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LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

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Said she, very sweet, “You cannot read meat . . .
So snap to and cut out the fakin’.”
—Dartmouth Jack o’ Lantern.

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ENCOURAGING.
Traveller (to the ferryman crossing the
river)—Has anyone ever been lost in this
stream?
Boatman—No, sir. Some professor was
drowned here last spring, but they found
his body after searching for two weeks.
—Tit-Bits.

In English class—Prof.: What do you
know about Fielding?
Student: Nothing much. I was always
pitcher on our team.—The Orphan.

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He: "No thanks. No tickets for me. I wouldn't know what to do with the old boy if I won him."—Sun Dodger.

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Foreword.

There are three things which seem to me to compel any one who is identified with the University of Bishop’s College or interested in its work to look upon it today with pride and to view the future with confidence and great hope. They are: 1. Its traditions. 2. The present situation within the University. 3. The educational ideal which inspired its founders and continues to guide its work today. These can be treated very inadequately within the space available.

1. Its traditions—

These have their origin in the traditions of the Universities of England and were brought to Bishop’s by the “saintly and scholarly” prelate to whose efforts the founding of the University was largely due. Whilst not losing the character of that culture for which the Motherland is loved and revered, they have taken to themselves much that is distinctive of the vigorous life of our
young nation, and in that coalescence we have a result which we proudly regard as essentially Canadian. Loyalty to them has stimulated aspiration to a high standard of Christian manhood and scholarship in succeeding generations of Bishop’s students, and it is with no small degree of pride that we point to such names as Thornloe, Almond, Scott, Hamilton, Mitchell, and Grant Hall (to mention but a few) as men who have made to the life of the Church, the life of the State, and the world of scholarship, contributions which are worthy of the best traditions of their Alma Mater.

Such great things as Bishop’s men have done in the past and are doing in the present, Bishop’s men can and will do in the future.

2. The situation within the College to-day is as promising as it is healthy and happy.

Our numbers are encouraging. We have seventy-two students attending lectures and a small number who (in accordance with a custom of recent origin and which, I hope, will be of short duration) are taking courses extra-murally. The interest taken in every sphere of our university activities is characteristic of the eager, virile type of young Canadian which is worthily represented in the present generation of students. The various undergraduate societies have been well organized and interesting programmes for the year have been arranged. Our prospects in the realm of sport are good. The rugby team is rapidly improving under the coaching of Mr. S. J. McDonald and we look forward with confidence to the results of their games in the Junior Intercollegiate series. There is reason for satisfaction too, in the evident determination on the part of the students not to sacrifice success in their studies to success in the athletic sphere. Our aim must be to keep a proper balance between the two for only to those who shall have accomplished that task can we say in perfect honesty on the day of their graduation, “You are a Bishop’s man.”

3. The educational ideal which inspired the founders of the College is our ideal to-day. It is one of which I can say but little within the limits set for this foreword, but I cannot forbear to mention it.

It is an ideal which bids us assist young men with all the resources at our command to lay a firm Christian foundation for a Christian’s career. It is an ideal, the pursuit of which must result in a man’s possessing a great capacity for work a knowledge of the best methods of pursuing his work, and an outlook upon life in which the relative merits of life’s values are clearly recognized.
is an ideal which confers upon any Institution which is loyal to it, the right to, and the certainty of a place of supreme and abiding importance in the life of this country.

The present situation of the University is a strong and a happy one. Its future is filled with great and alluring possibilities. In the task of bringing them within the realm of the actual we bespeak the hearty co-operation of all Bishop’s men.

A. H. McGREER.

Editorials.

We are making a new departure this year. It is the almost universal practice of newly-elected editorial boards to apologize for their existence, and for the mediocrity of their work. We are not going to do this. We were honestly elected to our position, and intend honestly and conscientiously to endeavour to fulfil it.

* * * * *

In the year 1843, Bishop’s College was constituted a body corporate by the Legislature of Quebec. Ten years later it was chartered as a university. This academic year, therefore, is the eightieth anniversary of our good old Alma Mater. During that time the University has seen many vicissitudes and has emerged victoriously from them all, establishing a tradition which is an integral part of every successful seat of learning. We are no upstarts. Our numbers are few, but that does not matter. All over Canada the name of Bishop’s University is known and respected, and the purple and white hood, not so often seen as the others, is nevertheless recognized as bearing behind it the degree only obtainable from a first class university. After all, there is a great deal to be said for the small college. Though we fade into insignificance before the portals of our immense sister institutions, we are there just the same, on the same old job, which never ceases, and never deteriorates in quality. Let others boast of their own Alma Mater—we boast of Bishop’s, and endeavour so to make our way that some day it will reciprocate and boast of us.

* * * * *
We are celebrating still another anniversary this year. Thirty years ago "The Mitre" came into existence. Many indeed are the changes since our little publication first saw the light, and many are the hands which have endeavoured to pilot it over the stormy sea of knocks and slams which it receives every year. In the chain of guiding hands we form a slender and delicate link, and will shortly pass over our post of office to the next in order. So be it; and perhaps in the course of another thirty years "The Mitre" will be relieved of its financial worries. Let us hope so, and likewise that the present staff may live to see it—a thing which appears exceedingly improbable, unless we are to be found in a debtor's prison. What was it that Sherman said about war? It is true, and applies equally well to poverty, as "The Mitre" knows.

* * * *

We would direct the attention of our readers to the article in this issue dealing with the affairs of the B.U.A.A.A., and ask our friends to consider carefully the appeal which Mr. Gardiner makes. Without athletics a university is dead—without money athletics rapidly approaches its end. We are sure there are many of our graduates who are the best of wishers for the success of our athletic teams. It is to these that we make our appeal.

* * * *

Our predecessors in office commented in the last issue on the appointment of the new principal to Bishop's University. We can only supplement his remarks by saying that in our estimation all the good reports of Mr. McGreer's work that we received—and they were many—were in error only in as much as they were not quite good enough. "The Mitre" gives Mr. and Mrs. McGreer a hearty welcome to our college, and offers the best of wishes for their work with us. Mr. McGreer was successful as a student at Trinity, as a parish priest in Ontario dioecese, as a soldier of the king, and as a scholar at Oxford. And we have not the slightest doubt that he will succeed equally well as principal of Bishop's University.

* * * *

The same welcome we extend also to Professor Hatcher, who has come to take the place of Mr. J. W. Morgan, to whom we bid God-speed. Prof. Hatcher is a scholar of renown and an instructor of merit, and we wish him a happy and prosperous sojourn with us.
We wish to note here that there has been no official alumni editor appointed for this year. It is a difficult position to fulfil, and it has usually been the case in the past that the alumni editor has submitted news connected only with those graduates with whom he is himself acquainted—necessarily so, as there is no method of access available which will reach them all. We would urge upon the alumni then that "The Mitre" is always eager to receive anything and everything of interest, and that every contribution giving news of the doings of our graduates will assuredly find a place in the pages of our magazine.

* * * * *

"The Mitre" wishes to thank all those many friends who have so kindly and willingly done their parts to fill these pages with reading matter. Particularly do we extend the expression of our gratitude to those outside the college, who have donated their time and pains so unsparingly in an endeavour to make "The Mitre" a success.

* * * * *

Six hundred copies of this issue go to the press, and half our objective has been attained.
The Mitre

Heroism of a Bishop's Man.

We reprint below an extract from the Sherbrooke "Record" of July 14, which speaks for itself.

"Montreal, July 13.—Two people were rescued from drowning by the quick action of Leonard Martin, of Quebec, when four occupants of a row boat jumped into the waters of the St. Lawrence, fearing that their craft would be struck by the ferry steamer St. Louis. Martin, who graduated from Bishop’s College, Lennoxville, a short time ago, was standing at the stern of the steamer on the main deck, and seeing someone in the water he seized a life-belt and jumped into the river. As he reached the water he saw a man and woman clinging to each other. He swam out to them, and with the aid of the life-belt managed to keep them afloat until several boats reached them. A boat was lowered from the steamer and several boats put out from shore. The steamer did not stop, however, because the current at this point is estimated at about thirty miles an hour. The survivors, Elizabeth Desrochers and Ernest Quinn, both of Montreal, were taken to a second ferry boat, and Martin was taken to shore by the steamer’s boat, none the worse for his experience.

"The two other occupants of the boat, Marie Desrochers and Paul Jette, were drowned, after they had deserted their craft. The tragedy took place near Caughnawaga on Sunday last.

"Leonard Martin, although he is a resident of Quebec, is staying with W. G. Clark, of Westmount, at present."

We need not comment on the above article. We know Len, and his capabilities, and his attributes. We can only bring it to the notice of our readers, in the hope that they will see in the above account a record of the heroic action of a real man, the product of a real university. That is the glory and benefit of university training—it makes men, not parodies on mankind, and Leonard Martin has proved himself to be the best which we can give; not that the proof was needed, for we knew it long before. But we can draw from the incident related above the lesson that all university men must learn, or else their course
is a failure—the brotherhood of all mankind in the One Big Union of God's wide world.

Len Martin is a graduate of 1922 in honour mathematics. While here, he was one of the most popular students of the university, and was a hard worker, both in studies and athletics. He also occupied many executive positions, and last year was editor of "The Mitre."

When approached, Len is very reticent with regard to the aforementioned exploit, as would be expected from his modest nature. The incident did not raise our friend in our estimation, for he already occupied the highest pinnacle therein, but it showed us what can rightly be expected of a graduate of our good old University.

FOOTBALL.

At the beginning of this term all eyes were turned towards football. There were only Messrs. Anderson, Shepard, Johnston, Almond, Walsh and Pickford remaining from last year's team. Very early in the term the Captain, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Shepard, who are two of the best players that we have had in recent years, decided to leave for Trinity College, Toronto. This left us with only four of our last year's players. Mr. Johnston was elected captain and under his leadership we kept "carrying on."

In spite of finding ourselves short-handed, there was a great spirit of enthusiasm among all the students and everyone who was physically fit determined to make himself a football player. This spirit was further strengthened by the active interest displayed in sport by our new Principal, Col. the Rev. A. H. McGregor, who has advised and helped us to the utmost of his ability; and it has been through his untiring efforts that the services of Mr. S. J. McDonald have been secured as a coach for our rugby team.

Mr. McDonald is a graduate in Arts of Loyola College, Montreal, and has been an ardent follower of football for many years. He has played on McGill University Senior team and for the past three years has been Shag Shaughnessy's right hand man.

Since coming here Mr. McDonald has completely won the loyalty of our men and under his able coaching we are working up a team that is worthy to uphold the honour of this University against all comers. Our gravest doubts concern-
ing a successful season have been dispelled and all of us are confident that Mr. McDonald and our Captain, Mr. Johnston, will lead home a victorious team.

Daily practices have been going on for three weeks and during the greater part of this time our men have been in strict training, which, though they grumble against it now, will stand them in good stead when they take the field against their opponents. We have enough men turning out to these practices to make up two teams, and it is largely up to the men of the second team to determine the prowess of those players who will fight for the honour of “The Purple and White” against McGill.

Even though some of our members may not represent the University on the field this year, yet the proper spirit and help given by them, will do much to make the team a victorious one and the season a success.

As well as the practices in the field, the Coach has been giving a series of lectures on the theory of football for the benefit of those members of our body who have not played the game before. These lectures have been a great help to all the players and from them they go out to the field to put into practice that which they have just learned in-doors.

For some years the football club has been struggling along with inadequate equipment. However last year by means of grants very generously given to us by the Corporation of the College and the Alumni Association, we were able to purchase some sadly needed uniforms. This year we have further replenished our stock and have now enough uniforms and accessories to equip two teams fully.

Thus we are now all ready to battle with the other teams in the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Association, for the Championship, and if everything keeps on improving as it has so far there is no reason why we should not realize our ambition in this direction.
Curtains.

I hung gay casement-cloth with birds and flowers
Across my window-panes to hide the street,
Where on gray stones, through long, toil-laden hours.
The weary human footsteps throb and beat.
Imprisoned sunlight, warm and soft and mellow,
Shone through the silken shades across the pane,
And birds and daffodils of golden yellow
Brought back a memory of the spring again.
But all day long I heard the ceaseless beating
Of restless feet upon the pavement there,
And hungry even for a stranger’s greeting.
I stripped my silk-swathed windows clean and bare
Of birds and flowers, and flung my casement wide,
That I might see the human crowd outside.

* * * * *

Burned Forests.

The half-burned tree-trunks stretched like praying hands
Clutching the empty sky, and bare and black
As fallen pillars in old scourge-swept lands,
Great pines and spruces lay across my track.
Charred branches crumbled underneath my tread,
But from the silence of the empty plain,
Among white birches, burned and scarred and dead,
I heard the white-throat sing his song again.
And from the ashes drenched by summer showers
I saw uncurling fronds of brake pierce through,
And fire-weed holding up its purple flowers
Like torches in the dark, and then I knew,
Seeing burnt forests touched with quickening breath,
That Life still follows on the trail of Death.
The Cathedral Builders.

Above dark portals rise two lofty spires
That pierce into the blue. The sunlight falls
Across the gorgeous gloom, on oaken stalls
Were smooth by praying hands of monks and friars;
Tall windows gleam with many-coloured fires
As in the magic caves and mystic halls
Of ancient tales, and from the carven walls
Echo the wailing songs of vanished choirs.
And through the gloom the ghostly builders pass
Who carved their dreams of beauty on the stone,—
The nameless ones who wrought and died unknown;
Their life-blood glows upon the painted glass,
And from each spire dead hands that held the hod
Stretch upward clinging to the robes of God.

War Debts.

T. B. Macaulay, Esq.

In view of the renewed interest in the allied debts, a presentation of the Canadian point of view may be permitted. I suggest that we approach the question with a judicial mind, eliminating sentiment, and applying to the facts those principles which would govern an American court in a similar case between individuals.

The allies and Canadians consider that they have fought for all nations that did not desire a kaiser-ruled world, and that the United States, therefore, had a stake in the war even from its commencement. Had Germany won she would have had control of all Europe, all Africa and most of Asia. She would probably have made an alliance with the rest of Asia. Her eyes were already fixed covetously on South America, and with the vast resources then at her disposal, what would she have cared for the Monroe doctrine? The United States would have
had to face the rest of the world alone. I do not press this point, however, for I do not suggest that the United States owes anything for the early years of the war. I begin with the day she herself declared war, April 6, 1917.

Even if the United States had an interest from the beginning, it does not follow that she should have acted at once. Her people needed time to understand the issue. Her distance must also be remembered. If a fire breaks out in a city block, the interest of the neighbours is in proportion to their distance. The houses immediately adjoining are in greater danger than those a few doors removed. In this case the conflagration began in central Europe, but at once spread to to the adjoining houses, France and Russia. Between them and the United States there were other houses, Britain and the British dominions.

In the absence of a league of nations to act as general fire brigade, each nation had to decide for itself whether it should join the fire fighters, and, if so, when. Being further removed, the United States was naturally later in cooperating. By the time she did come in the flames were raging in all the adjoining houses, and some had already collapsed. There was danger that they might make a clean sweep. Whether she could have intervened earlier is hardly for outsiders to say. We may, however, ask, what would have happened if she had intervened at the time of the Lusitania incident? The war would have been shortened by two years, millions of lives and tens of billions of dollars would have been saved, the condition of the world would not be what it is, and these debts would not exist. This, however, is of sentimental interest only. We must begin with her declaration of war.

How did these debts arise? For a year after the entry of the United States the tension was at its height. Each nation had to utilize to the utmost every resource it possessed. The United States required time to raise, equip, train and transport her armies. During that terrible year the allies had to hold the enemy back with little assistance from her in man-power. France, the British Empire, and Italy, kept 6,500,000 men in the field, and of these 1,000,000 were killed. The allies could supply men, but were already bled white financially. The United States could not yet supply men, but had a plethora of wealth. Each contributed what it could—the allies men and the United States military supplies and food, or rather funds to purchase them. It was a time for action rather than for commissions to discuss mutual obligations, so that the acknowledgements which the allies gave took the form of notes. These are the debts which the allies are now asked to pay.

Supplies were the one form of assistance which the United States could
render from the moment of her entry. American manufacturers were already turning out artillery and munitions on a large scale. The government furnished these indirectly. Their claim now rests on the fact that they supplied the cost of the materials instead of the materials themselves. Is the difference very great?

Had the American armies been then in France these munitions could have been used by them. Because they were not yet there, and these shells were fired by allied troops against the common enemy, must they also be paid for by French and British taxpayers? Should not Americans rather rejoice that by these supplies they were able to take an effective part in the struggle?

The services of the men placed by the allies in the fighting line were given to the common cause. The lives sacrificed during that year were given, for alas they cannot be restored. Should the contribution of the United States be on a different basis, a mere loan to be repaid? Are dollars more valuable than lives?

Our next question is why did the United States advance these sums? Reasonable self-interest is the basis of all business transactions, and, I think we will agree that it was also the prime motive actuating the various countries. France had no option, for she was invaded. Britain's bond to defend Belgium was powerfully seconded by self-interest, for it was better to fight with France as an ally than to fight later alone. In like manner it was better for the United States to fight with 6,500,000 veteran troops as allies than afterward to fight alone. I do not mean that there was no altruism in the motives of the United States and Britain, for there was, but as the events recede in time, we realize that self-interest was in every instance a dominant factor. It was a case of helping others—and one's self.

France and Britain threw every available man into the field because it was to their interest to do this. Britain also advanced huge sums to her allies because it was to her interest that they should make a strong resistance to the common enemy. She certainly did not make her loans as commercial transactions. Why did the American government make advances? For the same motives that actuated Britain. It was to her advantage that the allies should make an effective resistance while her armies were getting ready. Had she not done this the war—her war—might have been lost before she could strike a blow. To claim that these advances resemble ordinary commercial loans is to ignore facts. They were advances to associates to be used in the joint enterprise, for the benefit of all; and they were made because it was to the advantage of the American gov-
ernment to make them. Incidentally, they were made under the supervision of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Let us imagine a case between individuals. A banker and a farmer own large adjoining farms. They put in a drainage ditch for their joint benefit. There was a great rock ledge to cut through and the work was costly and dangerous. The farmer supplied and paid the large number of workmen required. The banker supplied money to purchase tools and blasting powder. The banker now demands payment of the cost of the materials he supplied and allows the farmer no credit for the men he employed. Were not the services of the workmen as important as the tools and powder? The workmen needed tools, but tools were useless without workmen. What would any of you hard-headed business men say if you were that farmer? Would not a court hold that the parties were not ordinary debtor and creditor, but associates; that this was not an ordinary loan, but an advance to be expended in the work in which both were interested; and that if the farmer had expended more than the banker he had a complete offset and owed nothing.

Even when the American troops did arrive in force and began to take their glorious part in bringing the war to a conclusion, they were still very deficient in artillery. In many cases they advanced under the protection of a screen of shells from French and British artillery. This was ideal co-operation. It saved untold thousands of American lives and brought victory. Yet much of this artillery and of those shells had been purchased in the United States, and their cost forms part of the so-called debt.

In killed and seriously wounded France lost in the war 2,100,000; Britain, 1,500,000; and Italy, 1,000,000. In men actually killed, the allies lost 2,650,000. The United States lost 50,000 killed. Canada lost 52,000.

Prior to the war the wealth of Britain was estimated at $85,000,000,000. She now has a debt of about $35,000,000,000, or say 40 per cent.

The United States has an estimated wealth of $220,000,000,000, with a war debt of $22,000,000,000, or 10 per cent. If the amount now claimed be repaid, her debt will be reduced to $12,000,000,000, or a little over 5 per cent.

The allies, from the day each entered the struggle, applied all their resources in men, money and materials to the prosecution of the war, giving everything they had without stint. Should the United States, with her vast resources contribute practically nothing for a year after her entry? Was she not as wholehearted as her associates?

During the Napoleonic wars Britain made heavy advances to her allies, and
these she freely cancelled. It was felt that the most wealthy nation should properly contribute more financially than the others.

To sum up: These advances were made after the United States entered the war; they were made exactly as were the contributions in men or money of the other associates; there is no reason why contributions of one associate should be treated as loans while those of the others are treated as gifts; these advances were not ordinary loans, for they were made for expenditure for the benefit of all the associates and because the United States desired those expenditures to be made. If these advances be treated as mere loans, the United States made no effective contribution to the joint war for a year after her entry, and has not borne her reasonable share of the joint burdens; and, finally, the allies have counter claims which should be a complete offset.

These claims have no basis in equity, and as to law, I submit that if the case were between individuals an American court would reject them. That Britain admits the debt merely means that she prizes the friendship of the United States too highly to have a dispute, and agrees to pay rather than tarnish her national honour in the eyes of any one.

These views are held by many of the most eminent American citizens, including such an outstanding legal authority as Justice Clarke of the United States Supreme Court. I quote from an address made by him:

"Consider what our condition would have been with Germany victorious.

* * * Such is something of the abyss into which we should have been plunged if we had not joined with the allies and made victory possible. * * *

"What saved us from the immeasurable calamity of such a war? It was the French, British and Italian soldiers who held the battle line in Europe for the year that was necessary for us to train and equip and transport to France the great armies which, thank God, proved sufficient to cast the deciding weight into the wavering balance of war. No amount of money can pay for such a service.

* * * More than a million soldiers of our allies were killed, and another million gravely wounded, during that fateful year. * * *

"Our first and indispensable service, the only one that we were able instantly to render, was to furnish to our all but financially exhausted allies the advances to enable them to hold the battle line until we could come. What was the money loaned for, and what was it used for? Supplemented by other billions, which the allies themselves provided, the money was used to purchase the cannon and ammunition, the clothing and food that maintained the six and a half millions of soldiers who for that year of unparalleled carnage held back
the common enemy, not less for our country than for their own.

"In length of service, in loss of life, even in money spent, the sacrifice of our allies was so much greater than ours that we shall never be able to convince them, or to convince impartial history, that these loans, used in the common cause, should in justice be returned to us by our prostrate friends.

"The war was the noblest joint enterprise in the history of mankind, and our country discharged the part assigned to it in such a high fashion that the glory of it will be the most precious possession of those who shall come after us for centuries unless we despoil them of it by making America the Shylock among the nations by the collection of these debts.

"To make payment, the nations must impose crushing taxes on their people condemned to pinching poverty year after year to pay a debt which not one of them believes to be morally or justly due.

"We should tell the truth to the country. We should say to the people that these loans are neither a moral nor a just obligation, because if they were paid we should not have borne our just share of the burden of defending the great common cause."

Surely the opinion of this great American jurist should have weight.

The allied peoples do not ask a donation. They ask only justice. It should, however, be realized that this claim is one of the principal obstacles to the rehabilitation of Europe and of the world. The lessening of the burdens of taxation in countries, where they are of crushing weight is a first essential. But for this claim there would already have been a wholesale cancellation of inter-allied debts and probably other adjustments. Payment of these demands would mean a further addition to the taxes in Britain of from 5 to 7 per cent. on all incomes from £100 up.

It is sometimes said that cancellation of these debts would encourage Europe in further war expenditures. This is certainly not true of Britain. As for other countries, how can their action be influenced by insisting on a claim which they consider unjust and do not intend to pay? In any case, would that create a debt if none now really exists?

And now I rest my case. The judgment of the American people is sound, but they must hear both sides. My own conviction is that when they understand the facts they will demand that their government cancel these claims gladly, and without condition. They will pay their way.
Divinity Notes.

C. Sauerbrei, B.A.

Born 1897 at Les Palmas, Grand Canary; educated in London, England, and at Upper Canada College, Toronto; enlisted Feb. 16, 1916, and saw service in France with 16th Battalion, C.E.F.; on returning to Canada took Arts at the University of Toronto and graduated with First Class Honours in Semitics, 1922. Entered the Faculty of Divinity at Bishop’s, Sept. 1922.

A. F. G. Nichol.

Born at Neddywattan, India. Later returned to England, and was educated in France. In 1884 went to Sydney, Australia, but returned almost immediately to England, and in December, 1884, came to Canada. Undertook farming at Ayer’s Cliff and later at Hatley. Entered Bishop’s in Sept. 1922, for a special course in Divinity; and was licensed as a lay reader by the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the 16th Sunday after Trinity, 1922, in St. James’ Church, Hatley.

J. G. Holmes.


E. F. L. Thompson.

T. Lloyd.

Born at Glamorgan, Wales; educated in Wales, came to Canada 1912 and went to Thetford Mines, P.Q., where he continued to follow up his vocation as a mining engineer. Entered Divinity at Bishop’s Sept. 1922, residing, however, in Lennoxville.

SUMMER VACATION NOTES.

D. D. Macqueen.

We understand that Mac spent a somewhat varied holiday. He started by doing mission work at Jacksonville, Maine, U.S.A., after which he supplied for the Rev. J. S. Brewer at Compton during July. It is rumoured that mornings found him studying in the rectory garden and that he played bridge regularly every evening. In August he was having a ripping time at Danville when unfortunately he fell and put his knee out of joint, necessitating an operation. At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, he underwent a successful operation, returning to Bishop’s on Sept. 18. Except for the fact that he hobbles around with a crutch and stick he is still much the same as ever.

The Rev. F. A. Ramsey.

One sunny day in July the inhabitants of Hilton Beach, St. Joseph’s Island, became aware that an innocent but rather handsome young deacon had appeared in their midst. It was none other than Fred Ramsey, who had come to take charge of the mission for the summer.

Fred found the place and people very nice, but he was not content with the society of the common members of his congregation, so he sought out the bishops and other high clerics of the American Church who were residing there for the summer. He wasn’t so innocent as he looked for he inveigled these learned gentlemen into preaching for him. Altogether he spent a very pleasant time and we could go on telling of it for ages.
G. H. Sadler, B.A.

College had hardly time to close before G. H. Sadler, B.A., hit the trail for Douglas, Ont. He came thither full of gloomy forebodings with visions of Ultra-Protestantism, Orangeism and other equally depressingisms. However, he was pleasantly surprised to find that he had been wrongly informed and that a good Catholic atmosphere pervaded the place. So pleased was he that he stayed all summer, living at the hotel when he wasn’t on the road, which was most of the time.

Left practically to his own devices he successfully prepared twelve candidates for the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation and also succeeded in commencing the building of a new church on the mission. He returns to U. B. C. just about the same as ever and just as determined to beat up the rest of the Shed in examinations.

C. Goodier.

The middle of the month of June saw the return of Cyril Goodier to the Mission of Elk Lake, Ontario. A very warm welcome was tendered to him by the people whom he had so faithfully served for three years previous to entering Bishop’s in Sept, 1921. The fact that North Cobalt, an important town sixty miles from Elk Lake, was added to his mission, made his work somewhat difficult. Nevertheless bathing, fishing and canoeing occupied a large share of his time to say nothing of eating and sleeping. He returns to us greatly improved in health, and ready for a good year of solid work.

J. W. Hawkes.

East Angus the town of paper mills proved to be the place where Brother Hawkes spent the first ten days of his summer vacation. On alighting from the train an offensive odour from the aforementioned mills smote him in the face causing him to utter the words, “My kingdom, my kingdom for a gas mask.” Nevertheless he survived and was able to supply for the Rev. A. H. Plummer at Lake Megantic during July. Here he spent a pleasant though somewhat quiet month reading, eating and sleeping, mostly sleeping.

August saw him quietly resting at Leeds Village fourteen miles from the railway. Most of the time was spent in speculating on how to drive around the twenty miles on Sunday without being choked to death by dust.
A small amount of excitement was caused by a double wedding. Brother Hawkes having unfortunately let out that he possessed some small knowledge of baking was called upon to decorate the wedding cakes. This he did to the satisfaction of the fair maidens.

He returned later to Bishop’s plus a shaken body and a severe cold.

F. Douglas.

For two whole months of the summer vacation the Mission of Bannockburn, Ont., was favoured with the services of Frederick Douglas. It is reported that this gentleman scorned the common boarding house and stayed at the best hotel in the town. Here he fell in with a former Bishop’s man, L. H. Beall, who had been supplying the mission during the winter months, but was now going to seek his fortune in the Great North West. Mr. Douglas spent most of his time sun bathing, visiting his worthy parishioners and in grumbling at the sameness of the fare provided at the hotel. On Sundays he drove round the mission in a ramshackle and dilapidated buggy drawn by an aged and forlorn looking animal called a horse. Nevertheless he has survived and has returned once again to the Old Shed. We might also mention that he brought back with him $25, a gift from the congregation.

G. W. Carson.

George has the distinction of being the only gentleman of leisure in the Shed. He alone of all the Shedites was supposed to go free from the toil and tribulation of summer Mission work. Immediately college is closed we see him blithely journeying to Ottawa to attend Summer School. Whether the large number of charming young ladies in attendance or the lectures on Social Service and Sunday School drew him thither we are not prepared to say, but we strongly suspect that it was the former.

When the closing or the School made it impossible for him to remain any longer in the company of the aforementioned young ladies, he returned to his home at Edwards, Ontario. Here he assisted the Rev. C. C. Phillips by reading the lessons in the parish church and by making himself generally useful. The neighbouring clergy also came in for a generous share of his assistance. Having spent a very peaceful summer he arrived at U. B. C. just in time to miss a supplemental examination, but otherwise O.K.
THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW—

If Ramsey thinks it’s against the Canons of the Church of England to dance in a dog-collar.

Why Macqueen visits the top flat every night between eleven-thirty and twelve.

Why Carson looked so sad and lonely during the first part of the term, like a man without his guiding star.

Whether Sadler would have any objection to dances if people danced by themselves or used chairs or broomsticks as partners.

Why Holmes went to see Professor Rae on a certain Sunday evening, soon after his arrival.

What Sauerbrei thought when a certain young lady asked him to “shoot the grease.”

Whether Thompson has decided to take out a Life Policy in the Shed Canteen Fund.

Why Lloyd wore a tweed hat and college gown during his first week at Bishop’s.

Whether Douglas intends to take up hockey or figure skating this winter.

If cold shawing water in the mornings is intended as an inducement for us to volunteer for Missionary Service in the Arctic Circle.

Why Goodier takes chocolates with him to Richmond every week-end.
Mr. Cecil Brain.

Mr. Cecil Brain, who hails from Grand Falls, Newfoundland, is with us this year, studying the Science Matriculation Course. Mr. Brain’s athletic activities centre mainly around football and hockey. He has evidenced a remarkable spirit of eagerness, mingled with that spirit of determination on the football field, which is responsible for the unmistakable improvement in his physical condition since his arrival here. Although only twenty years of age, he is possessed of a physique which fulfils the requirements of this strenuous game. It is Mr. Brain’s intention to study Civil Engineering at McGill University in the future. Being endowed with principles which most men admire, he is the possessor of an attractive personality, which draws men into his pleasant company wherever he goes. Mr. Brain feels that he is studying under a handicap, due to the fact that he has been separated from such work for a period of four years. However, judging from outward appearances we are sure that he will be a creditable addition to the student ranks of this University.

Mr. Melvin Wheeler Hambleton.

Born at Roxton Falls, Quebec, Mr. Hambleton received his education at Stanstead Wesleyan College and St. Francis College High School. Basketball seems to be his favourite athletic pursuit and he is looking forward enthusiastically to the inauguration of the basketball season. Mr. Hambleton is only eighteen years of age, yet he is gifted to a very great extent in being able to speak the French language most fluently. We think it is fitting here to pay a tribute to the passive attitude which Mr. Hambleton takes, on all matters of controversy which arise from time to time among the younger students. One of his most ereditable hobbies is the study of amateur photography. Already
we have seen some very creditable results, of this, his favourite form of pastime. Mr. Hambleton is a well built young man, and would make a very creditable showing on the football field. However, through the effects of an accident, he is unable to support us in this way. Mr. Hambleton is studying the Senior Matriculation requirements this year and intends to enter the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University, some time in the future.

Mr. Lewis Reed Naylor.

Mr. Naylor was born at Arundel, Que. He matriculated at the St. Lambert High School, at a comparatively early age, being only seventeen years old. Mr. Naylor is an ardent participator in tennis tournaments and has proved himself efficient in various forms of gymnastics. As yet we have never seen him in any but a jovial mood, being naturally possessed of a most pleasant countenance, a very winning disposition. It is his intention to study Arts in this University, with the desire finally to study Law.

Mr. William Allan Coulson.

Mr. Coulson finds himself in an entirely new environment this year, having come to Lennoxville direct from Winnipeg. Born in 1902 at Ottawa, Mr. Coulson received his early education at Winnipeg Central Collegiate. He is taking the preparatory course this year with a view to entering the Civil Engineering profession in the future. Mr. Coulson has various athletic accomplishments on his record, among which are wrestling, boxing, basketball, golf, and tennis. We have noticed since Mr. Coulson has arrived that he has indulged whole-heartedly in many of these forms of sport. Although he has never played football before, yet he is making a remarkably good attempt to master the technicalities of this game.

Mr. George Thomson.

Mr. Thomson was born at Arundel, Quebec, in the year 1901. He received his High School education at the Lachute Academy, from which institution he matriculated. He is accomplished in many forms of sport, among which are football, hockey, tennis, and running. Mr. Thomson is taking the Arts Course at this University, with the intention of qualifying in the future as a teacher.
We may say that Mr. Thomson has experienced no difficulty whatever in intermingling with the rest of the students, having naturally acquired the art of choosing friends, and cementing true friendship, in a comparatively short time.

**Mr. Roy Petrie.**

Mr. Petrie is the second man to come from Grand Falls, Newfoundland, this year. He was born at Grand Falls in 1904, and received his education at Grand Falls Academy, and Mt. Allison Academy. Mr. Petrie has had very wide experience in football, and will, we are sure, prove to be of great assistance on our team. Among other athletics, he figures prominently at hockey, tennis, and baseball. Mr. Petrie is taking the Preparatory Course this year, with the intention of graduating from this University. Finally it is his desire to enter the Medical profession.

**Mr. Ashton Tobin.**

Mr. Tobin was born at Bromptonville, Que., in the year 1902. He matriculated from Loyola College, Montreal, where he also spent one year in Arts. Mr. Tobin’s chief achievements in the athletic world centre around hockey, tennis, and baseball. He has won laurels in hockey, being a member of the team which obtained the championship of the Montreal Junior City League. Mr. Tobin has not only taken an active part in the world of sport, but he has also been enthusiastically interested in the musical world, and in amateur dramatics. Having proven himself as being very capable in the handling of his instrument, the saxophone, he is now proving to be of great assistance in our own college orchestra. Mr. Tobin is studying Arts at this university, but his future plans have as yet not been decided upon.

**Mr. Robert Earls.**

Mr. Earls was born at Midland, Ontario, in the year 1900. He received his High School training at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, from which he matriculated. Mr. Earls indulges in very few forms of athletics, but we hope that before his university career is ended, he will be able to take his place in the ranks of the athletic world. At present Mr. Earls is in charge of a Methodist Circuit in the Stanstead District, which charge occupies his week-ends.
Mr. Cecil Hayward Roach.

We welcome to our midst still another Ottawan in the person of Mr. Roach, who, though he was born in Plymouth, England, in 1900, has adopted our capital city as his home. He was educated at Ottawa Collegiate and at Mrs. M. A. Acres' Matric School, and then he came to us to study Arts before going into the ministry. Mr. Roach participates in several sports, notably baseball, lacrosse, tennis, paddling and basketball. He is an accomplished violinist and as such is very welcome in our musical circles. He also is a capable singer, and is interested in amateur dramatics.

SECOND YEAR'S POINT OF VIEW.

It is with the realization of the value and importance of one long year’s experience with college life, that we of last year’s freshman class returned once again to resume our studies.

This so-called “experience” cannot be complete and cannot be applied without a certain spirit which should predominate all our college activities. This is co-operation. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that co-operation is a necessity for developing our characters and abilities. Whatever the former is, the latter will be, and nowhere are these two things brought into prominence more than in the busy hum of college life.

We of the second year are the middle span between the new arrivals and those who are looking forward to graduation, and history tells us that the individuals who hold a political or social organization together must be in a position to be the “balance wheel” between any two parties. Therefore it is our duty to practise the idea of co-operation among ourselves and apply it to any walk of life into which we may be placed, and above all to our college activities.

Our pleasure of returning was somewhat marred by the thought that two of our last year’s class would not be with us this year, Rev. A. E. E. Legge, who is continuing his parochial work, and Mr. W. F. Armstrong, who has decided to continue in his career of school teaching. We wish them both luck in their successful work.

Therefore, second year, let us face this new college term with the idea of successful co-operation; it is something we will need now, not only for the University, but in later life for our own benefits.

S. E.
OUR FRESHETTES.

Roberta Nichol:—Born Milby, 1904; resides Lennoxville; educated Lennoxville High School; hobby, study; ambition and plans, to pass in Trig.

Mrs. F. M. Glover:—Born Lennoxville; resides Lennoxville; schools attended, several—ex-teacher of Huston, Man.; hobby, none; ambition and plans, none.

Leila B. Waterman:—Born, Carp, ,Ont., 1905; resides Carp; educated Carp Continuation School; hobby, work; ambition, to pass in math.

Elizabeth Whyte:—Born Glace Bay, C.B., 1905; resides Stellarton, N.S.; educated Stellarton High School and Pictou Academy; hobby, studying; ambition and plans, none.

Ivy Berwick:—Born Sherbrooke, 1904; resides Sherbrooke; schools, North Ward, Sherbrooke High, St. Helen’s; hobby, knitting sweaters (just now); ambition and plans, to be a nurse, and get through college.

Lyla Brown:—Born Montreal, 1905; resides Sherbrooke; schools, Sherbrooke High School, Montreal High School, Riverside School, Berthelet School, Lansdowne School, Lachute Academy; hobby, reading; ambition, to get an M.D.

Anna M. Gilson:—Born Dixville, Que., 1905; resides Waterville, Que.; educated Dixville Model School, Waterville High School; hobby, tom-boy; ambition and plans, to be a teacher.

Hazel Margaret Griffith:—Born Sherbrooke, 1897; resides Sherbrooke:
schools, Sherbrooke High School, and commercial course at convent; hobby, reading; ambition, to get a B.A.

Bertha Cox:—Born Granby, Que., 1903; resides Lennoxville; schools, Granby High School, Lennoxville Academy, Ascot High School; hobby, music; plans, to be a teacher.

Mamie Smith:—Born Quebec, 1903; resides Cookshire; educated Cookshire High School; hobby, teasing; ambition and plans, to get honours in Latin.

Dorothy M. Hall:—Born Cowansville, 1903; resides Sherbrooke; educated Sherbrooke High School; hobby, none; ambition and plans, to be a teacher.

The Senior Co-eds wish to extend a hearty welcome to the “Freshettes”, Hazel Griffith, Dorothy Hall, Leila Waterman, Roberta Nichol, Mamie Smith, Lyla Brown, Ivy Berwick, Elizabeth Whyte, Bertha Cox, Anna Gilson and Mrs. Glover.

We are also glad to see Blanche Roe back again.

Heard every morning in the cloak-room:—
Dossie:—“Hurry up there Hazel!”
Hazel: “Wait till I get my hair net on.”

H. A. F. G., in a loud voice, while passing ice-cream—“Is any one short around here?”
C.S.—“Don’t get personal.”

The Initiation.

The initiation of the “Freshettes” took place Tuesday evening, Oct. 10th in the gymnasium. The ceremony was conducted with great gusto to the joyful strains of the funeral march. The entrance of the “Freshettes” was noticeable by a series of staccato shrieks. “Ours not to reason why, theirs but to do and die.” All the “Freshettes” rose nobly to the occasion and we trust they enjoyed the evening as much as the Seniors. The proceedings were ably chap­eroned by Mrs. McGreer and Mrs. Boothroyd. Chairs and the piano were pro­vided willingly (?) by the men students.
LADIES' BASKETBALL.

The lady students are again this year devoting part of their spare time to basketball. We are very pleased to see that so many of the first year girls are going to play, because they are badly needed to fill up the gaps left by last year's graduating class. We have hopes for an interesting season and our plans are to try to form a league with some other colleges, although so far no definite arrangements have been made. There was quite a delay in the practices this fall as new baskets had to be ordered and installed, but we are rejoicing in the fact that this year the gym will be at our disposal during the Lent term as well as the Michaelmas. Mr. C. C. Savage has very kindly consented to be our coach, and we are sure that under his management there will be great progress. So far there has been great enthusiasm about practices. Keep it up, girls!!

NEWS ABOUT OLD GRADS.

Frances Wilson is in Montreal; Jean Towne, in Montreal; Erma Parker, in Verdun; Ruby Hopkins (M.A.) in Lachute; Esther Farnsworth in Ormstown, all engaged in teaching.

We are all very sorry to hear that Janet Ryan has been unable to continue her course in Law owing to illness. We all hope that she will soon be better.

A Freshette's Soliloquy.

To do or not to do; that is the question.
Whether 'tis better for a while to suffer
The laws and rules of our Lady Seniors
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
And by opposing end them! to defy; to obey
No more, and by disobeying to say we end
The initiation and the thousand daily crosses
That we are heirs to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To defy; to disobey;
To disobey; perchance to think; Ay there's the rub.
For in that disobeying what things may come.
Thus uncertainty does make cowards of us all.
De Alumnis.

We take great pleasure in noticing the wedding of one of our former students, the Rev. H. O. Hodder, L.S.T., to Miss Dorothy Carr on June 14, 1922. Although we come somewhat late with our congratulations they are none the less hearty, and we wish them both the best of luck and happiness.

Corey—At Karnizawa, Japan, on July 24, to the Rev. and Mrs. Hollis H. Corey, a son (David Hamilton).

From the Ottawa "Citizen": Waterman—On July 26, 1922, at the rectory, Bearbrook, Ont., to the Rev. R. H. and Mrs. Waterman, a son.

CHAPLAIN TO H.M. THE KING VISITS U. B. C.

The university was greatly honoured on Wednesday, Sept. 27, when Dr. A. E. Burn, Dean of Salisbury and chaplain to H. M. George V., paid us a visit. Dr. A. E. Burn is the author of several well-known books on the Creeds.

On the evening of his arrival Dr. Burn gave an illustrated lantern lecture on the Creeds and the Te Deum. This lecture drew forth a good representation from Divinity House, and also many Arts men and people from Lennoxville and vicinity attended. At the close of the lecture Rev. Mr. McGreer expressed his deep appreciation of the lecture and his gratitude to Dr. Burn, also to Prof. Hatcher, who had managed the lantern with the greatest skill.

For two days Dr. Burn lectured on the Creeds and the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. At these lectures all Divinity House were present, also many clergymen from the vicinity.

H. M. D.
Lecture by the Dean of Salisbury.

At the University of Bishop’s College, Lennoixville, P.Q.

The Dean’s idea in his lantern lecture on the Creeds and the Te Deum was to show how knowledge was built up by careful investigation of Manuscripts containing early quotations. He showed a series connected with the History of the Apostles’ Creed and also some of the very interesting libraries in which they have been found in Austria, Italy and Spain. The brilliant discovery of a French scholar Dom. G. Morin, that a whole series of Manuscripts attributes the Te Deum to a Bishop Niceta or Nicetius, now identified as the Missionary Bishop of Remesiana in Serbia, has been recently supported by Canon Wordsworth of Salisbury, who found the same tradition in an old Manuscript of Lincoln Cathedral; so we now know that it was the tradition of Lincoln as well as Salisbury and every such addition to our knowledge strengthens the theory of authorship. Niceta is the first Christian author who comments on the words “communion of Saints” in the Creed, and the Dean showed a picture of an Austrian library in which he found a new Manuscript of the sermon under the name “Origen.” We saw also photographs of the wonderful palace of the Escorial, the burial place of the Kings of Spain, which houses under one roof primary and secondary schools, a Theological College, a Monastery and barracks. In the library the Dean found some important manuscripts of the Nicene Creed which proved that the famous interpolation of the words “and the Son” was not made deliberately by the Council of Toledo in 589 A.D., as is generally asserted, but was put in by copyists in the margin by mistake. Finally the Dean exhibited interesting photographs of the Athanasian Creed, including one from Lyons, in which a certain Bishop Leidrat had been good enough to write his signature when he gave it to the Church of St. Stephen. The Dean explained how important a bearing this had on the date of the Manuscript. With the help of photography the science of palaeography, that is, of ancient writing, has made enormous strides in the last twenty years, and the different schools of handwriting can be properly classified so that it is no longer possible for scholars to argue for a late date for the Creed.

The lecture concluded with an almost contemporary picture of St. Augustine of Hippo recently discovered in the Lateran Palace, and the well known modern picture of the Saint with his mother Monica.
Ordinations.

Albert Whiteman Freeman, B.A., L.S.T.

In the little church at Hawkesbury, Ontario,—a little stone church, surrounded by trees like an English country church—there was ordained to the dioconate on June 18, 1922, Albert Whiteman Freeman, B.A., L.S.T. The service, which opened with the hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers," was most impressive, and the ordination sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of Cornwall, Ven. C. O. Carson, also a graduate of Bishop's University, who dwelt on the duty of loyalty to the Church and to the bishop. Archdeacon Carson also presented the candidate to the bishop. In the evening of the same day the Bishop of Ottawa preached in Hawkesbury Church, showing the necessity of the apostolic succession, that we might have an unchangeable gospel, unchangeable sacraments, behind which is the unchanged Christ.

Rev. A. W. Freeman was born in Brixton, London, England, and was educated at Lancaster College and Dulwich Hamlet School. He came to Canada in 1910, and entered the Arts faculty of Bishop's University in 1915. Two years later he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and served in Canada in the Canadian Garrison Battalion and the Medical Corps. Mr. Freeman returned to the university in 1919, and was successful in obtaining his hood and parchment the following year, graduating in a historical course. Having decided to give his life to the priesthood of the Church, he came to the "shed," where his earnestness and industry won for him the genuine esteem of all his fellow-students. Still another hood and parchment fell to him last June, and now Mr. Freeman is the energetic young deacon-in-charge of the extensive mission of Mattawa in the diocese of Ottawa.

During his university career Mr. Freeman proved himself to be a capable and earnest student, as well as a staunch supporter of all things Bishop's. Never prominent in sport himself, he was yet an ardent "fan" and in all things he did his best—and what man could do more? His interest, however, lay
chiefly along the lines of his chosen profession, and he occupied many positions on the executive of the various religious societies of the university—the Theological Society, the Guild of the Venerable Bede, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. In every place he was efficient, earnest, and sincere.

The best wishes of his many friends follow Mr. Freeman to Mattawa; we are confident of his success, and know that our confidence is well-placed. It is indeed; for we know that zeal and fervour will conquer the whole world for One Who is perfect zeal and fervour Himself.

It is worth of note that Hawkesbury church, wherein Mr. Freeman was ordained, was built by the family of the late Archbishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, himself one of the most prominent graduates of Bishop’s University.

Frederick Arthur Ramsey.

On the feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, Frederick Arthur Ramsey was admitted to the diaconate at St. James’ Church, Dundas, Ontario. The sacrament of ordination was administered by the Lord Bishop of Niagara, acting for the Lord Bishop of Kootenay, in which diocese Mr. Ramsey has volunteered to work after the completion of his college course. Rev. W. P. Robertson, of the Church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, presented the candidate, and the sermon was preached by Rev. C. E. Riley, rector of Oakville, and former rector of Dundas, who took for his text the eleventh verse of the eleventh chapter of St. Matthew’s gospel, drawing therefrom the contrast between the baptism of repentance preached by John the Baptist and the baptism of salvation.

Rev. F. A. Ramsey was born in Kent, England, and came to Canada in 1903. He has lived in several parts of our fair Dominion—in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario, and at our own good old Lennoxville, Quebec. Before entering university Fred had considerable experience in the banking business and also in the army. In 1916 he was with the 181st C.E.F., and from 1917 to 1919 with the R. A. F. The ups and downs of military life did not, however, dampen his ardour, and in 1920 he came to Bishop’s to begin his course in preparation for holy orders.
Fred is still with us, we are pleased to say, but next June he will bid us all good-bye and strike for the far west where a great work awaits him—a work however, which he is well fitted to perform. He has always been prominent at Bishop's—successful as a student, capable as an administrator, popular as a man. His success in executive work is evidenced by the number of offices which have come his way and none of the offices have been too big for him to fill most capably. Prominent likewise in his studies, he last spring appropriated to himself the Mackie prize for an English essay, in addition to the completion of a very heavy year's work necessitated by deacon's examinations added to the regular schedule of university work. He is an enthusiastic supporter of university activities, and an all-round good sport. We wish our energetic Advertising Manager every success, and, unless there is a sudden and remarkable change in his popularity, his circle of friends, which includes all his fellow-students, will send him away next June recognizing that the Church in Canada has gained only as Bishop's University has lost.

Wallace Westwood Smith, M.A., L.S.T.

On the occasion of the patronal festival of St. Peter's pro-cathedral, Qu'Appelle, Wallace Westwood Smith was made a deacon. He was presented to the bishop by Ven. Archdeacon Knowles, and Rev. Canon Hicks, of Lincoln, delivered the sermon. Basing his address on the three-fold denial of St. Peter, the preacher reminded the congregation of the appropriateness of such a day for an ordination. The candidate was exhorted not to emphasize one aspect or another of his ministry at the expense of his other duties. The Litany was said by Rev. E. A. C. Hackman, rector of Wolseley, while the bishop was celebrant at the Holy Eucharist, with Rev. J. F. Dyde Parker as epistoler and Rev. W. W. Smith as gospeller.

Wallace was born at Eccles, England, and educated in England and Scotland. He entered the civil service, and served in Scotland and in Ireland. In 1913 he emigrated to Canada, and in 1916 he entered Montreal Diocesan Theological College, coming to Bishop's the following year. His academic career has been one of amazing brilliancy, and he graduated in Arts in 1920, annexing honours in both history and philosophy—a feat which is
seldom accomplished. After his graduation, Wallace came to Divinity House, and obtained the degrees of M.A. and L.S.T. in 1922. He combined his study of theology in 1920-21 with the position of Master in Bishop’s College School.

If one were to recount all the offices he has held, and how efficient has been his tenure of each, this issue of “The Mitre” had better been entitled “A Biography of Wallace W. Smith.” Never assuming, but always on the job when needed, Wally’s was the influence which kept the Students’ Association on its feet; his was the hand which guided the erring youths in the “shed”; his was the power which managed so creditably the football and hockey tams; and his was the voice which helped us in the choir on those rare occasions when he could find his surplice. Wallace has gone from us, and we miss him.

He is incumbent of Hazenmore, Sask., in the diocese of Qu’Appelle, where he has an extensive parish and an automobile. Between the two, he finds his time fairly well taken up. But he will pull through, even as he pulled through those Hebrew lectures last year, and Bishop’s University will watch his career with attention, feeling that Wally’s success is its own.
MY GARDEN.
Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, M.A., D.C.L.

My garden shows no bright array
Of rich exotics in its beds,
But little sunbeams in it play,
And leafy maples lift their heads.

The walks but scanty labour get,
No skilful hands their borders trim,
But when the grass with dew is wet
And distant hills are growing dim,

A quiet beauty round me falls,
Wherein all imperfections hide,
And darkness builds her nunnery walls
Between me and the world outside.

Then on the stone seat, looking far
Into the distance o'er the vale,
I watch the friendly evening star
Grow brighter as the sky grows pale.

Strange little people round me sleep,
The ants that have so active been,
Now in the sand their vigil keep
Around the chambers of their queen.

The gentle birds are warm and still,
Tucked in their nests among the trees,
While sweetest thoughts their dreaming fill
In the soft rocking of the breeze.

Haply a toad hops now and then
Across the flagstones at my feet,
To tell me that not only men
Have found that darkness is most sweet.

So in my garden night and day,
With sunshine or with stars above,
God takes my petty cares away,
And fills me with His perfect love.
B. U. A. A. A.

Nearly every graduate who has issued forth from the walls of the renowned seat of learning, known to the world as the University of Bishop’s College, has included among the many reminiscences of his college days fond memories of thrilling and heart-stirring events which took place in the athletic world of his Alma Mater.

These memories have given birth to an appeal made by the graduate himself, for the institution of a permanent tie, that would bind him firmly to the Athletic Association of his Alma Mater, and keep him in close touch with current events taking place within the same for all time.

This appeal has at last fallen upon the ears of an executive, which after having given the matter due consideration, has made adequate provision whereby this shrill, insistent cry, issuing from the throats of the stalwart athletes Bishop’s has sent out into the world, may be appeased. The permanent bond of union the Athletic Association undertakes to establish between the graduate and itself, is set forth in Section Two of Article II, in the Revised Constitution of the B. U. A. A. A. This section of the Constitution institutes a degree of honorary membership of the B. U. A. A. A. Under its ruling, a graduate may become an honorary member of his old Athletic Club upon the payment of an annual fee of one dollar, and if he prefers he may become a life member upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars.

The present executive hopes that every graduate of the University will avail himself of the opportunity of establishing this tie between his old Athletic Club and himself, thus demonstrating his good-will towards the present champions of the glorious traditions of which their Alma Mater proudly boasts, traditions which they so earnestly strove to perpetuate during their own College Days. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ALAN GARDINER,

President, B.U.A.A.A.

P.S.—Application for membership, with fee enclosed, should be addressed to G. H. V. Naylor, Esq., Sec.-Treas., B.U.A.A.A.
A MEMORY.

Affectionately dedicated to the Rev. W. Westwood Smith, M.A.,
Incumbent of Hazenmore.

When the balmy dawn is breaking, and the rising sun appears,
    And beams of radiant light diffuse the air;
Though the day of toil confronts us, with its hopes and joys and fears,
    When the bell is rung for breakfast we'll be there.

When we've blundered through our classes, and we've funk'd, and bluffed, and sloped,
    And the profs are nearly driven to despair;
When at last across the campus comes the sound for which we've hoped,
    And the bell is rung for dinner we'll be there.

When the sun has crossed the heavens and is sinking in the west,
    And we vainly try our consciences to square;—
When we simply couldn't study, though we did our level best,
    When the bell is rung for supper we'll be there.

It is ever thus, my brethren—to our stomachs we are bound,
    Though we try our nobler passions to declare;
We may loaf, but how we brighten when we hear the joyful sound—
    When the bell is rung at meal-time we'll be there.

A VOICE FROM THE CROWD.

Editor, "The Mitre":

Sir,—

Your predecessor in office and his colleagues are to be congratulated upon
the excellence of the Trinity and Convocation number of "The Mitre." Its
departure from the usual form was a step in the right direction, and atoned in
some measure for the spasmodic appearance of "The Mitre" during the academic
year which closed in June last. An issue of this kind helps to add to the prestige of the university, and may be a helpful factor in bringing it prominently before the notice of an all too ignorant public.

Apropos of this ignorance of the general public as to what Bishop’s College is, and what it has to offer, may I, greatly daring, make some suggestions to the authorities of the college, with a view to improving the Calendar, which for many, is the only source of information with which they are likely to come in contact? It seems to me that a Calendar, attractively prepared, and bearing evident marks of thought and care, may do much to predispose in favour of the college a reader who may be casting about for an institution in which he may spend a few of the most important years of his life.

In the first place I would respectfully suggest that the calendar may be improved by adding more cuts. The issue of "The Mitre" above referred to contains three (the School buildings, the Gymnasium, and the Chapel) which might be included. In addition, cuts might be made of the Library, the Divinity House, the Convocation Hall, and one or two views of the really splendid campus. The old cut of the Arts building might also be reinserted.

The article on pages 15-25 inclusive, of the last issue of "The Mitre" provides a veritable mine of information about the university, and should form an integral part of the calendar.

But it is with regard to the delineation of the Courses offered that it seems to me the most improvement is needed. At first sight it would appear that many of the courses are based entirely upon the text-books mentioned, and that lectures are a secondary matter, whereas the very opposite is the case. The professors are no mere directors of studies, who leave the students to dig out all the information they can from the text-books: They are really hard workers whose lectures are the product of much toil and research. The text-books are books of reference more than anything else.

What seems to me to be required is that a broad outline of each course should be given (the course in Mathematics as outlined in the calendar is an illustration of this idea), based on the lectures. This would serve at least three purposes:

1. It would give to prospective students a good idea of the scope of the college courses.
2. It would give to students who may be choosing an option or an honours course in their second or third years an idea of what the contents of the courses are.
3. It would be of great assistance to graduates seeking post-graduate
work at other universities. Invariably it is requested that a calendar of one’s university be forwarded which will give full information as to the courses pursued. As the calendar stands at present it does not do the college justice.

In conclusion, Sir, may I be permitted to say that I have written this letter in no spirit of carping criticism, but only because I feel that my suggestions, if carried out, would not only increase our pride in our Alma Mater, but would also prove a fruitful source of information to many whose eyes may now be turning, or may in future turn, in the direction of the University of Bishop’s College.

Yours truly,

A VOICE FROM THE CROWD.

PERSONALITY.

It is a surprising thing, the number of advertisements one sees, turning the papers of almost any periodical of today, of books which represent a new class of literature, a class of literature peculiarly a product of these times. It is what has been called “the literature of success,” because it is designed to tell one how to be a “success,” in the purely material sense of the term, and the borders of the advertisements are adorned with little pictures of the motor-cars and private yachts, the summer houses and the winter palaces, the expensive foods and the sumptuous drinks, the jewels and furs and what not which one will be able to enjoy with the enormously increased income to be derived from the mere reading of any book belonging to this amazing literature.

And the secret of all these books is the development of personality. We read that we all have personality but we must develop it before we can spend it on champagne, caviare and the other necessities of a nice existence. And so our friends, the authors confer, as they modestly admit, an incalculable benefaction upon society by helping it to develop its personality.

You must be careful not to misapprehend the finer points of this matter. The authors do not claim to be able to give you personality—by a hypodermic injection or some other device, they just develop it—perhaps with dumbbells.

We have all seen the magazine pictures of muscular gentlemen who fairly bristle with lumpy strength, and who promise to cover any of their fellow men with similar mountain ranges of muscle—for a consideration. Well, evidently,
this development of personality is carried on in much the same way. You don’t receive new traits of character but the old ones are enormously developed.

It might seem at first sight that this new cult will make the world much brighter. Think for a moment of some of the people you know with all the traits that help to make up their several personalities and then imagine all those traits multiplied by $x$. There is dear old Major Jones whose personality is a compound of gout, thirstiness, irascibility, jingoism and anecdotes. All these attributes developed by reading the new literature would make him into a very super-personality and as such he could not fail to make life fuller and deeper and broader and other excellent comparatives much favoured by the writers of the school we are studying. What of the revered Dr. Biffington whom we remember for his spectacular absent-mindedness and his mossy old jests in Greek periods? Developed into a super-personality his super-absent-mindedness should be very productive of funny situations. You remember, of course, that it was he of whom it is said that his wife, finding one morning his trousers upon his bed and supposing that he possessed only one pair, had been convinced that the Doctor had gone to his classes without the conventional nether integuments of a modern gentleman. It turned out however that the Doctor had purchased a second pair and had forgotten to tell his wife.

Then there is my friend Bradley, an amateur misogynist of no small calibre, if he were to have this particular bit of his personality intensified by absorbing some of this dynamic printing matter, the reactions to it of the younger ladies of our circle would, I fancy, make things rather hot for a while.

And then the ladies themselves, suppose they were to begin intensifying their already disturbing personalities! The impact of the resulting super-females on society would . . . But I shrink from further reflection of so infinitely perturbing a character.

No, on second thoughts we must conclude that our grandfathers and grandmothers in our youth were quite right when they ruled that ‘personalities’ were of all things the most undone. And if it is wrong to meddle with other people’s personal peculiarities, I should think it doubly wrong to impose upon the world one’s own after they have been conditioned into super-idiosyncrasies by the gymnastics of auto-suggestion. I have met a few ‘super-folk’ in modern novels and I found them a very nasty sort of people. Personally I think it much better to be a mug than a super-mug, and even if I fail to make my impact on the universe the sort of super-impact that strikes out of the world private yachts and what not as a steel strikes sparks out of a flint, I shall nevertheless
be well content, because I rather like myself as I am and if I were to change myself into someone else I should probably find him quite an uncouth sort of person, and as I should have to associate myself with him ever after I am afraid that life would become rather a bore.

ST. JOSEPH’S ISLAND.

Whenever the Diocese of Algoma is mentioned most people immediately conceive of a “barren and rocky place where no civilization is.” While that may be true of some of the more northerly portions of that Diocese, it is not so of many others, especially of that part which borders the St. Mary’s River and St. Joseph’s Island in particular. There are few islands within our vast Dominion that can present so much historical interest to Canadians as this fair isle. St. Joseph’s Island lies at the mouth of the St. Mary’s River and therefore all the immense traffic of the Great Lakes passes by its shores. Its Indian name was “Be-quah-de-nah-sing,” which being translated means “The Island with a Mountain,” and it is rightly so-called, for in the middle of the Island there is a very high hill which rises far above the surrounding country. From its summit a most magnificent view of the channel is to be had, with its continuous stream of lake boats plying with their cargoes, representing the wealth of two nations. It is the highest rise of land along the route until Mackle-mackinaw (U.S.A.) is reached.

With the spread of civilization in the seventeenth century under the noble and heroic Jesuit Fathers, St. Joseph (as it was called by them) was made one of their outposts. They settled at the most southerly point on the Island, and built a strong stockade, to defend themselves from any hostile attacks by the Indians. From this point, as well as from Sault Ste. Marie, the Cross of Christ was preached.

As has ever been the case, the scales of commerce very shortly followed the Cross of Christ, and a trading station was established close to the site of the Jesuit Mission,—now known as Rain’s Point. With the formation of the North-West (Fur) Trading Company in 1783 this post was taken over by them. The remains of this Post are still to be seen, though almost overgrown with bush.

After the American Revolution 1775 and the Peace of Paris 1783, many Loyalists found their way into Canada. Though very few settled in the vicinity
of St. Joseph's Island, it felt the effects of that movement. St. Joseph's Island, being a strategical point, the most southern extremity was fortified early in the seventeen-nineties. So we see in the history of the Island, as elsewhere, there is the three-fold succession of Cross, Scales and the Sword.

When the War of 1812 broke out, it was the garrison from Fort St. Joseph that notified the American Forces at Fort Macklemackinaw that war had been declared by capturing their fort by surprise. But while the British forces were busy there an American Force slipped away and crossed over to St. Joseph's Island and destroyed the fort. After the war the forts were returned to their former occupants. The remains of this fort may still be seen, with the aid of binoculars from the decks of passing vessels. The writer had a very enjoyable visit to these ruins during his recent sojourn on the Island.

In the early days it will be noticed all the centre of activity was on the south end. Now this has completely changed. The northern portion is the most active with its thriving centres of Richard's Landing and Hilton Beach. The latter is fast becoming a popular summer resort. This northern portion of the Island has been cleared of its heavy forest and is now a very fertile farming district, while the southern portion still contributes to the activity of the Island, by its quota of logs. Reference to this industry would be very incomplete unless we mention "Betsy" the famous locomotive which hauls the logging train. When one sees it, he is immediately reminded of pictures of certain antiquities.

Those people who live in rural districts owe a great debt of gratitude to the industrious people of the Island, for it was here that the first rural telephone line was built, a precedent which has revolutionized life in our country districts. Still further honour falls to the township of Jocelyn, when Mr. Humphry Young, one of its most respected citizens went to Ottawa and thereby set in motion legislation which forced the Bell Telephone Company to connect with them.

One more place on the Island must be mentioned, it is Llewellyn Beach,— A colony of Bishops and Priests of the American Church annually withdraw themselves from that vigorous work to enjoy the invigorating air which St. Joseph's has to offer all who visit her shores. This Beach is situated in a very pleasant spot, and Priestly functions are carried out every day in the midst of the activities of a summer vacation. Here, in a very pretty little church, built in memory of Bishop Williams, of Detroit, the founder of the colony, the Holy Eucharist is daily offered up. The writer owes a deep debt of gratitude to the
assistance these clergy rendered him during his period of ministration to the people of the Island.

Our College is well known amongst the people there for representatives of it have often ministered to them in spiritual things. The Archbishop of the Diocese is himself a Bishop’s man, and besides him, Rev’d H. C. Dunn spent a considerable period there. After the War, the Rev’d H. F. Cocks, M.C., was incumbent until May of last year.

Such is a brief résumé of that beautiful Island, which has been called by many “The Garden of Algoma”—and the scenery surrounding it certainly warrants that appellation.

F. A. R.

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**Societies**

**LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.**

It is with great expectations and high hopes that the above Society enters upon its new year’s work.

It has already been assured of everything necessary for a successful year except the most essential thing of all, and that depends upon my brother students.

We have financial support, we have promised us the sympathetic interest and practical help of many friends, we have an Honorary President who has shown himself willing to devote time and energy to the Society’s work; we have actually behind us everything, but that which is the most important of all, and without which our aspirations cannot be realized; namely, the whole-hearted support of every single member of the student body.

It seems hardly necessary to point out that the Society does not exist for a few people who can speak, or who think they can speak; but that it is a college Society of which all male students are members ipso facto, and in which it is hoped all will take an interest.

As will be seen from the following summary of our activities, we intend opening some of our meetings both to our Co-eds and to our friends in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke. These meetings will be held in the Lent and Trinity terms.
The season will be opened by a semi-rhetorical semi-social event which will have taken place ere this is read. On Thursday, Oct. 19th a debate amongst those resident last year has been arranged, whilst on the following Thursday the Freshmen and other newcomers are going to be asked to debate. Another debate will take place on Thursday, Nov. 2nd.

The object of these debates is to discover and develop the talent we possess in order that we may be ready for Inter-University debating when it shall come. The exact date of this fixture is not yet known, but it may be expected at the end of this term of the beginning of next.

A large part of our activities during the Trinity term will consist of Inter-faculty debates at which we hope to see a keen contest between the Arts and the "Shed" for the cup which Mr. A. C. Skinner, of Sherbrooke, has so kindly offered to present.

As mentioned previously we shall be glad to welcome to these inter-faculty debates any of our Co-eds and other friends who care to attend.

Thus the Literary and Debating Society has many and great possibilities. The desires of its officers and well-wishers will be realized if it meets with the enthusiastic support which I feel confident will be forthcoming.

DONALD D. MACQUEEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL INTRODUCTORY DANCE.

Strange to say the enjoyment at the annual introductory dance this year seems to have surpassed even that of other years. The chief reason there seems to be for this big change is the efficient committee under Mr. H. A. F. Gregory, who arranged the dance so skilfully, and who we are very pleased to say will arrange the rest of the dances this year.

The guests were kindly received by the patronesses and patron, namely, Mrs. McGreer, Mrs. Rocksborough-Smith, Mrs. Vial and Rev. Mr. McGreer, who heartily welcomed all the students.

The dance commenced when the orchestra played the "One, two, three" waltz. There was no pause in the dancing till nearly eleven o'clock, when the doors of the dining hall were thrown open and all proceeded to obtain refreshments. After the refreshments had been served the dance continued as before-
At midnight the dance came to an all too early close, and the National Anthem was sung.

Special mention must be made of the orchestra, Messrs. Eager (pianist), Johnston (cornet), and Tobin (saxophone), who by their untiring labour produced some of the most delightful music, music which seemed to draw all into the dance. To them is due much of the enjoyment obtained at that memorable date of October the third.

H. M. D.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF MR. ANDERSON AND MR. SHEPARD.

A banquet was held at the Chateau Frontenac in honour of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Shepard, who have now left us and are attending Trinity.

There were present about twenty-four in all, consisting of students and closest friends of the two above mentioned.

After the completion of six full courses, Mr. C. C. Savage at the head of the table, addressed those present, stating that it was a great pleasure and honour to be able to point out the spirit and work in which Mr. J. C. Anderson had partaken during his stay at the College in all activities. He expressed his deep regret at the departure of these two men.

Mr. A. Gardiner was then called to address the assembly. He said he felt that those there agreed with him in appreciating the great part Mr. W. E. Shepard had played in College activities, especially along the athletic line. He concluded his speech by wishing these two men every success in their future life.

Immediately following the two speeches came the toasts, first to the King, then to the health of the two men, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Shepard. Then was sung, "For they are jolly good fellows," and "God Save the King," and the banquet came to a close.

H. M. D.
THE MACKIE PRIZE.

One day last Spring, while those informal gatherings at which we all assist were the vogue in the library, the divinity class were delving into the interior of an exam. on the Psalms of David. Along towards the close of the allotted time, there came down the stairs one of our number, who carried in his hand a substantial manuscript, and on his countenance a broad and joyous smile. When we asked him to explain the cause of the aforementioned contortion of his physiognomy, he flashed before our bewildered eyes the manuscript he was carrying, upon the cover of which we saw the inscription, underlined in red: "The Break-up of Russia." Wondering that our friend, whose inclinations had never seemed at all vindictive or bloodthirsty, should so rejoice because Russia was broken up, we pressed our enquiry further, and Mr. F. A. Ramsey— for he it was— managed to reduce his grin to the extent of saying: "I have been awarded the Mackie Prize"; and, having articulated so much he relapsed, and sank down limply in a chair.

Not being an authority on the break-up of Russia, and finding our attention engrossed with the break-up of our own exchequer, we fear that the brief summary we append will do but scanty justice to Mr. Ramsey's essay.

Mr. Ramsey has pointed out that the break-up was not the work of a moment, but rather the culmination of a process which has been going on for over three centuries. The cause of the break-up is traced back to autocracy, which is essentially Oriental, and became the recognized form of government during the Tartar invasions of the fifteenth century. The real struggle began in the reign of Peter the Great (1689-1725), who, after extending his conquest to the Baltic founded St. Petersburg (1703) and then sought to introduce western ideals into Russia. The nobility at Moscow objected, and so the struggle commenced. He describes the successive movements for the establishment of western civilization, and the counter-attack of the nobility, whose strength lay only in autocracy, with its massive machinery, to exterminate it, showing that the autocratic power was gradually weakened until overthrown completely in 1917. The activities of the various elements are traced, in which it is noted that although the peasant represents eighty-five per cent. of the population, he has taken little or no part in the revolution, which has been almost entirely conducted by agitators of alien birth. The essay does not discuss the future, but deals only with those instances relative to the fact that the break-up has been a long drawn-out process.
Mr. Ramsey is heartily to be congratulated on his work, carried on as it was in conjunction with an exceedingly heavy year's study. He is utilizing the prize which was awarded to him for the replenishment of his historical library, which is now assuming considerable proportions. We congratulate him, with full knowledge that he almost always gets what he goes after, no matter how great is its difficulty.

A FABLE.

Once there was a man who had a son. The boy was clever, and obtained his matriculation at an early age. Then he decided to enter some university, and he sent for calendars of various Canadian colleges, and studied them. Finally he spotted one of our smaller universities—Bishop’s College, at Lennoxville, Quebec. He decided to go there, and, when his father asked him why he arrived at this decision, he replied: “Because it has a three-years’ course.”

Now, this boy had a neighbour who passed with him through the secondary schools. He also decided to look forward to higher education, and, like his friend, perused the various university calendars. And he decided on a certain university, and, when questioned as to why he so decided, he said: “Because it has a four-years’ course.”

Now comes the joke. You will expect, gentle reader, that I am to say that he who came to Bishop’s rose to the pinnacle of success, while his neighbour fell into misfortune and loss, until finally he faded away and the world knew him no more. But not so. Both boys succeeded, and the former sent his own children to Bishop’s, while his friend decreed that all who bore his name should affiliate with the Alma Mater of their father.

Let us look the matter squarely in the face. What are the advantages of the three-year course? Plainly the first answer given will be that it saves time—and a year often means a great deal to an individual, especially if he enters the university after the age of twenty-five. Again, it means that the courses of work are not so greatly broken up; that, when a subject is begun, something is really done to that subject in a nine-month year.

Now, is this really the case? A university course, to be worth anything, necessitates specialization. Specialization, however, if carried to the extreme, narrows the outlook of the specialist, and so a general education is to some extent
fundamental to the success of the graduate. Every arts course aims at giving this general education, and consequently many subjects of varying nature are taught as requisites for the course. This means that in a three years’ course a great number of different subjects are taught in the first year, after which definite specialization may begin. Many subjects mean fewer lectures in each subject, with the result that the undergraduate entering upon his sophomore year just begins to realize how much he does not know.

Have I proved the case for the four year course? I hope not, for now I am going to disprove it. In the three year course specialization along definite lines may begin in the second year, and be carried on until graduation. But, as I have pointed out above, generalization is equally essential. If the three-year course fails to give this, it is not unique—the four-year system is equally deficient. More lectures on each subject per week involve fewer subjects; fewer subjects hinder generalization, and necessitate the carrying over of many classes, not related to the main subject of the course, into the sophomore and junior years, and often even into the senior year. This is destructive of the idea of a true specialist.

What is the solution of the whole matter? There are many things to be said on both sides. The four year course allows the student ample time to augment his exchequer during the summer months. The three-year course gives him his degree earlier, and gives him one year’s start on his neighbour in the struggle for existence. The short year of seven months prevents the course from developing into monotony; the longer year of nine months prevents it from an appearance of simply spasmodic energy.

What then is the object of this article? I don’t know. I have simply tried to set down my impressions of the advantages and disadvantages of the long and short year, and maybe, dear reader, you had better forget all about it, and put it down as merely the ravings of

ONE WHO HAS TRIED BOTH.
EXCHANGES.

St. Andrew’s College Review.

The midsummer number of “The Review” is a credit to its staff and to St. Andrew’s College. Printed on excellent paper, eminently suitable for reproducing the splendid cuts with which it abounds, its pages are filled with good and readable articles, any one of which is well worth perusal. “The Mitre” renews its greeting to “The Review” and wishes it success in maintaining the present high standard of the publication.

McGill Daily.

It is always a mystery to those who attempt to publish a university paper, how their contemporaries manage to succeed. Especially in this the case with the “Daily,” which has appeared on the scene as healthy as ever. Financial worries seem to be small at McGill. “The Mitre” extends its greetings, and assures the “Daily” that it is always a welcome visitor to our reading room.

He violated every rule of golf; he used a right handed club, although he was left handed; he made mashie shots with a putter and putted with a driver; one would have thought that he couldn’t play golf at all . . . He couldn’t.

—St. Andrew’s College Review.

A prosperous church is a church that prays. It is written, “My house shall be called a house of prayer.” We must never lose faith in prayer. We must never abandon prayer. We must never lose the spirit of prayer. A church can get on for a considerable time without singing, and can go on indefinitely with indifferent singing. A church may do well with poor preaching, and even without preaching of any kind. But a church without prayer is no church at all. We might as well expect a man to live without breathing as to expect a church to live without praying. Pray for the minister. Pray for the sick and afflicted. Pray for the children. Pray for the lost. Pray for one another. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth labourers into His Harvest. Pray without ceasing. Pray everywhere. Let the church be characterized by prayer, filled with the atmosphere of prayer, and crowded with the trophies of prayer.

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