

challenge and we look forward to a pleasant game.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock, General Secretary of the Church Students Missionary Convention, soon to be held in Toronto, addressed the boys in the Bishop Williams' Hall on the 15th on the subject of Missions. Mr. Paddock won the kindly feelings of those present by his manly bearing and the humorous nature of some of his remarks. He closed by advising his hearers to read the lives of Mackay of Uganda and Bishop Hannington.

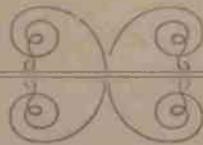
Two old boys of the School, Cecil Hamilton Dean of Quebec, and Allison Eugene Smith of Halifax, cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, have been appointed to special commissions in the Royal Artillery, on the recommendation of Col. Kitson. Dean is a son of C. Percy Dean, Esq., of Dartmouth, England, and grandson of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Hamwood, Quebec. He entered B. C. S. in 1889, was Prefect in 1893 and '94, and passed for the R. M. College in June, 1894. Smith is a son of Mortimer Smith, Esq., of

Halifax. He came to B. C. S. in September, 1892, and passed into the R. M. College at the same time as Dean, taking fourth place in 18 candidates. Hearty congratulations.

Lieut. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., who was at the front with the Tirah field force, has been invalided and ordered home to England.

The following Old Boys are playing on first-class Hockey Teams: Hartland McDougall, R. McDougall and E. McLea on the Victorias, Hutchison and White on the Ottawas, Arthur Smith in Quebec; Shaw is captain of the Winnipegs, Willett is captain of the Philadelphians, and Hayward and Baretto do good work for the New York Hockey Club, New York.

Captain C. B. Farwell, R. E., who has been on active service with the Tirah field force, was recently injured, and is now in the Hospital. We are pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering.



and it was not many minutes from the start that the first point was scored for the Village. Despite some excellent individual play by members of the School team—and Mitchell's defence is specially to be commended—the score at half time was 9—0, a result largely due to the excellent combination of the Lennoxville forwards. The second half was a repetition of the first, except that the School managed to score two points. The School forwards seemed to be completely lost and unable to form any combination. Donnolly was in good form, and Stevenson for the School played a far better game than the score would lead one to suppose. The teams were as follows:

B. C. S.		LENOXVILLE.	
Stevenson	Goal	Perry	
Mitchell	Point	Williams	
Gordon maj.	Cover Point	Donnolly	
Cassils	Forwards	C. Spafford	
Savage	"	Bernier	
Chambers maj.	"	Mallory	
Gilmour maj.	"	Bown	

Referee, A. F. Simpson.

B. C. S. vs. COATICOOK.

The Team defended the interests of the School for the third time, at Coaticook on the 12th inst. Accompanied by Mr. Scott, we left Lennoxville on the 4.40 train, reaching our destination about 6. Every attention was shown to us by our hosts, who met us at the station and took us to our head-quarters at the Thorndyke House, where we had tea. After satisfying nature's wants sufficiently we strolled to the Rink, which, as we expected, was covered with water. This did not discourage us however, and we prepared for the match, which had been called for 8.15. In spite of the inclement weather a large crowd had gathered and a most enjoyable time experienced.

The referee's whistle having blown, the puck was carried into dangerous territory near the School goal, but was returned and by a piece of clever play on the part of the School forwards was carried to the opposing goal and first blood drawn for us. By this time the ice had become ground up into slush, so that anything like combination was simply out of the question. Again and again the puck was completely out of sight, and Stevenson had hard work to keep his goal clear. Though good hockey was not being played, the B.C.S. forwards received very complimentary remarks from the spectators for instances of clever manoeuvre. Before half time, Coaticook had secured two goals. The second half began with a series of reverses. In a short time Coaticook had added three goals to their score and the game was given up for lost, when Chambers, by a brilliant piece of work, rushed the puck through. This encouraged the boys, and for the next few minutes they played with desperate earnestness, and before time another goal was added. We were quite as much elated over the result as if it had been a victory, for a comparison of the relative standing of our opponents so far places us in a rather creditable position. To be beaten by Coaticook by such a narrow margin in a great measure atones for the crushing defeat we received at the hands of Lennoxville. Lennoxville and Coaticook are considered to be the strongest teams in the League. On the 20th, at Coaticook, the former defeated the latter by a score of 5 to 4. The latter defeated the College by a score of 9 to 4 at Coaticook. At Sherbrooke on the 15th the College defeated Coaticook 5 to 1. We have, therefore a good chance, should old Probs. so arrange the weather that we can play on our Rink, of getting second or third place in the League. We cannot refrain from expressing publicly our appreciation of the kind and courteous treatment we received at the hands of the Coaticook Hockey Club.

No pains were spared by them to make our visit a pleasant one.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Debating Society for the Term was held in Room 2 on Saturday evening, the 5th inst., the President in the chair. The subject of debate was: "Resolved that Canada should in some way contribute to the support of the Imperial Defence, and especially to that of the Navy." In the absence of Mr. Davies, who was to lead the affirmative, the chairman called upon Mr. Holme to take his place. In commencing, Mr. Holme apologized for the impromptu nature of his remarks, and forthwith plunged into the subject with the same earnestness that characterizes all his work. He dealt at length with the advantages Canada derived from the British Navy, and contended that in return for these she should in fairness contribute to its support. After drawing a melancholy picture of the state of the Canadian military equipment, and showing how, in case of serious trouble, she would be in danger without the mother country's aid, he took his seat amidst applause.

Mr. Scott then took the floor, and in a vigorous speech opened the debate from the negative point of view. He expressed regret that the leader of the affirmative had, as his leading argument, made a statement that was directly opposed to the principles that should underlie the relations existing between mother country and colony. As a parent would scorn to take reward for services rendered his child after it had reached manhood, so should a

mother country feel towards its colony after self-government had been granted. He then proceeded to show that Britain received sufficient compensation for the protection given by the navy, by reference to the harbours of Canada, the C. P. Railway, and the coaling stations, from all of which Britain received advantages. After combating the argument with reference to the military force of Canada, he summed up his arguments and closed.

Carter followed for the affirmative, and by a strong argument considerably weakened the arguments of the leader of the negative. Gordon max then spoke for the negative, and gave an address well thought out and carefully arranged. He spoke of the necessity there was for strengthening the army, and of the fact that England's wars were not ours, and therefore not entitled to our support. The following boys also spoke briefly: Anderson max, Porteous max, Stevens, Sims, Gilmour max, and Austin. After a summary of the arguments produced, the President placed the decision in the hands of the meeting, the result of which was a victory for the negative by 10 votes to 6.

NOTES.

Trinity College School, Port Hope, has challenged the B. C. S. Chess Club to a friendly game of chess to be played by mail. Forty-eight hours are allowed to intervene between each move. The Chess Club has accepted the

anything that may partake of the nature of boasting, yet we may, we think, in justice, congratulate ourselves upon the prosperous year we have had so far, and to express the belief that this is only the beginning of a period of increased activity, usefulness and success.

The Lent Term, 1897-8 will be an important one in the history of B. C. S. as marking our complete recovery from the disastrous fire of a few years ago. We refer to the completion of the Chapel, the Headmaster's house and the Gymnasium. To see the destruction of school property is to many a boy a source of great delight; but the present should be an example never to be forgotten. Only now can things be said to be the same as they were before the fire; and to arrive at this state has taken years of trouble and anxiety. With the equipment of the School so complete, we hope to continue our work more cheerfully, and to trust that the day will be long distant when such difficulties and inconveniences will again have to be encountered.

On the 6th instant we worshipped in the Chapel for the first time this Term. It was very delightful indeed to return to our accustomed places. Since the vacation, services have been held regularly in the Bishop Williams' Hall. As in the old Chapel, the choir will occupy the seats on both sides, between the antechapel and the organ, the masters stalls, and the boys the front rows. We expect to see a decided improvement in the services. Mr. Davies has had all the voices re-tested, and several changes have been made. Arrangements have been made to have two choir practices a week, and a class in sight reading will shortly be formed. The Headmaster has promised an extra half holiday a month to those boys who show diligence in the work.

The faces of Coristine and Gault max, are greatly missed among us. The former has, we believe sought more pleasant surroundings

among the mountains of Switzerland, and the latter will be tutored for a year in Montreal prior to entering his father's business. Sims max, Monk maj, and Greenshields max, are to return at Easter. We are glad to hear that Monk and Sims have recovered from their serious illnesses. They were, however, not considered by their doctors sufficiently strong to return to School this term.

HOCKEY.

This year the enthusiasm shown in the matches of the Eastern Townships Hockey League has been greater than usual, and as a result much time has been spent in considering how the interests of the League may be furthered. As a member we hope that the plans now under way for entering the Intermediate Series may result favorably.

Until the recent thaw, hockey at B. C. S. has met with considerable success, and the result of our matches so far has been quite satisfactory. The First Crease has practised very steadily since the beginning of Term, and Gilmour, the Captain, deserves great credit for his able management of the team. The recent bad weather has, however, dampened our spirits somewhat, for the Rink at present is useless, and we shall consider ourselves fortunate if we get it in shape again this year. It has not been decided where the remainder of the matches will be played. It is out of the question to think of playing them here, and if we go to Sherbrooke or Lennoxville we are doing so at a serious handicap.

B. C. S. VS. BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Our first match this year was played on the 8th instant, when we met and defeated the College on our own ice by a score of 3 to 2. The following is an account of the match as it appeared in the Sherbrooke *Daily Record* of the 7th instant:

On Saturday afternoon, at 3:10 o'clock, the Bishop's College and Bishop's College

School Hockey Teams lined up on the School Rink to play their first league match of the season. A great deal of speculation was indulged in as to the merits of the two teams, as neither team had as yet tested its strength. The general opinion appeared to be that the College, as has been the case the last few years, would be victorious, but the School supporters were confident that their fast forwards would carry their team on to victory. The result of the match was a win for the School boys, but it was only after the hardest work that they left the ice winners. The match was fast and exciting from beginning to end, each side in turn seeming to have the advantage of the play. A good deal of rough work was indulged in on both sides and consequently some of the players 'rested their weary limbs' at the side of the rink, at the referee's generous command. After 17 minutes' play Moor made a rather costly mistake for the College, passing the puck right into Savage's hands, just in front of goal, and before Rothera knew where he was the School had scored. Soon another point was added to the School's score. Then the College thought it was about time to wake up and view the situation from a more serious standpoint, with the result that Boyle scored for the College. No further score had been made on either side when the referee's whistle blew for half time. In the second half the College rushed matters the first few minutes, and soon had another goal to their credit, which made the score even. The greatest excitement now prevailed among the spectators, who felt sure that whichever side they supported would win. The play now was fast and furious, but neither side seemed able to score. Rothera made some beautiful stops in goal, and in his enthusiasm to add another goal to the College score made a rush from one end of the rink to the other—but failed to score. Everybody thought the match would end a draw, but just two minutes before time was called the College lost their heads, and out of a scrimmage

just in front of goal the school boys managed to get the puck through, and thus won the match by one point.

Gilmour and Chambers distinguished themselves among the School forwards, playing a very fast game. Mitchell at point lifted well, and saved the School goal often at critical times.

On the College side the lads played well; Rothera putting up his usual brilliant game. Boyle and Browne, in the forward line, played a good game for the College. The referee, Mr. Fred Taylor, gave satisfaction to both sides. The teams were as follows:—

SCHOOL.	COLLEGE.
E. Stevenson	Goal C. Rothera.
H. Mitchell	Point W. Carter, (capt).
K. Gordon	Cover point W. Moor.
C. Cassils	Forward P. Boyle.
W. Savage	" H. Richmond.
A. Chambers	" E. Browne.
K. Gilmour, (capt.)	" A. Wurtele.
Umpires—C. W. Balfour and H. Pattee.	
Timekeepers—Gault and Taylor.	
Referee—Mr. Fred Taylor, Lennoxville.	

B. C. S. VS. LENNOXVILLE.

It is notoriously to a team's advantage to play upon its own ice, and this was shown to be the case when the School and Village Teams met on the evening of the 12th. Without wishing in the least to detract from the victory of the home team, yet it must be acknowledged that the final score of 18-2 does not give a very exact idea of the relative merits of the teams. The Lennoxville combination is certainly a strong one—a fast skating forward and excellent defence, but we shall be much surprised, if, in the return match upon our own ice, the scores do not more nearly approach one another. It was seen quite early in the game that the School was seriously handicapped on such a small sheet of ice,

was severely criticised, and the power of the Government seemed tottering. However, the Premier by one of the many political stratagems, staved off the evil hour when a vote could be taken and so saved the Government.

It is with pleasure that we welcome back the Rev. R. S. Eastman, who was compelled to give up his Arts course last term, and the members of the second year hope that nothing will prevent him from forming one of the graduating class of '99.

We note with much regret that Mr. A. E. Rankin has decided not to continue his Arts course and has returned to Montreal. We hope that it will not be long before he recovers from the effects of his painful accident. Mr. Rankin will be much missed in all branches of athletics. Hockey and football will especially feel his loss as one of their most promising players. *The Mitre* wishes him every success in his future career.

We have not yet had the pleasure of hearing any Lyric Club rehearsals this term. Has the Club disbanded, or has the gentleman who sings flat quarrelled with the first bass? It is to be hoped that no such accident will prevent them from giving us more of those entertainments which were such a source of pleasure to lovers of music last term?

Glad were the hearts of the skating enthusiasts, when, on their return from a joyful holiday, they beheld a tempting sheet of ice in the 'Quad'! Hockey sticks, which for the most part hitherto had been lying idle in dark cupboards and hanging on the walls as ornaments, were not long in making their appearance. Neither was it long before sides were picked and regular practice begun; but what was the Captain's dismay on taking a bird's-eye-view of the players to find such an abundance of

material—which had hitherto been unknown in the annals of the College—that there began to dawn upon him the difficulty of making the best choice. Very soon an opportunity presented itself to test the merits of the men. A match was arranged with Angus. The men did themselves credit—putting up a very good game; both teams enjoyed the game and were very much bettered by the practice.

February 4th witnessed the opening of the hockey season as far as the College was concerned, in the match of the second team vs. Lennoxville. The hopes of victory for the College were high, but before the game was finished they had fallen,—the visiting team proving too much for them. The combination of the Lennoxville team, which enabled them to 'play around' their opponents and win by a score of 6 to 1, was highly commendable.

The next day the First Team played their opening game with the School. The excitement was very high on both sides. Both teams were confident of victory, but as one must lose it fell to the lot of the College to do so. The score was 3 to 2 in favour of the School.

The First Team's visit to Coaticook will not be soon forgotten. Although they were defeated by a score of 9—4, yet the game was such a 'clean white game,' as was quaintly expressed, and the boys were entertained so well that the loss of the game was of little moment.

After the match a supper was given the vanquished, and when all had done it justice several speeches were made. The speakers were Messrs. Lovell, Carter, Boyle, Moor and Frost. The Hon. Mr. Hackett was then called upon to say a few words. In the course of his remarks he spoke highly of the game of hockey, and showed how, if it is played in a gentlemanly way, which he was glad to say he had witnessed that evening, friendships would spring up which would last long through life.

The Second Team were not long in following in the footsteps of the First Team in both

leaving for a foreign match and in being defeated. The next night (Feb. 9th) found them in Cookshire playing a most exciting game, which resulted almost in a win for the College; but just before time was called the Home Team scored the equalizing game by a long lift, which made the games stand 5—5. The deciding game was won by Cookshire, which was played off after time was called.

A pleasant surprise greeted the First Team on Feb. 10th in the form of a telegram, asking them to visit Quebec and play a representative team of Laval University. The invitation was kindly accepted. On Saturday the team boarded the train en route for that city. They were again doomed to defeat, which ended in a score for Laval of 5—1. The game was most exciting, although the ice was 'slow.' In the first half neither teams scored, and it wasn't until ten minutes had elapsed in the second half that the first game was scored by the visiting team. From this time the size of the rink began to tell upon the Bishop's men, and the home team being more accustomed to a large rink, had more sustaining powers, which enabled them to rush down upon their opponents and score their five games more or less easily. It is needless to say that the Bishop's

boys enjoyed themselves and were a little bit sorry when the time came for them to return to their Alma Mater.

This match in Quebec had a good effect upon the team. Besides giving them a chance of a practice in a large rink, it improved their "breathing apparatus," which enabled them to hold out to better advantage in a smaller rink against their former conquerors—Coaticook—whom they met in the Sherbrooke Rink on the 15th. The ice was very poor, and consequently the game was of a slow nature. The College had the best of the play all through the game and won by a score of 5—1.

At present the teams line up in the following order:

FIRST TEAM.

Rothera	.....	Goal.
Carter	.....	Point.
Moor	.....	Cover Point.
Wurtele, A. H.	.....	Forwards.
Johnson	.....	"
Boyle	.....	"
Browne	.....	"
Winder	.....	First Sub.

SECOND TEAM.

King	.....	Goal.
Riopel	.....	Point.
Taylor	.....	Cover Point.
Wurtele, H.	.....	Forwards.
Cwling	.....	"
Renison	.....	"
Winder	.....	"

THE SCHOOL.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Most encouraging indeed, to all who have the welfare of Bishop's College School at heart, has been the opening of the Lent Term. To some it may seem a fact of small importance that eight new boys were added to the roll; but when we consider the matter carefully, we are forced to the conclusion that this is of great significance. For some years past the authorities have considered themselves fortun-

ate if at the beginning of the Lent Term sufficient new boys were received to replace those who, for various reasons, were compelled to leave at the end of the preceding Term. But this year we have a nett increase of some four or five, making a total gain for the year of about eighteen. When we compare our progress with that of other schools, we find that we have made much the greatest. Though it is quite improper to indulge in

Lennoxville, but he said that as it was a delicate matter, and it might so turn out that the students would elect a man, who, in the eyes of the Professors, would not be suitable to go, and, should the Students unhappily wish to send such a man, sooner than be placed in the awkward position of refusing to grant that man leave, he suggested the following, namely: That four names be sent in to the Professors by the other members of the Union, and that they, the Professors, be allowed to choose any particular one, without, however, being obliged to select even one of these four. This suggestion was vigorously opposed by the majority of the members of the Union, who claimed an equal right as members with the Professors, both as regards the manner of voting and the voting itself. They maintained that the Missionary Union was sending the delegate, and not the Professors, who practically had the absolute choice if they adopted the Principal's suggestion, as they could reject anyone, or the whole of the four names submitted to them, and so on, till such a set of four names should be submitted which contained the name they wanted. Various other methods of election were proposed by Students, but the Professors held to their proposal and appeared unwilling to agree to any other. Therefore, as much valuable time had already been spent upon this discussion without any satisfactory result, it was proposed, seconded and carried that the Principal's suggestion should be accepted *under protest*. The following were the four names submitted:—Messrs. Wayman, B.A., Patterson, B.A., Moor and Hamilton. The meeting then closed with the Benediction pronounced by the Principal as President of the Union.

The Principal and Professors have elected Messrs. Wayman and Hamilton to represent the Missionary Union at Trinity College, the latter paying his own expenses.

We extend our hearty congratulations to Messrs. Wayman and Hamilton on their

election. While, however, general satisfaction is felt in the choice, yet we cannot but deplore the method employed by the Principal and Professors, as it distinctly shows a lack of confidence in the ability of the Union to choose suitable persons to represent them.

The Rev. R. Paddock, Secretary of the C.S.M.A., paid us a most welcome visit during Sexagesima week. On Wednesday afternoon he gave an address on the necessity of studying the Missionary problem, to a meeting which was fairly well attended. We were also privileged to talk informally with Mr. Paddock any time during the afternoon and evening. At evening Chapel also, which was held half an hour earlier in consequence, he spoke of the duty of preaching the Gospel to the heathen, in words that were telling and went direct to the heart of his hearers in their earnestness. Mr. Paddock has certainly done something to arouse some sparks of our Missionary enthusiasm which is at present in a more or less latent state. A fire will not keep going unless it is constantly supplied with fuel. Likewise, the fire of our Missionary zeal needs to be constantly fed to be kept alive. A meeting once a term is surely not sufficient to do this. We are sending two men as delegates to the C.S.M.A. Convention. We expect to obtain from them on their return some of the enthusiasm which they will have absorbed there. We trust it may be so.

We were very pleased to receive a visit a few days ago from the Rev. F. G. Vial, B.A., Arts '95, Curate of Stanstead and Beebe Plain. We, his old College friends, wish we could flatter ourselves that we are the only attractions that draw him occasionally to Lennoxville; alas, we fear, however, to use a vulgar expression, that "there are others."

ARTS NOTES.

The vacation is over, and pleasures, parties, idleness—a subject merely of reflections—cards, teas, dances, moonlight evenings and moonlight walks and the gay scenes of the ball room, like all occurrences, are lost in the pillage of time.

Work more portentous than ever faces the delinquent student. Latin, Greek and dry Mathematics are a decided contrast to past enjoyment. Rust has corroded the pen and dust obscured the text. The students who have returned to their duties are undiminished in number, though considering the prevalence of "conjunctivitis" that attended the Christmas Exams., this is quite phenomenal.

We congratulate all the convalescents on their recovery, and hope that none of them will succumb to the onslaughts of the spring maladies and be unable to stand the strain of Easter Exams.

We are glad that so much has already been done towards the completion of the new gymnasium, but we regret that it could not be finished sooner than conditions indicate.

It seems unfortunate for residents about to leave not to see their expectations fulfilled, or, like Tantalus' fruit, snatched before their eyes, and realize that improvements which have occurred will yield them no benefit.

Of necessity, conditions must deprive some of the benefits of our gymnasium, though they have witnessed its development, while the advent of future members will be complete with the appliances of physical culture. It is proximity to realization that is felt most keenly. None feel the loss of what they never knew.

Though lack of the gymnasium disappoint those who graduate in June, its completion will fill a needed want. We trust that our teams will attain even greater success with increased facilities of training, and that the "purple and white," both as regards Col-

lege and School, will reach a position more enviable than ever.

The recent rain has quite ruined our rink, and the appearance of 'mother earth' through the ice quite disposed of the skater. Never has mid-winter brought such a condition. The lofty snow banks and severe weather that opened the season seemed to augur prosperity for the skater. But the pernicious tendency of the 'quad' to poke through the ice has relegated the skate to rust or sent the skater to more congenial advantages.

Nature has, in a measure, compensated the loss by glazing the St. Francis. Nor has the fancy skater neglected the opportunity, as told by many an intricate conic section, and even the staid St. Francis aghast at the display of grape vines and spread-eagles.

On Monday evening, February 7th, Parliament held its fourth session. Both the Government and the Opposition benches were well filled, while the Independents were 'on the fence' in large numbers. The Opposition introduced a bill "Concerning Naval Works in the Dominion of Canada," which was debated with much warmth. Many of the speeches, *pro* and *con*, were marvels of eloquence, while those which were neither *pro* nor *con*, made pleasing digressions.

One member was heard to complain to the Government with some bitterness of their treatment of the Militia "The Summer uniforms of our Militia," he said, "are only fit for Winter, while in cold weather it is only with the greatest difficulty that they keep from freezing."

As the evening wore on the lucid arguments of the Opposition produced a strong feeling throughout the House in favor of the bill. Member after member of the Independents came over to the side of the Opposition, and numbers of the Government openly supported them. The absence of many of the Ministers

their strength the distaste so often manifested for the higher intellectual pursuits. We have of course to reckon with the growing demand for what we may broadly characterize as commercial education, by which we mean the special training of each man for his work in life, but surely there is no occupation in which a man is not the better for having laid the foundations of a liberal education. Whether he will be a more successful lawyer or doctor from an acquaintance with Greek, or a better business man from having studied the higher mathematics, is not the question. The object of Higher Education is not to produce successful lawyers or business men, but to make men capable of taking a higher and broader view of life in whatever sphere they may be placed. This is what a University training ought to do. It may be said that it does not always do it. This is true, but the fault is usually not in the University but in the failure of the individual to make the best of his opportunities. No system can discover a royal road to learning, or to real self-improvement of any kind.

Industry is of course essential, and besides industry there is needed the habit of assimilation. No accumulated mass of information really educates a man unless he is able to arrange and harmonize his ideas. What a man at College most needs to acquire is not the knowledge of what great men have thought but the power of thinking for himself as they have done.

The thoughts of others are only valuable to us as the seeds of our own thought, or, to use a different metaphor, they are the soil in which our own intellectual growth takes root. If men kept this before them during their College reading, we believe that few would pass through a University without receiving a life-long benefit. Let us hope that here at Lennoxville, both in the College and School, we may ever hold fast to the true idea of higher education, neither yielding to the commercial tendencies of the time nor forgetting that our aim should be to foster the love of learning, rather than to provide men or boys with a mass of undigested facts.

THE COLLEGE.

DIVINITY NOTES.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec paid his terminal visit last week, remaining two days, Thursday and Friday. During his stay he delivered a course of four lectures to candidates for Holy Orders. The subject treated was "Vocation." His Lordship began by stating the necessity of a man feeling a distinct call for the work of the Holy Ministry before presuming to ask for Orders from the Bishop. This call, coming in different ways to different

men, may be accepted or rejected by the man himself. To accept it means dedicating one's self to the highest and grandest work which man is capable of performing; a man thus devoting himself to the work may look forward with confidence to a career of thorough usefulness to which it would be impossible for him to attain in any other sphere of labour. And on the other hand, a man accepting Ordination, without feeling himself to be truly called for the work, can only look forward to utter failure.

The lecturer then proceeded to offer valu-

able suggestions for a Priest's inward and outward life. The first thing, he said, necessary for a Priest's success is thorough self-discipline; this can only be obtained by proper self-knowledge and years of systematic training.

The course was concluded by a lecture on practical work in the parish.

All the lectures were well attended and we may say thoroughly appreciated. We feel that our most sincere thanks are due to the College Visitor for the valuable teaching which he imparted to us.

The restoration of the Chapel is well-nigh completed, so far completed that we are now able to use it again for daily service. This is surely glad news. The work has been carried out with a thoroughness and stability that does those responsible for this state of affairs very great credit. Now indeed are we beginning to see the fruits of the Jubilee Fund. The material used for the stalls, benches and panelling is polished ash of a very fine grain. However, not being versed in architectural lore we refrain from further comment. But to every one, whether he be capable of judging of its merits or not, the result is a beautifully fitted up little Chapel, of which one and all, school boy, student, professor, and in fact everyone connected with the Institution, may justly be proud.

On January 26th, at Compline, Dr. Alluatt addressed the members of the Divinity House. Three helpful thoughts he left with us. (1) To put our whole heart into the work here, as men dedicated to God's service in a House that is also dedicated to Him. (2) To put our whole heart into our spiritual life in all its branches. (3) To help one another in their efforts to lead the true life. "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

On the Feast of the Purification Rev.

Prof. Parrock gave a very interesting address at Compline. He brought out the fact that the name "Candlemas Day" is derived from the custom of a procession of torches, superseding (it is thought) the heathen festival of torches to Ceres, in the Eleusian mysteries which took place in the early part of February, with a reference to the true "light to lighten the Gentiles." That other Christian festivals had taken the place of other old heathen festivals, e.g., Christmas occurs at the season of the old Roman Saturnalia, which began on the 17th of December and lasted several days.

Other addresses have been given on Friday evenings by Messrs Boyle, B.A., Caffin, B.A., and Hamilton.

It is with pleasure that we are able to announce that Rev. Prof. Parrock has kindly consented to give a series of addresses every Wednesday at Compline through Lent.

A special meeting of the Missionary Union was held in the Principal's Lecture Room on the evening of Jan. 29th, the object being to select a delegate to represent the Union at the Annual Convocation of the Church Students' Missionary Association, to be held at Trinity College, Toronto, on Feb. 18th and following days. After the opening of the meeting with prayer, the Principal read a letter from the Secretary of the C.S.M.A., containing an earnest request that Bishop's College be represented at the Convocation by a graduate, if possible, and one connected with the Union. After a satisfactory report of the financial standing of the Union with regard to its ability to send a representative had been made, the business of the evening commenced. The Principal announced that the Professors, as a body, had agreed to give the selected delegate the necessary leave of absence from

I see bi your paper that shavin' makes nollage, i hope you all shave like sixty, for nollage is what's wanted, but i've seen some as shaved so much they shaved what littel sense they had clean away. I've got a awful nice pattern of a shavin' nife—like what I sent onct to a yung feller what took to a-scrapin' of his chin to make whiskers come—what wont cut your face at all. It's painted on the handel. I've got a terribel nice powder re-seat to, what makes hare grow fast so's you can shave frequent. I think you're sistum of spellin' is all rong; i'm a-learnin' Tildy now to spell rite on her tipe-riter and gittin' her up on grammar. Them tipe-riters is fine. She is a singin' in a consert this week, it's called the tryumfal march to Dam-as-Cus. 'Taint swaring; that's not eggsackly it, but it's one of them bible places set away out in the desert. Mi! its fine, with the vilins and pipes and tootin' things and pianny and femail and mail singers, and the man a-swishin' of his stick at them! I'm a-goin'.

I was thinkin' of sendin' you some ginger-bred and creem and stuff, so as you could have a party in you're room like i've red, but now I won't as you're that sort of a chap. ginger-bred's good for light-complected folks but maybe you're dark. Good-bi.

MRS. BILL WAYBACK.

P.S.—“Fair the well and if forever,
Still forever fair the well.”

This poltry was rit on a piece of paper what was rapped round some red-herrin's. lawyers is fond of poltry.

P.S.—I guess you printed mi letter because you was hi-flyin' round and got behind with your work and had to fill up your paper somehow. Our dog is gettin' on fine, we take him to tee-meetin's. Good-bi.

REV. F. G. SCOTT.

The name of Frederick George Scott is already associated in the minds of many of our readers with what is highest in Canadian poetry. But Mr. Scott is not merely a poet; he has another element in his character which is illustrated by a recent event. While standing on one of the wharves on the evening of Oct. 10th, he saw a French Canadian fall into the river and at once sprang in to the rescue, in which he was successful in spite of a swift tidal current. For his exceptional bravery Mr. Scott was, on New Year's Day, presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, with the Gold Medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association. In reply to Sir Adolphe Chapleau's remarks Mr. Scott made a characteristically modest speech, concluding thus: “While not wishing to take up your Honor's time or to appear to lay stress upon an incident which I feel has already been given too much prominence, I cannot refrain, as a Priest of God, from bearing testimony to the sustaining and calming power of Christ in moments of danger, so that under the sense of His guardianship things otherwise difficult become easy of accomplishment to those not naturally very courageous. Again thanking you for your kind words I receive this medal as an honour which will entail upon me the duty of endeavoring to live always and in all things up to the gold standard.”

The fact that one of our own graduates has so signally exemplified the quality of Christian manhood, will, we are sure, be an encouragement to all the sons of our Alma Mater.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We had hoped that by the time of the appearance of this issue of *The Mitre* we should have been able to announce the decision of the authorities regarding the question of building, about which we spoke in our last number. As however, so far as we know, no definite conclusion has yet been reached, we venture once more to hope that some adequate steps will be taken during the present year to ensure the permanence of our present growth. Of course there are financial considerations involved in the erection of such a building as we proposed and as our present needs certainly require, but as a business move on the part of the University we are convinced that it would ultimately prove a sound investment. Even though the sum required may not be at present in hand we believe that it would be a false economy to lay out money in temporary measures which can never be wholly satisfactory, and must eventually be replaced by some permanent addition, such as we are advocating now. Something must certainly be done, and

the sooner it is done the better.

As we said before there are three most important needs—lecture rooms, space in hall, and accommodation for resident students.

Some of the rooms which are being used for lectures are totally unsuited to their present purpose, and the discomfort experienced by both lecturers and students is not conducive to satisfactory work. The Dining Hall is unquestionably too small, and of the need of more rooms for the men nothing more need be said when it has been stated that after the Divinity House has been deprived of its Oratory and the Arts Building of its boot-room, there are still a number of students quartered outside the College.

The restoration of the Chapel and the completion of the new Gymnasium are events gratifying to us all, and we cannot but think should mark the beginning of a vigorous forward policy in dealing with the requirements of the Institution.

The conclusion seems to be forced upon one that in these modern days of popular education and of scientific methods of instruction there is not taking place a corresponding increase in the desire for what is commonly known as Higher education. The tendency of the age is to esteem knowledge rather for the power which it brings to the aspirant for worldly advancement than for the pleasure to be derived from an added insight into the mysteries of nature and of human experience. While, however, this tendency is fairly apparent to most thoughtful persons, it is not easy to assign its cause. It may be that the high pressure and merciless competition of modern life are undermining the habit of reflection; or, on the other hand, there may be wrong tendencies in our educational system. But whatever may be the causes of the tendency of which we are speaking, it undoubtedly presents material for careful thought to all who are engaged in the work of education. It is clearly the duty of such to combat with all

done in the main body of the building. The whole Chapel now consists of Choir and Apse, resembling all that part of a Cathedral, east of the screen. A close screen has been erected against the west wall. Immediately in front of it are the return stalls—four on either side of the west door, which will be occupied by the Principal, Professors, Lecturers and the Headmaster of the Grammar School. Between these and the Apse are stalls and benches, divided into four sections, these being subdivided by the central passage throughout the choir. Stalls are thus provided for about 50, and the benches will probably seat 120 more. The choir will be seated in the second section west of the Apse. In this section also are stalls for their Lordships the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, President and Vice-President respectively of the Corporation. It is understood that canopies may be erected over these seats. Stalls are also arranged for the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor next the Sanctuary Arch. The floor throughout is red ash, and rises in two steps from the centre to either side of the Chapel. The stalls, benches, paneling and screen are of brown ash. The wood has been selected evidently with great care, the beauty of grain being noteworthy. The treatment by staining, filling and polishing was also a matter of great labour and skill. A dull finish is imparted, giving an air of solidity and richness. The contractor was Mr. George Long, of Sherbrooke, who appears to be a painstaking and competent workman. The contract price for the work was \$2,150.

The design of the stalls, benches and panels is simple and good. The screen admits of some decoration and is pleasing on the whole. The design is made up of five arches, the central one being occupied by the W. door. Each one of the remaining four rises over two of the return stalls. Each arch is surmounted by a gable with crockets and finial, the middle one over the door being the highest. A small floriated cross stands at the apex of this one at the height of the sills of the triple west

window. Kneeling cherubim are placed at the foot of the columns supporting the arcading. This ornament also appears at appropriate intervals throughout the building. The two doors on the S. side of the building are also surmounted by crocketed gables, supported on pillars and terminating in finials.

The general effect of the building up to the top of the paneling is satisfactory and complete. Above that the walls require some ornamentation, which we understand is intended to be done. As for the roof of the whole building the less said about it the better. It, of course, is not part of the recent work, but the good character of the latter serves to render the upper part of the building all the more offensive to the eye. The front of the organ, too, appears weaker than before, contrasted with its solid surroundings.

The utmost care has not been exercised about the arrangements for the organist's seat, nor are the benches and book rests in this section, on either side of the Chapel, exactly of the same length.

Much of the carved wood-work throughout is worthy of special mention; perhaps the most delicate is seen in some of the spandrels. Most of the poppy-heads follow the usual models with good effect; but the three which terminate in Roman soldiers' heads are questionable in taste and worse in execution. The saturnine countenances of these unecclesiastical worthies have been judiciously turned in a direction where they will be least noticed.

The building is supplied with electric light. One three-light brass standard is placed in each of the eight half-sections; standards are also erected at the corners of the lowest Altar step. Brackets are placed in the screen and lights are disposed within the sanctuary arch, hidden from view in the choir, and giving good effect in the Apse.

The architects who designed this work are Messrs. Taylor & Gordon of Montreal. They are to be congratulated on their success.

Several improvements are still required to

make the building (which is beginning to assume an aspect of beauty,) all that can be desired, not only as a good example of architecture, but in order that it may lend itself in the highest degree to reverence in worship. The East end is still rather bare of ornament. We are informed that a Reredos is much desired by the authorities. This may supply part of the want. But we might add that the full complement of ornaments for the Altar would help in no small degree to fill the need. Communion rails of good design and workmanship might form another item in the requirements. The disposal of the monstrous bird, now in use as a Lectern, and its substitution by a brazen Eagle is made possible by a goodly sum in hand for that purpose. But perhaps the most crying need of all is that the Altar should be raised, say two steps, so that in standing in a stall one looks up to it and not upon a level with the top thereof, as at present. The lowering, by a few inches, of the Sanctuary floor and the raising of the floor for the stalls has made this defect only recently apparent. It could be remedied at slight cost.

A scheme for filling the windows in the Chapel with stained glass, chiefly depicting the events in our Lord's life, is partly accomplished. Seventeen of the thirty-one lights are already in place.

Even with existing weaknesses the Chapel has much to commend it and displays possibilities of stately and quiet beauty. The Building Committee is entitled to the warm thanks of every member and friend of the University. Moreover, the resident authorities, and all those who daily worship within its walls, stand greatly indebted to those whose generosity has made the restoration a partially realized fact.

We hope to be able to give our readers photographs of the Chapel at some future date.

Correspondence.

Ingersoll, Ont., Canada,

Ameriky, Jan. 17st, 1898.

To the bisnis manger of the Miter :

Mister,—i think you're real mean! i had made you into a sort of hi-deel, and thought you was some better than most, but since you printed mi letter, mi feelins went under a grate change. And the name of our town to! What will our minister say? You can have them papers back what you sent, I aint goin' to pay for your smartness. When I rote that letter I ment every word of it. Mirandy's rite down sick to think you spred our name on the world like that, and 'Lije is cuttin' up awful. Our name's a honest one, and has no need to be in the papers, mi young feller. Pepul will nab us for label.

Corse its no use us thinkin' of bein' agents now, you're not so hi-toned after all, and if we're poor we're peticuler. This is a great trile to us all, we sort of counted on it.

It did run in mi mind as you must be a-learnin' for a preecher, but I see they learn for lawyers and other things in your school, so I guess you're for a lawyer. They are a terribel mean set. There was one onct on our fambly tree, but my ansisters an' brothers hysted him off, cause our folks must be honest always, so we won't have no lawyers belongin' to us. I was goin' to put a P. S. here, but some one told me it goes at the end of a letter, not in the middel; but i think Pea Soup is good enny wheres. i'm a terribel good hand at that, it's quite a nack.

education to its perfection as a language and to the excellence of its literature. In its own class of languages it occupies a unique position, i.e., in that class which expresses different shades of meaning by the manifold inflections of a single word, rather than by the more clumsy expedient of a number of auxiliary words and prepositions. Its richness in tenses and participles and its beautiful elasticity and vividness combine to make it an accurate means of expressing refined thought. These qualities also render it an important instrument in training the human mind for accurate and correct thinking. Besides this, Greek possesses a literature of unique character, strewn lavishly with gems of thought, and possessing models of style which have never been surpassed and seldom equalled by any modern language. It is, for the most part, a literature of a highly cultivated people who were conscious of their power and their excellence. In poetry, in the drama, in history, in philosophy, in art it is the parent of much that is best in modern thought, and even when it had lost somewhat of its highest excellence in diction, it was permitted to be the instrument for bringing the glad tidings of the Gospel to the Gentile world. This literature cannot be fully appreciated or correctly studied in translations however good; it is essential that it should be studied in its original vigor and freshness. No one, who has drunk of the pure spring, will be content with the turbid waters at a lower level. It is then the excellence of the language in itself, and the richness of its literature, that constitute it an important factor in the highest education, i.e., the training of the mind in correct thinking, whereby afterwards it may be enabled to master any required subject.

We now turn to consider why the study of Greek is unpopular in the present day. It is briefly owing to the practical or commercial spirit of the age. Parents, who have got on very well in the world, and perhaps made a name or a fortune without it, do not see the necessity of it; nay, they consider it a dangerous subject,

likely to unfit their children for the practical walks of life. Greek is not a subject that can be turned readily into dollars and cents, it is not as well suited as, for example, the American dialect to express forcibly the technical terms of the railroad or the stock exchange, it is not likely to be of great assistance to a man in the rush for the Klondyke; consequently parents do not wish it taught in schools, and young men, who are in a hurry to get a University degree, consider that their time might be more profitably spent in more modern subjects. By a strange misuse of terms this language, which is possessed of such extraordinary vitality and is still the everyday tongue of a European people and has enriched our own language with scores of melodious and convenient words, is stigmatized as a dead language, and, the wish being father to the thought, is consigned to that region of forgetfulness whence no traveller returns. There is a risk that the very purpose of education should be forgotten, and that, instead of a mental training designed to enable a man to master speedily and intelligently in after life any required subject, it should be regarded as mere acquisition of poorly digested facts and theories, suited to modern requirements.

What, then, it may be asked, should be the attitude of a University, such as our own, towards the study of Greek at the present time? Plainly the University must do all in its power to keep alive men's interest in this important branch of education, and, in the case of candidates for Holy Orders, it is at once evident that no alternative can possibly take its place. The amount of Greek, at present required in the Arts Course, is a minimum; it cannot be diminished without practically making the subject an optional one for the B.A. degree. The average fifth form boy of an English public school would find the Greek of the first year delightfully easy, because he has probably started Greek at the age of eleven, and has had three or four years' drilling in grammar and composition. Even the

RESTORATION OF THE CHAPEL.

To those who are now non-resident in Lennoxville, but who knew and worshipped in the former Chapel, burnt just seven years ago, or those who have only known the hitherto barren-looking interior of the new one, it may be of interest to give some account of the restoration. We may hope as much regarding those of our readers who have never been in Lennoxville. It is undoubtedly matter for great rejoicing to the present residents that they have the privilege of worshipping in the now nearly completed House of God. Even in its unfinished condition it bids fair to rightly occupy its really lofty position as the centre of worship in one of the few Church Universities in Canada. That the dignity of good architecture, music and reverent ritual are aids to worship, few Churchmen will dispute, and that these should obtain in a University, which includes a Faculty for training men for Holy Orders, seems as imperative as in, say, a Cathedral, although for a somewhat different purpose. Gradually, and without ever losing ground, we hope to attain to this high standard at Lennoxville.

Honor work, in some respects, does not equal a sixth form standard in the old country, not through any want of diligence or attention on the part of the student, but owing to his lack of early training. But although it may be in one sense the duty of this University, in the interest of the highest education, to retain and even to increase the standard of compulsory Greek, it may not be wise to do it, simply because a University like this does not possess that power of dictating to schools and parents, which is possessed by the old Universities of England. If we close our gates against all who have no knowledge of Greek, we shall constantly drive many possible students away to institutions with a more elastic curriculum and deprive some altogether of the benefit of a University training. Therefore it behoves us to consider whether, in certain cases, it would be wise to appoint an alternative for Greek, not an easier subject to accommodate the indolent, nor yet a subject of less power as a mental training, but one which will conserve the highest interests of education and yet be acceptable to those honest students, who, from lack of previous training, or from inability to benefit by the study of a difficult language, would otherwise be debarred from the advantages of our University course. It seems to the writer that an addition to the Mathematical and Science subjects required for our Degree might possibly solve this difficulty, i.e., a regulation allowing those freshmen (not being candidates for Orders) who show decided aptitude for science and mathematics, but are deficient in Greek, to substitute extra work in these two branches for the Greek translation and composition at present required. This matter is one of the most urgent importance at the present time; only the fringes of it have been touched in this necessarily imperfect, and perhaps somewhat crude, paper, but it is commended, with many misgivings, to the careful consideration of the whole University.

The rebuilt Chapel had, up to last summer, presented a perfectly plain interior, devoid of all furniture except the minimum of 'ornaments' actually necessary for the due celebration of Divine Service. The floor was pine, the seats were chairs of the common type, the walls bore a neutral tint. During last summer the levels of the sanctuary floor were re-adjusted and a floor of hardwood introduced. Subsequently, paneling of brown ash was erected and Sedilia built into the south wall. We would venture the opinion that the Sedilia would have been nearer the almost universal type and its ancient use as the seats of Celebrant, Gospeller and Epistoler had it been divided into three seats, each having a canopy, instead of the one large recess, as at present.

During the last six weeks much has been

searching investigation of philosophy and science, if he could have believed that the National Church could weather the storms then lowering over it, it may well be imagined that he would have welcomed the party of the Moderate Reformers.

"The greatest Englishman of his age" is what More has been often called. He may even be called the representative Englishman of his time—the one person whose character best illustrates the national type at its best. The successful blending of the principles of freedom and of authority, which is so admirably displayed in the English theory of government both in Church and State, is seen in its primary stages in his character. Had he lived all his natural days perhaps he might have given to posterity a grand individual instance of the successful co-existence of these two apparently antagonistic principles: he might have reflected in his single person that harmonious combination of freedom and authority which makes England so remarkable among the nations. More's character, like the national one, was a noble compromise

With how much of seriousness the author of *Utopia* desired his little socialistic treatise to be regarded will probably never be known. Judging from the spirit of the age which betrayed great restlessness in life and thought, one is inclined to regard the book as intended to picture something which its maker considered reasonable and, to a certain extent, desirable. Judging from the character of the man one might suppose the purpose was to set people thinking, to show them a condition of things quite different from the despotic rule of the Tudors, to set forth in a whimsical way a theory to which, for all its extravagances, he wished his readers to pay heed as being, on the whole, an ideal condition of life: judging from the circumstances of the author's life, his responsible position under the most absolute monarch that ever ruled in England, and the courtier-like habits of the time, one is inclined

to look upon it as the idle fancy of a busy man, the result of a few moments of leisure snatched from amid the pressing duties of public life, a book intended to please more than to instruct.

However, the writer of this little sketch, after perhaps a rather hasty perusal of the work, fancies that More intended on the whole to be taken in earnest. The lesson is for him who can discover it. "He who runs may read" is perhaps the motto of the book, and with courtier-like skill he envelopes his general purpose in a mass of quaint and extravagant details, thus escaping the drastic punishment of a king who would be quick to detect the taint of treason were not the book guarded from such a suspicion by the impracticable absurdity of many of its details.

Strange at first sight it is that such a man could write a treatise on socialism and be in earnest. Yet there are signs in "Utopia" that the book is a *feeler*, something to test the sympathies and opinions of the age. One may feel certain that More was disappointed with the condition of things in England. There was neither much liberty nor much authority—justice was too often a blind, brute force, a machine for inflicting punishment often undeserved, or over harsh—liberty nothing but lawlessness as represented by the robber bands which infested the country.

Such an England as this could not be an ideal country, and accordingly More planned an ideal country where all things were controlled by the State, yet controlled in such a way as to give room for personal action. In fantastic humour he dilates upon ridiculous habits of life among these strange people, but notwithstanding the impression remains, that the book is written at least in semi-seriousness.

The author seems to imply that Christianity is the one thing needful to make *Utopia* a perfect country, and there is a quiet hint given that Christianity would be accepted cordially there, since the peculiar laws of the

THE STUDY OF GREEK.

people naturally prepare them to accept in all its purity of practice, as well as theory, such a perfect system of religion. This perhaps suggests the converse, viz., that Christianity is preparing mankind for a social system more compatible with its pure moral law than is the present system of sharp contrast between wealth and poverty.

Apart from its moral, the book has little value. In style most humdrum, in conception commonplace, in detail a trifle uninteresting, one must look for its *raison d'être* in its moral, and its moral is the righteousness of what is now known as Socialism. Now this socialism is not anarchy, but is, on the contrary, a method of life quite agreeable to a man of More's solidity of character, and indeed it appeals to both principles which went to make up the disposition of the man. It combines liberty with authority. Freedom of action is accorded to every member of the community, and is only restrained when it opposes the common weal. Authority directs all action towards what is good by restraining from evil, and then leaving the will free to perform that good as seems to it best.

It is too much to infer that Sir Thomas More was picturing things as he wholly wished them to be, but neither is one at liberty to suppose he was writing to no purpose at all. He probably intended to plant a seed-thought in men's minds, suggesting a condition of things that had much to be said for it, and which, upon removing the ridiculous details, might leave a nucleus of sound humanitarian and economic principles which some day might become practicable. F. G. V.

SYMPATHY.

Within me striveth to be free
A fountain of sweet sympathy,
All choked by many a heavy clod
O'er which a thousand feet have trod.
Men spurn the barren beaten earth,
Nor guess the love that longs for birth.
When ploughman pain shall scar that rind
And loose the spring so long confined,
Then from her bonds right readily
Shall issue forth sweet sympathy.

The study of Greek in this country has fallen upon evil days. The next generation is likely to be as innocent of the Greek language and Greek culture as was Western Europe before the capture of Constantinople. In his report to Corporation in June last the Principal laments the fact that a larger portion than usual of the First Year were deficient in Greek. "This University," he says, "has most wisely always insisted upon Greek for the B.A. degree, and it is with deep regret and disappointment that we learn that the great sister University of McGill has weakened on this point, and that Greek will be optional for the degree in the near future." The Headmaster of the School, reporting to the same meeting, says: "He feels that he must point out that it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain anything like a high standard in this subject, and that although it must be kept in the curriculum as a regular subject, yet, in as much as most of the Universities, including McGill, do not demand Greek as a condition of entrance, and as most of the parents are strongly against that study, we find that it must be practically an optional subject throughout the School." To exemplify this he states in 1896-7, out of twenty four boys in the sixth and fifth forms, only eight were learning Greek, three of whom commenced in September. To these two statements we may add the deplorable fact that in the present College year more than half of the freshmen were unable to matriculate in Greek last September, and yet fifty years ago candidates for entrance were expected to be able to translate the Greek Testament at sight. Under these circumstances it is well to pause and consider why Greek has so long been regarded as an essential element in higher education, why its position is now threatened, and whether in this University it is wise to keep it as a compulsory subject for the Arts Degree.

Greek, we take it, owes its position in higher

of the trade unionist will incite men to every crime in the struggle for what is, on the whole, their right. Besides, unheroic as economic questions are, their influence upon politics is immense. The choice between Free Trade and Protection, Reciprocity and Tariff War, Bimetallism and the Gold Standard, Direct and Indirect Taxation, must be made by the light of economics alone, and on this science depends the whole future of Canada.

Finally the study of other constitutions and the works of constitutional writers will afford much useful and interesting matter. The United States, the German Empire and Switzerland are examples of Federation; New Zealand and Australia experiment daily in socialism; Austria, France and S. America shew the danger of Parliamentary institutions. The writings of Dicey, Bagehot, Mill, Montesquieu and others are full of useful warnings and important truths, which go far to teach the most difficult of all arts—self government.

At first sight a scheme like this seems too ambitious; but as all its parts interlock and approach the same subject though from different points of view, the work is really much simpler and at the same time more interesting than a cursory glance would suggest. Whether a course on these lines could be easily adopted is another question, the answer to which depends upon other things than its own inherent value; but there can be no doubt that the study of the problems of government has very much in its favour both from the practical and educational point of view.

For a very large number of men come across these questions in their every-day life. The clergyman who has to guide his flock; the lawyer who deals with great issues; the merchant with his great commercial and political interest, the journalist who tries to direct the popular vote will be the better for an impartial survey of the facts of the world around them. To the professed politicians of course Political Science, should be as essential as Anatomy to the surgeon for nearly all

great political blunders may be traced to the ignorance and disregard of its most elementary truths. But in Canada we are all politicians and are all expected to govern ourselves. Every man has to exercise his vote, and the future of the Dominion depends on the political intelligence of the every-day individual and not on the skilled abilities of a few who have devoted their lives to politics. Moreover, up to now Canada has been too democratic to produce great families of statesmen who lead the rank and file by hereditary right, and the present chaotic condition of the Civil Service makes the need of an administrative tradition all the more necessary. As things are we let things go their own way, and regard with indifference the most outrageous of boodles. If the study of Scientific Politics merely aroused our interest in the politics of the day it would be worthy of adoption; and if it went further and aroused enough indignation to overturn the corrupt politicians it would more than re-pay the time, trouble and money spent upon it.

But Universities cannot be content with the proof that a new subject is useful in order to admit it to their courses. For their aim is as much to train the mental faculties of their students as to cram their brains with quantities of knowledge. Indeed, with the very limited time at their disposal the actual amount of information they can impart must, however industrious their students and however efficient their staff, be necessarily small, while they can and do teach their graduates to learn quickly and thoroughly anything which may afterwards be of value. From this point of view also Political Science answers all requirements. To trace the causes of great events; to see the effect of manifold influences upon a nation's history; to watch the working of constitutional devices; to apply the theories of first-rate thinkers to actual occurrences call into play all the students' analytical and reasoning powers. Accuracy, arrangement, memory and sound judgment are necessary for the comprehension of history, and there

can be little doubt that the mental training afforded by the study of Politics is as valuable as that derived from Classics themselves.

There is no need to contend that Political Science should be read, because many who can do little at Classics and Mathematics are in it proficient. It can claim consideration for itself and can rely on its own merits. Deeply interesting and covering a field of the utmost diversity, it is both practically useful and educationally good. It is a subject with which every member of a self-governing community should be acquainted and cannot afford to neglect.

If it is unhappily impossible that Dr. Bourinot's scheme should be fully adopted in Canada at present, there is no reason why every University in the Dominion should not begin to work on his lines, trusting that in the future means may be found to establish a complete school of Political Science.

L. R. H.

SIR THOMAS MORE AND UTOPIA.

During all the greedy, grasping, struggling years when Henry VIII was having his quarrel with the Pope, and was filling his own pockets and those of a *parvenu* nobility with the plunder of many a fair Abbey throughout the English realm, Sir Thomas More's name stands out in fine relief as one of unblemished integrity. His seems to be really the only name of that time unsmirched by some mean or cruel deed. He was honest, disinterested, loyal to the king, but more loyal to conscience, patriotic, deeply religious—in fact, the pattern which English statesmen ought to follow.

As a scholar, statesman, courtier, barrister he is *facile princeps* amongst the public men of his time. An earnest advocate of the New Learning, he yet keeps in thorough sympathy with mediaeval discipline and methods—an anomalous but most commendable atti-

tude in those days of strife and violence. In him we see, as it were, a miniature of the struggle which was then going on between authority and liberty. Attracted in a wonderful way towards the new scholarship, the new philosophy, and perhaps the new theology, he yet shrinks from these systems and theories when they seem to tend towards license and anarchy. As a refuge and bulwark against such dangers, he indulges in a severe self-discipline and fortifies himself with austerities worthy of the most devout and conscientious of monks. Europe was a battlefield, liberty and authority contending: so it was with More. His nature seems to have been torn and lacerated by the mighty struggle of conflicting principles. Liberty gained his early devotion, a devotion of a most enthusiastic sort: authority was his refuge when his shattered idols fell about his ears. Later on in life, busied with matters of a practical nature, he seems to have regained his love for the New Learning, though his affection was tempered by a maturer caution and balanced by a sense of the necessity of Law and Order. Situated as he was, More could see nothing between Rome and religious anarchy, between the Pope and the deep sea of individual opinion leading to universal unbelief. Liberal Romanism was the natural position for such a man to hold. That the English Church could preserve its identity, its traditions and its succession—in a word, its Catholicity—while shaking off the Papal usurpation and its accompanying corruptions, must have seemed doubtful to a man of his temperament with the example of Germany, already distracted by religious discord, before his eyes. The safest course that would suggest itself to him would be to cling to the centralized authority of Rome and trust to the *New Learning* and candid, honest investigation to remove abuses in doctrine and practice. If More could have foreseen the Anglican Church as it is to-day, Catholic in descent, in practice and in doctrine, welcoming and witnessing to all truth, offering itself and its claims to the

alike "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," but the thought in no way hinders the music. It never fails, but "courses untrammelled and free," and grapples with, and sings its way to the solution of mighty problems without betraying the faintest trace of a struggle. After man's struggle for existence is over, his crowning achievement is to "meet the God-Man face to face," and to receive "A throne in the bosom of God."

In "A Dream of the Prehistoric," the poet is at home among the many scientific thoughts that crowd the idea of man's evolution. The picture of the poem has two sides, or to speak more accurately, there are two pictures in the poem, and for this reason it is not well named. The historic age is entered in the sixth stanza and forms the subject of the rest of the poem.

The dream proper is a surpassingly beautiful dramatic picture of the passing of a semi-human race before the destroying angel of geological catastrophe. Here are some of the powerful lines:

And ever the famine-worn faces were met with the wind-carried spray,
And dimly the voice of the deep to their ears was a portent of doom.
And the dawn that rose up on the morrow, apparelled in gold like a priest,
Through the smoke of the incense of morning, looked down on a vision of death.

Later on in the poem the thought that the Universe moves, as it ever has moved in obedience to the same law, gives us these remarkable lines:

The pulse of our life is in time with the rhythm of forces that beat
In the surf of the furthest star's sea, and are spent and regathered
to spend.

Remembering fondly an earlier poem entitled "In the Woods," we turned eagerly from these longer poems to the lines "Among the Spruces." Nor were we disappointed.

'Tis sweet, O God, to kneel among
The snow-bent trees, and lift the mind
Above the boughs where birds have sung,
Above the pathways of the wind,
Into the very heart of space
To where the angels see Thy face.

The pretty lines entitled "Song's Eternity"

and the sonnet "At Nightfall" are each marred for us by an obsolescent use of the auxiliary do. The other sonnets, excepting perhaps the first two, are perfect gems.

Sonnet building is a favorite pastime with verse makers, and as a result much of that form of verse is lacking in the essential feature, viz., inspiration, poetry. Too often they are overcrowded, and while, as in the sonnet "On The Sea," the picture is strong, the single emotive throb, the soul, is not felt. Two sonnets in this volume might easily stand as illustrations of the capabilities of this form of poetry.

The inspiration in "The Heaven of Love" cannot be escaped. Its opening words give this picture:

I rose at midnight and beheld the sky
Sown thick with stars like grains of golden sand,
Which God had scattered loosely from His hand
Upon the floorways of His house on high.

We venture to reproduce entire the last sonnet in the volume. When it appeared originally in these pages it was sadly mutilated by proof errors which we much regretted. Its position in the volume was well chosen, as its last words form a refrain, a faint echo of much that goes before it.

EASTER ISLAND.

There lies a lone isle in the tropic seas—
A mountain isle—with beaches shining white,
Where the soft stars smile on its sleep by night,
And every noonday fans it with a breeze.
Here on a cliff, carved upward from the knees,
Three uncouth statues of gigantic height,
Upon whose brows the circling sea-birds light,
Stare out to ocean over the tall trees.
For ever gaze they at the sea and sky.
For ever hear the thunder of the main,
For ever watch the ages die away;—
And ever round them rings the phantom cry
Of some lost race that died in human pain
Looking towards heaven, yet seeing no more than they.

The book is clothed in a dainty dress, and is a credit to the publishers (Wm. Briggs, Toronto). The poems are an ornament to Canadian literature.

M.

UNIVERSITIES AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The proper functions of Universities have for many years been the subject of much dispute. Ever since the time, not so very long ago, when the average don discovered that all human knowledge was not contained within classics and mathematics, more and more subjects have put in their claim for recognition by College authorities. Many of them have obtained their rights, and even more than their rights; and Law, Medicine and Applied Science sometimes seem about to drive out altogether their elder sister—Arts. However, one subject has still not gained the place it ought from its intrinsic importance to hold. The study of the phenomena of government, whether it is called History or Political Science, has not yet been granted the standing, which, from its universal usefulness, is certainly its due.

A few years ago the well-known author, Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons, in a valuable paper read before the Royal Society of Canada, (1) pointed out the neglect of Political Science in this country. In England the late Sir John Seeley, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, devised an admirable course in such studies. In the United States most universities pay great attention to History and its kindred subjects, while on the Continent of Europe work of the most valuable kind is done by the regular universities or private societies. Dr. Bourinot, therefore, urged that Canada too should establish regular three years' courses in the analysis of the extremely complicated problems of government and the examination from the purely scientific standpoint, without reference to the party squabbles of to-day, of the questions that arise from the political organization of mankind.

To do this is no light task. The roots of the present are in the history of the past, and

(1) "The Study of Political Science in Canadian Universities," by J. G. Bourinot, L.L.D., D.C.L. A paper read before the Royal Society of Canada and Trinity University, Toronto, in May, 1888. Montreal, Dawson Brothers, Publishers, 1889.

the ramifications of our governmental system carry the student over an immense number of subjects. This Dr. Bourinot recognized clearly, and he drew up an admirable scheme which followed very closely, *mutatis mutandis*, the subjects set down for the Historical Tripos at Cambridge University.

The place of honour is given to History, and especially to its constitutional aspect. Of course the history of Canada from the days of Cabot to the establishment of Federation claims the premier position, and this necessarily implies some knowledge of the institutions of France under the Ancient Régime and a fuller study of the development of the English constitution.

The second great department is that of jurisprudence, from which will be learned the great principles that underlie the English and Roman legal systems. Without some acquaintance with these it is impossible to appreciate the hidden beauties of the Quebec Act, while the invincible supremacy of the Rule of Law will be treated as a thing of naught. Moreover, the study of Roman Law is necessary for a knowledge of International Law, and this should be essential to all Canadians. The lengthy frontier, the mighty rivers, and the energetic neighbors of the Dominion have caused many international disputes, which to the Canadians mean medals but the jurists problems of the utmost importance. Comparatively young as Canada is, no country has done more to clear up the haze which surrounds the intercourse of states, and at the present moment the dubious domesticity of her seals proves with hard questions the international lawyers of the globe. Therefore, International Law should be included in this course.

Economics is the third division to be investigated. Luckily as yet the Dominion has escaped serious labour troubles, but it will not be for ever. The labour movement is world-wide, and sooner or later the strident tones of the agitator and the truthful fallacies

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A SONG OF THE SEA.

Rise, sweet, and sing, for song is on the sea ;
Whispereth the wind and smileth the moon.
Rise, sweet, and sing, for love is young and free ;
Light mocketh darkness, though sleep cometh soon.

Rise, sweet, and sing. Above the sail swelleth,
Plungeth the stout ship and danceth the wave.
Rise, sweet, and sing the song thy heart telleth ;
Joyous and tender, and boundless and brave.

Rise, sweet, and sing. The moonlight is passing,
Life, too, is fleeting, so youth craves a song.
Rise, sweet, and sing. Though life be for loving,
Death shall not silence the love that is strong.

one of ourselves. We recognize at once some old friends among them which have already appeared in these pages, viz. : "Eothen," "At the Cross Roads," "To a Fly in Winter," and some sonnets.

The whole collection breathes an atmosphere of unruffled felicity. Of course there are occasional flights from which one is loth to return, but on the whole a high level is reached and maintained.

In "Eothen" we meet a familiar thought in beautiful dress :

My mind and ear at times have caught,
From realms beyond our mortal reach,
The utterance of Eternal Thought,
Of which all nature is the speech.

In the same vein is the entrancing picture of the "Unnamed Lake."

It sleeps amid the thousand hills,
Where no man ever trod ;
And only Nature's music fills
The silences of God.

Among the cloud-capt solitudes
No sound the silence broke,
Save when in whispers down the woods
The guardian mountains spoke.

One is tempted to ask where we shall turn for a truer intensity than this. A pretty lyric, entitled "Lost Love," is a sparkling feature of the volume.

There are two poems that will be read and re read, and one of them is sure to go down in literature among the best Canadian, or in fact any poems.

"A Dream of the Prehistoric" is a musical poem, and one gains from it an intellectual satisfaction that poetry does not always afford. This poem, and "A Song of Triumph," are

"The Unnamed Lake" and Other Poems.

BY FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Author of "The Soul's Quest," "My Lattice," etc.

Wm. Briggs, Toronto, 1897.

In this collection of poems we welcome another treasure added to Canadian literature. Mr. Scott's muse has not been silent during the three years that have elapsed since his last volume of poems, "My Lattice," etc., saw the light. Truly there has been melody in his heart, and we have now the delightful privilege of listening.

Whatever Mr Scott publishes is sure to receive careful attention from the people of Eastern Canada, but for the members of his University and the readers of *The Mitre* his writings will have a special interest. In the poems before us there is much to interest as well as delight, and they afford ample justification, if such were needed, for the pride we feel in claiming their author as, in a sense,