reader at Shannonville, Ont. We wish him every success.

We offer congratulations to Mr. J. Worral on having shot two fine specimens of red deer, a buck weighing 178 lbs., and a doe weighing 135 lbs.

A Guild has been formed by ladies connected with the College and School, under the direction of Rev. Professor Wilkinson. Their object is to care for the linen used at the Celebrations of the Holy Communion in the Chapel. They have also kindly expressed their intention to make surplices and cassocks for any who may desire them, also to mend any sur-

plices and cassocks brought to them at their regular meetings. The following are the members of the 'Guild of S. Mark': Mrs. Adams (Sec'y-Treas.), Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Parrock, Mrs. Petry, Mrs. Hudspeth, Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Holah, Mrs. Lowe and Miss Gill.

A recent discovery has been made to the effect that the Divinity Student may be made a very useful article. He seems to have excellent points for making an admirable Chapel-list Recorder. Two things are needed for this: Time and Patience. His patience is really wonderful, for although the Chapel bell ring ten minutes before the time, or ten minutes after, still he is to be seen performing his matutinal and evening task.

Seeing the Divinity Student must have so much time on his hands we venture to suggest a further scope of usefulness for him. Would he not be of much use and act as a labour-saver to Professors and Student alike in keeping Lecture-lists as well as Chapel-lists? His work should be more varied; should the important post of mail-carrier or organ-blower ever fall vacant, let him apply for those honorable positions. He is already an adept at blacking boots and emptying bath-tubs, and every morning may be seen at these useful occupations.

ARTS NOTES.

We are now deeply engaged in our preparation for the coming Exams. The corridors which formerly were the scenes of much mirth, are now deserted for the quiet recesses of the Study, and an undisturbed quietness reigns throughout our surroundings.

The particular necessity of having Sessional Exams, is an oft' debated question. Many are the arguments, and logical the conclusions, which have been advanced advocating their discontinuance. So far, no such impression has been made on the authorities, and we have to abide by the powers that be.

Our only consolation is, that they antedate the looked for "Vac," which we unanimously consider a fitting close to the arduous tasks of the Professors and Students.

On Tuesday, Nov. 23rd, Parliament held its last meeting for the year 1897. A full attendance was present, and both Leaders were conspicuous by their activity in marshalling their forces, and conducting what was the most exciting meeting during the session. Comments were rife on the absence of the Governor-General. We hope that his social obligations will not interfere with his Parliamentary duties, otherwise the question of reducing his salary will be considered.

The Estimates were brought down and were characterized by such economic principles as stamped their authors with the mark of true statesmanship.

The main argument of the Government—the principle of Protection—was then taken up. A detailed review of the progress of our Manufacturing industries during the last twenty-five years was vividly portrayed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He was followed by the Minister of Customs, who, basing his argument on the latest trade reports, showed the commerce of countries enjoying Protection was increasing, while England's trade was gradually decreasing, and this he attributed to Free Trade. The argument was well received, but the bulk of his statistics was appalling, and many of his listeners not being mathematically inclined, absolutely refused to notice them. For the convenience of such members it was suggested that in future occasions a blackboard might be placed in a conspicuous position in the Hall, where such figures would stand the test of scrutiny.

The members of the Opposition were not slow in refuting the arguments of their opponents, and Free Trade, especially with United States, was advocated. Its advantages being so lucidly described, it was feared at one time

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a truism to say that no human enterprise can be successfully carried out without the exercise of faith. No one doubts this theoretically, but in practice we all have a tendency to over-estimate the value of caution. If discretion has any claim to be *the better part* of valour, the union ought to be regarded as indissoluble. Looking back over the history of Bishop's College we have a striking example of what can be done by patient and enthusiastic effort. No University has had to contend with greater difficulties in working out its destiny than Bishop's College. Its day of small things has been a long one, and its small things have been sometimes very small. To the wisdom and courage of its founders and their successors we owe the present position of the University as a centre of Education in the Province. In obscurity and poverty, against opposition and indifference it has bravely struggled on. From the loss of its buildings by fire it has twice recovered, and to-day its prospects are brighter than at any

period in the past. For several years there has been a steady increase in the number of students. This has been no mere temporary fluctuation; its causes can almost certainly be traced. The Jubilee Fund by strengthening our finances, and the recent improvement of our standard of work have done much to bring about this result. Much more has been done by the untiring efforts of those who have laboured to bring Lennoxville and the work it is doing before the notice of the public. All this has been brought about by enthusiasm and by faith. And so it must be if our growth is to continue. We must go to meet our opportunities or they may pass us by. At present the College is suffering from overcrowding in three respects. Of these the most important is we think the matter of accommodation for students. This is an encouraging sign but it is not a state of things which ought to go on long unremedied. It is much to be regretted that any student should be even temporarily deprived of the benefit of our residential system.

The second case of overcrowding is to be found in the disproportionate size of the present lecture-rooms to the number of men who attend the lectures. Not only is a lecture in an over-crowded room marred by great discomfort both to the lecturer and to his hearers, but the effect upon the atmosphere is extremely dangerous.

Lastly, we are overcrowded in Hall on Sundays. Whether the space in the Hall is now used to the best advantage we cannot say, but the fact remains that, even allowing for a generous number of absentees, the five tables are insufficient for our present numbers.

The question of increased accommodation is, we believe now engaging the attention of the authorities, and we feel sure it will receive their most careful deliberation. *The Mitre* wishes to express the hope that whatever is done will be no mere temporary measure. If we are to retain the public confidence we must have faith in our own future. We need not

rashly 'pull down our barns and build greater,' nor even build more *barns*, but let us have at least one new building which will be permanently useful, no matter how greatly the University may expand. We respectfully suggest that a building containing, let us say, accommodation for twenty students, two or three modern lecture rooms and a commodious dining hall and kitchen would be an addition to the place, at once prudent and timely. A house for a resident professor could conveniently be brought under the same roof. If this were done, the old Dining Hall could be turned into lecture-rooms and the old lecture-rooms into rooms for students. The details of the plan may safely be left to other hands. We venture to submit it in the hope that something at least will shortly be done to improve our present opportunities.

It is the unpleasant duty of an editor to be always appealing about something or other. This is looked upon as a harmless failing which need inconvenience nobody. It is his normal attitude, as grumbling is that of an

agriculturalist, and is very often as little heeded. We have something to say, however, which deserves the attention of all who wish to see *The Mitre* more than a mere record of College and School events. *The Mitre* claims to be not only this but also 'a Magazine of Literature and of University Thought.' To make this claim a real one, we need the help of Professors, Graduates and Undergraduates. No one class can claim to represent the intellectual life of the Institution, and there is plenty of scope for all. We ask you all to make a point of writing something when asked to contribute, and if you would do so unasked it would be still more welcome. If you are too busy at the time try to promise something at a definite date in the future and treat this as an engagement. We need all sorts of copy. Verses, translations, articles dealing with Music, Art, Science, Letters, History, Travel, or any other interesting topic are always welcome. In closing, we ask you to remember that we cannot be expected to make bricks without straw, and that it is for you to say whether or no *The Mitre* is to be a literary success.

THE COLLEGE.

DIVINITY NOTES.

It is with a resigned and dejected air that the Divinity Editor sits down to pen his monthly batch of notes: and what is the reason? 'Ere this number is in your hands, he, with his comrades in misery will be in the midst of the fray wielding their inky weapons (with what result remains to be seen) and making havoc of much paper in the hope of having some effect on their foes, the Examiners. Now the Divinity House is hushed in the silence that comes before the storm, and every one is making the most of the few hours that remain.

The annual Missionary Union Service was held in the Chapel on the eve of St. Andrew, at which the Rev. Dr. Dumbell was the preacher. He took for his text S. Matt. xxviii. 20, 'Teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo! I am with you alway even unto the end of the world.' Dr. Dumbell first considered what the 'things' were that missionaries were enjoined to teach, viz., the truths of Christianity, which are found in the Holy Gospels. He then went on to show how large the missionary field was, and how the discords and dissensions among Christians to day retarded the cause of Christ. Europe had not been Christianized by Roman, Anglican, Methodist and Presby-

a-way. 'Tildy she could go west and see the wild wooly and take her tipe-riter along. 'Lije he would like to go north for he's terribel on ba'rs, and I could go south for I'm tired of bein' cold. See! What's your figger for this combination? We never got a chance to be agents yet. Good-bi. O my eyes! I'm late! P. S.—If you ever come within 100 miles of our town be sure and come to our farm, me and the rest will be glad to see you if we are not all out on the road gittin' orders.

Yours lovingly,

MRS. BILL WAYBACK.

P. S.—mi Bill he's ded

P. S.—I like you awful well.

P. S.—You mite want to send this slip somewheres else.

ADVENT.

Earth's alterations bring us needful sleep.
The drift of time each year beyond our will
Draws us toward slumber of the soul until
The Advent Trumpet with its warning deep
Sounds o'er life's ocean from some heavenly steep:
"Awake, seek light, arise, thy vices kill,
Prepare for judgment, my commands fulfil,
As thou shalt sow on earth thus must thou reap."

Ascending spiral of the Christian years,
Find us not further from our land of birth,
Or shipwrecked on life's storm-tossed main.

Ascended Christ! Show how in midst of tears
Who heaven on earth perceives finds wealth of earth
A hundred fold enhanced. Come, Lord, to reign!

T. A.

A LEAF FROM OUR EARLY RECORDS.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in the early history of the College, we re-print the following, being the original prospectus of the Institution, circulated among friends of education in 1844 or early in 1845, and preserved in the records of

the Alumni Association.

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to establish a college in the Province of Quebec in part of a theological character, to be located at or near Sherbrooke, and to be called "The Diocesan College" of Canada East.

1. The Bishop of the Diocese to be the Visitor of the College and ex-officio President of the College Council, or such other body as shall be invested with control over the affairs of the Institution, which body shall, in the first instance, consist of three trustees besides the Bishop.

2. A Committee of Management to be appointed upon the spot with a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall superintend the erection of suitable buildings and the preparatory arrangements necessary for enabling the Trustees to put the College in operation.

3. The Officers of the College to consist of a Principal, who shall be Professor of Divinity, to be appointed by the Bishop, and by him removed from time to time, if cause for such removal should arise, and for the present at least one other Professor, both of whom shall be clergymen of the Church of England in full orders, and graduates of some university of repute in the British Dominions.

4. The appointment to the second professorship and to all additional professorships which may be hereafter established, to be vested in the Bishop and Trustees.

5. A Grammar School to be attached to the College with one or more Masters, as may be required, who shall receive their appointments in like manner; the School to comprehend a special provision for the education of youths designed for business or commercial pursuits.

6. Every care to be taken to establish the internal economy of the College and School upon such a plan and system as will be calculated to ensure correct, prudent and moderate habits among the students, and at the same

AN ODE TO ROGER.

Roger, my love, you're old, we know, but we would know
how old,

How many summers you have seen and braved what depths
of cold?

The Rector sometimes claims to be your predecessor here;
Our French instructor says his son came with you to this
sphere.

But claims like these I'm sure are not as true as they
should be,

And if the facts were only known, you'd beat them
easily.

Champlain, when first he struck Quebec, you met with
frantic glee,

And Wolfe was guided up the cliff by your sagacity.

In Eden's groves, when for a dog, Eve grieved and sobbed
all day,

'Twas you whom Adam whistled up his wife's grief to
allay.

But now I must confess that you are showing signs of
wear,

Though even age cannot affect your clustering short brown
hair.

Your eyes are blind, your ears are deaf, digestion most
inferior;

Why do you thoughtlessly load up your very weak
interior?

Yet stories that are told of thee prove marvellous
ability

To meet what'er the Fates decree and show up their
futility.

For when the days are very hot the Weather's Clerk
you fool,

You leave your skin unbuttoned and put out your bones
to cool.

And when you toy with buggy wheels with Juggernautish
glee,

Now tell me how you never get into eternity.

Your minor tricks are just as sweet, and I could write
for hours,

But editors are ticklish things, and the stoniest is ours.*
Still, I must tell that when you run of legs you need
but three,

And use the fourth to tack away the quick elusive flea.

Oh, Roger, pride of Lennoxville, with years and honours
hoary,

Long may'st thou live to grace the School and share
with it thy glory.

L. R. H.

time to provide for their convenience and comfort.

7. The charge for tuition to be upon such a moderate scale as shall be adapted to the circumstances of the surrounding country, and the expenses of boarding, small casual repairs, domestic servants and other similar items to be divided (according to a practice very usually received in similar institutions) in equal shares among the students in the College establishment, and in like manner among the pupils in the School.

8. The erection of the necessary buildings to be in part, if not wholly, provided for by one hundred shares of twenty-five pounds currency, each payable by instalments according to the progress of the work, and at the discretion of the Committee of Management—each share entitling the holder to one nomination to a course of four years tuition in any department of the Institution, free of any additional charge for tuition (unless it should be for extra masters, who may attend for music, drawing, modern languages, etc.)

9. A Chapel to be built in connection with the Institution in which morning and evening prayers will be daily read, and the attendance of the students and pupils will be then required. No exclusive character, however, will attach to the Institution, as it respects the religious profession of those who shall be admitted for their course of study; nor will any other rules be insisted upon with respect to the attendance upon public worship than that those who belong to the Church of England should attend the ministry of that church, and those who are of other persuasions should attend such ministrations as their parents and guardians may desire, it being understood that they will attend the Church of England when no desire is signified to the contrary.

Application to be made without delay to the Government for a Charter to incorporate the Institution, and to convey the power of conferring degrees.

* An extreme instance of poetic license.—Ed. MITRE.

appoints for himself his 'bull-dogs' from among the College servants, generally men noted for their running abilities. Besides trying to put down more serious offences, the proctors fine men for smoking in cap and gown, or for being without cap and gown after dark or at any time on Sundays. The regular fine for either of these offences is 6s. 8d. (\$1.60), but on Sundays this is doubled. For instance, a man walking calmly along the street smoking a pipe, may suddenly feel a gentle tap on his shoulder, and be told that the proctor would like to speak to him. The only thing the proctor wants to know is his name and College, and the next morning a bull-dog waits on him demanding the regulation fine. The bull-dogs seem to have a marvellous knowledge of every individual member of the University.

Sunday is generally rather a 'slack' day at Cambridge, though perhaps in the afternoon a short 'grind' (i. e. walk) may be indulged in. At least one Chapel is compulsory, but in most College Chapels there are only two sermons in the course of the term. To atone for the absence of sermons in the College Chapels there is the University sermon, preached every Sunday at 2 p.m. in the 'Varsity Church. This, however, is not compulsory, but when any well-known preacher is announced the Church is generally crowded.

Altogether, the three or four years a man spends at Cambridge are generally reckoned among the happiest of his life, and are always looked back upon afterwards with pleasure. If a man judiciously combines work, sport and pleasure, the training he receives is one which will stand him in good stead all his life through, even though his name may never appear high among the Tripos lists, and though he may never earn his blue in any branch of sport.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE MITRE.'

Sympathetic Sir:—I appeal to you to use your intelligent influence to remedy what has long been an immense inconvenience to suffering students, leisurely lecturers and perspiring professors, and has now become a nefarious nuisance; I refer, sympathetic Sir, to the vain vagaries of the cacophonous College Bell. It takes a precious part of a loud freshman's little leisure to learn the mysterious meaning of the bewildering bells that mark the different divisions of our daily duty, and he has a radical right to expect that they shall be rung with precise punctuality and punctilious precision. But when the quarter bell is six minutes late and the hour bell five minutes early, it requires a magic button or a corrective lacsar to extract even a shadowy semblance of organic order from the succeeding state of chaotic confusion.

One night I confided my weary woes to one of our sensible seniors who is taking the astronomical option, and he strongly advised me to purchase a compendious compass and sun dial, which, he stated, had been of signal service to him in his freshman days, and which he could let me have at a ridiculous reduction. Armed with this I retired to my balmy berth in the crowded corridor as careless as the gracious gods of easy Epicurus. But alas! when I arose next morning I found that the salutary sun had neglected to perform a similar service, or if he had risen was totally invisible, and the compendious compass was suffering from a decided deviation; as I was taking a bashful bath in a fractious pie-bucket, the belated bell began to ring, so I hurried in to my chilly clothes, and descended to the hazy hall; but, alas! it was the School breakfast bell, half an hour late, so I retired to one of the luxurious lounges in the commodious common room, and there I was soon again plunged in the obliging oblivion of sympathetic sleep, and occupied with delightful dreams of

beatific bells gifted with automatic accuracy.

I was aroused by the bell-ringing again, and I once more entered the hazy hall and took a studious seat expecting a bountiful breakfast; but scarcely had I done this when the dignified Dean passed through and enquired if I were not coming to morning Chapel. It was the Chapel bell and not the breakfast bell at all, and I had not only lost my merited meal, but also my respectable reputation for prompt punctuality.

Need I weary you sympathetic Sir, with a detailed description of the multifarious miseries of the miscellaneous morning, while I essayed to thread the mystic maze of monstrous mathematics, confusing classics, thoughtful theology and searching science. Throughout the undeniable punctuality of that beastly bell thwarted my earnest efforts for individual improvement. If this continues, I shall lose even my famous facility for appropriate alliteration. Pray make an urgent use of your potent power to present that bewildering bell with a Waterbury watch.

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS DEGRI.

Ingersoll, Ont., Canada,
Ameriky,

Nov. 29rd, '97.

TO THE BISNIS MANGER OF 'THE MITRE.'

Gentlemen,—I'm real proud to git your book and thank ye; i return the slip without the dollar, which I couldn't git, and which i thinks is exorbitant ennyway for such a mite, and only 8 months. I would like terribel well to give you a hand, and when you took our name outen the catalog I guess you thought we was rich but we aint, but we influence a let. 'Taint meanness neither, but our funds is lo, what bisnis men would call a financial crisis—past the verge of ruin. We had to sell 2 cows and a caf to satisfy edditors who was chasing us for back subscriptions, they actually threatened us with more papers and books. So we can't take yours, they'd find it out, and

sees the rest of our live stock, which is a black cat and a dog which was give to us yesterday which eats everything down to the ground. I don't think your paper 'ud soot my fambly ennyway, we run more to fashuns. Yours is hi-toned, but so's fashuns, and besides they have the picters thrown in.

P. S.—Lookin' thro your paper I notis your name everywhere and into everything. That's alrite, my young feller, but I kinder think you have too many irons in the fire to 'tend to one properly, and am afrade your paper will go to the wall. And a dancin' hall too! My gallopin' boots! them's hi doin's. I see you have a youngster in your institootion same name as us. I hope he is nice lookin' and a-beavin' of hisself, if not, he don't belong on our tree. P. S.—I see you have glees. I spose them's songs. We have some awful funny ones which you mite like. I could rite them out for you only you wouldn't know the tune. One is about a 'Tavern in the town, in the town,' only you wouldn't sing about taverns, bein' so hi-toned. There's another about a 'Tarpaulin Jacket, Jacket, and bury me, bury me,' which might soot better. We like these toons awful well. There may be some other points which I could take up, but I'm in a hurry to go to the reception to our church to our new minister. I'm anshus to see what he's like, he's got red hair, also to see what kind of close his wife has on. She'll be pretty shabby I guess, for he hasn't had enny work for a year. Good by.

P. S.—Say, mister, what's your terms to agents? We are four, 3 wimmin and a boy, all healthy and good eaters. If you offer extry wages for health (as there is so menny sickly ones about now) we might give up our places and go out on the road for you. You see we could take north, south, east and west easy, and work up the hole world! There's Mirandy now, she could go east. She sometimes gits a letter from a party in your town, and we have some relations living near there, or she mite feel more at home goin' that

bled natives rendered in what Mr. Du Maurier would call Inglefrank; to this we heartily responded.

On our way back to the vessel we relieved the monotony of the drive by a most exciting race, in which every buck-board entered. Had we decided upon a "bumping race" we might have come off with less disastrous results, for the road was extremely narrow and very rocky on both sides; as it was, the "winning team," just as they were regaining the road with a clear stretch in front of them, collapsed entirely at the last rock,—a rather inglorious victory for them, as they were obliged to walk the remaining distance to the vessel. On our arrival on board the *St. Isidore* we found that the tide had again turned; we therefore lost no time in starting, as we wished to make the Eboulments wharf, which was just opposite on the mainland, for if the wind should drop we knew that we should undoubtedly be carried past. As a matter of fact the wind did drop when we were about two hundred yards away from our destination. The captain got out large oars at which a few of us worked valiantly, but to no purpose, the lights on the wharf slipped by and we drifted helplessly down the river. When we had drifted about four miles down we managed to make an anchorage, and now commenced a weary wait of six hours for the tide to turn again. The sky had become overcast during the latter part of the afternoon, so even the light of the stars was denied us. To prevent the children from falling overboard we decided to put them into the hold, a dismal hole about six feet square; it was rather a tight fit, as there were about a dozen of them, but we persuaded them that even this would be better than a watery grave, a fact which in course of time they began to doubt.

With our minds thus relieved of all anxiety regarding their immediate welfare, we sat huddled about the deck, gazing at one another by the dim light of a solitary lantern. During the lulls in our conversation, dismal

groans, proceeding from the seething mass of humanity below, could be distinctly heard. Such ungrateful children!

A drizzling rain now began to fall, which chilled us to the bone, but we all agreed that this was nothing to a hot sun and a heavy swell on the water.

Our weary waiting came to an end at about four o'clock in the morning, when we at last made fast to the Eboulments wharf, all firmly resolved that this would be the last time we would set out on such a mad adventure; yet such is the changeableness of human nature that within two days we were planning for a similar trip. Thus ended the momentous cruise of the *St. Isidore*.

W. R. H.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The object of this article is to give a very short sketch of the daily life of the average Cambridge undergraduate. By 'average undergraduate' I mean one who belongs to neither of the two extreme classes of (on the one hand) men whose sole object is work, and (on the other hand) men whose sole object is pleasure. Of these two classes little need be said, though they are both interesting studies in their different ways; but I suppose both together do not amount to more than ten per cent. of the whole University. Men belonging to the former class aim only at getting as good a degree as possible, keep pretty much to themselves, take just enough exercise to keep themselves in health, and certainly lose one important side of a 'Varsity education—that arising from social intercourse with other men. Those belonging to the latter class are for the most part wealthy men—'bloods,' as they are called,—spend most of their time in hunting, attending the races

at Newmarket, and in pleasure-seeking of various kinds, and only attend just enough lectures to avoid being sent down (sometimes perhaps not even enough for that). In a great many instances they make no attempt to get a degree of any sort. But most Cambridge men manage to combine work and pleasure, though in very various proportions.

Perhaps the chief point in which Cambridge differs from all other Universities, save only the sister University of Oxford, consists in the fact that, included in the University are a number of quite distinct Colleges, all having separate buildings and their own staff of lecturers, etc., but all situated in the same town and being under the common University jurisdiction. The Colleges (of which there are about eighteen) vary in numbers from about 40 to 600 or 700. It is this that lends so great an interest to athletics, the various Colleges being able to compete with each other in friendly rivalry without having to make long journeys to meet their opponents. Thus perhaps three or four matches may be played in a single week without in the least interfering with the work of those on the teams.

The average undergraduate's day would perhaps be mapped out somewhat as follows: Morning Chapel is at 7.30 or 8 a.m., though this is not always crowded, some men showing a decided preference for Evening Chapel, which at most Colleges is at 6 or 6.30 p.m. Breakfast and lunch are both taken in men's own rooms, and may be more or less elaborate, according to individual tastes and means. Breakfast is the favourite meal at which to entertain one's friends, and is, in most men's opinion, the most enjoyable one of the day. The morning is, or ought to be, chiefly devoted to attending lectures and reading. One o'clock is the universal time for lunch, and then comes the time of day at which no man works, excepting only Natural Science men ('Stinks' men as they are irreverently called), who sometimes have to spend their afternoons in

the laboratories. But, generally speaking the first part of the afternoon, from 2 to 4 or 4.30, is devoted to exercise, which is considered a necessary part of every man's every day life. This of course varies according to the time of year—cricket and tennis in the May term, football during the other two terms, rowing all the year round. About 4.30, all who are not unfortunate enough to be in strict training, adjourn to one another's rooms, generally without waiting to change, and partake of tea (brewed by the host) cake, muffins, crumpets, etc., accompanied by much tobacco smoke and talking of 'shop.' After this, a reading man will probably try to get in an hour or so's work before Hall, which is now-a-days at most Colleges at 7 o'clock. This is the only meal taken in common by all the students, but, curiously enough, is a less sociable meal than (for instance) tea. It is sometimes said that an undergraduate would sooner go without his dinner than his tea. At Hall, some haste is shown, and a four-course dinner is often got through in under 20 minutes. The evening's programme varies considerably. Sometimes a good part of it will be devoted to work, sometimes none at all. The Union offers an abundance of intellectual enjoyment, such as debates, etc., while every College has its own Clubs of different kinds. All the Colleges close their gates at 10 p.m., after which one can only get into one's own College. At some Colleges a small fine is inflicted for coming in after ten, while, for coming in after midnight a man is liable to be 'hailed,' i.e., summoned before his tutor to give an account of himself.

A stranger walking through Cambridge in the evening might be surprised to see walking rapidly along the street a stately figure in cap, gown and bands, followed at an interval of a few yards by two men in black coats and top hats. These are a proctor and his attendant 'bull-dogs,' a famous Cambridge institution. Six proctors are appointed every year from among the dons to superintend the discipline of the University. Each proctor

THE MITRE.

VOL. V.

LENNOXVILLE, P. O., DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 3

THE CRUISE OF THE ST. ISIDORE.

(Concluded.)

Just as we were about to abandon all hope, a faint breeze, blowing up the river, conveyed the joyful news that the tide had at last turned. The heavy swell on the water now ceased entirely, and the captain lost no time in bringing the vessel about and heading up stream. Slowly we began to recover our strength, and at last we were able to walk slowly and feebly around the deck. All of us suffered from a severe empty feeling for which lunch was the only remedy that we could think of. We accordingly devoured nearly all the food that we had on board, regardless of the fact that considerable time might elapse before we could procure a fresh supply. Smoking is without doubt a wonderful aid to digestion; I pulled out my pipe and searched my pockets for my tobacco pouch, but alas, all in vain. Then suddenly I remembered my rash vow and the foolhardy deed that it had led me to perform. Here was I out on this wide expanse of water without a particle of that indispensable article! The thought fairly staggered me. As I was sitting gloomily meditating on the utter imbecility of yielding to any impulse prompted by extreme physical weakness and anguish, I suddenly observed a thin stream of blue smoke ascending from behind the cabin roof. This sight brightened me up somewhat, for I recollected our captain and his incessant smoking, which had formerly disgusted me. I walked very slowly up the deck, for I dreaded disappointment; I knew that the smoke might

merely be caused by a fire breaking out in the hold, and not from its proper origin, ignited tobacco. I peered over the top of the cabin and a joyful sight met my gaze; there was our captain smoking away as steadily as ever. He was a kind, good man, for he readily gave me a liberal supply of "habitant shag," and once again I felt really happy.

We were now fast approaching Isle aux Coudres, and as the day was still young, we decided upon landing. Isle aux Coudres is a flat and rather sandy portion of land, about twelve miles in circumference; its chief interest consists in the fact that it was the place where the Christian Mass was first celebrated in the new world. Its inhabitants, about eight hundred in number, produce everything themselves which they require, both for food and raiment; needless to say their requirements are not extensive. On landing, we managed to secure buck-boards and drivers, and closely packed, four or five in each, we set out for a tour around the island. We started first around the west side of the island and visited the church, which was exactly opposite our point of landing. This was a rather large and, considering the extreme poverty of the parishioners, a surprisingly costly structure. Very good taste was displayed in the decorations, but it far from pleased our American friends, who condemned it as being altogether "too new." Monsier le Curé received us most hospitably, shewing us round the church and inviting us into his house, which was close at hand. On our departure the Curé called for three cheers on our behalf, which the assem-