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off for a little holiday, which we all enjoyed. In the afternoon we went to the rink where we not only took a look at the ice, but met a few of the numerous pretty girls. In the evening, after a good match, we defeated Coaticook by a score of 9 to 3, our work not being made easier by the crowd, which was distinctly against us, the young ladies being most noticeable in that respect. Mr. Brockington took charge of the following players and friends: P Sise (capt.), Hayward, Winder, Hutchison, Gilmour, S. and R Purvis, Porteous, Barretto, H. Pattee, A. and G. MacKinnon and N. Smith.

At Sherbrooke, with Chandler between the flags, Gilman back at point, E. Cowan at cover and W. Cameron in S. Purvis' place, the School was defeated (score 8 to 0) but on the following Saturday, with G. Porteous at point and W, Cameron forward, the regular School team was defeated after a hard fought game, by a score of 6 to 5 At time, the score was five all, but the final goal was given from a shot fully a foot too high.

The regular School team was defeated by Lennoxville on their ice. After an exciting match, we finished up with a score of 8 to 6 against us.

Who was Gaius?

FOUND—At B. C. S., Lennoxville, March 11th, by a boy, one green pea in the stew. A reward should be offered. For proof apply to X. Y. Z., the MITRE Office.

Two small boys, with eyes protruding and mouths open, were found recently staring in the Common Room door Unable to determine whether the high art on the wall was of Gothic or Roman architecture, and the writings Sanscript or Egyptian hieroglyphics, they started to find some one who knew. They are looking yet.

Is it right that we should drop our old familiar quotation, when there is one with pad and pen, who tries every night before the number goes to press to fill up the School column, sitting till the small hours of the morning?

Our latest defeats were inflicted on us by the College by the score of 4-3, 3-1. These victories now leave them a tie with Sherbrooke. Go in, College, and win, we are with you! Thanks very much, old boys in the College, for supporting us in Sherbrooke!

Those who do not altogether believe that French saying "Mal d'autrui n'est que songe," will excuse my referring to something that may be painful to them. A late member of the First Form was asked what some of the people said when the plague of the Black Death was raging. His answer was, "They said that Christ and His saints were asleep, sir." This answer, though it might have been made by any boy in the Form, came from the very one, who was so shortly to prove that the people's notions were false and due only to their terror and amazement. Among permanent recollections will be this one of a little eager-faced boy, astonished, it may be, at the people's want of faith, saying: "They said that Christ and His saints were asleep, sir."

Athletic News.

"Duo Potamo
ha, ha, ha
Bishop's College, ra, ra, ra
B-i-s-h-o-p-s, Bishops."

has been the cry of every Student since the Hockey began, and it has not been in vain. Never before has the College stood so high in the Eastern Township's League.

The Scheduled matches are all played and Bishop's stand at the head of the list.

Nevertheless our matches have not been easy victories. The first match in Stanstead and the second with Lennoxville, were both close calls, but the rushes of our forwards have so far, with the exception of one match, done the needful at the last minute.

The great improvement of our 96 team is due to three facts, viz. Having a private rink where we get regular practice, and the untiring energy of our captain (Almond) and the dogged determination of every man playing to win or die

BISHOPS COLLEGE VS SHERBROOKE.

The match in Sherbrooke between the above teams were one of the best played there this season. The play resulted in a victory lor the College by 4 goals to 1.

For the first few minutes and to the end play was indulged in, but this soon settled down to good hard hockey, the College having decidedly the best of it, through being heavier men and by using combination, which Sherbrooke seemed to lack entirely. After about twenty minutes play Almond for the College scored.

Just before half time the College men scored again, leaving the game 2 to 0 in their favor,

The first game of the second half was short and decisive, lasting only about three minutes, when Almond with a splendid rush scored.

The next game was a bitter fight from beginning to end. The Sherbrooke men tried time after time to save themselves from a whitewash, but the College defence was too much for them, and indeed it seemed impossible to get the puck past Rothera, so well did he defend his goals.

At last after an excellent exhibition of fast playing Almond again scored. In the next game Sherbrooke went in to score or die and about three minutes from time Horton scored. Neither side scored again and when the referee's whistle blew, the score stood 3 to 1. Every man on the College team played a star game. Rothera, Almond and Donnelly being particularly noticeable. While for Sherbrooke, Davis, Samuel and Horton put up the best game.

Mr. Simpson made an excellent and impartial referee.

The return match took place on the College rink Feb. 26th, and was entirely Sherbrooke's from begining to end The scores being 7 to 1 in their favour.

Our men seemed to rest too much upon the laurels of their former victory, and did not wake up to the fact that they were being beaten till half time when the score stood 5 to 0 against them.

In the second half the College tried hard to even up the score as much as possible but were only able to score one goal to Sherbrooke's two.

Mr. Somers of Sherbrooke acted as referee.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE VS. LENNOXVILLE.

The closest match of the season was played in the village rink, March 2nd. Lennoxville took the lead and kept it till within three minutes of time, the score being 4 to 3. The College then realized the fact that if this match was lost they were out of the race for the championship; from that till time the village men hardly touched the puck, Almond scoring twice inside of two minutes, thus winning the match for the College by 5 goals to 4.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE VS. BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

The first match between these two teams was played March the 10th, and resulted in a victory for the College by 4 to 3. It was rather a poor exhibition of hockey throughout.

The return match was played on the School rink, March 11th, and again resulted in a victory for the College by 3 to 1. The match was a splendid exhibition of good, clean hockey. The School team were by far the prettiest players, their combination acting like clock-work, but the heavy rushes of the College forwards and the hard checking of their defence again won the match.

The tie between the College and Sherbrooke was played off on the Sherbrooke rink, Wednesday, March 18th, and resulted in a victory for the College by 3 to 1. The team from the College was represented as follows: Rothera, goal, Carter, point; Donnelly, cover point; Boyle, defence; R. Robertson, wing; Almond, (capt.) centre; Moore, wing; Wurtele, spare man. We congratulate them on their success in winning the championship of the Eastern Townships.

The captains of the various boats are getting their crafts in order. There is some talk of another canoe being added to the club. We all hope this will not end in talk.

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self worthy of the present year, which has done so much to forward the College interests.

Tennyson's apt remark respecting a young man's fancy in the spring is, we suppose, as applicable to a student as to anyone else. At any rate there are instances of it in both the Upper and the Lower Flat, and we are now awaiting developments.

With the approach of the holidays come sweet remembrances of the past term. To the student sitting late at work how welcome was the stately tread of the man at the end of the passage as he comes in after locking-up time (we would like to state two facts, first, there is every excuse for this man as they say he is engaged, second, he lives on the Upper Flat)! At the same time, i. e. about midnight, the patent leathers from the other end of the passage begin running back and forth from the Reading Room. The weary student throws down his pen, knowing it is then time to sleep the sleep of the just. Then there was tobogganing (here we again beg leave to make a digression and remark that there were *some* men who did not care for this sport unless—except—well, it was only on particular occasions) and last but not least Wednesdays and Saturdays on the rink.

The Upper Flat is still in the lead and continues to overcome all the machinations of the Lower against it. Even the Day-men are in no wise slow to perceive its superiority, and immediately on their arrival betake themselves to its celestial security. The Lower may boast of Svengalis, and Poets, and Artists among its honourable members, but the Upper —what about its Novelists, Biographers, Philanthropists, Hockey players, and above all, its Charity?

Jubilee Fund.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec	$1,000 00
R. W. Heneker, Esq., D. C. L Chaneellor	500 00
Hon. E. J. Price, D. C. L. Quebec	500 00
John Hamilton Esq., M. A. Quebec	250 00
Rev Dr. Adams (Principal)	250 00
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Rev. G. G. Nicolls M. A. Riviere du Loup	50 00
W. T. S. Hewett, Esq., (Government House)	25 00
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Wm. Rae Esq., Quebec,	200 00
A. D. Nicolls, Esq, (Bursar)	100 00
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Geo. W. Hamilton Esq., Montreal.	20 00
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Edward Legallais, Esq.,	1 00
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G. Hooper. Esq., Montreal.	50 00
Rev. Canon Thorneloe, D. C.L.	150 00
	$3960 82

The sum of $10,000 is required to be subscribed by July 31st next., in order to secure for the College Mr. Robert Hamilton's offer of $20,000.

Many of the above subscriptions are to be spread over a term of years by instalment.

All friends of the institution are earnestly requested to subscribe to the fund, so that we may not loose the munificent offer of Mr. Hamilton. The subscriptions need not be paid at once, but definite written promises are necessary.

Subscriptions may be for Endowment, or for completion of Chapel, or for new Gysmnasium.

Any of the following genltemen will be glad to receive contributions:—The Principal, The Head-Master, The Bursar.

Medical Notes.

The notice-board says that the 23rd is to be the eventful day. It therefore behoves each med to be at work swelling his gigantic cerebral cortex to its utmost capacity. Old familiar strains are heard; Dead March in Saul with variations is being practiced by many, while others cling to the "Oh Be Joyful" air.

Dr Andrew MacPhail, Prof. of Pathology, has left for a short trip to New York. We all wish him a pleasant journey.

J. J. Benny, '96, has recovered from his recent serious illness. It is probable that he will be able to take his final examinations next week.

We are glad to learn that Dr. R. A. Walker is comfortably settled in Minnomime, Mich., where he is working up a practice. He reports everything as flourishing, and has already acquired numerous western phrases.

Dr. O. H. Stevens recently passed the Harvard post graduate examination with honours. We are always glad to receive such pleasing news from our graduates.

A further perusal of the Freshman's Medical dictionary shows the following:

Taenia madiscanellata, a small canal between the pharynx and larynx.

A Diuretic is a strict direction given to the patient.

Morpho-maniac, a man who sleeps late in the morning.

Locomotor Ataxia, the operation of being run down by an engine.

Professor (in oral exam.)—"If you are called in to see a patient in the morning and find one limb paralyzed. In the evening you find that the other limb is likewise paralyzed. What would be your first step on calling the next morning?"

Student—"I would immediately collect my fee, for the patient would be dead before long."

An enquiring Med would like to know what the sensation is like, when you see a man for the first time whom you haven't seen for a long time.

A few days ago the basement of the College was almost filled with water, due to a fracture of a water main on Bleury. We believe that "Bob" intends suing the corporation for the loss of his prize hens. Luckily the "demijohn'" was not injured for then the city would have fared badly.

Dr. A. A. Bruere, Professor of Physiology, has been confined to his home for the past few weeks with a bad attack of diphtheria. We hope that he will be able to be present on examination day to give a ray of hope to the Sophomores.

It is with great pleasure that we hear of the appointment of Dr, Geo. Fisk, as Assistant Surgeon at the Samaritan Hospital. The efficiency of Bishop's graduates is being slowly but surely acknowledged.

Examinations commence on the 23rd and Convocation will be held in the Synod Hall, April 8th, when the faithful will be crowned.

The advent of the cricket season is hailed with joy. We hope to make a good showing this year, and from present indications it seems that the team will be a strong one. Efforts are being made by members of the Faculty to obtain a suitable ground for practice. We are delighted to see that some of our professors are taking hold of the club, for with their support it is bound to flourish.

A few of our showmen took part in a minstrel show last week and we believe that they extinguished themselves. One of our number actually posed as a living picture, much to our horror.

We say farewell until after our trial is over. Until then we are as one dead. Farewell, and may the Gods favor us!

School Notes.

The individual, who is finally responsible for these columns, wishes to urge other individuals to make that responsibility less. One contributor has already responded loyally to the invitation, but the extra efforts of one contributor does not excuse the backwardness of others, who are able to contribute. The individual above particularised is acquainted with at least half-a-dozen keen observers, equal to half a column of readable copy, and yet their M. S. does not appear. Last month there were many points of interest left untouched, and this month the number is not appreciably diminished. I suppose that what we want is every-day chit-chat about School doings, acceptable to those who are here, and not without some attraction for those who have been here. In providing this there is nothing difficult or exacting for members of the School, who never pass a whole month without abundant conversation. Why not report some of it?

The judgment passsed upon Pastor in a former number of the "Mitre," proves to be capable of modification. Among other things, Pastor can read "Chancer," and is now folding the flock of parts of Verbs with very commendable care. At least, so the P. I. (Particular Individual) is credibly informed. What is the Star, "that bids *this* Shepherd fold?

How does the member of the Fourth Form, who rises at 7.25, manage his tie? Where does another member of the same Form purchase his boot-laces? These are personal, but burning questions.

Some one says that Gamma is a Shortened form of "Grandma" and ask us to excuse his thirst for imparting information.

Latest criticism of a book of Henty's. "This is a very good book and the hero of it goes to the war, gets wounded, not killed, as he comes back during the war in India. There is rather a lot of rot about a girl and love and all that sort of thing like all Henty. there is a picture that is rather nice about this girl and altogether the book is about the same as before.

If we have not won the championship, or even got second place, is it any excuse for our friends to desert us and to leave us with five or six faithful followers, to fight out a match in Sherbrooke? It is true that the majority of the boys able to obtain permission to go were sick, but it is no reason for the rest to fall back on the team and let them go discouraged and without supporters to play in a strange rink. When those without any feeling or regard for the School. Standing in sports have dwindled down to five or six, can we hope to make any mark in Athletics, I say, that if no one wants us to win a match, there is no use trying and it is hard to find a word suitable to apply to those who have forsaken us.

Capricious Pan needs a shave.

I would bid my friend, who has so kindly withheld his name, and who suggested that the School could not take a defeat, or are put out when victory does not smile on us, to stop and think; just stop and think! Perhaps we have not lauded our defeats to the skies, and have dwelt long on our victories, but, dear sir, is it human nature to do otherwise? When we are defeated, we own up to it, but the "ifs" and "ands" follow any match, won or lost.

When did Jack W—— hear from Coaticook last? Not because we won, does a lengthier account of the Coaticook match go in, but because we were

Discipline, properly so called. It must be something more than a mere mechanical submission, irrational and prompted by a fear of consequences. An outward act of obedience is not worthy the name which does not spring from a sense of duty. Public spirit should regulate the formation of all disciplinary laws, the enforcement of them, and submission to them.

The dominant note of the treatise is struck with decision when the propriety of reducing as far as possible "all punishments for CollegeStudents tending to degrade on humiliate," is clearly stated. In fact the manifest object of the essay is to show that true discipline does not kill self-respect but necessarily fosters it. The system of self-government is propounded—a system to be employed with caution and with certain limitations—as peculiarly suitable to a residential institution where there is a distinct public opinion with plenty of material on hand among the men themselves. Those raised to any dignity might be made responsible for the morality and "tone" of the whole body of students.

To some extent this system is already at work in Bishop's College. The Seniorial method of government is a recognized part of the College organization, but its powers are as yet very vaguely defined. The suggestion that the Students should govern themselves by a Committee elected by the Student body, such election to be endorsed by the Faculty, is a very practical proposition

Generally speaking, the address shows great sympathy with the feelings of those under restraint, as well as a keen knowledge of human nature and how to deal with it. The attention of all is earnestly directed to this pamphlet—it should tend to enlarge the views of those in authority, and of those in subjection, upon the question of discipline.

Divinity Notes.

It is with a sigh of relief, and yet with great reluctance that the Divinity Class Editor turns from the mysteries, deep and hard to understand, of "Butler's Analogy," for Easter exam's are almost grasping us in their not too gentle grip, and moments, at all times golden, are set with precious gems at present.

It is a good thing to be possessed with a Missionary enthusiasm, but sometimes it requires a remarkably ardent and glowing one, to withstand the chills we are bound to encounter. This was the case with two of our students on Sunday last, who set out to walk some 9 and 11 miles respectively to their missions. Ere their destinations were reached they found that the roads were decidedly "not good," the snow having drifted to such enormous heights in some parts, during the high winds of the day preceding, that it was a case of rolling over the snow and getting into the fields. We are sorry to see that they are confined to their beds since, with colds and sore throats, and we wish them a speedy recovery. Men who venture to walk, on a day like last Sunday hardly deserve to suffer sickness after it. So long as their missionary spirit was not chilled, no doubt they will recover from the other chilling.

The Bishop was so hurried this time, that he was not able to admit as members of the Brotherhood several who were willing, and who were rather disappointed in consequence, but we all know that the weighty responsibilities of a Bishop, may call him home at any moment. Upon his next visit we trust he will be enabled to admit them in the ordinary way.

The College Missionary meeting was held on Thursday, Feb. 27th. Canon Thorneloe preached the sermon at the 5 o'clock service in the Chapel. The latter part of the sermon was more especially for those entering the ministry of the Church, and all who heard it will do well to follow the Canon's suggestions. There were quite a number of ladies present. In the evening the College Dining Hall was chosen wherein to conduct the general meeting. The Rev. Principal officiated at the usual Missionary Union service, and afterwards read a most interesting paper. Mr. Watson, B. A., followed with an excellent paper on the "Life of Bishop Mountain," which was greatly applauded. A few words of address were then spoken by Mr. Dickson, B. A., dealing more particularly with the work of the Bishop, and the difference between the country then, and now. Dr. Allnatt endeavored to impress upon us the invaluable lessons contained in the selected missionary reading by the Principal. Prof. Scarth gave some personal recollections of Bishop Mountain, which were enjoyed immensely. The meeting was closed in the usual way by the Principal.

BISHOP'S LECTURE.—On Monday, March 2nd, His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, made his usual visit to the University for the purpose of lecturing to,and ascertaining the advancement in the work of the Divinity students In the afternoon he delivered a most interesting lecture on English Church History, treating more particularly with the Monastic period. He plainly and eloquently told of the rise and fall of the monasteries, of the awful crimes resorted to, by those who abolished them, and of the sufferings inflicted upon those who belonged to the monastic class. For an hour and a half he lectured most fluently and forcibly upon this great and interesting subject. His Lordship affirmed and proved by statistics that no less than £50,000,000 (about $250,000,000) in money and property was seized by the King and his subjects. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was presented to His Lordship, on behalf of all present, by Prof. Wilkinson, to which the Bishop made a kindly reply, expressing his pleasure at being in Lennoxville again, and his regret that he was compelled through stress of much pressing work, to return to Quebec sooner than he had expected.

Hockey is indeed a fascinating game for, when the weather forbids out-door sport of that nature, the upper flat of the Divinity House gives them a facility for playing that noble game and thereby exercising their muscles. With muffled hockey stick and a puck, they endeavor to disturb a man who wants to study. When a puck is unattainable, then they procure a hard lemon, and after the lemons have become demolished, as a last resource, they have resorted to the blacking-box.

If we have not learned anything else this term, we have a good idea of "Coming Through the Rye." We hope the gentleman who so kindly plays that for us every afternoon in our common room, will be able to give us a change next term. Might I suggest "God Save the Queen" or "Beautie's Eyes" or "Mrs. Hawkins." We won't mind what it is, so long as we have a change.

Strange, yet nevertheless true, that some people do occasionally get mistaken for some other people.

This dire misfortune overtook one of our number last Sunday, who expects before many months to enter upon his duties as an ordained clergyman, and who is at present taking mission work Last Saturday, arriving at the station nearest to his destination, he enquired if that were Mr. so-and-so's team, from the driver thereof, who, perhaps not catching the name, said "Yes, sir." Our colleague then comfortably seated himself and they drove off.

Chancing to ask if there were many Methodists in the place, he was informed with great assurance, that almost the whole of them were such. After driving some miles, the student thinking he was going too far, made his identity known, when he found out to his dismay that the driver had taken him for the Methodist Minister, who was coming there for the first time On the return journey the Methodist was met, plodding along in the snow, carrying his valise.

We surmise that some amicable arrangement was arrived at as our colleague reached home safely, and up to the time of going to press we have not heard of the death of the other party,

The Brotherhood held their usual fornightly meeting on Friday, March 6th, when a very interesting paper was read by Mr. Almond, B. A., entitled "The Independents,' being a continuation of Curteis's Bampton Lectures. It was decided that Mr. Barton, B.A., should read the next paper, which will be an account of the "Roman Position."

Arts Notes

Time creeps on apace and the Lent term nears its end. The horizon is dark, although we know that joyful Easter and the holidays are just beyond, for that dire accompaiment of every term's ending shows no sign of making an exception to prove the rule, namely, examinations. In these, of course, the Freshmen will take the highest marks, but as one of the Second year remarked not long ago, "They will know better next year." The Second Year man is not very far wrong, for some some men seem to make high marks their only object and forget that College is a place where they are taught how to learn, and also how little they really know.

The Debating Society is still in a flourishing condition. On account of the present term being so short, it is impossible to hold more than three meetings. At the second of these, the following subject was debated ." "Resolved that the attitude of the British Government in regard to the Armenian question is not justifiable." The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs Pye, B. A., and Enright, on the negative, Messrs Wayman and Alexander. After a debate which showed that the speakers were conversant with the subject, the decision was given in favor of the negative. The last meeting will be held on Monday March 9th, at which the subject of debate will be the following." Resolved that the attitude of the United States as outlined in the message of Presiaent Cleveland regarding the Veneznela Question is not justifiable." The speakers for this occasion will be Messrs Paterson and Carter on the affirmative, and Messrs Richmond and Blaylock on the negative. The men may look forward to an interesting and closely contested discussion, not only on account of the good subject but also in view of the fact that the abilities of the speakers are already well known as far as convincing others of the accuracy of their own opinions go.

The Term has not been marked by many exciting incidents, but an epidemic has prevailed which is not altogether peculiar to Bishop's—an epidemic which causes its victims to become what we might call hockey-mad. This may be attributed to various causes, for the sake of exercise, through desire for admiration and fame, or perhaps on account of sheer love of the game To tell the truth it may be because there is a faint chance of our winning the championship This is not altogether without the bounds of possibility and it may be that our worthy captain, who is now completing the last year of his course, may yet see his team victorious and have the pleasure of sharing in the trophy.

Yet another addition may be made to the library, for a bright and cleverly written detective story has appeared in the College. The author of the novel is anonymous. It is entitled, The Whist-party Turkey, or Who stole it?

The Latin proverb regarding time is sometimes brought home even to the improvident student. Already there has been a meeting of the Cricket Club committee, and the new goods have been ordered for the coming season. May the Cricket Club prove it-

were wild and rugged, passing the lives of beasts, hunting, eating, fighting, killing. No thought of love of truth, of self-sacrifice came to them. When their children could hunt and kill, they became to them as those who were not of their own flesh. Fathers were a source of danger to their sons. They had no sense of the nobleness or beauty of creation, but only the great instinct to preserve their own life. Their bodies were hairy like apes, their speech like apes' jabbering. Orpheus played to them and they listened. The next day some women and children, who had decked themselves with flowers, were gathered round Eurydice' The women's faces had softened, and they were talking tenderly to the little ones. The men came from their hunting, and those who had fared well shared with the folk who could not hunt for weakness. Orpheus played and sang again. The men and women saw that the flowers were very beautiful. They looked at the setting sun and it was more to them than a signal for sleep. Husbands looked at their wives and drew closer to them, though they knew not why. Then they be thought them that they must make a place for them to eat and sleep in, cleaner and purer than the cave where they dwelt. So by degrees the music of Orpheus worked on them to a better life. Not least his love for Eurydice, and her gentle presence. They saw something akin to the blending of his song and the strains of his lyre in their perfect union

Many happy years the poet and his wife lived there, till one dark day the gods grew envious of the happiness of the mortal pair. Orpheus was sitting upon a little knoll at the summit of a hill East and west stretched the range of mountains; to the north, the plains swept down to the sea, to the south, the peaceful meadows. There was a charm in the air, and Orpheus was thoughtfully touching the strings, till at last he struck into a long-drawn-out melody. Then he began to sing:

"Mine is a love like the sea,
'Tis ever to me
So full of the power to be,
So endlessly free."

Eurydice had been walking among the luxuriant heath, picking here a flower and there a flower, and listening with a far-away look of pure content to the music of her husband. Suddenly while the voice of Orpheus was quivering on the words so endlessly free, Eurydice uttered a loud cry of pain. The poet started up in alarm, and running swiftly found a spotted snake with his head just raised from the ground. With a furious shout he hacked at it with his lyre, thinking, perhaps, that he had come in time. But Eurydice was already growing pale and weak. Very tenderly he half led, half carried her down to his people Very tenderly he and they watched by her side, ministering such remedies as they knew. In vain—the poisonous serpent had done its work too surely, and in the dusk of the evening Eurydice passed to the place of shades. The love, that was so full of the power to be, seemed to have no more life than the senseless stocks and stones he was wont to move.

The people came about him, sitting there, stricken and dumb, with words of comfort. "Thou art blest to have lived so long, having lived with her. 'Tis the will of the gods, and thou hast said what the gods will is best. Comfort thyself, master. We are thy people, and though none is so fair and so good as the departed, yet here are thy handsmaids, who love thee. Thou hast taught us to live; we are thy servants. None can avoid the arrow that flies unseen."

But he only shook his head and rose and went from them.

Down by the lonely shore, amid the friendly roar of the breaking tide, he cried to the heavens his bitter anguish:

'O Lord Apollo, hear me! O Lord Apollo, I cannot live! O Muses take away that power you gave me, or make it greater! Let me go to her. Let me turn the hearts of Aidonœus and Persephone. Let me charm away the relentless bondage of death. My strength is nought, if not for this. O Muses, hear me, teach me! Let my hand be thrice as cunning. Let me know that strain that shall lull to sleep and forgetfulness the savage dominion of the Dog. Let me see her! O Lord Apollo, one look, one clasp of hand, one word!"

Day after day with broken voice, and groanings like the wail of the damned, he besought for this unspeakable thing, so that the sea-nymphs wept for pity. The Muses heard and sent their voice through the wind, bidding him play. Then with no audience of men, he learned the song that could conquer Death. It was that "Song of Love" which had been so rudely broken on the hill.

One night, armed with his golden lyre, he dared to approach the gates of Hades. There on the threshold were Grief and Care and Pale Disease and Sad Old Age, and Fear and Hunger, and Death and Sleep, the brother of Death, and Evil Joy and deadly War, and the iron-bound couches of the Furies, and mad Discord, with her snaky hair bound with fillets. These he passed trembling, and rushing swiftly through the midst of the Gorgons and Harpies, the hundred-armed Briareus, the two-formed Scyllas, the Lernean hydra and the Centaurs, he came to the River Cocytus.

The ferryman was the deathless old man, Charon. He carried men over in his dusky skiff. Here crowds of bodyless shades were assembled, mothers and heroes boys and girls as thick as the falling leaves in the first frost of winter. Orpheus began to sing, and all the shades stood spell-bound. Those that had loved in life knew that that song voiced the only eternal thing; those who had not loved felt within them vague responsive stirrings, full of delight. Even the old man Charon lifted his head, and his eyes had a new light in them. "Come with me," he said, "thy love is greater than death."

When Orpheus came into the presence of the Dog, filling these vast kingdoms with his triple-throated roar, he paused in despair. How could the Dog know? Then he began very softly to tell of the gentleness of Eurydice, how she cared for all things, how the beasts of the field and the birds of the air loved her, how she relieved the pains of all four-footed things as if they had been human, how that now she she was dead, they mourned for her. The Dog seemed to understand. He let the Poet pass.

On he went, singing, to the throne of the dreadful King and Queen. The very foundations of the land were moved. Numberless shades were following him. Standing there, the mortal with the immortal, he poured out his soul in divine entreaty. Aidoneus was moved, even as Charon. "Take her," he said, "thy love is greater than death." But Persephone, jealous of the enthralling greatness of the man, said that he must not look at her, till the gates of Hades were past.

Then began the return. Grasping the hand of his wife, with averted head, he hurried on. O for the earth! On, on! But Eurydice recked not of the dire condition. He heard her dear voice beseeching him:

"One look now
Will lap me round forever, not to pass
Out of its light, though darkness be beyond:
Hold me but safe again within the bond
Of one immortal look! All woe that was,
Forgotten, and all terror that may be,
Defied,—no past is mine, no future; look at me!"

O gods, gods, Lord Apollo, he must not! Then that great longing cry "Look at me." "O wife, O love, ask me not!" He cannot but turn, and then back, back into the land of darkness, and the gates before him!

* * * * *

That night Orpheus lay among the people he had taught. For days and days he lay. He had broken his lyre after that last dreadful journey, and lay speechless, seeing nought but that fading form, hearing nought but her fatal words. The women offered in vain their poor consolation. His face had ever the same stony look. At last one came and said:

"Master, thy wife is dead. Thou can'st not bring her back. Forget, Master. I am thy handmaid. I will love thee, even as thy wife did. Thy music is gone, thou art as one of us. Resist not the gods."

But he did not move or answer. Others came and offered their love to him. He was as one dead. Then in sudden wrath at his disdain of them, they rose in the night, and their old instincts suddenly awakening, tore him limb from limb.

The Muses who had taught him came, when the women had gone from their hideous work, and with many a plaint, buried the mangled remains of the singer, where no mortal eye can see. Only the nightingale knows where he lies, and there utters his plaintive notes to the pale moon.

Iscariot.

Meek, passionless, precise, with pallid face,
Judas grew up, his mother's constant joy,
Who thanked Jehovah daily that her boy
Of boyhood's viciousness had not a trace.
Yet, in the heart of that which she thought grace,
A devil lurked more subtle to destroy
Than any other Satan doth employ
To wreak his vengeance on the human race.

In after years the man's soul grew so dead,
That when he met Love's Self and held Love's Hand,
Nay, kissed Love's Lips, he still could Love withstand.
Too late, that thirst which drove him to his doom
Was quenched, when back the abhorrent daylight fled
From the lone gibbet darkening in the gloom.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

College Discipline.

Under this title, which, to the restive undergraduate, must seem to savour of fines and "gatings," does the Principal of Bishop,s College publish a pamplet that he had previously read before the Ontario Educational Association. Let no one, however, think this publication is something in the way of a new book of College regulations. It is nothing of the kind; it is a thoughtful setting forth of those methods which the writer believes ought to guide University life.

The pamplet opens very suitably with a definition of the word *College*. The abuse of the term is then treated of in regard to the lack of distinction made by people between the words *College* and *University*.

When the writer states that "College discipline includes the due subordination of.....members of a .....University who have not reached adult standing in that University, all in the pupil stage," few will be found ready to dispute his definition.

We now read that "the spheres of discipline sometimes clash." and a humorous anecodote is told of a College Don at Cambridge who found it necessary to apologize to an undergraduate who happpened temporarily to be in a position of authority. It may easily be supposed that such a condition of things might exist at times in any University and great goodwill or its opposite, might result according as the relations between the students and the authorities were cordial or otherwise—accordingly as the two bodies, or members of the two bodies, acted in any particular instance with generosity and fairmindedness, or the reverse.

Naturally, the Principal sets a high value upon

er and almost unscrupulous opponent of Sir John's, but he lived to work with Sir John for a short period and helped him in his scheme of Confederation.

George Brown especially attacked the Roman Catholics. The clear grit section and the old Conservative party were both opposed to the Liberal government. The government however, was itself divided on this question, and it was not till 1854 that the Clergy Reserves were secularised; Mr. J. A. Macdonald, in producing the bill, said he himself would have preferred to sustain the compromise of 1840, but that was now impossible, and he thought the church would obtain fairer terms from Conservative Reformers rather than from extreme opponents. A Commutation was made, the Clergy of the church in a spirit of sacrifice and to promote peace voluntarily submitted to deprivation of part of that to which they were really entitled. This patriotic conduct is greatly and deservedly praised by Sir John and his biographer.

After Sir John became a leading member of the Liberal-Conservative ministry of 1854 he proposed the above Bill relating to clergy reserves; he also had a leading share in promoting the the abolition of Seigniorial Tenure. Both these Bills introduced the principle of compensation aud the passage of both laid to rest two great causes of strife. The removal of such causes was essentially a work characteristic of Sir John Macdonald. To pass these bills he probably gave up something he personally would have preferred to have retained, but he regarded the interests of the people as a whole. In September, 1854, the *Globe*, the organ of his opponent, says of him: "Then we have Mr. Attorney-General Macdonald, the only man of any working qualities in the government, the only one who could make a set speech in the House, the man who must be the Leader in the Assembly." It will easily be seen that it would be no difficult task to fill the pages of a whole number of the MITRE with remarks on this great career and its most interesting episodes. These three have been given as a specimen of the way in which J. A. Macdonald became connected with all the movements which went to make up the political life of Canada; that is of the Canada he found. He may be regarded more than auy other man as the creator of the Canada he left. A far vaster domain. It is not given to many statesmen to carry out into actual fact the thought they have conceived. We have seen that so far back as 1850 the germ of Confederation existed in Mr. Macdonald's brain, in 1867 he was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. We have already hinted at the power Sir John had of disarming his opponents and absorbing them into his own ranks. He made himself the one man required by his country. The frequent deadlocks arising from the difficulties connected with the union of the two provinces English or Upper Canada and French or Lower Canada caused some change to be necessary. Separation would have been a retrograde step. The Confederation of the British provinces into one Dominion combined with a free recognition of the rights of the Provinces to manage many matters for themselves seemed to present a solution honourable to all and worthy of those who framed it. We trust the constitution thus reached and promulgated in 1867 will stand all the strains that are likely to be felt by it; including the present Manitoba difficulty which really began or tended to begin before Sir John's death. He writes these words not long before his death, "Obviously, therefore, the separate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament." If all would act on this dictum, there would be an end of the difficulty of which we at least do not see the end.

Those who want to study the domestic life of Sir John, his love for children, his faithfulness as a son and as a husband, his bonhomie, his magnanimity, his attractiveness, his love of literature, his perseverance, his power of endurance both of hard words and of hard knocks, are referred to the two interesting and readable volumes before us which are in the College Library. In the scattered notes here made we have made no attempt to draw a picture of the Canadian statesman. It could not be done except in bare outline and this might degenerate into a caricature. We regard Sir John Macdonald as the greatest statesman who has been reared in the greater Britain and one whose constructive work will by its spirit and example go far to promote the welding together not of a few provinces in one continent only but also sooner or later of the whole Empire. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa has a like worthy ambition. Henry Parkes from 1860 onwards had as good a chance to create a United Australia as the member for Kingston had to form the Dominion of Canada. The statesman of New South Wales was no less ambitious than the Canadian; but Parkes was too much of an egotist to be a successful statesman. The more we compare the two the more must we prefer the man of the North. We rejoice to see him extending the bounds of his party, reducing in some measure the evils of the party system to a minimum, showing that he was above party, that he was for the state rather than for the party; he attracted men to support him, by his patriotism and his independence. He never ceased to learn from his opponents as well as to teach them—he was never so prejudiced in his opinion as to be incapable of modifying it. Possibly he was an opportunist; but one of a high type; one who wanted to do the most good for his country; one who would take the best opportunity of doing this, one who did not endanger his cause by lack of tact and want of foresight and absence of method. No doubt his opponents have attacked him for corruption; his biographer makes out a good case on the other side. No doubt Sir John Macdonald knew men; he knew the weak side of men as well as their strength; perhaps he knew how to draw men out through their prevailing motive; perhaps he convinced many of his followers that their interests and the interest of the country and the interests of the government of which he was the head were identical; he did this in a large and liberal manner, in no sordid spirit. The judicial appointments of Sir John Macdonald are a sufficient answer to the charge that he was a narrow party man. He often gave the best appointments to political opponents; he seems to have considered only the public good and to have asked himself who was the best lawyer for the place vacated. For myself I believe that Sir John developed in character in the highest degree; and the later Sir John was a nobler being than the earlier, for no doubt he lived to conquer serious faults, and this is perhaps even more praiseworthy than if he had been without them. Since 1867 Sir John has been Premier of the Dominion for 19 years; the same year saw consummated a nobler union of harmonious hearts and of foreseeing minds. In the cares of government, in social life, in the many years of office, and in the few years of the episode of opposition (1873-8) Sir John in Miss Agnes Bernard found a true and lofty souled helpmeet. In this twin life we see much that suggests to us how well Sir John's work was seconded and interpreted, perhaps even inspired. Not only for her husband's loyalty and merit and marvellous capacity but also for her own merit as an able and far seeing woman, a patriot of the highest order, did Lady Macdonald deserve the recognition given to her by her Queen and Empress.

To Mr. Joseph Pope in conjunction with the Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe the materials of the life of Sir John Macdonald were committed. In touching words in the preface written by herself, we are told how the secretary undertook his share of the work, but that the bereaved lady herself found it impossible to add a line; with this sacred reticence we cannot but sympathise. We sympathise too, in those forebodings of the impending loss when 'in some mysterious manner the veil of the great Hereafter was lifting for him and his tired eyes saw beyond it." Mr. Pope has done his duty with manly affection. Canadian literature and Imperial history are already the richer for his work: perhaps some later and wiser Carlyle will come along and taking this Canadian statesman as his hero will give us a work even more edifying than the life of the great Frederic For the greatest of all are not those who compel but those who win men and lead them; and the victories of peace are nobler and more fruitful than those of war; and those who create states by natural development along the lines of true growth are greater than those who strive to create them by volcanic methods, and especial houour is due to those who prove to divers men and divers commonwealths, that their interests and duties are harmonious and not contradictory. To the class of creative statesmen amongst free communities belongs John Alexander Macdonald, and he holds a very high position in that class. He came near to reconciling men of different race and religion; he was a common friend to many very different men: strong, flexible, astute, faithful, generous and unselfseeking, lighthearted as a boy, persevering, tenacious, a citizen and a statesman, of whom Canada and the United Empire will always be justly proud. T. A.

Orpheus and Eurydice.

DEDICATED TO M. C. B.

Orpheus was a man whose life was Music. Others toiled at noble or ignoble tasks and then solaced themselves, clothed their senses, delighted their souls in music; he lived in it All the power he had, all the things he did were of music. He worked the works of heroes by singing, he comforted the weak, he thrilled the strong, he enthused the godlike by singing. All that other men do noblest by self-sacrifice, by sweat of brow, by keenness of wit, by strength and suppleness of body he did by the wonder of his music.

When kings were preparing themselves for war, they called for Orpheus. When their ranks were massed, and the soldiers standing there, thinking perchance more of those they left behind than of the glory or gain of the conflict, they said to Orpheus "Sing us thy song of war!" Then everyman's hand tightened on his spear, every eye was kindled, every heart beat high for battle—they went forth to conquer or to die. When in the island in the midst of ocean the high thoughts of heroes were lost in the desire of women and softness and beauty, Orpheus touched his lyre, and the strong stirring music drew them from the lure. The mother, whose son lay in dread anguish called for Orpheus. O the mystery of the sounds that swathed the soul in sweet forgetfulness of the troubles and the pains of earth!

His power too was on the wild beasts of the forest on the fierce dragons, on the trees and flowers, on the clashing rocks of the sea. Where there was desert and barrenness he drew the bright rivers and made a fruitful land. The trees moved at the sound of his golden harp, and followed him, rejoicing like young lambs at the sweetness of it. The regal lion listened spellbound, the gliding tiger forgot his cunning quest of blood, the timid fawn came lovingly to hear. Sweeter than the mellow note of the nightingale, more soothing than the low and drowsy hum of bees, gentler than the soft accents of a mother's lullaby to her babe. such was the musse of Orpheus that made the world mild. For the love of men and their good, Apollo has sent him the lyre and the Muses had taught him.

He was living now with his wife Eurydice among a people who dwelt in caves. When he came, they

scientiously thwarting it and frowning it down. Rough and foul play among those who take part in games—a rough and low habit of thought among those who are interested in games (a habit which reacts upon those engaged in them,) are the worst features of athletic life in Canada.

That which is the product of excessive emulation and brutality now may be brought up. Professionalism may be individual or it may be collective. There is the prize fighter who makes his own career and is seldom paid by an athletic club, and there is the professional foot-ball player who plays for an association. In this walk of life, as in all others, there are degrees of respectability; the majority of decent people would probably have more in common with Dr. W. G. Grace, the professional cricketer, than with Fitzsimmons, the hero of "the ring." It is no disgrace for any one to follow sport as a profession. It is only that by professionalizing sport, recreation is turned into business. People are toil-worn and money-grubbing enough already without being forced to look upon what should be a refreshing off-set to the business of life as another way of making money. Professionalism is the father of the betting-book. Making a business of athletics deprives the players of the spontaneous and independent feeling which is the soul of all genuine sport. Professionalism is the effect of bitter emulation and brutality. It is the outcome of the first because the rivalry of opposing clubs urges them to get the best material for their teams at any cost. There can be no *esprit de corps* or loyal feeling on the side of the club or on that of the players. It is the outcome of the second, because no one will encounter a great danger unless the compensation is worth the risk

Canada, generally speaking, has but little of this professional taint, and it is a matter of congratulation that there is none in the College athletics of this country. In the United States it is somewhat different. The athletic clubs of many American universities have made offers to certain persons which are equivalent to setting a price on athletic prowess. Canadian sportsmen should be careful lest they succumb to this evil before they realize it.

It is the bounden duty of all students in Canadian universities, as belonging to a class who are receiving the benefits of Higher Education, who should be gifted with a superior intelligence and a clearer moral sense, to throw their weight upon the right side of the scale. Let them be sportsmen in the true sense of the word. Let them show the world that their culture is not mere book-culture, that their refinement is a refinement of action as well as of thought, that the close intercourse which exists between man and man in all universities, but especially in a residential institution, has an ennobling and harmonizing influence upon the nature of him who is so priviledged.

It is to be hoped that the Athletic Association of Bishop's College will use its influence on the side of true, honest, manly sport The members of the College Athletic Club are in a position which will make it becoming for them to take a leading part in crushing all ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike practices.

Pope's Life of Sir John Macdonald.

The first experience of official life of Mr. Macdonald was not prolonged; ten months saw him out with the government of which he was a member. Parliament had been dissolved under the auspices of this government on 6th December 1847. The government was completely defeated, the first vote in the new house being carried against them by fifty-four to twenty. The new administration was that known as the second La-Fontaine-Baldwin ministry, of this Cabinet Sir Francis Hincks and Sir E. P. Tache were members, both these gentlemen afterwards became colleagues instead of opponents of Sir John Macdonald. During more than six years the training ground of opposition was Macdonald's sphere of preparation for future dealings with opposition.

During this period three important questions attracted public attention and divided parties. The Rebellion Losses, The University Question in Ontario, and the question of the Clergy Reserves. The Prime Minister, Mr. La Fontaine, in 1849 brought forward a bill to indemnify persons in Lower Canada for loss of property during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The point about this measure was that it was proposed to indemnify all who had suffered loss whether loyalists or rebels, unless the rebels had been of the number who had been convicted for treason or who had been transported to Bermuda. The combination of those who had suffered loss on both sides was exasperating to the loyal supporters of the crown. Mr. Mackenzie (Premier 1873-8) in his life Sir George Brown describes the bill as "a measure to provide for the payment of losses sustained by the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada during the rebellion." This is an undue limitation of the scope of the Bill, one of its supporters said "the question is not whether a man is loyal, but whether property has been wantonly destroyed." This suggests that possibly the loyalists in their zeal had carried matters with too high or too rough a hand. Whether this was the case or not, there is no doubt that the avowed object of the Bill was to conciliate those who had been disloyal. To the loyalists the bill seemed to provide a premium on treason.

J. A. Macdonald was one of the strongest opponents of the measure, calling it a shameful proposal and censuring the omission of the matter from the viceregal speech and the haste with which it was forced through the Legislature. As a consequence of the passing of this Bill the Liberal leaders were burned in effigy in Toronto, while in Montreal not only was the Governor-General publicly and grossly insulted after giving the royal assent to the bill, but also the Parliament Buildings were burned and thereupon Montreal lost its position as Capital. The policy of Lord Elgin was reviewed in the Imperial Parliament Mr. Gladstone attacking the Bill vigorously, the British Premier Lord John Russell defended Lord Elgin whose course was ultimately approved under the act consisted of moderate and sensible men whose decision as to claimants for compensation kept within moderate bounds. The capital alternated between Quebec and Toronto till 1865, when Ottawa became the seat of government. In 1849 Mr. Macdonald proposed that the capital should be again at Kingston but his proposal was defeated. One temporary outcome of the Rebellion losses Bill is noticeable. The extreme loyalists were so exasperated at the tenderness and favour shewn to the French that they advocated a separation from British connection as a prelude union with the United States. These loyalists were more loyal than the English people and in a fit of petulance led on by a few American gentlemen in Montreal some leading persons and persons who became notable signed the annexation manifesto. Sir John Caldwell Abbott who succeded Sir John Macdonald as Premier in 1891 was one of these indignant youths. This annexation was resisted in the Eastern Townships by a young man afterwards well known – John Henry Pope.

These annexationists tried hard to get the name of John A. Macdonald signed on the list. These are his own words on the subject 'Our fellows lost their heads. I was pressed to sign it, but refused, and advocated the formation of the British America League as a more sensible procedure. Representatives of British origin from Upper and Lower Canada met at Kingston to consider the great danger to which the constitution of Canada was exposed. A safety valve was found. Our first resolution was that we were resolved to maintain inviolate the connection with the mother country. The second Proposition was that the true solution of the difficulty lay in the *confederation of all the provinces.* The third resolution was that we should attempt to form in such confederation or in Canada before confedera ion, a commercial *National Policy.*'

This constructive policy took the wind out of the annexationist sails, irritation passed off and Sir John claims that the principles of the British American League of 1850 are the lines on which the Conservative-Liberal party has moved ever since. Perhaps no episode in the career of Sir John illustrates his prescience better than his connection with the above matter. While conscious of the great benefit of friendly relations with the great Republic, Sir John was not specially attracted by the political system or spirit of that Commonwealth. In fact in the only conversation the writer ever had with Sir John, that statesman expressed a want of thorough belief in the stability of that great congeries of republics, in his belief causes of disintegration still existed in the States and he would not be surprised at some future disruption. The writer ventured to think that a union which could survive such a convulsion as the Civil war of 1861-5 ought to be immortal

Sir John Macdonald's connexion with the University Question is interesting, especially so to us. In 1847 the University of Toronto, then called King's College, was altogether a church Institution. Bishop Strachan (appointed 1839) was then head of the governing Body. To him the government made the proposal that the College property should be taken over on condition that $12,000 a year should be allowed to the Church for its College, Bishop Strachan agreed to this at first, Mr. Macdonald introduced the Bill but while it was passing through the House Bishop Strachan withdrew his consent to the arrangement and the bill fell through. After the general election the Liberals came into power, passed an act secularising King's College and its property. The Church of England lost every sixpence in consequence. Dr. Strachan with infinite trouble raised a fund wherewith to found Trinity College. Sir John disapproved of what he called the obstinacy of the Bishop.

Many members of the Church did not agree with Bishop Strachan; we cannot but sympathise with his courageous efforts to raise funds It is no easy question to determine which is most advantageous for the Church and the Country to have separate Church Universities or Church Colleges in Universities. Of this other class such as McGill and Toronto University, it may be said they have the larger endowment and more varied equipment. The true solution is for Churchmen to endow Church Universities more solidly, so that the Church System could compete with the other class freely in quantity of equipment as it does already in quality of work.

The third question was that of the Clergy Reserves. The Church established in England was at first regarded as established in the dependencies of England. An act of 1791 appropriated one eighth of the public lands of both Upper and Lower Canada for the support of a "Protestant Clergy." Some thought this meant Clergy of the Church of England only, some thought it included the ministers of the Church of Scotland, others claimed the grant for all Protestant ministers. The old Reform party wanted to secularise these lands altogether. Gradually shares were given to the representatives of the Church of Scotland and other bodies, in 1846 an ill advised friend of the Church of England proposed to obtain better terms for that Church, thus disturbing the settlement of 1840: the cry of complete secularisation was heard, especially from the Radicals or clear-grits. George Brown, who founded the Toronto Globe, in 1844, was one of the leading spirits of this new section. He was during most of his life, a bit-

THE MITRE.

VOL. III. LENNOXVILLE, P. Q., MARCH, 1896. No. 5.

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

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

Address all communications to THE MITRE,

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Editorial Comments.

As a nation the English are intensely fond of out-door exercise and of games which call out powers of skill, strength and courage. From the days when Robin Hood and his "merrie men" occupied the fulness of their leisure in wrestling and in bouts with the quarter-staff, up to the year of Grace 1896 when all athletics are reduced to a system, the love of sport has been a leading feature in the Anglo-Saxon character. Some eminent foreigner with pardonable exaggeration lays bare this national weakness by affirming that wherever an Englishman may be stationed, in Central Africa or among the Himalayas, his first thought is to select a grassy spot, his first action, to devote himself to rolling it and making it suitable for a cricket crease. However overdrawn this statement may be, it must yet be acknowledged that, generally speaking, a good horse-race moves the phlegmatic Englishman as keenly as a well contested parliamentary election; that a university boat race draws a greater number of people together than would be drawn to witness a grand review of all Her Majesty's Land Forces.

Certain it is that this love of sport has greatly influenced the destiny of the race. It still influences it and will continue to influence it for some time to come. Whether it does so, and will do so, for good or evil remains to be seen. Every one knows what the Duke of Wellington said about the play-ground of Eton and the Battle of Waterloo. Wholesome sport appears to develop qualities of self-reliance, courage, submission to properly appointed authority, and presence of mind under trying circumstances. But the reverse side is very different; sport of a low type develops qualities very much opposed to the attainment of a sound moral standard. It is doubtful whether this low type can rightly be called sport. Was James I a sportsman when he found such a relish in cock fights and bear-baiting? If he were he yet trembled at the sight of a sword. Was the Roman populace sportsmanlike when it thirsted for the blood of men in the arena of the amphitheatre? If it were, it yet succumbed quickly to the attack of men whose sporting instinct was not so highly developed.

When sport loses the element of manliness it loses all its beauty and all its value, for its chief end and purpose should be to cultivate in participants a more perfect manhood. There are three tendencies in modern sport which if allowed to grow will surely destroy its efficacy. They are the spirit of excessive emulation, the spirit of brutality, and the spirit of professionalism.

Emulation of a proper kind adds a flavour to sport which is wholesome and natural. Competition is said to be the soul of trade, but competition may over-do itself and leave trade in a worn-out and unhealthy condition. In sport a similar state of things is seen. Emulation is to be encouraged up to a certain point, but when that point is reached sport is in danger of deteriorating. Emulation is necessary to sport, but it must be remembered that it is only the slave and not the master of it and the reversal of this condition is ruinous. When bitter rivalry prompts an athlete to take any means, besides that of honest, straight forward play, to attain a certain end, sport has been outraged.

One of the worst effects of excessive emulation is to encourage brutality. It is brutality which is fast destroying the reputation of that typical Canadian game, Lacrosse. To strike a more skilful opponent with the hard side of a lacrosse stick appears too strong a temptation for many an impulsive soul to withstand. For cads and loafers who turn out in force at every athletic contest in our Canadian towns to learn that it is unsportsmanlike to hoot and jeer when a member of a rival team meets with an accident,—for them to learn that there is no necessity to run on to the field and browbeat the referee because he gives an adverse decision, is well-nigh impossible. What occurs in lacrosse occurs to some extent in other games. The rough element is apparently inevitable, but its influence may be diminished by con-