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Editorial Note and Comment.

Last year we entered upon a new era in the life of this University. Our attendance was very large and consequently we were able to have a good football season. The Debating Society and many minor societies sprung again into active existence and flourished. Indeed, undergraduate life as a whole once more began to hum with all the vitality which it had possessed in pre-war days.

Nor were the general public unaffected by this new turn in the tide. Besides the various occasions upon which we enticed them to the Library for the extension lectures, the mock trial, etc., we were also able to entertain them quite worthily at the three College dances that were held. Then to crown it all, in the midst of the largest Convocation week that had taken place since 1914, our Dramatic Club, under the direction of Rev. H. O. Hodder, gave quite a creditable
performance at the theatre in Sherbrooke. Indeed they were very well received if numbers and press reports can be taken into account, and were more than repaid for the time and trouble which it cost them.

Moreover, for the first time since U. B. C. was founded, a Canadian—and one of our foremost clergy—received the appointment of Principal. It was in many ways a bold step as our system is based on English lines; yet on the whole everyone felt that we had experienced one of the most successful years in our existence.

Our sky was only darkened by one cloud, and that was the great loss we sustained in the death of Dr. Allnatt, our Vice-Principal and Dean of Divinity. It will be hard to replace him, but we do not grudge him the rest he has so thoroughly earned by his ceaseless toil amongst us for over thirty years. Requiescat in pace. We are exceedingly glad that already a suitable plan for perpetuating the memory of this great man has been decided upon. We feel confident that no difficulty ought to be experienced in accomplishing this in a way that will help others to try to follow the example of his sainthood while enabling them at the same time to contribute something towards that noble work of scholarship to which he himself gave so much.

In view of all this, it is but natural that we are all keenly disappointed at our smaller numbers this year. However, we must remember that no period of transition is ever easy, and of course it was not to be expected really that this year's attendance could quite equal that of 1919-20. In the first place there are no more men to come back from the war, (for which we are naturally very thankful), while on the other hand not a few who had come back did but return for one year and they have now graduated.

No doubt the authorities appreciate our feelings in the matter and are themselves somewhat disappointed. During six months of active College work our Principal has travelled some 3600 miles on business, despite the fact that he has unexpectedly been obliged to give regular lectures since he first came to us last Easter.

In addition to the efforts of the Principal, we understand that certain very definite steps are being taken whereby it is hoped that in two years or so, our
student body will be doubled. We note with satisfaction that our sister universities are well filled and we feel that with the very general interest that is today being taken in higher education, this aim is by no means an impossible one.

At this point we would make an appeal to our many graduates. Surely they can never forget their Alma Mater! Surely they will not allow her to lose at this period any of that influence which she has so long enjoyed! We urge them to help us make the name of "Bishop's College" known from one end of the Dominion to the other, if indeed it be not already. We urge them to explain to any whom they know to be preparing for university the advantages we have to offer. We ask them particularly to emphasize the well-known benefits of the residential system. Let each graduate send us but one new student next year and we promise faithfully that we will grow larger than ever before!

The Students’ Memorial Tablet has now been completed and installed in the Chapel near the door to the anti-chapel. It is a very handsome piece of work, though befittingly simple in design and execution. Our thanks are due especially to Rev. T. V. L’Estrange who first conceived the idea and who gave a great amount of time and energy to the scheme. We hope soon to publish a small cut of the tablet for the benefit of the various graduates and relatives who so readily assisted us financially. We are not yet aware of any official steps being taken by the University towards honouring her fallen heroes.

A great many old prejudices have been badly shaken up during the last few years and even we at Lennoxville do not seem able to escape. Women are now admitted to lectures and degrees in England, and at the larger universities they have their own colleges. For several years the number of women students in our midst has been steadily growing, and with the opening of the "Hostillery" at Harrold Lodge, it becomes increasingly evident that they are destined to play a larger part in the student life of the college than heretofore.

Of course we shall guard our own special privileges very carefully, but we trust that that will by no means affect the chivalry which we are ever desirous
of shewing towards the fairer sex. We hope this present experiment will eventually develop into a full-sized residence for women. After all there is nothing quite equal to the residential system. In some ways its advantages are worth all the lectures put together.

May we add a word to the undergrads. Co-operation must be the key-word of the success of "The Mitre" no less than of the football En Passant or of the basket-ball team. After combination the second essential is speed. Will you not then each of you try to help the editorial pen to "speed up production"?

---

**Monstrous Treatment of Monasticism!**

Did the Church of England reject Monasticism in the sixteenth century?

True, King Henry VIII. dissolved the Monasteries that he might seize their properties, but unscrupulous despot though he was, he had to go about the task with great caution. The Church looked on, aghast.

Henry had beaten all estates of the realm into submission. He was to all intents and purposes absolute monarch of England. And yet the word ‘absolute’ is just a bit too strong.

The monasteries remained.

Henry's claims were unconstitutional and anti-christian.

The monasteries were independent.

Henry was ambitious.

The monasteries were prosperous.

Henry was covetous. Result—A Clash.

A clash but not a "head-on" collision. For, Henry must test his power and at the same time ease the Church's shock, by committing a small sacrilege at first. The medical man tells us there is such a thing as "acquired immunity". A patient suffering from a mild form of a disease, acquires this immunity and when exposed
to the severe form of the same disease, is very little affected. Modern heretics make use of a similar principle in their attacks on the Faith.

Defying all precedent and establishing a precedent which no one has since ventured to follow, Henry commissioned a "VICAR-GENERAL" in the person of Thomas Cromwell to "visit" all the Religious Houses in his (the King's) name, and to extort from the inmates of the smaller ones, a "surrender" to the crown of all their rights and properties. By a refinement of roguery this was called a voluntary surrender.

A show of legality was given to the proceeding by requiring Parliament to sanction the dissolution of the smaller Houses on the ground that they were hopelessly corrupt.

It is still an open question just how far the M.P.'s and other citizens of that age were given to cogitations as to the probable result of a mutual encounter in which the well known "immoveable body" and "irresistible force" were conceived as principals. At very best such cogitations could only have produced an abstract result. Granting that a certain percentage of them did actually arrive at such intangible result, it seems only fair to conclude that they would have wished to make tests in order to give to posterity, empirical results as well. Be that as it may, all seemed satisfied that so far as their respective necks were concerned the headsman's axe was an irresistible force. Their heads were bowed, therefore, to Henry's will rather than to the executioner's block.

It was asserted in Parliament that the larger Houses were entirely free from the corruptions charged against the smaller ones. But within three years Henry had all but completed his task of harvesting the Monastic revenues of all the communities and incidentally silencing the only voices which dared protest against the new form of popery. And in spite of Parliamentary reports to the contrary, Henry gave the excuse that all were corrupt.
The Clergy had made their last stand. They had opposed all their strength to the King’s assumed title of “Head of the Church”. To escape with their lives, they agreed to let him take the title, but just as long as their heads remained on their shoulders they would insist that he take with it the nullifying qualification, "So far as Christ’s law doth allow".

The Clergy assuredly did not assent to the spoliation of the Monasteries. Churchmen in Parliament certainly didn’t agree to the wholesale dissolution of them.

At the beginning of the "visitation" some of the country gentry were appointed to assist. Their reports were not of the kind to enrich Henry’s coffers, and they went so far as to plead in favour of the Religious Houses.

Men who could so forget themselves as to put truth and charity in the way of his wishes were not King Henry’s kind. They were quickly dismissed and men after Henry’s and Thos. Cromwell’s hearts (which beat as one just then) were appointed.

No one dared stay the tyrant’s hand. No one dared speak. Not only were men’s lives in danger for the words they uttered, but also for the very things they thought or were suspected of thinking,—and even for the absence of certain thoughts from their minds!!!

* * * * *

It has been calmly assumed by Churchmen that the Monasteries were entirely corrupt in the sixteenth century and that King Henry VIII. felt compelled, on that account, to exterminate them. The assumption takes some such form as this:

King Henry said the Monasteries were corrupt. He may have been a murderous husband, an inhuman father and a treacherous friend but he would surely have drawn the line at telling a lie.

And besides were not the Monasteries Roman Catholic, and was it not therefore his painful but solemn duty to destroy them? (the question being purely rhetorical and being presumed to be axiomatic and an absolute "poser").

Recent research has quite failed to substantiate Henry’s charges against the English Monasteries of his time. But Henry did accomplish a purpose. He got their revenues and forged the last link in the Church’s bondage to himself by removing them.

* * * * *
The Church has suffered for his despotism—is still suffering.

In England the Religious Life for men and women has been revived in the last century and continues to grow.

**Conclusion**  In the Church in the United States the Religious Life for both men and women is an accomplished fact.

The Sisterhoods are now a recognised institution in the Canadian Church. How long is it to be before we have one Religious Community for men? How long will Priests and Laymen acquiesce in the nefarious work of Henry VIII, by leaving the revival of the Religious Life in the Anglican Communion, incomplete as regards the Canadian Church?

**MONACHUS EXSPECTANS.**

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**Arts Notes.**

We are glad to welcome back from England Prof. Boothroyd and family, and also Prof. Richardson and family who have returned to Lennoxville after being ship-wrecked in a mild sort of way on the banks of the St. Lawrence. We trust they had a pleasant stay in England.

Several alterations have been made in the curriculum this year. German need no longer be taken in the Modern Languages Option. In the Sciences, too, there are several improvements. Another change worthy of note is that 1st Year Mathematics are now made compulsory before an Academy Diploma can be secured.

The Reverend H. Waterman, B.A., L.S.T., who is at present a humble deacon but who hopes on Advent Sunday to be ordained to the priesthood, was here with us for a few days recently. As Senior Man of the University last year, his influence and interest in the activities of the College were undoubtedly great; and we miss him very much this year. "String" seems to have, and naturally so, a great love for Lennoxville, the home of his—"Alma Mater"!
Mr. A. E. Bartlett, B.A., who distinguished himself by graduating with First Class Philosophical Honours, is now at McGill, studying Pharmacy and Music. We wish him every success in his new work. "Brick", who was always most at home when seated before the piano, will undoubtedly excel in his course in Music.

Mr. W. W. Smith, B.A., one of our double-honour graduates, is teaching in Bishop's College School. In addition to this, "Wallace" is reading for his L.S.T. He often pays us a call and takes an interest in the general activities of the College.

For a few days at the beginning of the present year Mr. J. Robinson, B.A., might have been seen occasionally in the different rooms of the residents of the Arts Building and Old Lodge. "John" was Captain of the Football team last year and as Senior Artsman was also the originator of much of the life of the College. We were glad to see him taking his part in the Rooters' band at the McGill-Varsity game. John's musical leanings seem to have early been manifested at McGill where he is now taking up Law. (What a mixture!)

We are glad to see Mr. A. W. Freeman, B.A., back at College this year. Mr. Freeman spent the Summer with his folk in England, and has come back to his Alma Mater to read for Holy Orders.

Mr. H. R. Cleveland, B.A., is taking up Science at McGill this year. He, too, took a double Honours Course here last year and we are sure that he will be successful in his present course—provided that he does not allow his social activities to become of primary importance. We had the pleasure of seeing him when he paid us a short visit at the commencement of term and shall look forward to another visit from him next June when he is to write for his M.A.

Mr. J. O. Kelly has not returned this term. At present he holds the position of Principal of the Megantic High School. "Kell" however intends to resume his studies at Bishop's after Christmas, when we shall see his smiling face once more.

Mr. Clifford V. Ward, B.A., who was elected to the position of Senior man for the present year has gone to McGill to study Medicine. He had hoped to come back for one year's Post-graduate work.
Owing to Mr. Ward's unexpected absence this year the post of Senior man of the University became vacant. Mr. R. J. E. Moore was elected by the Students' Association to this office. This is the first occasion for some time, that a Divinity man has not been chosen. Already, "Rex" is busy with the duties of this coveted though somewhat difficult position.

Two of our distinguished graduates, Messrs. Elton and Frank Scott, who have each brought honour to the University of Bishop's College by winning the Rhodes Scholarship, are now at Magdalene College, Oxford. The fact that they are both brothers makes this honour all the more unique.

Mr. Fred. A. Ramsey, one of our freshmen, has come to us from Dundas, Ont. He has been elected to the important position of senior man among the freshmen. We trust that he will maintain his position with due dignity and decorum and that he will keep down any unruly spirits among his associates.

Mr. Keith McEwen, who has been studying at McGill University, has entered the Arts Faculty and hopes to graduate next June.

The "Old Lodge" this year is so far the dwelling of the second year Artsmen. All these Sophomores seem to be very studious and very quiet (?) and we trust the Dean of Residence will have no just ground of complaint against them.

An informal dance was held early in October under the patronage of Mrs. Bedford-Jones, Mrs. Vial, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Boothroyd Sr., Mrs. E. E. Boothroyd and Mrs. Richardson. Every one seemed to have a thoroughly enjoyable time and ample opportunity was given to all new-comers to meet the older members of the University.

Miss Blanche Roe and Mr. W. E. Johnston were each good enough to preside in turn at the piano and when they both tired, a gramaphone was set to work. This was an experiment and did not altogether prove to be an unqualified success. However neither the Principal nor his wife were averse to dancing to its scratchy music! We much appreciated their entering thus into our fun.

For those who do not dance, card tables were arranged in the men's Common Room, and these appeared to be well filled throughout the evening.
Supper was served in the Dining Hall about 10.30 p.m. and the dance ended soon after midnight. We should all very much like to have a few more of these informal dances during the year. A little social life once in a while is surely not unbefitting in the general development of each of us.

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**Divinity Notes.**

Our return to Alma Mater has two phases, and it seems this will always be so. One is joy; the other is regret: joy at the prospect of another pleasant and we hope very profitable year, and regret at the departure of our many friends who have gone but who, we can assure them, are not forgotten,—gone to take their part where learning and where higher education places them in the greater University—"the World"—where they will be engaged in shaping the character of many, young and old. Their places among us, if it is possible, are filled by others.

Since last June, no less than six Divinity men have said farewell to their Alma Mater and are now engaged in definite Parochial duties.

Reverend Harold Waterman, B.A., has been appointed Deacon-in-charge of Bearbrooke, Ont., in the Diocese of Ottawa.

Reverend Harold Oswald Hodder, L.S.T., is now Deacon-in-charge of the Mission of Douglas and travelling missionary to the Bishop of Ottawa.

Reverend William Robinson (priest) has been appointed Rector of Mattawa, Ont., by the Bishop of Ottawa. Reports say that he and Mrs. Robinson are thoroughly enjoying their new surroundings and are doing excellent work.

Reverend William Percy Griffiths, L.S.T., and Reverend Theodore Victor L'Estrange, L.S.T., have both been appointed to important posts in the Diocese of Algoma, as Deacons-in-charge, the latter at Port Arthur, Ont. Reports speak
highly of their work. Archbishop Thorneloe, in whose Diocese they hold these charges, is a graduate of Old Bishop's.

Last but not least we bid farewell to Reverend E. H. Baker, L.S.T., who has been accepted by the Bishop of Edmonton; was ordained on October 24th and has now been appointed Deacon-in-charge of Leduc, Alberta.

We wish all these men God's blessing and every success in their work, praying that He may grant to each a long and fruitful life in His vineyard.

We much appreciate special lectures which the Principal is able to arrange every now and again. He is always so ready to offer all the assistance and encouragement possible.

We are hoping to be able to revive the Theological Society in the Divinity-House this year and are therefore looking forward to a very profitable year.

We are all pleased to welcome to the luxurious quarters of the Divinity House Mr. F. A. Ramsey, who hails from Dundas, Ont., and Mr. E. H. Hindley, of Liverpool, England.

One Saturday morning recently we had a flying visit from our old friend Reverend C. E. Bown, Fitch Bay, Que. 'Charlie' was unusually happy. We all wondered why and on careful enquiry the secret was found. "I have no sermons to prepare for tomorrow," he informed us, "as the travelling missionary of the Diocese is going to be with me!" Charlie is always a welcome visitor.

We are indeed sorry to report that the wife of our dear Warden has been poorly. Mrs. Vial however is now on the mend once more, we are glad to say, and we hope she will soon be quite herself again.

Mr. Robert Heron, B.A., was sent by the Bishop of Quebec to assist Rev. A. W. Reeves, Magdalen Islands. He was in full charge of the four churches for nearly a month (while the incumbent was at Oxford), and he did not return to College until after half-term. As "Haddie" is our Senior Divinity man this year it is needless to say how much we missed him. At the moment of going
to press we understand he is to be ordained shortly and we can assure him he has our every good wish and prayer.

Mr. Frank Taylor spent the greater part of his vacation in Sherbrooke. He at first went to Montreal, but for some reason or other there seemed to be a longing for Sherbrooke. We wonder why! While in Sherbrooke he played ‘Soccer’ regularly. He also took the Services at St. Paul’s Mission Church, N. Sherbrooke, during the absence of the priest-in-charge.

DEAN OF DIVINITY.

We have not yet heard whether or no there is any immediate possibility of an appointment to the Harrold Professorship of Divinity but in the meantime are doing our best to plod along without a Head.

We cannot urge too strongly the extreme desirability of such an appointment taking place at the earliest possible moment. We feel sure the Faculty will quite concur with us although we all fully realize the difficulty entailed.

It is impossible to say how very much we miss our late Dean, Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D.D. It is difficult to realize that he is gone.

Of course, to him the other world was no strange thought; no dark or fearsome state. The Catholic Faith was a real thing to him, and God a real and loving Father. How very often he said this to us in his lecture room! He could whole-heartedly enjoy this life just because he loved God and his fellow-men. Large hearted love was so special a mark of his character; and with it there was a strength and soundness of judgement which made his influence and counsel always of great value to young and old alike.

It is not for us to speak of his home life; but how can we help it, knowing his home as we did. Such a beautiful, such a happy, such a model home it was!

We miss him in the lecture room; we miss him in the Chapel. He has gone from us, but though it is not easy to accept his absence, thank God! it is easy to think of him in Paradise.

Those of us who knew him intimately can indeed be grateful for all that he was to us, and, may we not rightly say, for all that he still is to us.
At the opening of College this autumn, the thoughts of the normal undergraduate were occupied in a large measure with surmises on the possibilities of the football season. At first, the outlook was rather disappointing, as the ranks of our last year’s team were sadly depleted, and there seemed to be very little new material to replace our losses.

Despite these drawbacks it was decided to enter the Inter-collegiate League. Very soon after the beginning of the term, practice games were started with B. C. School and both we and they profited greatly by this arrangement. As the condition of the players improved, the practices grew longer till they reached the maximum length of three hours. A training table in the Dining Hall was set apart for the players. Eating between meals and smoking were moreover forbidden. Although these restrictions seemed somewhat severe, it must be said that the team obeyed their Captain loyally, and he, in turn, never asked them to do anything that he would not do himself.

We were not able this year to secure a regular coach. However, we are most fortunate in having as Principal one who has always taken a great interest in “Rugger”. While Rector of S. Peter’s Church, Brockville, he was for some years a well-known member of the local team which at that period won several championships. Though Dr. Bedford-Jones no longer plays an active part in the sport, he is just as keen as ever about it and whenever his duties permitted he came down to the football field to coach us.

Two games were played against Stanstead College, both of which resulted in easy victories for our team. Then came the crucial test, in the shape of two games with McGill III. On both occasions we were badly beaten. This team however was obviously superior to any other in the League and we at any rate have the satisfaction of knowing that we made them work harder than they had done in their previous games.

Altogether, we have cause to be proud of the season’s work. When one
realizes that the average number of players at a practice was 16, and that practically every man who turned out won a place on the team, it will surely be agreed that on the whole we did fairly well. We can only hope for more material from which to select next year's team.

The following received their B XIV for this year: Anderson, Moore, Loomis, Shepard, Carson, Hume, Gregory, O'Donnell, Sweeting, Taber, Johnston, G. Savage, Burt, Morris, Weeger and C. Savage.

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**Stanstead vs Bishops. 0 - 53.**

The first game of the season was played at Stanstead on the 9th October, and resulted in a very decisive victory for U.B.C. Contrary to our expectations Stanstead had not so heavy a team as ours and consequently we managed to cross their line for a touch-down no less than ten times. Three of these touch-downs were converted, and at the end of the game the score totalled 53-0.

The team set off to Stanstead in motor cars about noon. Three of our regular players however were delayed in leaving. Their car broke down before they started and it was only with considerable difficulty that another was procured from Sherbrooke after practically all the car-owners in Lennoxville had been approached in vain. When they arrived they found that the game was in progress and the score had already commenced. They drove right on to the field, having changed their clothes "en route" and immediately relieved the subs. who had been taking their place in the meantime.

In addition to having the advantage in weight, our men shewed unmistakeable superiority in training, speed and combination throughout the game.

Towards the end of the last quarter, Stanstead who with true sportmanship had never once relaxed, made a really good rally. Five times in quick succession they succeeded in gaining yards, and with admirable determination they pushed forward to within three yards of the touch line. However here they stopped for we managed to hold them until we were eventually able to clear the ball.

Anderson played an excellent game throughout. He secured no less than five touch-downs himself and was able to convert three more. Taber, Shepard and O'Donnell also succeeded in scoring.

Rev. Principal Bedford-Jones accompanied the team together with several of the Staff. He was most enthusiastic about the game and was delighted with the result. Mr. W. W. Smith also went with the "undergrads" to Stanstead.
Bishop’s vs Stanstead. 30 - 5.

The return match with Stanstead was played on 15th October at Lennoxville. Our visitors shewed a remarkable improvement in training and consequently the game was much less one-sided. Nevertheless we retained the advantage in weight and superiority in speed.

Three of our regular men had been incapacitated and as a result our scrimmage, left wing and half line were weakened. Indeed throughout the first quarter Stanstead pressed hard upon our line and when they succeeded in making a touch-down it looked as if the game were going to be a very close one. After Stanstead scored however our men began to play harder and the quarter ended with the ball within three yards of their line. In the second quarter we began to score. Shepard and Anderson both gained points and finally Moore literally tore down the field with all his might for a touch-down. At half-time the score was still fairly even, i.e. 11-5.

At the beginning of the last half the game grew more interesting. At last Burt managed to score and then Taylor broke away. Being a very fast “soccer” player he had not the slightest difficulty, once he was free, in easily outstripping every one else on either team as he dashed down the field and over the line. The final quarter was by far the most exciting. We lost one touch-down through some of our men being offside. Thus the ball went to Stanstead within two yards of their own line and we were only able to make a range. Stanstead still played hard, but the ball was gradually pushed back towards their line, though we were not able to cross it again before the whistle blew.

We were quite disappointed that our visitors could not stay even for tea, owing to a concert that had been previously arranged, and we hope that when the Hockey season begins we shall have the opportunity of returning to some extent the hospitality they shewed us at Stanstead.

Bishop’s vs McGill III. 34 - 1.

On October 30th McGill (juniors) came to Bishop’s College to play the first game that has taken place between these two teams for some years. The game was held at 10.30 a.m. The weather was rather cold with a stiff wind blowing from the West. We won the toss and took the field with the wind in our favour.

The first quarter was disastrous for us due to our inability to get our kicks
out. McGill had soon crossed our line three times on account of this, and one of these touch-downs was converted. In the second quarter they gained one more try which was converted, making the score at half-time 22-0.

After half-time our training began to tell and we held our own. The third quarter resulted in our only point. On a long kick by Loomis, Anderson downed Pierce behind their line for a rouge. McGill secured a try in this quarter which was converted. In the last quarter the training of our men stood out unmistakably and the contest was almost even. In this quarter McGill secured one more try which was converted making the final score 34-1.

Every man on the Bishop’s team worked hard and fought well, although outweighed to the extent of nearly 15 lbs. per man. Of our men Carson and Moore seemed to divide the honours.

McGill III vs Bishop's. 24 - 0.

The return game with McGill was played in Montreal, Saturday November 6th, on the McGill Campus. The day was a perfect one for football, with scarcely any wind and a bright sun. We won the toss and started with the sun behind us.

Although the McGill team were much superior in the first half, the game was more closely contested than the score might at first seem to indicate. This can be understood clearly from the fact that McGill with their much heavier line ran up a score of 23 points in the first two periods and only succeeded in getting one more after half-time.

In the last two periods our team shewed a marked improvement and tried to take the offensive. This proved useless as our weight was insufficient. However our men did not relax their efforts and McGill was only able to secure one more point.

Captain Anderson, Moore, and Savage all played splendidly and indeed there was not a man on the team who did not put his every ounze into the game.

McGill III vs Bishop's. 24 - 0.

BASKET-BALL

The men have not been playing Basket-ball this term. Those Co-eds who are keenly interested in the sport will be pleased to note
that Miss Hazel Bennett was again elected Captain of the team. Miss Bennett has held this office now for three successive years. Under the direction of Mr. Geo. Savage, who has been kind enough to give his services as coach, the teams have been doggedly practising all term for the game with Stanstead.

**Stanstead vs B. C. U.  0 - 39.**

This game took place on 13th November, and resulted in a victory for us. The Stanstead team fought well but we had the advantage in speed, and combination. Miss Laura MacDonald our regular defence player was absent but Miss Parker who substituted for her did well.

For Stanstead Miss McKinnon and Miss Moody as forwards played a very good game, both making some splendid shots.

All the Bishop's girls played their positions well. Miss Dickson's work as centre and Miss Towne's excellent shooting were especially noticeable.

Unfortunately Miss Moody was severely injured during the game. She was replaced by Miss Fuller.

Mrs. Bedford-Jones and Miss D. Wright accompanied the team and Mr. G. Savage refereed.

**Football Characters.**

Anderson J. C.—Captain and Flying Wing. Hard working in practices and games. Trained the men well in tackling and formations, and always followed up himself.

Moore R. J. E.—Half-back. A sure catch, quick at starting, and hits the line hard.

Loomis M.—The punting half. A first-rate kick and a good catch but at times seemed slow—due to his being too near the line or to too little protection being given him.
Shepard W. E.—Half-back. Used his weight well for bucking and was very effective in gaining yards.

Morris A.—Quarter. Signalled plays well and used sound judgement. Not built solidly enough to try the offensive himself. Passing usually very correct.

Taylor F: W. E. Johnston—Scrim-supports. Played hard and did some good tackling. Considering their weight they held the opposing line well. But against heavier men they were forced to leave openings at times.

Savage G.—Centre-scrim. A hard worker at all times. Did very effective work in all the games although his tackling is a little high.

Taber R. H.—Inside wing. A useful and strong player used his weight well for bucking the opponents’ line.

Sweeting T. W.—Inside wing. With more experience will be a very useful man, as he sticks to the game at all times.

O’Donnell H: Gregory H. A. F.—Middle wings. Both are good at bucking, and tackling. O’Donnell with more dash and Gregory with weight would be more effective.

Carson A. T: Hume J.—Outside wings. Played their place well. They need a little more experience for their positions. The former is a good tackler and had more chance to shew this than the latter. Both are hard workers.

Burt W.—Spare. Prevented by illness from playing regularly. Should be a very useful man as he runs well and has a swerve to be cultivated.

Weegar D. F., and Savage C.—Spares. They both worked hard continually throughout the season and in the games gave a very creditable shewing although lacking in experience.

On the whole the tackling, catching and formation plays were all good. In the two games against McGill III the opponents were heavier, faster and excellently coached and trained. The score in each case indicates how Bishop’s kept to their work throughout and shewed their excellent condition.

ANON.
At the beginning of another year at College, when many are setting out on a new sphere of life, and others are recommencing their studies, it may be well to consider briefly some of the aspects of a University career.

Too much consideration is often given by students and others to the financial benefits that are later to be derived, and the world is very apt to praise only the prominent man,—the famous pleader in the courts, the polished statesman or the skilled surgeon, while he who leads an obscure life such as one spent in research work for humanity, is very often unthought of or unheard of by the masses.

The function of this or any other College is not merely to open the road to wealth and position but to demonstrate to the $n^{th}$ power that,

"There is pleasure in knowledge and happiness in understanding".

This University exists not only for the purpose of sending out graduates who are to become lawyers and priests, doctors or famous soldiers, but rather first and foremost such as have learnt the value of personal refinement, and "culture" in its truest sense.

Then there is the economic side of the question. Every great country now-a-days is desirous of having as large a proportion as possible of its citizens take the advantage of the modern opportunities that are offered for higher education. As a result of investigation it has been indisputably proven that most of the outstanding positions in the land are held by college trained men, and incidentally it is true of course that on the average these men have a much larger financial income. Statistics also seem to favour the view that education tends to the enrichment of character. One reason for this may be that the College student is more or less in close companionship with the best minds of all ages and it is impossible for him to escape the influence of this contact.

Thus it is most important that every student should keep his mind open for new ideas. If a man’s thoughts are crystallized at the age of twenty, what kind of a man will he be at fifty? Together with this the student should attempt to develop his power of concentration, and to make sure that the brain performs
the task set before it for without this, true life is impossible. As someone has said:

"Mind control is the first element of a full existence."

Above all he must always remember that no life is ever a failure that is devoted to diligent service. And it is here at College that he has splendid opportunities for service. "Esprit de corps" must sway his every action and decision, nay his very thoughts. Where Alma Mater is concerned no personal inconveniences must ever be considered too great. In this way whether he become a leader in the various activities of the Student body, or whether he simply remains a hidden light—one of those many unknown plodders who are always toiling for the general good, his College life becomes as it were a rehearsal of the great drama which he is soon to play out in the big world beyond. If he is wise he will use every possible opportunity of serving others. Moreover he will search earnestly for his mistakes and then some day he too like many another may be called to a life—not of selfish luxury and ease but of ceaseless service to his fellow-men.

C. O. D.

A Thought or Two

upon

"The Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion."

(S. P. C. K. London.)

The writer has attempted to come to the study of this Report without any mental bias and for that reason has avoided, as far as possible, discussion and debate of its various parts. So important a Conference could not however be held without exciting a great deal of comment, favourable or otherwise, and the man who could escape some second-hand knowledge of its proceedings would be a recluse indeed. Yet, apart from a vague general impression, one sat down to the Report quite clear of prejudice and pre-judgement. This being so, it is my grateful duty to record that the pronouncements of the Conference in tone and manner seem to the writer's mind to leave nothing to be desired. I believe their
severest critics must recognize that in these respects both the Encyclical letter which forms a fitting prelude to the body of the Report, giving a summary of its contents expressed in terms of Christian courtesy and in choice and dignified English, and the Resolutions which follow are worthy of the noblest traditions of the Anglican Communion. And that is saying a great deal.

The Reports of the various committees which comprise more than half of the little volume indicate an immense amount of careful, scholarly, and enthusiastic labour on the part of its members. Practically every one of them is a valuable contribution to the study of problems which have been agitating the minds of Christian men in these latter days, and should be carefully noted by the average layman as well as by ecclesiastical experts. For instance, one cannot fail to be impressed by the careful scholarship, the due reverence for tradition, combined with the recognition of the urgent nature of modern problems, which are exhibited in the Report upon the Position of Women in the Councils and Ministrations of the Church (No. V. p. 95); or the wide scope, the diligent collation of vast masses of material, and the broad principles of missionary life and work enunciated in the Report on Missionary Problems (No. IV. p. 81). But it seems invidious on what are perhaps grounds of personal taste and interest to single out this and that Report when all are profitable and illuminating.

Nevertheless, however interesting and instructive the Reports may be, they have not the influence and weight which come from the Resolutions themselves. The Reports are reports of committees which though composed largely of men distinguished in special lines of thought and action and thus far are entitled to a respectful hearing, yet do not possess any force beyond the merely personal one which has been suggested. In other words, the Reports only save their lives if they lose them, that is to say they live if they are gathered up and embodied in one or other of the Resolutions of the general Conference. Here indeed is to be found the essence of the whole matter, the ground and justification for the solemn assemblage of over two hundred and fifty Bishops of the Church of God. In a series of eighty Resolutions (pp. 25-47) the whole Episcopate of the "Ecclesia Anglicana" with its world-wide ramifications, representing the dominant religious belief of the greatest modern Empire, and the faith of the most influential section of the most powerful modern Republic, deliberately goes on record upon the religious and social problems with which the Church and the world alike are vitally concerned. This action in itself would be significant, but when we consider the manner and substance of the Resolutions, we feel that not
our own Communion alone but Christendom generally must be profoundly affected by that which has been done not so much as an effort of human intelligence and devotion, but as a task which has had the Guidance of the Holy Spirit Whose assistance has been solemnly invoked and Whose Presence is humbly and reverently claimed (pp. 9, and 22). Space will not permit us to examine more than one of these Resolutions; we must content ourselves with No. 9 dealing with the paramount question of the day, The Reunion of Christendom. It is couched in the form of an Appeal to all Christian People: not, mark you, to one religious body, or to one type of religious body, not to English-speaking Christians who are divided from their Mother Church, not to Christians of the Roman Obedience from whom we have been sundered by centuries of mutual bitterness and polemical debate, not to the Christians of the Holy Orthodox Church, generally known as the Eastern Church, from whom we have been separated by an age-long quarrel in which we ourselves had no direct part, and by sheer geographical remoteness. It is not addressed to any of these singly but to them all—and to others not mentioned—collectively. The call is to the whole congregation of faithful men throughout the world. On closer examination we see that this width of appeal though firmly set forth in the beginning is sensibly narrowed in range during the course of its several sections, I-IX., (pp. 26-29), until to the casual reader it appears to concern merely the bodies which have separated from the Church of England and not the whole body of Christ, "by schisms rent asunder". This of course is natural enough since the divided state of English Christianity is the first phenomenon to strike the observation of the English Christian. His eyes however should be directed abroad where he will see, as at home, the results of the same spirit of disunion. And anything which makes him think that a wide-spread disease can be cured by a local application is greatly to be deprecated. This he might easily think from the direction towards which the bulk of the appeal is addressed. Still, we hope that this will not be the general impression; we hope that as the principle is clearly established that the appeal is to all Christendom our fellow-Christians will not lose the large perspective. If it is kept in view that while fellowship is being sought at home we are not forgetful of, nor are sacrificing, the hopes of a grand Reunion with the whole body of faithful men throughout the world, there is distinct gain in making an effort at the point where it seems most likely to succeed. But in this connexion, what of the Holy Orthodox Church with which the Anglican Communion has maintained an irregular but friendly intercourse for years? Indeed, though this body of Christmas is only once
referred to, and then in company with the Roman and other communions, in sections I-IX, yet it is the subject of several independent resolutions elsewhere, notably nos. 17, 18, 19, 23.

As to the concrete proposal made by the Conference to obviate our present lack of unity by a sort of exchange of commission, the writer fears, and yet he hopes his fears are without foundation, that it will not be met with any great enthusiasm by those towards whom it is primarily directed. Presbyterians, Wesleyans and other non-Episcopal communities will doubtless appreciate the spirit of brotherliness which dictated the proposal and animates its whole presentation. The kernel of it is contained in 9. VIII but to understand it properly it must be read in close relation with 9, VII. The separated communions have always recognized our orders, except perhaps in the first heat of theological controversy, and would welcome the ministrations of distinguished Anglican bishops and priests. The difficulty has always been the other way. As a matter of fact we ask them to submit to Episcopal ordination as their commission to exercise a general ministry, while we merely accept what they have always, at least in principle, offered to us. I do not think it gets us "much forrarder" as our New England cousins say, except that it helps to clear the ground and dissipate the fog of misunderstanding. Certainly it exhibits to non-episcopal communions the prime importance the Fathers of the Anglican Faith place upon Episcopacy as "the best instrument for maintaining the unity and continuity of the Church". In the past this point of view has sometimes been blurred and at the present juncture might with advantage have been expressed with even greater emphasis.

However, this principle of exchange of commission has a world-wide application and if it were put in force among the Christian communities who possess Episcopacy, it would bring about reunion, within limits, in an easy and natural way. Furthermore, it would indicate the lines along which the fuller reunion could be consummated.

But Christians everywhere and of every name will appreciate and I trust reciprocate the noble charity and true humility of the magnificent section 9, III: "The causes of division lie deep in the past, and are by no means simple or wholly blameworthy. Yet none can doubt that self-will, ambition, and lack of charity among Christians have been principal factors in the mingled process, and that these, together with blindness to the sin of disunion, are still
"mainly responsible for the breaches of Christendom. We acknowledge this condition of broken fellowship to be contrary to God's will, and we desire frankly to confess our share in the guilt of thus crippling the Body of Christ and hindering the activity of His Spirit."

They will also be deeply moved in the direction of a unity higher than the controversies of the past by the godly wisdom and spiritual insight of 9, IV:—

"The times call us to a new outlook and new measures. The Faith cannot be adequately apprehended and the battle of the Kingdom cannot be worthily fought while the body is divided, and is thus unable to grow up into the fulness of the life of Christ. The time has come, we believe, for all the separated groups of Christians to agree in forgetting the things which are behind and reaching out towards the goal of a reunited Catholic Church. The removal of the barriers which have arisen between them will only be brought about by a new comradeship of those whose faces are definitely set this way.

"The vision which rises before us is that of a Church, genuinely Catholic, loyal to all Truth, and gathering into its fellowship all 'who profess and call themselves Christians', within whose visible unity all the treasures of faith and order, bequeathed as a heritage by the past to the present, shall be possessed in common, and made serviceable to the whole Body of Christ. Within this unity Christian Communions now separated from one another would retain much that has long been distinctive in their methods of worship and service. It is through a rich diversity of life and devotion that the unity of the whole fellowship will be fulfilled."

BAEDA.
Allnatt Fellowship Fund

We are glad to be able to publish, through the courtesy of the Principal, the following appeal which is being made to all graduates for a suitable memorial to our late Vice-Principal, Rev. Dr. Allnatt:—

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. ALLNATT

After a long life of unselfish and efficient service for Christ and His Church, Dr. Allnatt entered into rest on April 11th, 1920. Since 1887 he had given his singular powers to the work of Bishop’s College, Lennoxville; and it was at once recognized that some permanent Memorial should be raised to perpetuate his name and work in connection with the College.

Corporation, therefore, has decided to establish one or more Fellowships by means of a fund to be known as the “Allnatt Fellowship Fund” and desire to appeal to all those who may have profited by his friendship, his example, or his ministrations, for assistance in the effort, in the firm hope that it will develop a side of the College work, where it has hitherto been hampered by lack of means.

This method of perpetuating the name and work of a dearly-loved scholar and a modern saint is surely one that would have commended itself to Dr. Allnatt himself, for it will help to provide training and leadership in the way which, we believe, he would himself have chosen.

The sum of $10,000 is aimed at, and already through personal appeals some $1700 or $1800 has been promised by a few generous subscribers.

Contributions may be sent to members of Committee, or to Mr. John C. Stewart, M.C., Bursar, Bishop’s College, Lennoxville.

JOHN MONTREAL, President of Corporation.
LENNOX QUEBEC, Vice-President of Corporation.
JOHN HAMILTON, M.A., D.C.L., Chancellor.

My dear Sir,—

It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the following resolution carried unanimously at a recent meeting of the Students’ Association:

"Resolved that the Secretary of the Dramatic Club be instructed to convey to Rev. H. O. Hodder, L.S.T., a hearty vote of thanks for his work done in connection with the Dramatic Club during the year 1919-20."

Believe me, Sir.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. F. MARTIN,
Sec. Dramatic Club.

It has not been possible so far to organize any dramatics, but we hope to do so early next term. Though we miss Mr. Hodder tremendously we still have some fairly good talent if only we can find a suitable play wherein to express that talent.

The general feeling seems to be that we should strive to undertake a "classical" piece that will be worthy of the efforts of any University club and it has been suggested that we select one of Molière’s and attempt to give an English rendering, from our own translation. Any further suggestions will be gladly welcomed by the Secretary.

L. F. MARTIN, Sec.
BROTHERHOOD OF S. ANDREW

The U. B. C. branch of the Brotherhood has again resumed activities. Mr. A. T. Carson has been elected Director while Messrs. A. W. Freeman, B.A., and A. Gardner are Vice-Director and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

These officials sincerely thank all who have shewn such a real interest in our work by helping with the hospital visiting, and in other ways.

The lines upon which the Brotherhood are to work this year were freely discussed. It was felt that the hospital visiting mentioned above had been much appreciated in the past. It was therefore decided that it should be continued, and already some representative or other has been to the General Hospital at Sherbrooke on no less than twelve occasions.

A very important move has been made by our becoming affiliated once more with Headquarters at Toronto. All the necessary steps have been taken in the matter so that we are now a regular chapter, in good standing and entitled to wear buttons. We are very glad to learn that throughout the Dominion the Brotherhood is being revived in response to the A. F. M. and shall watch with interest the regular column that is now being devoted to it in the Canadian Churchman.

The first of our monthly Corporate Communions was held on 24th October. Rev. Father Burt was the celebrant. Since last term a number of our past members have been ordained deacons. Their names were remembered by all those who joined in offering up the Holy Eucharist and letters of congratulations and good wishes have also been sent to them.

We take this opportunity of welcoming Messrs. F. Weeger and F. Ramsey as full members and also Mr. E. H. Hindley who is at present a probationer. We trust that these and indeed all our members will do their utmost to make the Brotherhood worthy of the ideals for which it stands, i.e. "The spread of Christ's Kingdom among men."

ALAN GARDNER, Sec.-Treas.
Professor Call's latest volume of poems, "Acanthus and Wild Grape", should meet with a hearty welcome from all readers of "The Mitre", not merely because the author is a Bishop's graduate and a member of the University Faculty, but also for the many touches of local colour in the poems themselves. The little volume has, however, a more than local appeal, and, while attracting and giving pleasure to the general reader, should prove especially interesting to the student of modern poetry.

No reader of the verse of today can have failed to realise that English literature is passing through a critical and formative epoch of its history comparable to those of the 14th and 16th centuries. As in the former it had to choose between Alliteration and Rhyme and Metre; and in the latter between the lines into which the genius of Chaucer had directed it and the quantitative methods advocated by Harvey and coquetted with by Spenser, so to-day is the regular metrical system of the past being challenged by Free Verse. And it is upon this critical question that "Acanthus and Wild Grape" is intended, as the Foreword reveals, to focus the reader's attention. With this end in view Professor Call has given us two groups of poems, one in the versification to which we are accustomed; the other in the new verse, that we may compare, contrast, and decide for ourselves whether the new methods should be discarded as an unprofitable experiment, as Spenser abandoned his iambic trimeters, or adopted as the form in which the poets of the future shall clothe their thoughts.

On a first perusal most readers will probably decide that the Acanthus poems are on a higher artistic and poetic level than those in the Wild Grape division. But this is not a question on which a hasty decision should be made. The innate conservatism of the human mind, the force of the mos majorum predispose in favour of the familiar as against the novel in matters of art; and the new methods should be sympathetically studied with a mind purged, as far as possible, of preconceived ideas, and bent on finding what is good rather than what is faulty, before a final decision is reached. And yet, when all allowances for novelty have been made, it does not seem as if the loss in musical effect from discarding the old metrical arrangements has been adequately compensated by
gain in other directions; that "Hobgoblin", to borrow a metaphor from Harvey, "has run away with the laurel from Apollo"; or that Vers Libre is destined to oust regular metre from its position as the accepted medium of poetic composition.

But as one reads pieces like "Visions" one is conscious of the feeling of poetic pleasure, and realises that the new movement, even if it leaves metre on its throne, will not have been without influence on the development of our literature. The exact nature of this influence only the future can determine, but it is not, perhaps, too rash a prophesy to predict that, while infusing a new spirit of liberty, "vers libre" will add at least two new forms to the literary repertoire. An analysis of the new verse will show that writers in this genre employ three methods, alternating the various metres of the old system, alternating snatches of regular metre with prose, and discarding metre entirely. It does not seem likely that the mixture of prose and metre will be permanent. The transition from regular rhythm to prose and vice versa produces a series of shocks which jar on the attentive ear, and tend to confuse and weary the reader. But the other two forms have great latent possibilities.

Variation of metre is no novelty in English verse, but hitherto has been comparatively sparingly used. Employed with the frequency and boldness of the new school it should permit of new effects and new beauties to enrich the poetry of the future. It is, however, in that form which discards metre entirely that the greatest possibilities of future development would seem to lie. When it is frankly admitted that such productions are not verse, even "free verse", but prose, it will be recognised that a new form of prose composition of great value has been introduced. Rhythmical and highly coloured prose we already possess. The distinctive features of the new departure are brevity and method of handling the subject. Hitherto the prose-writer has deemed a certain length necessary; now we have snatches of ornate prose in which an idea is briefly handled in poetic fashion, and a new field has been opened for the prosateur of the future.

* * * * *

Yet, although the Foreword and grouping of the poems tend to draw attention to this critical question of versification, the poems themselves were not written as a mere experiment to provide matter for the literary crucible, but
to give poetic pleasure to the general reader—a purpose they should assuredly accomplish. Professor Call’s skilful technique is familiar to all readers of ‘‘The Mitre’’, nor will their expectations be disappointed in the present volume.

The distinctive feature of ‘‘Acanthus and Wild Grape’’, however, and that which will win its hold on the reader’s interest and affection, is the author’s love of beauty, and power of reproducing it and the emotions it aroused in his own breast for the benefit and pleasure of the reader. Small though the volume is, the ground traversed is wide and the topics dealt with are numerous. At one moment we are in an old-world cathedral realizing the artistic glories of mediaeval architecture and experiencing the feelings of reverence and awe which such buildings arouse in the heart; the page is turned and we find ourselves canoeing on one of our own streams and revelling in the light and shade and wealth of colour which our country affords, or sitting with the author at his window watching the winter sunset paint the snows of the St. Francis Valley crimson and mauve. Nor is it the eye alone that is charmed. All who appreciate the melody of words in harmonious and musical arrangement will have an added pleasure in the perusal.

Poetry, however, is not merely the reproduction of beauty. In his Foreword the author quotes the definition ‘‘Thought touched by emotion’’, and his work provides thought, and matter for thought, in abundance. It is this combination of thought, beauty, and emotional appeal which constitutes the peculiar charm of poetical compositions. In serious vein the reader can dwell on the thought, in lighter mood enjoy the beauty of form and colour and verbal music which such books as ‘‘Acanthus and Wild Grape’’ afford.

E. E. B.
"What of the Ministry?"

"It requires but a simple calculation in arithmetic to show that in forty years, if the present conditions persist, we shall not have a single man left in our ministry." Words to this effect were recently uttered at an important meeting of a certain religious body. The speaker was not over-stating the case, as is well known by those who have given any thought to the matter of the serious shortage of candidates for the ministry. Something must be done and done quickly, if religious ministrations are not to be far more seriously curtailed than they are even at present. That such a state of affairs would be a national calamity is obvious, particularly in the light of information recently furnished with regard to certain fairly-well populated districts in the United States. In the course of an investigation into well-attested political and moral corruption, it was clearly shown that the places in which these two things were most rife were the districts which had not had the benefit of a resident minister of the Gospel. Not very long ago a writer in the Atlantic Monthly paid a tribute to the silent, unobtrusive work of the clergy in keeping alive the right ideals throughout the country. In view of these things it seems fairly evident that the question of the supply of candidates for the ministry is one which affects the welfare of the country as much as, if not more than, the Church. Surely under such circumstances the ideal of service ought to exercise an influence on our young men. Indeed it probably would, could they only be brought to see that the ministry is a real service to their fellow men. That is what word itself means.

Whenever the work of the ministry is suggested for a young man it frequently happens that objections are raised either by himself or his friends. Four so-called reasons are most commonly adduced:—

(1) There is neither money nor future in the ministry.
(2) One cannot have anything like a "good time".
(3) Every minister is bound to preach a great many things that he does not really believe.
(4) The ministry is not "a man's job".

To those who realised something of what service meant during the war,
either for themselves or for their children, the first objection should have lost its significance. Neither money nor future prospects furnished sufficient inducement under war conditions. Why should they loom so large in peace? To serve God and one’s fellow men is surely no mean ideal whether followed in peace or in war. The selfish materialism which pervades our life was resolutely put aside in war time, and the need for that self-less service is just as great in the important period of reconstruction. It is true, of course, that the ministry is not a well-paid profession, but neither was soldiering. Most men are glad that they went when their country needed them, even though it cost them a great deal to go. That is equally true of most men who have really given themselves heart and soul to the ministry.

In a pleasure loving age the thought of “a good time” tends to loom large. But who envies the slacker the so-called good time that he had whilst nobler men were really serving their country? Materialism whether it take the form of greed or pleasure is a poor thing to oppose to the call of service.

The third objection would be a very serious one for any right-thinking man if it were true. If a man can not be sincere in the ministry he is far better out of it, and the country would suffer no great loss. As a matter of fact no man is expected to preach “things which he does not really believe”. There may be cases in which a man obstinately adheres to certain dogmatic statements which can no longer be accepted by men who are in touch with modern scholarship, such as the literal accuracy of the first chapters of Genesis, for instance; in that event the fault is not with the conditions of the ministry, but with the man. Careful, prayerful scholarship is almost insisted upon by the Church, and is the “sine qua non” of an effective and progressive priest.

To hold that the ministry is “not a man’s job” is to make a very serious reflection upon the Founder of the Christian system, and also upon His choice of men to serve other men by teaching them the highest known ideals of life. It might almost as well be said that the men in the Army Medical Corps were not doing “a man’s job” because they were not actually fighting. They were serving, and serving splendidly. Who is to teach men the Christian way of living? Are women? And will men learn these things save from other men whose self-sacrificing service appeals to the best that is in the beholders? The reform of men is admittedly “a man’s sized job” and needs men of the finest character and deepest spiritual insight. Of course, if we admit that the men do not need to be reformed then there is no use for the ministry, but there would
be few with the temerity to take such a position. Men are needed badly, and everybody knows it. Where are they to come from?

In the past Canada has depended very largely upon the supply of ministers from other countries. The folly of such a procedure as a permanent policy must now be sufficiently obvious. A native church is undoubtedly the ideal, and native ministers are much more likely to understand the conditions of the country. Surely there is patriotism enough in Canada to make men think seriously of serving her in this way. It is high time that this sphere of real service should be recognised by our young men, and their parents. It is to be feared that some young men are discouraged from the service of the ministry by the representations of well-meaning but materialistic parents and friends. A rather nasty name was applied to that kind of thing in war-time, and protestations of patriotism were not valued much unless they were backed by the spirit of real self-sacrifice both by young man and parents. At present we have many who profess to be greatly alarmed at the prospect of restricted religious ministrations. They are very anxious to be ministered unto, not nearly so anxious to minister themselves, or to allow their dear ones to give their lives to this work. And all the time men are urgently needed for this personal and national service! Such men will not be forth-coming except at the cost of sacrifice on their own part and the part of their parents. Is it too much to hope that the sacrifice will be made? Surely after our recent lesson we shall understand the need and the glory of such service. We honour our heroic dead, not because they died, but because they served. We honour and admire their spirit of self-sacrifice which caused them to give their all in the service of their country. Is there less honour and nobility in serving our country in peace? Men are urgently needed,—perhaps you or yours. Will you not at any rate think the matter over carefully and quietly?

Co-Eds’ Corner.

As we take our pen in hand, we are beginning what to all appearances is going to be a very successful year. Lectures opened on the twenty-third of September with a surprisingly large number of Co-eds attending, in comparison to last year. There was an unusual buzzing of voices in our dressing room. It
must be mentioned, for the sake of truthfulness, that the confusion was due to the Senior Co-eds. Freshettes are not given to making themselves conspicuous on the first day of their appearance nor have they any particular reason for enthusiasm. They are usually strangers and so find it impossible to become hilarious. Whatever excitement was theirs, the common and unexpressed feeling was that its every evidence must be carefully kept out of sight.

We very much miss those who graduated last term. Of these we are pleased to note that Miss Doris Wilson, who was our Senior for the year 1919-20, is now busily engaged in teaching at Verdun.

Miss Nessie Findlay, who for two years so ably represented us on "The Mitre" is also teaching in Buckingham High School.

Miss Lilian Bayne is exerting every ounce of her strength along the lines of French Phonetics in Sherbrooke High School.

Miss Dorothy Dutton, who is farther from U.B.C. than the other graduates, is teaching in Ottawa.

Miss Muriel Fish has undertaken the responsibility of the principalship of Way's Mills Model School.

Miss Persis Parker is successfully wielding her principal's rod in Cookshire.

Of the 1920 class, Miss Alice Wilson is the only graduate who is not 'engaged' (i.e. in some line of the teaching profession).

However, if we have to mourn the loss of last year's Co-eds, we can rejoice in the return of Miss Evangeline Hall and Miss Margaret MacLeod who are with us again after two years absence. The former is dividing her energy between the History Option and the Ascot School; the latter is hard at work on the new Modern Languages Option. We wish them both success.

Our congratulations are due to Miss C. Buckland and Miss Iris Nichol, the
Among others we are glad to welcome the following to our Halls of Learning:—

FRESHMEN

Fred Ramsey bosses the freshmen crew
But he had better mind what he lets them do.

Claude Savage isn’t fond of girls
Except the ones with golden curls.

"Tubby" Hindley is a great debater
Upholding the cause of the woman-hater.

Though they’ve shaved the head of Billy Burt
He may yet have his conceit quite badly hurt.

Stanley Howse seems not very bright
But nevertheless he’s a shining light.

Fraser Weegar dare not howl
Though somewhat scared by the Skull and Owl.

FRESHETTES

Dora Baldwin:—
"Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered 'round her head."

Hazel Boyce:—
Hazel Boyce can use her eyes
And that is where her strength all lies.

Eileen Brock:—
Do not look so sad, sweet one!
Does life for you contain no fun?
Pansy Burton:—

“Whose heaviest sin it is to look
Askance upon her pretty self.”

Doris Dickson:—

Doris Dickson, tall and slim,
May meet her match some day in ‘‘Gym’’.

Lyla McEwen:—

“Hir mouth ful smal, and thereto softe and reed.’’

Margaret Murray:—

Margaret Murray, the innocent Miss,
Sweet sixteen and never was kissed (?).

Muriel McHarg:—

“Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.’’

Janet Ryan:—

“What is your fortune, my pretty maid?”
“My face is my fortune, Sir,” she said.

Dorothy Tanner:—

Dossie Tanner, placid and mild,
Is quite a nicely brought up child.

A practical joke

The following interesting document has been handed to us for publication:

I do hereby declare that I was in the Common Room on Thursday morning 20th October 1920 at 2 a.m. fully dressed.

C. C. Savage     (Signed)
E. H. Hindley     (""
Stanley Howse     (""
F. A. Ramsey      (""
D. F. Weeger      (""

Oh cruel wretches! Who could play so foul a trick?
WE ARE CURIOUS TO KNOW:—

1. Who was the uninvited guest at the Old Lodge "Nut Party"?
2. If Archie finally found 'her' in Montreal?
3. If they require water at the "Hostillery" tonight? (Ask Martin).
4. If anyone saw Sheppie in Montreal?
5. How oft so smitten
   Len has been?
6. Where Dr. J. found his "young hopeful" one fine morn at 11 a.m.?
7. When "Jock" is in his office?
8. Who taught Gardner to sing:—"Oh! by Jingo!"
9. To whom Howse paid his fine?

WE UNDERSTAND THAT:—

1. Scottie is fond of apples (especially Baldwins).
2. Andy thinks "there is safety in numbers".
3. Janet believes in the "freedom of the press".
4. The commissariat imagine we are Chinamen.
5. Five members of the football team saved a little money during two weeks in November.
6. Frank meets the Q. C. Ry. train every Friday night. (Why?)
7. Mac frequently goes to Newport.
8. Now the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Association has finished making his millinery purchases he is prepared to issue a financial statement.

WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND:—

1. Why Irish carried a pane of glass down Main Street the other day.
2. Why the freshmen looked so sleepy on the morning of 29th October.
5. Who smashed Lloyd’s door—and why.
6. Whether George broke his rib during the game at Stanstead—or afterwards.
7. Why Taber is so regular at choir practice this year.
8. Why the choir can never be heard in Chapel.
9. Why Miss Buckland has decided to take Chemistry as an extra.

Did Gregory think he was not Wright in the head or that he was merely dazzled by his red socks when he discovered his trunk on the Rectory verandah?
Officials 1920-21.


Reading Room—R. Heron, B.A., Pres., R. J. E. Moore, Vice-Pres., T. W. Sweeting, Sec.-Treas.


Basket-ball Club—R. J. E. Moore, Pres., Miss Hazel Bennett, Capt. (Women’s team).


Toboggan Club—A. W. Freeman, B.A., Pres., F. Taylor, Sec.

B. S. A.—A. T. Carson, Director, A. W. Freeman, B.A., Vice-director, Alan Gardner, Sec.

Women Students’ Association—Iris Nichol, Pres., Hazel Bennett, Vice-Pres.
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