

doing too much for them. The pupil of a public school gets the benefit of more systematic training, of more indirect instruction and discipline. The influence of enthusiasm, the spirit of generous rivalry, the sharpening effect of competition, the opportunities (as often a check on pride as an encouragement of true ambition) for a boy to measure his abilities, exist nowhere in so pure a form as at a good public school. Every one must ultimately leave his family and go out into the world to undertake duties, to contend with difficulties and temptations; and nothing so much as life in a public school, will prepare a lad to begin advantageously his life's career. The same influences in kind, which operate in settling a boy's rank and respect among his schoolfellows, will affect the position he is to hold in the world. The fixed rules of the school, framed for the common benefit, and the just government of himself and companions, gradually prepare him to become loyally subject to the laws of society and civil government. From the great number of relations, and hence the great number of rights concerned in its existence, a public school may be called a "little world."

The teacher's is, from its nature, an office of the highest character. Some of the best and greatest men have filled this office. It is no trifling matter to be the responsible educator of all the faculties of immortal beings. A good teacher's qualifications are important and numerous. He must be well-informed, patient, unsuspicious, cheerful and affectionate. It devolves upon him to encourage, to assist, to sympathize, and to maintain supreme control with kindly firmness. How easy the description of these duties, how hard the faithful performance of them!

It sometimes happens that parents do not entertain a lively concern for the school where they send their children, for whom it ought to do more than ever can be repaid. It would encourage teachers to persevere if they received some assurance that their efforts were seconded by the parents, and their laborious pains-taking services were duly appreciated. Teachers cannot discharge their responsibilities with as much zeal as they otherwise would, when they receive no active sympathy from the parents.

A fair balance is not always cast between superior education and the cost of obtaining it. The dearest article, when the best, is the cheapest in the end. No money can pay for what parents and teachers do toward a man's education.

When we consider the geographical position of Bishop's College School, how advantageously situated for access from all quarters, how conducive the beautiful scenery of the country is to health and cheerfulness, what playgrounds, fields, and woods surround the large and commodious buildings; when we consider the character of the school, presided over by the