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The Mitre
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“First weigh, then venture.”

REV. H. WESTON PARRY.

“A happy man is a better thing to find than a five pound note.”

CECIL T. TEAKLE — “Ces.”

“When the tale of bricks is doubled, then Moses comes.”
Born Quebec, 1902. Educated McGill. Arts ’24. Entered Bishop’s 1924. Dramatic Society 1924-1925; Divinity Editor of “The Mitre” 1924-25; Chair of Dance Committee 1924-25; Interfaculty and Inter-Varsity Debating teams 1924-1926; Pres. of Student’s Ath. 1925-1926; Favourite expression—“Well, gotta do some work.”

Faculty of Arts

ELEANOR AITKEN.

“As I’ll tell you no lies.”
Made her first appearance at Lake Megantic, Quebec. Attended School in Sherbrooke and matriculated from Sherbrooke High. College Dramatics, ’24-’25; Math and Science Club, ’25-’26; Basketball, ’25-’26, ’24-’25. Famous for her laugh and that exclamation “Oh, Heavens!” One who will be greatly missed next year.

EDITH BARRA-CLOUGH.

“She’s small, but only in stature.”
Born in Bolton, Lancashire, England. This English lass was educated at Charley Lane, England; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Keeleavia, Ont.; La Tuque, Que. Basketball team ’23-’24, ’25-’26. Fond of tennis, swimming, and camping. One whom the basketball team will miss greatly.

IRENE HENRIETTA ALDRICH.

“We never shall look upon her like again.”

DOUGLAS ALLAN BARLOW.

“Who’s a broad and metaphysic brain is here! Disturb him not—in the morning.”
BERYL AUDREY BENNETT.

"It's not what you do; It's the way you do it."


IVY ESTELLA BERWICK.

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder."


W. SELWYN BOULLON.

"I am no orator as Brutus was. ... I only speak right on."


RITA GERTRUDE BUTLER.

"Young in years, in judgment old."


CYRUS LEONARD HERON.

"You Cassius has a lean and hungry look."


EVELYN FRANCES BENNETT.

"Her arch rosy lips and her gray eyes With their little impertinent look of surprise."


VALMER DUDLEY BAUCHARD.

"I am the Arch High Priest of Jazz."


SYLVIA LEE BURTON.

"A warm-hearted indispensable friend."

Born at Milby, Quebec. Educated at Lennoxville Academy, St. Johnsbury Academy. Course: French and English option, High School diploma. Keen about tennis and swimming, and spends her spare time running a flivver. A bridge fiend. Always says "It's only French."

MARGARET BLANCHE COFFIN.

"I'll be merry and free, I'll be sad for nobody."

Born at Carbonear, Newfoundland. Educated at Clarencerville Intermediate and St. Helen's School, Dunham, Quebec. Course: History and English option, High School diploma. Activities: a little bit of everything, especially voice exercising—Choir, Glee Club, etc. Ambition—to stop giggling. "Come on Ev. let's be dignified." "Now isn't that a peculiar thing?"

DOORTHY AGNES JOACHIM.

"She seems to be quiet, Yet one never knows."

Migrated to Sherbrooke from Sheffield, Quebec, and attended Sherbrooke High School. Made use of shorthand a year or two before coming to Bishop's Course, French and English option, High School diploma. Hobby: Fooling the profs by taking notes in record time. Also driving a car—"And the little old Ford spins along."

"It's not what you do; It's the way you do it."
BLISS THORNE KEITH.
"A friend of mine, a friend of yours, A friend you're glad to have."

DOUGLAS MACKENZIE LUNAN.
"Vain study of philosophy eschew! Rather let bobbed curls attracted my view."

EVELYN JOHNSON MAYHEW.
"Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well."

STANLEY N. PERGAU.
"Speak of me as I am."

BERTRAM V. TITCOMB.
"Thy modesty's a candle to thy merit."
Born at Martinville, Que., 1905. Attended school at Moe's River and Lennoxville High. His hobbies are baseball and printing.

DOROTHY WOODSIDE LIPSEY.
"Nothing ever disturbs her equanimity."
Born in Littleton, N. H. Educated at the Ascot and Lennoxville High Schools. Our much loved Senior Lady who has performed her duties, sometimes exceedingly dull ones too, with ability and a smile. Her hobby is playing bridge.

CYRIL HUGH MACLEAR.
"For I am nothing if not critical."

EVA DOROTHY MURCH.
"Amor omnia vincit."
A child of old Erin—born in Carrickfergus, Ireland. Transplanted to Canada, and matriculated from La Tunique High School. Glee Club, '24-'25; Math and Science Club, '24-'25; Basketball team, '24-'25. Took the Mathematics option to be different, and also the High School diploma. "Be good, sweet maid."

CAMPBELL MACLAREN SHERRELL.
"True to his word, his works, his friends."
An Important Ceremony

At the commencement of Trinity Term when Dr. F. E. Meredith was installed as Chancellor, it was very satisfactory to all those who have the welfare of Bishop's at heart to see this office being filled by one so worthy. A distinguished line of citizens of this province has held the Chancellorship, and is continued by an alumnus who fully merits the faith put in him. "The Mitre" extends its congratulations to Dr. Meredith and wishes him success.

There was present at the special Convocation a notable gathering of churchmen and laymen, both of the governing body and guests, and it was a pleasure to see these gentlemen in Lennoxville. Dr. Meredith presented the ideals and ambitions of the university very ably in his address, and the guests who were newcomers here were given a splendid insight into the life of Bishop's. On the same evening the work on behalf of Bishop's of Dr. Meredith and another graduate of the college, Mr. Grant Hall, M. A., was rewarded by the conferring of honorary degrees.

Finally, the evening was brought to a fitting close by the unveiling of a portrait by Mr. G. Horne Russell, president of the Royal Canadian Academy, of the retiring Chancellor, Dr. John Hamilton. No man has done more for the university than this distinguished gentleman, and future generations will be reminded of this fact and urged on to help Bishop's in such manner as they may, when they see the portrait before them of this splendid gentleman, John Hamilton.

The Graduating Class

Once more a class is passing out of the portals of the University, finished with the life of Bishop's and about to take up another phase of life, in business, in the professions or in further pursuance of education. The years spent here by the members of that class must have been happy ones, but now that the time of departure has come, that particular happiness must be left behind. We feel sure that the future possesses great things for the members of the class of '26, and we extend our sincerest congratulations to the class on its record at Bishop's and our wishes for the success of all in the years to come. Having already done so much for the university, it is to be trusted that the new graduates will not end their labours on behalf of Bishop's now but will always have a warm affection for it and will follow the example shown so often by our graduates, by being ready to perform further services when the time may arise.

College

While the past term has not been as full of activities in undergraduate circles as the first two terms due to the approach of the final examinations, those events which have taken place have been of great credit to the students. A basketball season which had been marked throughout with success was brought to a most satisfactory conclusion by the winning of the Sherbrooke City League, over a number of the city teams, which brought to the college the handsome Y. M. C. A. cup.

The university contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps concluded its drill season shortly before the Easter recess when it was inspected by the officer commanding the local Military District, Brigadier-General Armstrong, C. B., C. M. G., who declared that the standard set by the unit last year was ably upheld. Early in the present term the corps' annual dinner was held in Sherbrooke, and on this occasion General Armstrong again expressed his admiration for the young organization and looked forward to even more success in the future.

The C. O. T. C. It was gratifying to hear the Reverend the Principal, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor, in an outspoken manner express his admiration of the work of the Officers' Training Corps, when speaking at the dinner. The Principal deprecated the fact that many people in Canada today fear the existence of a "militaristic spirit" and desired to reduce the militia to a below-efficiency point. In the Principal, himself a gentleman who served in France throughout the Great War, we have one who possesses the same views lacking in too many people. The purpose of a militia is not to instill a warlike spirit in the people, but is rather to train them to be good citizens—accustomed to discipline, accurate in rifle-shooting, physically fit. A nation composed of such citizens is more likely to avoid war than one whose manhood comprises weaklings who cannot endure hardships or even strong men who are not trained to obey. The Principal was entirely right, we maintain, in his emphatic utterance that Bishop's would be incomplete in her undergraduate life were this citizen-ship training absent. Of all branches of the Active Militia, the Officers' Training Corps is the most important since it prepares leadership for the service, and hence it is the duty of present and future undergraduates to support the corps at Bishop's to their uttermost.

In order to enlarge the subscription list of "The Mitre" and to make a more convenient amount for subscribers to send, it has been decided to reduce the terms for the magazine to one dollar a year, and this will come into effect immediately. It is a source of regret to the staff that there are not more regular subscribers, and it is hoped that the new amount will add to that number. Especially would it be pleasing to have more interest taken in the magazine by graduates of Bishop's, whose own department, Alumni and Alumnae, has been considerably expanded by this year's staff.
On Being A Bookhater

One of the things I shall never understand is what in the world is the use of all these advertisements one sees. Supposing I were addicted to the chewing of gum, could it conceivably make me more anxious to chew a particular species of the beastly stuff, if I were in the habit of having its name continually thrust upon my attention just at those moments when I am least susceptible of being appropriately stimulated? The way most of these periodicals sandwich an exiguous installment of a story in between two monstrous advertisements and make you turn over about twenty pages before you come to the next little chunk and yet another twenty before you have got half way through the thing is quite one of the most enraging and humiliating impermanences that human perversity has ever devised. And yet the psychology of salesmanship proceeds on the assumption that it is just this sort of outrageous treatment that is going to induce a self-respecting reader to part with his money to the very authors of his misery.

And then of course so many of the things they advertise are in any case so completely stupid—the sort of thing that nobody could ever possibly want to have anything to do with, it seems to me. The other day, for instance, I came across at a most annoying spot in a magazine an advertisement of one of those horrid sectional bookcases. I suppose it is a trifle unreasonable of me in a way, but I feel almost as strongly about sectional bookcases as I do about aspidistras or the Fundamentalis or those appalling scarlet stockings that some of the girls are wearing this spring. This is one of the things I am frankly sentimental about, though, as far as that goes, I don't know that sectional bookcases have much to be said for them even on the purely practical side. I know people will tell you that those sliding glass things keep the dust from settling on the top of your books, but then, if you are never going to have any dust to wipe off the top of your books, what on earth is the good of always carrying a handkerchief about in your pocket? And when you are really in a hurry for a book, there is nothing more exasperating than the way those glass arrangements behave: you hoist the thing up and imagine you have got it properly fixed and then, when you are making a grab of the book you want, down it flops right on top of your wrist without a word of warning and probably makes you drop your book and completely forget what you wanted it for.

But, apart from my private sentiments, this particular advertisement I was beginning to tell you about was exceptionally annoying even for that kind of composition. It informed you very benevolently that by sending a postcard (the expression used was "dropping a line")—as though you were going to catch a fish—you could secure full details of an easy payment system and a free booklet to boot containing a list of the five hundred or thousand—or whatever it was—World's Best Books with which your bookcase when procured should be stocked. Buy our Beautiful Bookcase, you were told, and Be a Booklover. You were to be urged, in fact, not to buy a bookcase because you possessed some poor homeless books but to buy some books simply because you had been fool enough to let yourself in for a bookcase. It is rather like a man I knew once who became engaged to a girl just because he had won a diamond ring at a lottery and wanted to find some harmless occupation for it: in fact, I believe he became engaged successively to quite a number of girls on the strength of that ring and for no other ascertainable reason.

Myself I should not have imagined that the possession of a bookcase made it in any way incumbent upon one to invest in books. There must be lots of things an ingenious person might do with a stray bookcase or so without going to the length of procuring books to fill it with. If you have a bath in your house, there is no reason why you should bathe unless you have a weakness for it; a bath is an excellent place for a bed (you can't, for instance, fall out when you are drunk), or you can keep coal or potatoes in it, and even chickens have been known to thrive in one, or it would make an excellent reservoir for your home-brew. No doubt most people do use their baths for bathing, but it is not by any means the having a bath in the house that inspires you with a passion for periodically moistening yourself all over. The actual mental process involved, in fact, is just the other way about. But the condition of those God-forsaken persons who buy books to fill their bookcases is not really comparable with that of the people who bathe because they have baths. It is rather as though a person were to show his reverence for cleanliness by solemnly filling his bath-tub with water at intervals and then letting the water out again without having wetted himself at all in the meanwhile. For there is no sort of suggestion made that these good people ever read their precious books. They just like to have them on their shelves; he can admire with equal fervour in the room so that they can gaze at their backs from time to time and stroke them perhaps and smell them and fondle them and experience a suitably cultured sort of sensation withal.

The truth of the matter is that the more you know about books, the more you come to hate them. If you know nothing of books, you may be indifferent to them, but you cannot really hate them, whereas the best educated person is the man who hates the greatest number of books. Only think of all the novels that are at large in the world. Ninety-five per cent of them are simply tripe, and yet most people, I believe, find them very agreeable. It is only the educated man who hates them and, indeed, it is an excellent criterion of education that one should hate like poison ninety-five per cent of all the novels one might read. Of course such a person would feel a certain fondness for the remaining five per cent, but when the proportion of the books one hates, to books one likes is in the ratio of 18:1 there doesn't seem any special sense in referring to one as a book lover.

As far as I can see, this is what the Bookcase Purveyors mean by your being a Booklover. And in a way the term Booklover can never be more fittingly applied. For it is only that sort of person who can really love a book just because it is a book and can have a tenderness for all books whatsoever irrespective of their contents. I knew a very rigid Old Presbyterian
elder, when I was a boy, who had an enormous por-
trait of Byron hung up very prominently in his par-
lour. I used to be rather perplexed about this at first
still I discovered that the old man had no sort of no-
tion who Byron was but had picked up the picture
cheap at an auction and thought it was a very nice
face—which it certainly was. But our excellent
Booklover cannot even discriminate his darlings ac-
cording to their looks, for every one is always just as
immaculate as every other. And so he becomes of all
men the most catholic and broadminded. Homer and
Dante and Ella Wheeler Wilcox elbow one another
on their shelves, he can admire with equal fervor
Smollett and Thomas Hardy and Mr. A. S. N. Hutchin-
son; he is at one and the same time an ardent devotee
of Neo-Platonism and Scholasticism and the most re-
cent type of Behaviorism. He is in fact a perfect
ass. Just as patriotism is the last refuge of a scoun-
drel, so bookloving is the last refuge of a philistine.

Or again just think of the philosophers. It is inevit-
able that every philosopher worthy of the name should
loathe and abhor every other philosopher. He will
pounce upon their writings and tear them to pieces
and demonstrate to your complete satisfaction that
they are the work of imbeciles and imposters. There
are few experiences more edifying than to dip into
the writings of the late Dr. Bradley and find out ex-
actly what he thought of the late Professor James,
unless it be to dip into Professor James' writings and
find out exactly what he thought of Dr. Bradley.
And surely this kind of spirit is one of the things
that help most to make life more or less endurable.
What is the good of continuing to exist, if you think
exactly the same thoughts as everybody else, and
admire the things that all the rest of the world ad-
mires, and cherish the same superstitions that are
carried by every other fool? If that is the sort
you are, it can make no serious difference to any-
body whether you are alive or not.

But, if you are a Bookhater, you will not be that
sort of person who knows his own mind and
thinks his own opinions (whatever any book
may say), worth making a fuss about; the sort
of person who is prepared to read any book
that looks promising, and to pitch it in to the
fire if it turns out to be nonsense; who never has
glass doors to his book cases and doesn't care or
even know whether his books are bound in half-calf,
morocco, Russian leather, or linoleum; the sort of per-
son who always defaces margins with shameless pen-
cil-marks; the sort of person, in fact, who is the salt
of the earth.—E. O.
Before the nominations preparatory to the election of the Students' Council for 1926-27 took place in March, several important changes were made in the constitution. These amendments were drawn up by a committee composed of C. T. Teakle, L. I. Greene and D. F. Weegar, and were accepted by the Students' Association. According to the constitution, the complete rules and regulations governing the association will be printed in next year's first issue of "The Mitre" but in brief the changes are as follows:

1. The Athletic Association is now non-existent, all athletics being controlled by the Students' Association. Instead of athletics being represented on the executive council by a president of an athletic association, they are represented by the managers of the three major teams, rugby, hockey and basketball; and these three officials are elected by the student body, after being nominated by the members of their respective teams. As will be seen, this means a net increase of two in the number on the council.

2. The position of editor-in-chief of "The Mitre" is no longer elective, but instead is filled by appointment by the Students' Council at the beginning of each college year. Since the editor-in-chief is not responsible to the student body any longer, he is not a member of the council, his place there being taken by a new official, who is elected by the students for that purpose, and who is known as "president" of "The Mitre" board. The position of business manager is raised to the equality of the editor-in-chief, and is also filled by the council. The rest of the board is then chosen by the council in consultation with these two officers. The principal reason for this change is to relieve the editor-in-chief of all business worries and of additional work previously entailed by his being a member of the Students' Council.

A few other changes were also made in the constitution which do not vitally alter the nature of the Students' Association and its executive committee, the Students' Council.

The elections for the council of 1926-27 took place in March, with the following results:

President, Students' Association: Robert Hall Stevenson, Danville, Que., by acclamation; second year Arts class; president, Debating Society, 1925-26; member, Students Council, 1925-26; substitute on hockey team, 1924-25, 1925-26, and on rugby team, 1924.

Vice-president, Students' Association: Harold H. Hoyt, Hampton, N. B., elected over E. L. Williams, Winnipeg, Man.; first year L. S. T., Divinity Faculty; served in Canadian Infantry in Great War, two years.

Secretary-treasurer, Students' Association: Harold James MeVety, Cookshire, Que., by acclamation (second term); second year Arts; secretary-treasurer of Association and member of Students' Council, 1925-26; substitute on rugby team, 1924 and 1925.

President, Debating Society: Lee Irving Greene, Montreal, Que., by acclamation; preliminary year, Divinity Faculty; senior freshman, 1925-26; councillor, Debating Society, 1925-26; on university and Divinity Faculty debating teams, 1925-26; served in Canadian Infantry in Great War, three years.

President, Dramatic Society: Jeffrey Douglas Jefferies, Lennoxville, Que., elected over A. E. Caulfield, Ottawa, Ont.; second year Arts; rugby team, 1924 and 1925; University and Arts Faculty debating teams, 1924-25 and 1925-26; secretary. Debating Society, 1925-26.


Manager, rugby team: Allan Raymond Almond, Shigawake, Que., by acclamation; second year Arts; senior freshman and sophomore; manager, rugby and basketball teams, 1925-26.

Manager, hockey team: H. Sanford Hodgins, Shawville, Que., by acclamation; second year Arts; hockey manager, 1925-26, and on second hockey team.

Manager, basketball team: Athol Stewart Kenney, Kazubazua, Que., by acclamation, first year Arts; rugby and basketball teams, 1925-26.

The outgoing Students' Council, which has held office in 1925-26, is composed of the following:

President, Students' Association, Cecil T. Teakle.

B. A., Montreal, Que.

Vice-President, Students' Association, Bliss T. Keith, Havelock, N. B.

Secretary-Treasurer, Students' Association, Harold J. McMenemy, Cookshire, Que.

President, Athletic Association, W. Selwyn Bouillon, Paspebiac, Que.


President, Debating Society, Robert H. Stevenson, Danville, Que.

President, Dramatic Society, Douglas M. Lunan, Huntingdon, Que.
To Brownie

□ □ □

In the pleasant park of Eden the red sun had sunk to rest
And an angry cloud of scarlet was embellishing the west
When Adam turned to Eve, his wife, beyond the garden gate,
And said, “My dear, there’s pleasure even in a mortal’s state;
For though we trembled terribly before the wrath of God
When He thrust us from His garden, in our sweat to turn the sod,
Yet I’m really quite delighted with an agricultural life.”
“Yes, dear, and so am I, of course,” responded Eve, his wife.
(In the darkening summer twilight a hooting owl flew by,
And afterwards a silence seemed to settle on the sky).
“For its pleasant in the evening, when we’ve finished for the day,”
Continued Adam thoughtfully, in his romantic way,
“To sit at evening quietly, and discuss what we have done,
And to murmur of sweet nothings ’neath the slowly setting sun,
While we dream of passing fancies; for I’ll never need to grieve
If you are sitting by me, my own dear loving Eve.”

Now this is nineteen twenty-six, and all Romance is dead
They tell me, and it’s long ago since Chivalry has fled:
But when the evening’s fallen, and I’ve finished for the day
I like to sit at someone’s side, in happy, childish way,
And whisper foolish, funny things, and talk of nothing much,
But simply see her smiling, for my tastes are something such.
For although I’m not called Adam, and her name may not be Eve,
I like to sit beside her, and I’m very loth to leave
When the wind shakes through the branches, and the hooting owl goes by
And afterwards a silence seems to settle on the sky.

J. D. Jefferis
DRAMATIC SOCIETY EXECUTIVE
1925-26

G. T. Brownlee
A. S. Kenney
B. T. Keith
J. K. S. Tyrrell
Rev. Prof. R. Rocksborough Smith
D. M. Lunan
L. I. Greene

President
Hon. President
The annual theatre night of the college Dramatic Society was held on April 21st., when two plays, "Eliza Comes To Stay," a comedy by Esmond, and "The Bishop's Candlesticks," adapted from Hugo's "Les Misérables," were presented to a crowded house at His Majesty's in Sherbrooke. The productions were in every way a success and easily upheld the reputation earned by the university in amateur dramatics in past years. Once again the society was honored by the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Byng of Vimy.

Much of the credit for the success of the plays is due to the Reverend Professor R. Rocksborough Smith, who directed them, and Mr. Arthur T. Speid, who assisted him.

The "Sherbrooke Record" spoke as follows:

"Both plays, while of an entirely different nature, were very well presented and proved to be quite up to the high standard already established by Bishop's Dramatic Society."

"'The Bishop's Candlesticks,' adapted from 'Les Misérables' which preceded 'Eliza Comes to Stay,' proved to be interesting and was presented in a creditable manner, each member of the cast taking his or her part very well.

"The Rev. Prof. Rocksborough Smith, who has been largely responsible for the success achieved by the Bishop's Dramatic Society during the past few years, ably took the part of the bishop, while Mr. J. D. Jeffers, who appeared in the difficult role of the convict, was one of the 'stars' of the evening. This part was a very difficult one, but Mr. Jeffers mastered it with ease, and put much feeling and expression into his acting. Miss Irene Aldrich was also very good in the role of Persome, the Bishop's widowed sister.

"The other two members of the cast, Miss Marion Burt, as Marie, a servant in the Bishop's household, and Mr. E. L. Williams, as the Sergeant of Gendarmes, while taking minor roles, were deserving of praise.

"'Mrs. Rocksborough Smith, who has delighted a Sherbrooke audience more than once with her appearance in past Bishop's theatricals, and who is especially remembered in her role of Tilly in Tilly of 'Bloomsbury,' was again last evening afforded a hearty welcome when she made her appearance as Eliza in 'Eliza Comes to Stay.' In this role Mrs. Rocksborough Smith showed great skill and her efforts, judging from the continued applause given her, met with the hearty approval of the audience.

"Mr. Cecil Teakle, as the Hon. Sandy Verrall, who played opposite to Mrs. Rocksborough Smith, is also a well known and popular figure in Bishop's dramatics, and last night did full justice to his part. Mr. Teakle took the part of a bachelor, who, out of kindness, promised 'to cherish' his friend's daughter, Eliza. When the bargain was made the young bachelor expected to have a very young child thrust upon his care and into his quiet bachelor apartments, but when Eliza arrived his plans were frustrated and his happy home somewhat upset.

"The situation was not helped any by the presence in his home of Miss Vera Laurence, an actress, portrayed by Miss Catherine Martin, who was in love, chiefly for financial reasons, with the young bachelor. In this role Miss Martin made her debut into Bishop's dramatics in a most successful manner.

"Miss Margaret Fuller, also a newcomer, in good style carried out the role of Mary Elizabeth Pennybrooke, an aunt to the Hon. Sandy Verrall.

"Mr. Douglas M. Luman, as Montague Jordan, and Mr. T. A. Jarvis, in the part of Alexander Verrall, the young bachelor's uncle, are also deserving of credit.

"Those appearing in minor roles were Miss Evelyn Bennett, as Mrs. Allaway, a nurse, who had been engaged to care for the 'young' Eliza, Mr. L. I. Greene, as a valet, and Mr. J. S. K. Tyrell, as a carter, all of whom their parts in a creditable manner.

"Considered in every respect last evening's performance reflects credit upon the Dramatic Society of Bishop's University, while the very large audience which filled His Majesty's Theatre, including friends of the college from Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, was sufficient proof that the efforts of the Dramatic Society are meeting with approval. Their annual productions are continually growing in popularity and have now become permanent items, in the annals of local theatricals." Amongst those present in the audience were the Chancellor, Dr. Meredith, and Mrs. Meredith, as well as a number of other out-of-town people.
"THE BISHOP’S CANDLESTICKS"
1926

Miss Aldrich  Rev. Prof. R. Rocksborough Smith  Miss Burt  J. D. Jefferis  E. L. Williams
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"—1926

T. A. Jarvis  Miss Fuller  D. M. Lunan  Miss Martin  L. I. Greene  Miss E. Bennett
Mrs. Rocksborough Smith  C. T. Teakle
THE DEBATING SOCIETY
1925-26

E. L. Williams
Prof. E. E. Boothroyd
Hon. President

C. T. Teakle

R. H. Stevenson
President
L. I. Greene

J. D. Jefferis
Sec-Treas.
The Debating Society

The Debating Society closed its year's activities at the end of last term, when the third and final inter-faculty debate was held to decide the winner of the cup presented for annual competition by Mr. A. C. Skinner, of Sherbrooke. The Divinity Faculty had won the first two debates by a combined total of thirty points, and, while the Arts men took the honours in the final one, their majority was by four points only, and thus the Divinity speakers won the cup by twenty-six points. The trophy had been in the hands of Arts for several years.

The teams participating in the final debate, which was held in Convocation Hall on March 22, were composed of the following

**ARTS:**
- J. D. Jefferis (leader).
- G. T. Brownlee.
- M. B. MacKinnon.

**DIVINITY:**
- J. W. R. Meakin (leader).
- E. L. Williams.
- T. A. Jarvis.

The resolution which was upheld by Arts, declared that "the British dominions bordering on the Pacific Ocean should build and maintain a fleet on the Pacific." Mr. S. P. Smith, M.A., headmaster of Bishop's College School, acted as judge and gave his decision in favour of the affirmative by four points.

The cup was presented to the winners by the Reverend Professor Vial, while the individual prizes for the three best speakers taking part in inter-faculty debates were presented by the Reverend Principal McGeer as follows:
- First prize: L. I. Greene, Divinity.
- Second prize: J. D. Jefferis, Arts.

Cricket

The hardy band of enthusiastic cricketers was mustered again this year, under the captaincy of C. M. Sherrell, to do battle once more with Bishop's College School. Last year such a trouncing had been received by the college (exactly 9 being scored in the first inning) that the players were determined to take their revenge. Although they were only able to have two afternoons' practice, they did so in no uncertain manner, winning the game by 10 wickets. The college continued hatting, however, till the cold was no longer endurable. As the enthusiasts numbered only exactly eleven, they were unable to provide a scorer, so a complete record of the game cannot be provided. As far as can be reconstructed from the evidence of the players, it was as follows.

**B.C.S.** — 43 (Klein 6 wickets, K. Wade 3, White 1):
- 48
- 22
- 10
- 22
- 0
- 12
- 10
- Total (for 4 wickets) 124


The Maths and Science Club

Among the many features of the past year representing improvements and valuable innovations, the Maths and Science Club stands out as one of the most desirable and necessary. Such a club had not previously existed here owing to a small student body and to lack of time; not that there is more time to spare this year, but with the greatly increased number of students, there exists sufficient interest to make the club a success. Certainly there is no reason to complain in its inaugural year of lack of interest or support.

For this and other blessings, thanks are due Mr. A. L. Kuehner, professor of Science and until recently a student at Queen's University. Mr. Kuehner had been officially connected with several such clubs at his University, and therefore was well prepared to introduce the idea here and carry it to completion.

The membership was very large for such a club, there being forty-four present at the first meeting and an increased number at subsequent meetings.

The following are this year's officers:
- Honorary President, Prof. A. V. Richardson.
- President, D. A. Barlow.
- Vice-President, A. R. Almond.
- Secretary-Treasurer, Miss C. Martin.

Advisory Committee, Mr. A. L. Kuehner, Miss A. Baldwin, T. A. Johnston.

These seven officers make up an Executive Council to decide on lectures, etc. It might be mentioned, as a matter of interest, that the club has a constitution—unwritten. So far this constitution has proven highly successful, and it is to be hoped that future years will adopt the present one, as it certainly is conductive to great harmony, while written constitutions as a general rule have a short and harassed existence.

In the matter of lectures, too, there is every reason to be grateful, the Faculty having provided three of our five lecturers and, at the date of writing, another lecture from a fourth member of the Faculty is promised. The papers were delivered in the following order:
- Mr. Kuehner read the first paper, entitled "Being Well Born;" there many things were learned about the laws of heredity, while interest was held by the frequent use of illuminating examples.

(Continued on page 91)
BASKETBALL, 1925-26

Games played:

E. T. League:
- Bishop's 31—Y. M. C. A. 23.
- Bishop's 36—Stanstead 46.
- Bishop's 23—Stanstead 18.

Exhibition:
- Bishop's 29—Quebec S. A. C. 22.
- Bishop's 26—1st Presbyterian Church, Montreal, 24.
- Bishop's 34—Macdonald 21.
- Bishop's 41—Macdonald 27.
- Bishop's 34—Circo 17.
- Bishop's 37—Hi-Y 12.
- Bishop's 36—New Edinburgs, Ottawa 37.
- Bishop's 44—Engineers Montreal, 12.

Sherbrooke City League:
- Bishop's 30—Silk Sox 43.
- Bishop's 30—Y. M. C. A. 43.
- Bishop's 40—Elesco 26.
- Bishop's 47—Hi-Y. 24.
- Bishop's 39—Y. M. C. A. 52.

19 games played—12 won and 7 lost.

Bishop's may well be proud of her championship basketball team of '25-'26. The team is one which deserves all the praise coming to it, and has throughout the year maintained a high standard of proficiency and sportsmanship. Under the management of Ray Almond, and the coaching of Walter Smale and captain McCaw, much has been accomplished, and much is to be expected of the team next year, when the lineup will probably remain nearly the same. The most notable achievement of the purple and white quintette was the winning of the cup emblematic of the championship of the City League of Sherbrooke, in a hard fought battle with the former holders, the Y. M. C. A. Much was against U. B. C. in that game but they emerged victorious, and brought one more “mug” to Bishop's.

Another feat accomplished by the Bishop's basketeers was that of giving the “Burghs” of Ottawa, one of the best teams of that city, a very close run in a game which was lost by the small margin of one point. The Bishop's team created a good impression in the Capital, and was complimented by the Ottawa fans. Bishop's also managed twice to down its last year rivals, Macdonald College, in a home and home series, showing good basketball in each game. The most important games not already recorded in “The Mitre” are described below.

The best of luck to the team of '25-'26 in their future efforts!

CITY LEAGUE

This year, the College Basketball team entered the Sherbrooke City Basketball League, commencing March 27th.

The purple and white entry put up a splendid showing, and emerged finally with the League Championship and its emblem, a very fine cup. The work of the team was creditable throughout, but especially in the last and championship fixture did they star, eclipsing their own previous efforts. The teams in the league which Bishop's played were: the Y. M. C. A., “Hi-Y” Club, Silk Sox, Elesco, and Circo, (Rand Drill Company).

Bishop's vs. Y. M. C. A., Championship Finals

This game was one of the most breath-taking ever witnessed in Sherbrooke.

Both teams were out to do their best, and both were determined to win. The result was a strenuous, hotly contested, thrilling match.

The game started off at a fast clip, with the “Y” assuming the command of the play at the first, and chalking up point after point. McCaw scored frequently for Bishop's, aided by the excellent combination work of Rider and Bob Robertson. Rider at centre played a fine game, and it was a serious loss to the team when he was benched by the referee. McCaw took the centre position and Maclear substituted for him as forward. The college team continued to exert themselves, and Robertson's speed proved very necessary and acceptable. However the half-time whistle blew with the “Y” in the lead by a small margin. Both teams had shown signs of fatigue, but after the rest they stepped onto the floor as determined as ever. The “Y” played well and notched up many points on fouls. But the purple and white aggregation worked like the proverbial Trojans, and forged ahead in the second session. Wade and Kenny, both playing remarkable games, were forced to retire on account of penalties, and the collegians were minus three regulars. But McCaw retreated to play defence with Art Canfield, who had been “on his toes” ever since entering the game, and the two combined to do some very pretty defensive work. The team seemed imbued with new life as the play progressed and shot after shot rained upon the “Y” citadel. Maclear played his best game of the season, and White, doing likewise, contributed his quota to the score board; so that despite the valiant and frantic attempts of the Y. M. C. A., Bishop's finished the period the tired but extremely happy victors, and champions of the City of Sherbrooke. The final score was, Bishop’s 39, Y. M. C. A. 32.
THE RUGBY SQUAD — 1925.

Call
Wade
Maclear
Dinan
Almond
Loomis
Klein
Parkinson
Beatty
Sub
Outside
Halfback
Sub
Manager
Inside
Halfback
Sub

Kenney
Johnston
McCaw
Rider
Creagan
White
Sub
Quarterback
(captn)
Halfback
Snap
Middle
Outside

McVety
Robertson
Denton
White
Sub
Flying-Wing

Sub
Middle
Sub
EXHIBITION GAMES

Bishop's vs. Macdonald: Playing on their home floor Bishop's defeated their old rivals Macdonald College in a very interesting exhibition game. The visitors opened up with some snappy combination work which resulted in their keeping the upper hand slightly in the first session. Both teams worked hard and play was fast, the score at half-time standing 18 for Macdonald, 14 for Bishop's. After the interval, however, the home team came back strong and exhibited some fine basketball, keeping their opponents under control, and scoring themselves. The score which resulted in a victory for the Lennoxville team was largely due to the aggressiveness of the purple and white forwards, McCaw, Rider and Robertson, although they would have been unable to score as they did without the strong support afforded them by the forwardmen, Caulfeild and Wade. Harrison was the chief point gainer for Macdonald, although their whole team played the game in every sense of the word. The final score stood 34-21 for Bishop's.

Bishop's vs. Ottawa: After playing a City League game the previous evening, the team left for Ottawa on March 18th to play the New Edinburghs, the intermediate champions of the Ottawa district. The game was played on Friday evening, and was a very good one according to the account in the "Ottawa Citizen" which is reproduced here: "New Edinburgh defeated Bishop's College of Lennoxville last night at No. 4 Fire Hall by a score of 37 to 36 in the fastest game of intermediate basketball witnessed in Ottawa this season. Bishop's College put up a remarkable team on the floor and the Burghs had to go all out to win a decision in a game which produced basketball at its best by both teams.

"Reid Tubman, veteran of many seasons, and manager of the Burghs' five, was the hero of the game, as he has been the hero on many a field and court in all branches of athletics for many seasons. With the score tied 36 to 36 and seconds to play, Reid calmly stood and shot the free throw which gave his team a thrilling victory.

"Throughout the game play was even, fine combination plays by the Burghs being neutralized by the superb single-handed efforts of Captain McCaw, of the visitors. He is a wonderful forward, one of the best which has ever appeared on an Ottawa floor. The big fellow was irresistible last night, as his total of 26 points would testify. In speed and ball-handling too, visitors were the equal of the local Intermediate leaders, but their long passing game did not compare favorably with the short passing of the locals. They have a fine quintet, hard fighters and clean, clever performers, and their entrance into the competitive field in basketball is a welcome and a strengthening addition to Eastern Canada basketball."

Macdonald vs. Bishop's: Stopping off at Montreal on the return trip, the purple and white successfully engaged the Macdonaldites, the following day, and downed them to the tune of 41-27 after a most arduous encounter. Both teams were on their mettle, as Bishop's had defeated the boys from St. Anne de Bellevue in the first game at Lennoxville. McCaw starred for Bishop's, although much credit for the ultimate result was due the rest of the team, especially the fine combination plays of Rider and Robertson, who steadily "fed" their captain. Wade, on defence, played one of his best games.

Bishop's vs. Engineers: On Saturday evening, March 19th, after the game with Macdonald in the afternoon, the team returned to Montreal and there met the Canadian Engineers (Militia Unit), of Point St. Charles, in an exhibition game. The Engineers are a heavy scoring battery, and have met in combat such teams as the Montreal A. A. A. and Westward A. A. A. The Bishop's men put up a valiant struggle, and played as well as possible, but they were jaded and worn from travel and the strain of three successive games within a few hours of one another, and finally succumbed. The result was that Bishop's came out on the short end of a 72-44 score.

But when it is considered that the Engineers are noted as a heavy scoring lot and one of the best teams in Montreal, the defeat does not seem so bad. The Engineers used the offensive method of play, thereby providing the best possible defence. McCaw, Rider and Robertson contributed nearly equally to the resulting score for Bishop's, and White and Wade also added points.

Personnel of the Team 1925-26

McCaw:—The retiring captain has long been famed as one of the best all-round players in the Eastern Townships. His heavy scoring ability, speed, and knowledge of the game made him a dangerous opponent. "Grow" has made a capable captain for two years, and has won the admiration and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Robertson:—A speedy little player whose reputation has long been established as one of the best basketeers in this part of the country. At Bishop's he did not fail to keep up this record, and did himself credit at each appearance. The honor of the captaincy for the '26-'27 season has been conferred upon him by his team mates, and there is no doubt that a better man for the position would be hard to find.

Rider:—"Hammy" was a worthy addition to the team this year. His height made him very valuable at centre, and his passing ability was responsible for many scores. Ham could always be depended upon to get the ball to the right man at the right time.

Wade:—One of last year's regulars. Karl played consistently throughout the season, and could always be relied on in tight corners. He improved as the season advanced, and when called upon could play a good game at forward as well as on defence.

Caulfeild:—Another of last year's regular guardsmen. Art was a dependable defence man who duplicated if not excelled his last year's performance. He is handicapped somewhat by his eyesight, but nevertheless made a good showing.

Kenney:—Did not start playing until after Xmas, when he progressed rapidly. Was a good guardsman, and will be still more valuable if his shot is improved.

White:—A very useful sub. who performed ably on the forward line. With a little more application he should be even more useful.

Maclear.—Unfortunately this is Bey's last year. He was used in the majority of games, and especially distinguished himself in the final game with the Y. M. C. A. for the championship of Sherbrooke.
Robertson
Sub
Hodgins
Manager
Smith
Wing
Dinan
Defence
Scott
Centre
W. Smaill
Captain
Defence
MacKinnon
Coach
Rider
Wing
Johnston
Sub
Beatty
Sub
Stevenson
Sub
Lebaron
Sub
Klein
Goal
Major Letter Awards

The following list contains the names of the undergraduates at Bishop's who have been awarded the major award for participation in athletics during their residence here, with the athletics for which the letter (large “B”) has been awarded. It will be seen that two, Rider and Robertson, hold their letter for all three major sports, football, hockey and basketball, while a number have their letter for taking part in two out of three.

Rider—rugby (captain, 1926), hockey, basketball.
Robertson—rugby, hockey, basketball (captain, 1926-27).
McCaw—rugby (captain, 1925), basketball (captain 1924-25, 1925-26).
Maclear—rugby and basketball.
K. Wade—rugby and basketball.
MacKinnon—rugby and hockey (captain, 1925-26, 1926-27).
Weegar—rugby (three years) and hockey (five years, captain 1923-24).
Johnston—rugby and hockey.
Beatty—rugby and hockey.
Klein—rugby and hockey.
Dinan—rugby and hockey.
McVety, H. J.—rugby.
Parkinson—rugby.
Creeggan—rugby.
Jeffers—rugby.
Denton—rugby.
Stevenson—hockey.
Smith—hockey.
Scott—hockey.
Caulfeild—basketball.
Kenney—basketball.
LADIES' BASKETBALL TEAM 1925-26.

Miss M. McKindsey  Miss E. Murch  Miss M. Fuller  Miss C. Martin
(captain)
Miss E. Barraclough  A. E. Caulfeild  Miss Baldwin
(coach)
Miss A. Bennett  Miss J. Barnett
Well aware of the inevitable "rags" committed by the students of Oxford and Cambridge in the West End of London on the night of the boat race, the London police were out in force this year on the great night to prevent a repetition of the hilarious tricks sometimes staged in the past at the expense of the innocent public. Of course there had to be some venting of joy or drowning of sorrow, as the case might be, but owing to the special watch kept to prevent any too-hoisterous celebrations, the scenes in the dense crowds were somewhat quieter than usual. While some of the most famous of "rags" have been committed on boat-race night, the practice has been by no means confined to that usual event, and students in all parts of the world have always displayed, often in no gentle or indefinite manner, their pleasures or displeasures, likes or dislikes, and joys and sorrows, in their "playful" manner.

The almost universal idea of giving new students at a college a welcome by some sort of initiation is quickly dying out and a good thing this is to be considered. These initiating ceremonies were often carried to extreme lengths, especially in the United States in the last century, and a revolt against the custom was inevitable and very welcome. Now, apart from parading the unfortunate freshman down Broadway in pyjamas, often incidentally giving him the privilege of rolling a peanut along the pavement with his nose, and such other charming ways of making the newcomer feel at home, the lordly sophomore is more considerate of his inferiors.

But leaving the initiation alone, students have not lost the habit of letting the world know their feelings. At Oxford a few weeks ago Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist member of Parliament, ventured to deliver an address on the evils of capitalism, the British Empire and most other institutions of the world, and the Oxonians showed their disapproval by a series of hoots, yells, cat-calls, interruptions and exclamations, followed by an attack on the unfortunate Parsee which forced him to withdraw in haste, but not in dignity, by the back door. Victories at athletic contests are a sign for great festivities, and when Princeton completed a sensational no-defeat football season in 1922, several thousand dollars had to be collected to reimburse the townspeople for their losses of Ford motor-cars, carts, fences, barns and other inflammable goods, which were directed building a monster bonfire in honour of the occasion. Such destruction as this, however, may be considered light by the inhabitants of the New Jersey town, for in centuries past the feelings of undergraduates were exposed in even more forceful character, as is shown in the fact that there are university statutes forbidding undergraduates to carry bows and arrows "lest they should transfix the townspeople on insufficient provocation."

No less a personage than the late Earl Kitchener was the victim of a rather pointless "rag" when receiving an honorary degree from Cambridge. The undergrads carried him in triumph on their shoulders from the Senate House to Christ's, where he was staying—but owing to the fact that they carried him head downwards, he lost his temper! Back in the eighties the Senior Proctor at Oxford was once so effectively "screwed up" that he was forced to descend in a rather unscholarly manner by a long ladder from his upper rooms into the High Street.

Even Bishop's has not been without its "rags," small college though it is, and in years back we are told about sundry porkers being driven into the stately hall in the middle of Convocation ceremonies, about alarm clocks punctuating the speeches of honored guests, and about miscellaneous crockery being scattered freely, with the disturbance which only falling crockery can make, down the stairs outside the said hall.

All "rags," however, have not been mere exhibitions of high spirits and enthusiasm such as these, and several have had important results.

One of such broke up the aesthetic movement at Oxford, which had been founded at Magdalen College by Oscar Wilde, and paved the way for the next Oxford Movement resulting in the foundation of Toynbee Hall and Oxford House, Bethnal Green. This incident was the occasion on which hay was made in the rooms of the leader of the aesthetic movement, his blue china thrown out the window, and the leader himself put under the pump. His disciples were so frightened that they hurried with one accord to the barber's to have their hair cut, to show that they were prepared to give up their principles.

Another incident resulted in the building of the Oxford Theatre to replace the Old Vic, the only theatrical house at the University. This was under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Bourchier, who, with his supporters, sentenced to be "debagged" one of the players the cut of whose trousers they were dissatisfied with. The player fled from them in terror, but his pursuers poured onto the stage and into the street after him and captured him in the Cornmarket. The "debagging" took place, and as was to be expected a row followed. The offenders appeared before the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Bourchier offering as an excuse on their behalf the fact that the deplorable outrage was possible only because Oxford possessed no proper theatre. The result was a promise—and its fulfilment—of a good theatre.

That the presence nowadays of "co-eds" in colleges will tend to end the "ragging" practice, seems improbable when one reminds oneself that a young lady student at the University of Bristol, to win a bet, welcomed Mr. Augustine Birrell at a public function by kissing him in the presence of the whole populace. Our co-ed is "all there" when it comes to a rag!
The Priest As Student

Read by Reverend A. T. Phillips, M.A., B.D., Rector of Christ Church, Rouses Point, N. Y., at the winter Archdeaconry Meeting, held at Lake Placid, January 19th, 1926.

Just as the Church is the greatest institution for the moulding and directing of a nation, so likewise, the Priesthood will always be one of the greatest agencies for the direction of human thought. The progress of the Church depends very largely upon the spiritual and intellectual condition of the Clergy. History tells this story unmistakably. The thermometer of any nation is the Church of that nation. The utility and real value of a people will always be in ratio to the influence of the Church. If the Church be apathetic, it will reflect itself in national apathy. If the Church is destined to win the world to righteousness, is the Church. Men cannot be legislated into goodness. There is no royal road to virtue, for such can only be attained by the assertion of the higher self. We are invited then to think of:

The Church as Moulder of Society

If the Church is destined through the ages to play so important a role as Moulder of Society, we naturally ask ourselves how this is to be done. We know the tremendous importance that attaches itself to the sacramental life of the Church. We are conversant with the further importance of proclaiming the faith inherited by the ages. We are also tremendously impressed with the fact that our ministry can be a great agency for the moulding and establishing of public thought. Whether a Priest be in the country or in the city, a large number of souls must come under his influence. He recognizes that his one paramount duty is the salvation of souls. He attends to the Church "machinery" and exemplifies the result of religion in his personal character; but he recognizes that the modern priest can only be successful as he broadens his vision to problems that not only confront his parish but the diocese; and not only the diocese, but the nation, and not only even the nation, but the great world that is longing for spiritual, intellectual and social emancipation. The hardest vocation in the world is the Priesthood, because the Clergy are called upon to be Moulders of Thought in so many different directions. On Sunday he is called upon to deliver two or three discourses to his flock. Perhaps during the week he is called upon for an address of some kind. When there is a public function he is expected to make a speech on some important national subject. When the subject of Evolution is raging in the Press and the street, he is expected to deal with this matter in his sermon or address and present lucidly the positions held by scientist, biologists and theologians generally. He cannot afford to be a back number. This age expects the Clergy to take a hand in the directing of public thought, otherwise they unostentatiously relegate him to the scrap heap.

This Priestly duty of ministering to others, has now resolved itself into a prodigious problem. There comes sooner or later to every Priest, the important question of how one can best adjust his time and methods that he might be of greatest service to his people. While this is very largely a matter of system, it is also a question which must be answered by the individual Priest himself; for God has not made all alike. There is diversity of temperament and mentality coupled with natural and physical endowment. Obviously then it is impossible to present any scheme pertaining to the student life of the Priest that would appeal to all alike.

In a paper of this nature, the best one can do is to humbly present a few suggestions that the writer has found to work in his explicit case, hoping that such will not appear presumptuous but rather be of some little value to one's confreres in the Faith.

On the Importance of System

System in study is an absolute essential. Every Priest who is a real student will have his definite system as it applies to his devotional life, his reading, his administration and the general problems of his vocation. Let us first think of system as it applies to reading. It is an excellent practice to read a book every week. If this cannot be accomplished, the time should be regulated to suit the individual. The point is that a student should set some definite goal before him and conscientiously try to reach it. With this once established, one is free now to think of method in reading. One of the most valuable practices is to read each chapter of a book and then convert the author's thought into his own words, writing the analysis on one page and reserving the other for supplementary notes and criticisms. This then is the first step in a most profitable system. Without this or some such method, a person might read during one year a volume that might be completely forgotten in the next. On the other hand, by analysing and tabulating in one's own words, the student has something of value.

1.—Because it has not only passed through his own mind, but found definite personal expression.

Conceivably this method might be referred to as arduous and acting. At its adoption one might really find it so; but after being wed to it for a while, no student would readily relinquish its adoption. Let us not forget that the things which are often hardest, are the things which make us most. Many Priests would readily testify that by this or some such method they are continually accumulating material and data which finds further expression in sermonic and literary form. The bee goes about his work and the honey is the inevitable result.
2.—Another phase of this method that highly commends itself, is that it trains the mind analytically. After reading over a chapter, one naturally seeks for the main idea and thought. He finds this and places it in his analysis in proper relationship to subordinate ideas. He is continually asserting a main theme that runs through the volume and this resolves itself into an analysis for future use and it fills his mental storehouse with good things which can be used for his work in edifying others.

3.—A justified lament of the student today arises from the fact that a multitude of books are as meatless as skeletons. There is often an abundance of literary bravado, but also too often an absence of constructive thinking. The method which I am trying to outline discovers the matter and discards the bones.

Some years ago a great statesman commended this method for another reason. His contention was that when the reader came across a word which struck him as uncommon, he had an opportunity of substituting that word by a ready use of his dictionary. Having found his synonym, he would place it in brackets immediately after the strange word. At his leisure he took these words and wrote them in a little pocket book and gradually committed the same to memory. By this method he built up a most wonderful vocabulary owned by no less a personage than that great British statesman, William Ewart Gladstone.

One ventures to assert that such a system adopted in connection with one's reading, not only furnishes material for future use and augments one's vocabulary, but it also has a profound influence on literary style and public speaking.

**General Accumulation of Material**

Some years ago, an outstanding editor approached several leaders of thought and invited them to give their methods for accumulation of material. He called upon statesmen, scientists, philosophers, theologians and commercial magnates of high repute. Of the many methods enumerated, one appealed to me in particular. It was given by a renowned clergyman who testified that he could not keep up with the multitude of calls upon him as a public speaker and lecturer unless he had adopted the following system, which since has been incorporated in the scheme of many students. He tabulated his reading. He amassed all that he could secure on any particular topic in which he was interested. This data he gleaned from various sources, such as, extracts made by himself from general reading, articles that appeared in respective periodicals, government returns issued by authorized statisticians and compilers, particular statements made by outstanding authorities on important subjects. As material accumulated, he tabulated it. He procured a number of book covers and labelled each collection with the name of the respective subject, and into this collection he would allow to flow all the worth while material that he came across.

This simple method has no doubt been a boon to many students of the clergy and laity. It commends itself on the grounds of its simplicity and one can safely say that once it is adopted it will never be abandoned. It can be put into operation very easily by detaching the pages of unused books and then applying a prominent label over the title of the discarded book. On this label the compiler writes the name of the subject indicating at a glance the kind of material found within these covers, such as for instance, modernism, evolution, prohibition, Prayer Book revision, religious education, missions, church union, economics, diocesan problems, sociology, et cetera.

The benefit of this scheme works out in many ways. Supposing the Priest decides to prepare a sermon, lecture or paper on a particular subject, let us suppose that the subject is "The Church and Modernism." The first thing he does is to bring out all the data accumulated under the heading of "Modernism." This material is read over and studied. The mind is now alive to the different expressions of opinion on this subject. He then asks himself if there he further material available in his scheme of study. This directs him to another part of his scheme which might be called the "index." This index is composed of an ordinary record book arranged alphabetically. Its value is readily perceived. Many times in one's reading the student comes across a very forcible and constructive statement ably presented by some authority. He has not the time at his disposal to make an extract of this statement and yet he feels that it should be somehow preserved for future use. His solution is the index.

Supposing he has found an excellent chapter or article on the atonement, he immediately opens his index at letter "A" and there tabulates the name of the author and the page on which such data is to be found. The time might come when he decides to preach a sermon on the atonement. Perhaps he has been recording material in his index for several years, so when he turns to this source, he finds abundance of the best references, which facilitates matters considerably in one's general attack of the subject.

This system then which I have tried to outline, deals with three important approaches to study, namely, (1) Analysis, (2) Tabulation, (3) Index. It can be augmented, supplemented and adapted to the particular requirements of the student. It presents a real workable scheme to attack the great problem of preparation. The pursuit of studies under such a method eliminates any possible drudgery in the preparation of sermons, lectures and addresses, and furthermore it keeps the student abreast of his times and always prepared to make his contribution in that sphere to which God has called him. The Priest of the Church has inevitably adopted this or some similar scheme to cope with modern needs. Can we not then go further, and commend such an outline or scheme to the various students that might come under our influence? The young man or woman who pursues an education without system or method, is beaten from the start. The casual reader who has no scheme which enables him to preserve his reading is destroying his bridge before he passes.

Time forbids me to deal with other suggestive methods associated with our subject. An exchange of views through the medium of conference (and press) might prove of inestimable value to student life generally.

**As far as it pertains to the Priesthood, nothing could be of greater value than to know of the present existing methods and systems adopted by our leading Americans in Church and State.** One ventures to think that by such a general survey, an almost perfect system might be evolved which would be of profound value not only to the Priest, but to the student in general.
Much interesting light is cast on the Bishop's of thirty and thirty-five years ago by a perusal of the old volumes of "The Mitre," which first appeared in 1893. The first number appeared in June of that year to be followed by a second issue in October. The appearance of the magazine was somewhat irregular for the first few numbers, issues being made monthly at some periods and every other month at others. The names which appear in these early pages and the life of the college as revealed by the articles are valuable as well as interesting, and the enterprise of the students of those early days when Bishop's was but a small institution is to be greatly admired.

A section in each of the early editions devoted to Medical Notes recalls the existence of the old Faculty of Medicine in Montreal, while another section headed "Bishop's College School," dealing with the boys of that school, shows that the college and its lower department were much more closely connected than at present. Thus under the list of "Board of Directors," as the editorial board was then called, there is the remark, "The Mitre is published monthly during the College year by the students of Bishop's College and the boys of Bishop's College School." The fact that occasionally months in the college year passed by without a Mitre indicates that the students of the nineties were not without the difficulties which confront the editors today. We are told that the terms in 1893 were one dollar a year.

B. Watson, Arts '94, was the first editor-in-chief, and his associate editors consisted of E. C. Avery and F. G. Vial, of Arts; C. E. Bishop, of Divinity; T. E. Montgomery, B.A., of Medicine, and F. W. Frith, B.A., and P. Johnson, of the school. It is interesting to note that F. G. Vial is now Honorary President of "The Mitre," his connection with his old magazine being almost continuous since his days as an undergrad in the nineties. A. Henry Moore, Arts '93, was business manager. Now Mr. Moore is managing the University of King's College, Halifax, the oldest university in Canada, as its president, instead of managing a monthly magazine. Mr. Moore's assistants were J. W. Stevens, Arts; D. W. Sutherland, B.A., Divinity; and J. Harrison of the school.

In the introductory article of Volume 1, Number 1, we learn that "The Mitre" "is by no means the first magazine in the history of the college." In the very infancy of the college there had appeared a paper entitled "The Prying Pan," issued with the avowed purpose of agitating for certain reforms in the domestic economy of the college, and, "having gained this end, it was finally discontinued." In 1866 there appeared "The Students' Monthly," a record of college activities and containing, besides, articles on literary, educational and classical subjects. After suffering from lack of support, this effort ceased, and from then until '93 there was no publication by the students.

Articles in the first issue included "Notes on Tennyson as a Cambridge Man," by the Principal, Rev. Dr. Adams; "Some Thoughts on Education," by F. W. Frith; items on music, cricket and art; happenings, and divinity and medical notes. In this earliest of all editions of "The Mitre," too, appeared a poem entitled "Idols," by Frederick George Scott, now Archdeacon of Quebec, who has supported the magazine so splendidly ever since, and another of whose poems appear in the last issue. A sonnet by Arthur Henry Moore also was contained in the pages, which numbered fourteen, of the issue. The section devoted to Bishop's School, we read of a victory of the school cricket team over the visiting Montrealers, the school players consisting of W. M. Congers, captain, F. W. Frith, H. Lloyd, R. E. MacDougal, W. B. Kingsmill, E. H. McLea, C. F. Rothera, A. W. Gilman, S. T. Willett, F. C. Richards, and J. C. Harrison.

The second issue, which appeared in October, 1893, contains an appeal from the business manager, A. H. Moore, for support from graduates and others connected with Bishop's by subscriptions to "The Mitre," the difficulty of building up an adequate circulation evidently having been as tremendous at first as it has ever since proved. An account is given of the Convocation proceedings of the previous June, with mention made of the B. A. degree having been conferred upon Mr. George Montgomery, who is now one of Canada's greatest corporation lawyers; Mr. Moore, now President of King's University; Mr. R. E. Howe, now one of Canada's foremost educationalists and Principal of Westmount High School; and Mr. M. H. Carroll. The valedictory, read on behalf of the graduating class by A. H. Moore, is reproduced. As regards sports, we are told in this number that Bishop's, in football, lost to Quebec 17-14 and McGill seconds 49-1, but won from the 2nd Britannias by 42 to 2. At cricket, victories were scored over Cockshire and the Eastern Townships, and defeats suffered at the hands of the school and the Eastern Townships.

Such were the types of articles which these pioneer journalists at Bishop's composed, and extremely creditable are their efforts. Many interesting items appear from time to time regarding the development of this section of Canada and new appointments to the college staff. In the issue of April, 1894, devoted chiefly to the Faculty of Medicine in Montreal and its convocation in that month, congratulations are extended to Sir Donald A. Smith (afterwards Lord Strathcona) and Lord Mount Stephen for their generosity in founding the Royal Victoria Hospital, and thanks are given them for allowing Bishop's medical students the privilege of studying there. The July issue of that year mentions that the B. A. degree was conferred upon B. Watson, T. Donnelly, S. B. Dickson, E. C. Avery, J. Almond and A. M. D. Ford, the last named of whom was killed overseas in the Great War.

The final issue of the second complete year's publications, namely that of July, 1895, describes the convocation of the preceding month, which was the fiftieth annual one and therefore celebrated as a Jubilee. Bishop's was honoured on this occasion by a visit from their Excellencies the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Aberdeen, and from the Honourable J. A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Honourable L. O. Taillefer.

(Continued on page 91)
There will be comparatively few readers of "The Mitre" today to whom the name of John Carry signifies anything. Yet if one were to look over the list of Bishop's graduates, he would find his name among the first. Upon him the University conferred its first B. D., in 1853, while in 1848 he had been the first to win the Mackie Prize—a distinction which in the year following went to his lifelong and bosom friend, Henry Roe, later Archdeacon of Quebec.

In 1883 his Alma Mater conferred a D.D. upon him and by the year 1890—in which he died—Dr John Carry was perhaps the best known, most beloved, and most scholarly priest in the Canadian Church. In an appreciation published in the "Canadian Churchman" just after his death (on the reverse of the clipping, curiously enough, is a detailed report of the Lincoln Judgment) the Editor refers to Dr. Carry as "a very Athanasius in defence of the Catholic faith";—"a man of dauntless courage"; and one whose speeches in the Provincial Synod were "masterpieces of learning, perspicacity, elegant diction and moderation"; concluding "We have no man present to the fore who is qualified to fill the place which this great Doctor of the Church has left vacant".

In this reference to an individual priest when writing upon so broad a topic I have been actuated by more than one motive. Dr. Carry was not only one of Bishop's most distinguished graduates; for years he exercised a unique and dominating influence upon the life of the Church in this country. But John Carry, with all his genius for intellectual leadership, with all his fitness for administrative office and all his right to ecclesiastical preferment, was first, and above all else, an earnest and devoted parish priest and a man of the purest and most sincere personal religion. He died, as a matter of fact, while walking quietly down the street to give the Blessed Sacrament to a sick parishioner.

An earnest and devoted parish priest: a man of the purest and most sincere personal religion—that was Archdeacon Roe's tribute to his friend. What an ideal! And this most brilliant of scholars, this most stirring of preachers, this most able of controversialists, lived and died an humble man of God exorcising his holy office of the cure of souls in the little village of Port Perry, in the Diocese of Toronto. And once, when asked why he did not accept the opportunities for advancement and distinction elsewhere, he answered simply: "If in the last day I may be permitted by God's grace to present before His Throne a thousand or two thousand souls acceptable in His sight—that is enough". To John Carry one soul was just as precious, just as much to be sought after and nourished and cared for, as another and it mattered little to him whether that soul was to be found in the little parish church at Port Perry or in Westminster Abbey: Again, what an ideal! Surely here is the very highest concept of Christian priesthood,—the ever increasing zeal for bringing human souls nearer to God and the Light of eternal life.

I suppose that as humanity continues human, as long as sin remains in the world, there will be no complete perfection. Yet today is St. Philip and St. James' Day, and the Collect comes to mind: "O Almighty God, grant us perfectly to know Thy Son Jesus Christ to be the Way, the Truth and the Life." Here is at once the ideal and the Fact of perfection in Him Who was true Man no less than true God. And we have always the example of those saints of Christ who throughout the history of His Church have reached far in the search for perfection. Why then should we, in this day of grace, be frightened by the mention of "Idealism" simply because it is "Idealism"? If we have the means and the will and know the way, why indeed should we be so myopic as to set our finishing mark at a quarter or half the distance for no other reason than because we feel reasonably sure of of our ability to reach it—when there is constantly before us the call and challenge to perfection. And furthermore, the ideal, whatever it be, is not of our own choosing; but is already set before us, and is, moreover, a command: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a Crown of Life." We cannot really, then, be faithful—full of faith and loyal to duty—unless our aim and purpose itself shares all the fulness of perfection.

A high ideal, yes: but is it too high, too exalted, to be the motive of the greatest service in the world?

Too many conceptions of the Christian ministry are like vaccination—they prevent you from catching the real thing. "I am going to be a great preacher, a great controversialist, a great moral theologian" are all very well in their proper place. But what use, for instance, is a general who marshals his army, fills it with enthusiasm—and then starves it? It is very much like the popular preacher who draws vast crowds to his church on Sundays—yet whose church is locked six days out of seven, whose altar is an ornament utilized incidentally at monthly or bi-monthly intervals, and to whom the Sacrament of Penance is a doctrinal abstraction of academic days.

Again, controversy for its own sake is an idle, useless thing. It is when the defence of one's Faith becomes a real, vital, personal thing that truly great controversialists, like Pusey and Newman, and in our own time Frank Weston, develop—men who fought for such doctrines as that of the Real Presence, or sacramental confession, or the right of reservation, because they knew in their hearts that they were true, and necessary and real. Still again, one can learn a very great deal about the problems of Sin, its causes, its manifestations, its cure, and thus fit oneself for the responsibilities of a priest in absolution—yet if that person be unable from the pulpit to convict his people of the reality of Sin, and the still greater reality of the Love of God; if he cannot bring them to know in their hearts the meaning of the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Church—how can he reasonably expect any desire on their part to avail themselves of their sacramental privileges as churchpeople?
It is a big job this, the biggest of all. Yet as we look at it it is so easy, very easy, to distort the focus and see it from one side, or two sides or three sides—and miss the fourth. The glorification of nice "up-to-date" sermons, which please everyone and upset nobody (what a multitude of sins are covered by the fear of "upsetting"!), with an abundance of chicken suppers thrown in to leaven the loaf, are really just as bad, just as illogical, as the conception of ministerial life which enlarges out of all proportion the purely sacramental—those things which can never in the first place change a life, but which essentially sustain the power and effect of a previous conversion. There are of course many priests who do in practice comprehend both factors—they are the ones to whom stewardship of the mysteries of God means most, and in whose lives the cure of souls—how shallow we are apt to become in our appreciation of that term!— finds its fullest expression. How much the Church would gain—how much God would gain—if those who are dominated by the appeal of the sacerdotal would try to be truly evangelical, and vice versa!

Then there is the Eucharist. Here privilege and duty are bound together solemnly and inseparably in the continual pleading of that one Sacrifice, full perfect and sufficient for the sins of the whole world; and the constant ministration with the sacred Gifts therein vouchsafed to all who by their Baptism and Confirmation have been admitted to fulness of membership in Christ's Church. If we are always to think of the priesthood as holy, surely we must always regard laxity in fulfilling this trust as a grave blemish upon priestly character.

And so I feel that in such a ministry one could look forward very humbly, yet very happily and very peacefully, to that day wherein one must render account of his stewardship, inspired by the hope that he may then present before the Throne of Grace those souls made fit by his service to be an offering acceptable in the sight of Him who is at once his redeemer and King; that priest and people may together receive that blessing which He shall then pronounce to all them that unfeignedly love Him:

Come ye blessed children of my Father: Receive the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world.

T.A.J.

SS. Philip and James 1926
Installation of New Chancellor

Honorary Degrees Conferred on Dr. F. E. Meredith and Mr. Grant Hall
at Special Convocation — Portrait of Dr. Hamilton Unveiled

At one of the most important and historical functions in the history of the University of Bishop's College, on the night of April 13th, Dr. Frederick Edmund Meredith, K.C., M.A., L.L.D., of Montreal, prominent in legal and business affairs throughout Canada, was installed as Chancellor, succeeding Dr. John Hamilton, M.A., D.C.L., of Quebec, who declined to stand for re-election last June after completing a quarter of a century in the office. The gathering was one of the most distinguished ever seen at the University, and the scene in the stately Bishop Williams' Hall was a colorful one and one which will long be remembered by those who saw it. Two degrees of Doctor of Civil Laws (honoris causa) were conferred by the vice-chancellor, the Reverend Principal McGreer, D.D., M.A., O.B.E., and the Reverend Principal McGreer, D.D., M.A., O.B.E., of Quebec, who declined to stand for re-election. The new chancellor, Dr. Meredith, and Mr. Grant Hall, M.A., vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of Montreal, was installed as Chancellor, succeeding Dr. John Hamilton, M.A., D.C.L., of Quebec, who declined to stand for re-election last June after completing a quarter of a century in the office. The gathering was one of the most distinguished ever seen at the University, and the scene in the stately Bishop Williams' Hall was a colorful one and one which will long be remembered by those who saw it. Two degrees of Doctor of Civil Laws (honoris causa) were conferred by the vice-chancellor, the Reverend Principal McGreer, D.D., M.A., O.B.E., and the Reverend Principal McGreer, D.D., M.A., O.B.E., of Quebec, who declined to stand for re-election. The new chancellor, Dr. Meredith, and Mr. Grant Hall, M.A., vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of Montreal.

A feature of the evening was the unveiling by Chancellor Meredith of a portrait of the retiring chancellor, Dr. Hamilton, who was present. The portrait was painted for the Alumni of the University by G. Horne Russell, president of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Many Guests Present

Members of Corporation present at convocation included the Lord Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, Mr. G. H. Montgomery, K.C., D.C.L., Mr. G. Ferraroe and Rev. H. M. Little, of Montreal; the Venerable Archdeacon F. G. Scott, M.A., D.C.L., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Very Reverend Dean Sherman, D.D., and Mr. R. Campbell, K.C., D.C.L., of Quebec; Hon. Mr. Justice White, Messrs. James MacKinnon, D.C.L., Wm. Morris, K.C., D.C.L., and J. P. Wells, K.C., and Rev. Canon H. R. Bigg, of Sherbrooke; the Venerable Archdeacon Longhurst, of Granby; Mr. G. M. Stearns of Lake Megantic; the Venerable Archdeacon Longhurst, of Granby; Mr. G. M. Stearns of Lake Megantic; the Venerable Archdeacon Longhurst, of Granby; Mr. G. M. Stearns of Lake Megantic; and the Venerable Archdeacon Wright, of Lennoxville.

Amongst the visitors were Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., president of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and chancellor of McGill University; Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Professor Oertel, of McGill, Hon. Walter Mitchell, K.C., Mr. A. R. Holden, K.C., and Mr. Wm. Scott, all of Montreal; Mr. S. P. Smith, M.A., headmaster of Bishop's College School, and Col. E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., of Sherbrooke.

All the members of the Faculty, Mr. J. C. Stewart, M.C., bursar, and a large number of undergraduates were also present.

The Principal's Tribute

The Principal and vice-chancellor, Dr. McGreer, in opening Convocation, explained that it was called to pay tribute to an ex-chancellor who had served Bishop's for over a quarter of a century, and to honor two distinguished alumni, Dr. Meredith and Mr. Gran Hall. Dr. McGreer saw in Dr. Meredith and Mr. Hall two citizens of this province who were recognized as worthy of being honored, for both had served their generations and their country in a manner meriting such recognition. Both had always supported their Alma Mater in a generous and splendid manner. He then spoke of the generosity and the wise and strong leadership of Dr. Hamilton, whose work for Bishop's had resulted in much of the advance made by the college in the past.

In introducing as candidates for the D.C.L. degree the two gentlemen, the Bishop of Quebec remarked that at Oxford it was usual to make such addresses in Latin, but personally he would be unable to say what he wanted, and so kept to English. He added his tribute to Mr. Hall and Dr. Meredith.

After conferring of the degrees, the Bishop of Montreal presented the chancellor-elect for installation into that office. His Lordship spoke of the splendid influence on the universities of the new lands exerted by Oxford and Cambridge, and of the traditions carried on by Bishop's. It was the work of men, of culture and education such as produced by Bishop's, to develop Canada. He spoke of the great contribution made to Canada by the Meredith family, whose members include the late Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Quebec, Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir Vincent Meredith, and F. E. Meredith. The new chancellor was then hooded and capped by the vice-chancellor.

The Chancellor's Address

The new chancellor spoke as follows.

"The feeling of pride at the honour which has been conferred upon me is tempered by the sense of the responsibilities which devolve upon every person called to hold office in this University.

"These exist, in the first place, as a result of the history and traditions of the University, secondly, by reason of the unique position which the University now holds in educational activities, and in the third place, because of its plans and purposes for the future.

"The history and traditions of the University are so well known to all of you that I do not propose to touch upon them tonight, but I shall deal briefly with its present position and its aims and hopes. Although these may have been brought to your attention on previous occasions and in various ways, they are of such importance that they merit further emphasis and I believe that the public, as well as those immediately connected with the University, are entitled to learn of them.

"The secure hold which this University has upon the affections, memories and lives of those whose happiness it has been to spend their undergraduate days within its precincts, has its cause in the just appreciation by these former students of the fact that they have received from the University benefits which other institutions, even those more blessed with material advantages, have been unable to give.

"These benefits, I submit, it has been able to bestow by reason of three characteristics which especially distinguish this University.
"First, the aim of the University is to give a broad cultural education as distinguished from technical instruction. Through its courses in Arts and Pure Science, it purposes to provide that training of the mind and development of character which should be the chief purposes of University education and are the ideal foundation for proper technical instruction and for whatever career the student may adapt. The one-sided importance which not so very long ago was attached to pure technical and professional pursuits, has rightly given way again to appreciation of the necessity of a fundamental cultural education. The effort to raise academic standing as a requirement to technical and professional training is, fortunately, becoming universal on this continent. With it goes the desire to improve the earlier primary and secondary school education through raising the standard of teachers in them. A strong Faculty of Arts, is, therefore, fundamental, for it not only prepares students for subsequent professions, but teachers for secondary schools, to whom the earlier preparation of the youth may be unhesitatingly entrusted, for these teachers are the means by which the University works upon the mind and develop the character of the boy for a successful University education. In former years, this University had two professional Faculties, namely a Faculty of Medicine and a Faculty of Law, but these were discontinued some years ago. The increase in size of the great, metropolitan cities of the Province, made it possible for students in these two professional Faculties of those cities to obtain advantages in their professional and technical training which could not be obtained by students of a University situated in a smaller centre. I refer in particular, in connection with the Faculty of Medicine to the hospital and clinical facilities which are available to students in a large city, and to the great number of practising physicians and surgeons in such a city from which a professional and teaching staff can be drawn. In connection with the Faculty of Law I have in mind not only the fact that the larger number of Judges and practising advocates, to be found in such cities, provides a source from which professors and lecturers can be drawn, but also the fact that the concentration of a great number of the courts in the cities and the number of law offices there offers the student more numerous facilities for practical work and business experience than are to be found in a less populous centre.

"The discontinuance, therefore, of these two professional Faculties was, I submit, a logical step in the progress of this University when considered in relation to the changes taking place in the Province at large.

"Moreover, the discontinuance of these two professional Faculties operated greatly to the University's advantage, for it enabled the University to concentrate its efforts and the moneys at its disposal upon the Arts course and in preparing candidates for the Ministry and school teaching profession.

"Although the educational training in Arts which this University gives is, I submit, unexcelled in this part of Canada, nevertheless, there is no unfriendly rivalry between Bishop's and any other University, because Bishop's confines itself entirely to that general cultural training of students which best fits them to graduate or to proceed to technical or professional them entirely in the atmosphere of a pure academic courses of instruction elsewhere.

"The second characteristic to which I have referred is that Bishop's is a residential University, with all the advantages which that feature implies. Its regulations and traditions are designed to foster a sense of individual responsibility and the sense of social duty in its students. It is situated at a distance from the large metropolitan centres and the students, therefore, are not confronted by many of the temptations of a large city. Like Oxford and Cambridge, it places them entirely in the atmosphere of a pure academical corporation, which is a distinct advantage. In considering this feature, it must be borne in mind that the average of a student taking the Arts course at the time of his matriculation is between seventeen and eighteen.

"The delightful situation of the University at the juncture of two beautiful rivers, with its buildings surrounded by college grounds comprising golf links, tennis courts, a skating rink and other places for athletics, the great natural beauty of the surrounding country and the continuous contact between the students and a well-ordered University life, inevitably exercise the best kind of influence upon the development of the character of its undergraduates. In short, the residential character of the University, in which respect it is almost unique in this part of Canada, is one of its most valuable attributes.

"The third special characteristic to which I have alluded is the University's stand in the matter of religion, a stand which, unfortunately, is rarely to be found in universities of the new world. Bishop's University is definitely committed to the ideal that the study and practice of religion should form a part of every student's education. While its connection with the Church of England has been established from its foundation and at all times maintained, it does not impose on its students in the Faculty of Arts the dogma of any particular religious communion. On the contrary, it requires that each student attend regularly the services of his own Church. This applies equally to the Roman Catholic as well as to the Protestant Faiths. For all of which places and opportunities for worship are available.

"These then are the attributes which give to our University its distinctive character and the unique position which it now holds.

"The plans and purposes of the University should, therefore, be to maintain its present high standards and to forward these along well considered lines of healthy progress and expansion, bearing always in mind that the strongest growth is that which is gradual.

"Progress during the last five years has been particularly healthy and gives cause for much encouragement and satisfaction. The number of students in attendance has almost doubled since the session of 1921-1922, a fact which bears striking testimony to the healthy progress of the University.

"Careful consideration is being given at all times to the improvement of standards of education. In this connection attention should be drawn to the action of Corporation in initiating what it is hoped will be a new era in teacher training work. Candidates for the High School Diploma will be required to take their work as a postgraduate course. It is our desire to contribute to the improvement of the work in secondary schools and there is no way in which this can be accomplished more effectively than by improving the training of teachers.
"It is hoped to effect further progress in the development of the standards of education by the introduction as soon as possible of the tutorial system for honour students in the University.

"The financial problems of all Universities of higher education in this country are always pressing because of the absence of adequate endowments usual in England and European countries, and because of the ever increasing cost of education. The financial condition of this University, however, has been improved during the last five years. In 1922 there was obtained from the Government of the Province of Quebec a grant of $100,000.00, payable in five annual instalments, and in 1924 a financial campaign was instituted which resulted in the raising of a net amount of $200,000.00 in subscriptions and pledges, after deducting the expenses of the campaign. These moneys have been expended since 1923 as follows:

1. Payment of an accumulated deficit of $46,000.00 on account of operating expenses.
2. A total increase of salaries for the Faculty of $6,000.00 per annum.
3. Renovating and remodelling of the building formerly occupied by Bishop's College School, and equipping it with individual students' rooms, and lecture rooms. This building is today filled with students.
4. The addition of one lecturer to the Faculty of Arts.
5. The purchasing of equipment for the laboratory.
6. The construction of a skating rink.

"Much, however, remains to be accomplished from a financial point of view if the present high standards of the University are to be maintained and its logical purposes and hopes achieved. There are at the present time certain needs of the University which must be supplied in the near future. Of these, I shall mention only the following which are among the most pressing of its requirements.

(1) An additional residence for students, with lecture halls, common rooms and other accommodation. If we are to preserve to its full extent the residential character of the University, this additional residence is essential.

(2) A capital fund to provide salaries for additional professors and staff, due to the increased number of students and the growth of the University work.

(3) A capital sum to provide a revenue which will eliminate our annual operating deficit. This deficit amounted last year to over $4,000.00, and it is obvious that this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. Our desire is to make higher education available to all classes, in proof of which I may say that the charges for tuition, residence and board, at present amount to $425.00 per annum, a truly remarkable showing.

"In addition to those I have mentioned there are other important requirements, such as a Library Endowment Fund and the renovation of the present buildings, but I do not propose to weary you with a recital of the entire list. It is sufficient to say that it is of great importance that these needs be filled as soon as possible. While at first sight the moneys required for these purposes appear to amount to a fairly large sum, the amount is modest when consideration is given to the much larger sums required for the Universities and to the very important function which Bishop's University is called upon to perform in the furtherance of high education in Canada.

"There is reason to hope that assistance will be forthcoming from the Government of the Province of Quebec by means of a grant of part of this amount. While the procuring of the remainder of the moneys calls for serious thought and energetic efforts on the part of all those who have the interests of the University at heart, I am confident that as a result of their cooperation and good-will, and as a result of the increasing realization on the part of the public of the splendid functions which the University is performing in education life, the requisite moneys will be obtained more quickly and more easily than one at first would be inclined to believe.

"Thus we face the future, not unprepared, but with a well considered plan. Mindful of our obligations, we realize that we must carry our share in the constant, historic, struggle of maintaining and raising educational and cultural standards; to aid in infusing once more into these upset and distorted times the appreciation of qualitative values over mediocre mass action and thus to inculcate into our students those qualities upon which their own satisfaction and an orderly healthy national life and progress depend."

Portrait of Dr. Hamilton Unveiled

At the conclusion of the chancellor's address, the beautiful portrait of Dr. Hamilton was unveiled by Dr. Meredith, who said:

"I am indeed thankful that my first act as Chancellor is the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Hamilton, our former Chancellor, who occupied that position for so many years.

"He is one of the greatest benefactors this University has had the good fortune to possess. In addition to his substantial money benefactions, he has devoted his time, his energy, and the high qualities of his mind to the great benefit of this institution. Due largely to his efforts and the efforts of the Faculty, the standard of teaching has been improved and the buildings and equipment increased to take care of the increasing number of students.

"Although he had his school education at Lennoxville, we cannot claim him as a graduate. He graduated from Trinity College, Toronto (a University of similar ideals). After his return to Quebec, his native city, he soon became interested in the work of this University and was appointed one of the Trustees to attend to its financial affairs. He later accepted the position of Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and finally was unanimously appointed Chancellor. After twenty-five years of distinguished service in this capacity, he resigned in June last, although urged by all to retain his office. I am glad to say, however, that he still remains a member of the Convocation and that we shall be able to confer with him and avail ourselves of his experienced counsel when difficult questions arise.

"I have had the pleasure and honour of knowing Dr. Hamilton since my boyhood, as well as others of his highly respected and prominent family, have followed his career with affection and interest, and am persuaded that three objects distinguish his life:
"First, the improvement of higher education, which he achieved in the work he has done for this University.

"Second, assistance in the work of his Church, an object which he accomplished by his services in Canada and elsewhere on numerous important committees and as a delegate to the Synods.

"The third object was the relief of the poor and the sick. The fine work he has done for the Jeffrey Hale Hospital at Quebec (which Hospital, in my opinion, for its size, ranks as high as any other hospital in Canada), and for the Lake Edward Sanatorium, have been a source of praise from all.

"This portrait, in my opinion, is a good likeness of the man, and the artist has faithfully transmitted to the canvas the many characteristics which his friends have learned to admire, particularly his goodness and his kindly determination. This picture will remain as a treasured possession of this University as long as the University endures, and will serve as a reminder to all the great work to which his life has been dedicated."

Called upon to make a speech, the ex-chancellor made some very humorous remarks, reminding his audience of the unusual predicament he was in — a predicament, he thought, unique in the history of the University, as his predecessor, the late Dr. Heneker, had escaped a like occasion by going to England. He thanked the people for their kindness to him during his tenure of office, and hoped to still be of service to Bishop's as a member of Corporation.

Convocation was then declared closed.

Preceding the ceremony, dinner was served in the Council chambers, at which the Lord Bishop of Montreal presided. The guests, trustees, Faculty and undergraduates were present.

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**U.B.C. CHESS CLUB**

The season of 1925-26 has been one of continual interruption.

During the hockey season very little interest was taken in Chess, and the weekly meeting in the Reception Room was several times unattended.

The Club was organized for business on October 23rd., 1925, with the appointment of the following officers: President, Rev. Prof. Burt; Sec-Treasurer, Rev. H. W. Parry.

As a result of representations to the Students' Council, the U.B.C. Chess Club was incorporated in the Students' Association of the college as a recognized students' activity. During the season, the club was the recipient of six sets of chessmen and boards from the Students' Association, which supplied a much felt want, and which were very much appreciated.

Fifteen weekly meetings were called, of which only thirteen materialized. Dr. Vial and Prof. Boothroyd were appointed handicappers in conjunction with the President and the Secretary-Treasurer for the handicap tournament. After a long protracted struggle, J. W. Meakin, who received a knight or a bishop handicap, emerged victorious, having survived four rounds and the final, the final game being played on May 5th against Dr. Vial.

The Annual Chess Match with the City of Sherbrooke was played in the Faculty Common Room on Thursday evening, March 18th. Owing to the Sherbrooke team arriving one man short, the Match was confined to six men aside, with the following result,

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<td>Mr. A. W. Reid</td>
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5 games • 1

Thus for the first time in the history of this annual contest the Sherbrooke team proved victorious, and by a score of five games to one, "Ab" Burrows alone upholding the honor of the University with success. At the close of the Match refreshments were served.

The annual inter-Faculty Cup match was not played this year, for reasons already explained — other attractions.

At full strength the U.B.C. Chess Club could muster thirty-two playing members, which constitutes it one of the best supported of all the students' activities, so far as players are concerned.
Among the most valuable resources of Quebec province are its forests. During the French regime the correspondence of the Intendants with the Government in France is replete with reference to the timber wealth of the new land and frequent mention is made of the trade, both actual and potential, in masts, spars, ship timbers and other forest products.

As time proceeds there emerges from the unknown that romantic, thrilling character—the river driver—that hardy French-Canadian, nothing too hazardous for him to try, no danger too great for him to face, no obstacle too large for him to overcome. Picture him, with pike pole and deftly balanced foot, as he rides the boom of logs down river or over rapids to the mill or tide-water.

The decreasing supply of timber generally throughout the world has resulted in gradually rising prices, and in Quebec, as elsewhere, forest products are becoming more valuable. Canada’s export trade in forest industry products is due largely to her pulpwood rather than to the products of saw-timber. In the pulpwood industry Quebec ranks extremely high, for her splendid water-power resources, combined with her immense areas of pulpwood forests, easily give her the lead in this line.

**Quebec Forest Administration**

The department of Lands and Forests of the Provincial Government administers the timber resources of the Province. The Crown retains the title of all timber lands, but these are leased virtually in perpetuity to license holders.

A “close season” for burning brush and debris is enforced, and the regeneration of the forest is encouraged, if not demanded, by judicious cutting regulations. The Department of Lands and Forests has a medium through which its forest policies are carried out, known as the Forest Service, which has been in existence since 1893. This service is an organization within an organization headed by a chief and an assistant, some twenty or thirty forest engineers, two civil engineers and a non-technical field force of rangers and cullers. The object of such an organization is the exploration of unsurveyed territory in the province, reforestation, supervision of Crown lumbering operations, classification of soils and any technical work of the Department.

Another medium is the School of Forestry situated in the city of Quebec, which is in close relationship to the forest service. Its years of existence, however, do not date back as far—1910 being the year to greet its birth, when it was founded by the Provincial Government. It has as its purpose the training of men for the Forest Service and private practice. Since its foundation, it has been amalgamated with the School of Surveying, and is now affiliated with Laval University. Students are assisted financially by summer employment, and on graduating are either employed permanently by the Provincial Government or assisted in obtaining employment elsewhere.

The Quebec Legislature did not rest after all these “means to an end,” and realizing the need of teaching the art of paper-making to assure expert workmen and an adequate supply of trained paper-engineers, it has established a school of paper-making industry in Canada. The morning hours are given over by the students of this school to study, while the afternoons are spent laboring at “the dusty actual” in the mills. In this School night courses are provided, as well as technical courses for those who wish to go more into detail in the art of papermaking.

Post-graduate courses are also offered to those desiring to specialize in particular branches of the industry.

**Provincial Forest Nursery**

The provincial Forest Nursery is located at Berthierville, and here also is found the Forest Rangers’ School, established in September, 1923, where a two year course is offered. The curriculum is arranged so that students attend the school for two months twice a year, pursuing practical work throughout the province for the remaining months at such tasks as forest ranging, log sealing, fire ranging, driving, nursery work and mill work. While on practical work, students are paid and the tuition is free at the School.

The Provincial Government, sensible of the fact that the day is approaching when the depletion of forest resources will result in a scarcity of, and high prices for, forest products, has established forest reserves in large areas. In fact a larger area has been set aside for this purpose in Quebec than in any other province, the total area set aside as provincial forest reserves being 168,746 square miles. Much of this area is also fish and game reserves. The only reserve in existence in the province in 1905 was the Laurentides National Park, which is predominantly a fish and game reserve.

The system of co-operative protective associations has been annually improved until the Province now has one of the best fire protection organizations in Canada, and aeroplanes are now being used extensively in forest patrol work.

On the raw materials furnished by the forest areas of the Province, large and important industries depend, the products and by-products of the sawmill and the pulp and paper industry being the two most important industries using them.

The first paper mill in Canada was established at St. Andrew’s, Quebec, in 1803, and since then the Province has continued to lead in the pulp and paper industry. Quebec is now only in the morning of a vigorous development of her unbounded resources.

—C. Ritchie Bell.
In "Turrets" there are "poker hands"
   And any 52
Will bring a very handsome pack
   Of Playing Cards to you.

TURRET
MILD VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES

20 for 25¢

Save the "POKER HANDS" that are packed with TURRET Cigarettes
LOCARNO

The Locarno Peace Pact, if successful, should thrust into the background the present era of political and international confusion and usher in an age of universal peace and prosperity. In this small Swiss hamlet, the most brilliant statesmen, representing the trading nations of the world, met to solve questions which would eventually secure peace and settled conditions and to prevent a repetition of the terrible catastrophe of 1914.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (now Sir Austen Chamberlain) and his chief colleagues, M. Briand and Herr Stresemann, succeeded in drafting a set of treaties which are more satisfactory and practical than anything that hitherto been proposed towards the furtherance of peace.

Whether these treaties will be ratified or not is still in a state of uncertainty, as there is evidence of much opposition in France and Germany. However, if these treaties are ratified, while on the one hand solving grave difficulties, still on the other hand they introduce an entirely new set of problems extremely serious in character both for Europe and the British Empire.

The essence of the treaties is that they substitute arbitration for the sword, and, moreover, if the Security Pact is accepted, former enemies will occupy seats as equals on the Council of the League of Nations. Furthermore, in this Council, the various vexatious problems of European politics will be discussed, acted upon and judged by nations, having through their representatives equal power and authority, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. Again under the Pact, those ever-changing boundaries of mid-western Europe take on a semblance of permanence hitherto unknown, and this permanence is guaranteed by the nations concerned, so that any party violating this agreement would find itself confronted by the combined forces of the other signatories to the Pact. Perhaps the most important and interesting of all the clauses is the first mentioned, that which should mark the definite termination of the war era. Europe is no longer to be divided into two hostile camps— allied and enemy — and its diplomacy is no longer to be based on constant ultimatums backed by overwhelming military force and occasional acts of war, such as the occupation of the Ruhr, but on a much more logical and peaceable system, that of arbitration.

At first sight, the treaties seem to be advantageous to all concerned, and one wonders that they have not yet been ratified; but on closer examination, certain problems and disadvantages appear which show that, although excellent in theory, the treaties back down in many ways if put into practice.

Europe today is confronted by two major problems, the first being the gradual restoration of Germany, potentially still the strongest state in Europe, to a position of equality on the Council of the League. This does not simply mean her admission to the League and the evacuation of the Rhineland, but the restoration of a situation in which the armaments of Germany, now limited to one hundred thousand men, will be broadly equivalent to those of her neighbours and former enemies, and her country freed from all military or other servitudes which conflict with the normal rights which International Law gives to every sovereign state.

It is easy to see the dangers and difficulties of such a move, and there arise grave doubts as to whether Germany, having regained her freedom and strength, would be contented to abide by the other clauses in the treaties, which have made her independent of foreign control. Bearing this fact in mind, it is not difficult to comprehend why France, so lately ravaged by her Eastern neighbour, and as yet in a greatly weakened condition, opposes any hasty decision on this question.

The second great problem in regard to the Pact is the situation caused by factious Eastern Europe. Here the aims of the Locarno settlement are much less obvious. Their basis is that France, Germany, Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are not to use foreign control. Bearing this in mind, it is not difficult to comprehend why France, so lately ravaged by her Eastern neighbour, and as yet in a greatly weakened condition, opposes any hasty decision on this question.

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These provisions would probably prove feasible in purely Western European affairs, most of which have been settled by the Great War, but they hardly seem adequate to deal with Eastern European problems, on considering that neither Russia, nor Hungary, nor any of the Baltic or Balkan states are parties to them.

This clause places Great Britain in a very difficult and highly unsatisfactory position for, if France and Germany at some future time should come into collision once more, there is a real possibility that Great Britain might be forced, according to the terms of the treaties, to intervene in favour of her former enemies, the Germans. Herr Stresemann is reputed to have said in a public speech at Dresden after the signing of the Security Pact, that, 'Great Britain's land and sea forces are at our disposal should France again violate our frontiers.'

Nevertheless, whether the treaties are ratified or not, the attempt marks a new and upward trend in inter-state relations in Europe, and if the Pact can install and make practical this alternative to war, then a very great boon indeed has been conferred on troubled Europe, and the whole civilized world.

Political problems arising from the Locarno Peace conference, are not, unfortunately, confined merely to Europe alone, but have a deep tendency to affect adversely the political actions, state life, foreign relations and the economic future of those units of the British Empire enjoying the privileges and status of a Dominion. For now, the question arises — Will these Dominions be bound, legally or morally, to support the Motherland in the advent of war, emanating from her responsibility as guardian of the peace in western Europe? This perplexing question has had a tendency to cause deep concern and much discussion in the various legislative assemblies of the Dominions. In fact, Canada and the Union of South Africa have definitely refused their allegiance to the compact,
Dearest Fellow Bedesmen:

Since our last letter went out nothing of extraordinary moment has occurred at head-quarters. Before passing on, however, to the recording of the events of our tranquil life, let us express the hope that Bedesmen in charge of important parishes—and what parish is not important?—will forgive the arrogant sound of the term, head-quarters. But, we believe that for most Bishop’s men the Guild of the Venerable Bede may be said to have the centre of its operations in Lennoxville, although it spreads its units far and wide.

Nothing, then, of a critical nature has happened, but we think the year marks a period of steady growth for our Faculty of Divinity. Our numbers have slightly increased over those of last year and there are indications that there will be a further augmentation of numbers in the Michaelmas Term. Divinity students are scattered about the two Arts’ Buildings. On Quiet Days and like occasions additional chairs have to be brought into the Oratory to accommodate the congregation which is uncomfortably large for the space available. So ‘the housing problem’ is still with us.

Our patronal Festival was observed, if not with pomp, with becoming circumstance. We were fortunate indeed in having as our preacher the Rev. Anthony V. Grant, (Ste. Agathe), one of the veteran members of our Guild. The Rev. A. R. Kelley (St. Matthew’s, Quebec) conducted a Quiet Day for the ordinands in June. Since then we have had for the same purpose inspiring visits from the Rev. H. M. Little (Montreal) and the Venerable Archdeacon Crowfoot (St. John, N. B.). Also the Rev. Fr. Barnes, C. R., spent several days at the College to our great spiritual profit.

At Compline on Ash Wednesday six new members were admitted to the Guild, and several more will be admitted early in the Trinity Term.

It is interesting to note that the Rev. Claude Sauerbrei (priested at the Advent Ordination, Wakefield), now curate in Halifax, York, (Eng.), has been lecturing on the Old Testament and Hebrew at the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, and that the Rev. J. G. Holmes (made deacon in his home church, Dundas, Ont.) has been attached to the staff of the famous Parish of Leeds. Both of the above propose in due course to return to Canada.

Mr. Harry Denton is preparing an additional list of names for the Guild Roll worthy of a place beside the beautiful work of the original Roll executed by the Rev. J. T. Hawkes.

Among other interesting communications received and read during the academic year were letters from W. Grant Jones, A. W. Reeves, W. P. Griffiths, A. R. Lett, F. S. Ramsey, Claude Sauerbrei and Gordon Holmes. In closing this little message of greeting and good will to our members ‘at the Front,’ we wish to remind them how much letters are appreciated by us.

With all good wishes

Yours affectionately,

Harold H. Hoyt,
Secretary.

Frank G. Vial,
Warden.
To the Editor, "The Mitre,"

Dear Sir,

The spirit moves me to attempt, what I should have attempted several years ago, to place on record for the benefit of "The Mitre" my impressions of the Grand Old Man of this country, Mr. Ebenezer Huckins, Postmaster of Lonesome Corners, P. Q.

From what I can gather both from the remarks of the late lamented deceased from the rather hazy and vagrant conversation of his estimable but garrulous widow, Miranda, her husband's people were New Englanders who entered the trackless wilderness of what is now Homestead County shortly after the War of 1812. A few families of United Empire Loyalists had preceded the Huckins' family into the Eastern Townships and Miranda (by her maiden name Van Roden) was of this stock. In my haste I had assumed that the Huckins' family also could lay claim to the descent but Mr. Huckins rather roughly disabused me of this idea. "Naw, there warn't no high-falutin' clap-trap about the flag in dad's trek from the good old U. S. Jest an old Yankee squatter he wuz—after the Almighty dollar, he wuz." I was piqued at his tone but as we became friends I could appreciate the underlying motive of his gruffness. The crude materialism of the foregoing declaration did an injustice, not to the pose, but the inner character of the speaker, and probably did equal injustice to the spirit of his worthy progenitor who won a reputation for sturdy patriotism during the Rebellion of '37 just as his son did in his declining years during the Great War 1914-18. Later on, I discovered that Eben secretly admired the self-sacrifice and devotion of the United Empire Loyalist stock and would have rejoiced to claim descent from it. He had, however, an almost morbid horror of unreality, pretentiousness and "swank." He always sought to be considered worse than he was. He was a sort of inverted hypocrite. He did good by stealth and he did so much that he was occasionally found out greatly to his confusion and dismay.

While not a scoffer at religion, he maintained a grim cynicism towards it, poor Miranda suffering much from his good-natured banter. She, good woman, has but little sense of humour. My own facetiousness takes the form of punning, playing upon words, using words and names inaccurately but jocously. This has always seemed to me a harmless sort of wit but it has lost me friends. I wonder why? Eben's humour on the other hand ran to satire and irony, embellished by innuendo and hyperbole. At my first meeting with him he angered me greatly by stoutly espousing the views of 'Bob' Ingersoll and I retired from the battle under the impression that the Postmaster was a dangerous and bitter infidel. Yet on entering the Post-Office (also a country store) the following day I heard him defending with all the warmth of a convinced churchman the tenets of my beloved religion before a group of Seventh Day Adventists gathered about the big box stove.

Later on I discovered that it was his practice to uphold unpopular views, or those which were held by a minority, and (alas!) I believe his churchmanship would not have been able to bear the strain if the faith had become predominant in the district. Certainly his was a wilful and eccentric character and lovable withal. I have reason to know that he was a man of deep religious instincts which betrayed him when off his guard. He never attended church except for funerals and on Good Friday, but during Holy Week he was wont of late years to read the story of the Passion in his big family Bible, preferring that to the Gospels in the Liturgy. This he would do secretly and looked very sheepish, so his wife said, when asked point-blank what he was reading, "Oh, I ain't readin'; I'm spottin' texes to throw at them durned hoboes as clutter up my store." After his death, Miranda found a table of Scriptural passages for reading throughout the entire year, prepared with infinite pains, showing characteristic independence of the Church Lectionary, clearly intended for private devotional purposes but never used except in Holy Week. So we judged from the annotations and confessions scattered up and down in Eben's gnarled handwriting. At that time his heart was moved, or his conscience stirred to take up a religious task which at other seasons he neglected—so I opine.

Naturally religious interests occupy my mind to the exclusion of others. Perhaps too much so. I tend to view Ebenezer as a fascinating moral and spiritual study. My circle of ideas is largely restricted to the lives and concerns of my parishioners. Even this is an advance upon my earlier phase when I was absorbed in ceremonial minutiae. Through this absorption I earned among my College friends the pseudonym of "Chasuble Jimmly." Why Jimmly, I could never make out, for my first Christian name recalls the glories of ancient Sarum, and my second is devoid of 'the Age of Faith.' Furthermore I was dedicated to the priesthood from my baptism by my dear mother of pious memory and Tractarian leanings. Apart from that, how could mortal man evade a career which lay in ambush at the very Font and suggested itself every time his name was called? Capes and cot- tons, tippets and tunicles, were the commonplace of my vocabulary. One of my old Professors used to say with nauseating gusto and frequent repetition, "Very nice, Mr. Rubrick, very pretty, but 'The proper study of mankind is man.'" And so I have found.

It was Mr. Huckins who, all unwitting, was responsible for my change of heart. Now I'm more interested in men than things. One couldn't help being interested in the subject of this memoir though his manners were not refined. He inhaled his soup with evident relish and much noise; he shovelled his pork and beans with the blade of his fork, and in the warmth of his hospitality pressed the contents of the common dish upon you with his own fork. His napkin was the back of his right hand. Supper at the Huckinsees was quite an ordeal both for me and for Miranda, whose table-manners were as dainty as herself.
A smart English type Oxford that makes you feel well dressed and comfortable—Black or tan calf .... $12.00

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for the last 3 or 4 generations have been wearing "Dacks" Shoes for men
—Why?

They

Lead in Style

Surpass in Comfort

Exceed in Wear

hence are not only the best appearing —but the most economical—.

“Dack Shoes are Better”
I have been accustomed to smoke a pipe in moderation and early in our acquaintance when I offered Eben my pouch to fill his (conjunctural) pipe, I was rather hurt by his brusque response, "Naw. I never smoke." It smacked of Pharisaism to my ears. Afterwards I found out that he chewed! This explained the mystery of his position at public meetings—he always sat near an open window. Of course in his parish. My predecessor had placed candles on the Altar and I lighted them at the Eucharist. The old Doctor was up in arms. "We want none of these d—d innovations here—never do—young prig just out of College—better 'go over'—alienates people—must stand by the Prayer Books and by the 39 Articles, etc., etc."

A meeting of the Vestry was called in the Parish Hall to consider the matter. I took the chair in fear and trembling but determined not to give way on a matter of principle. The old Doctor, supported by two or three vociferous allies, opened out in a vigorous speech of the Church-and-State type. From the viewpoint adopted it was a well reasoned deliverance, not possessing the heat (and profanity) of the Doctor's wonted conversation. I sensed the meeting as against me and was about to present my ultimatum of a free hand in the point at issue, or resignation, but when Eben rose from his seat near the window and craved their "ear of the House" "As yer know, Nat Howe" (the Doctor's name) "I don't hold much with religion, leastways with the brand that's common around here, but I've a respect', kind of, for this here young feller who isn't allays shovin' in his gob and askin' ef ye're saved and such-like. Ef he wants to say his prayers with candles burnin' and it soots him and the folks that prays with him—why not?" Here he glanced fiercely at the old Doctor. "Yer know yerself Doctor that yer go to meetin' bout three times a year and then as like as not yer have that English boy of yours come crackin' up the aisle to fetch yer out presumab'ly to visit some poor critter who'd live longer without your perskipshum. Wai, here's folks we go: studyin' to meetin''; they likes the candles; the preacher likes 'em. I say leave 'em be. And in conclusin' my remarks I'd just say this, ef yer know as much 'bout religion as you know 'bout pollyticks—they were bitter political opponents—'I foller the preacher.'"

Eben sat down and leaned out of the window. The Dr. rose; the salient features of his reply were as follows—withdraws subscription—never been so insulted in his life—general ignorance—illiterate clown—harmfulness of self-education—church going to the dogs—superstitious apes—priest-craft—Popery—d—n! The door banged. Eben asked gently if I would explain the rationale (not his word) of lighted candles at the Eucharist. I explained to the best of my ability. Eben moved and Galusha Steed seconded, that the minister be supported in this and all other reasonable efforts to improve the worship in St. Barnabas' Church—carried.

I have had no trouble since. The old Doctor did not withdraw either his support or his person. In fact before his death he became a much more regular attendant. Moreover, he and Eben recovered their old-time footing of quarrelsome amity.

On a raw, blistering day in March Eben received his death-blow. He had barely recovered from the 'flu' but insisted on driving to Swamptown—a matter of ten miles—to collect his rents, so he said, and even 'we' some shiftless and the place too lazy to git up and have their beds made." As a matter of fact he remitted part of what was due him in rents; left instructions with workmen to repair and improve his tenements; took a poor woman suffering from the after effects of the 'flu' to the hospital with orders that the bill should be sent to him; and made arrangements that a bright son of one of his tenants should be given a sound education at his expense. These activities of Eben on his last day of worldly business came to light after his demise and Miranda is piously executing them.

As I have said, the day was raw and blustery—it was more than that. A wet snow was falling—you know the kind—which melts as it settles on overcoat and gloves. It is far more trying and far more perilous than zero weather. He arrived at Swamptown soaked to the skin and chilled to the bone. Swallowing a doughnut and a luke-warm cup of coffee at the Queen Alexandra Hotel, he saffied forth on his ostensibly harsh, but actually charitable, errands. Returning home after dark he insisted on seeing his horse properly bedded and given a bran mash; then he tottered into the kitchen where Miranda had a bright fire burning and an appetizing supper ready. "Mirandy," he said, "I feel kind o' all-overish—guess I'll climb off to bed." Miranda had no stimulant in the house, being on the executive of the local W. C. T. U., but she gave him a cup of hot tea which Eben said, "went to the right spot." However, he never got up again. I visited him daily—he knew his end was coming and jested upon it. Nevertheless, when after careful thought and prayer and converse I urged him to receive Communion, he demurred, saying "it seemed too holy a thing for the likes of him—later on p'raps." Was there anything on his conscience? "Why no, nuthin'—jest a sort o' good-for-nuthinness—Wai, p'raps in a day or two." When afte r careful thought and prayer and converse I urged him to receive Communion, he demurred, saying "it seemed too holy a thing for the likes of him—later on p'raps." Was there anything on his conscience? "Why no, nuthin'—jest a sort o' good-for-nuthinness—Wai, p'raps in a day or two." When afte r careful thought and prayer and converse I urged him to receive Communion, he demurred, saying "it seemed too holy a thing for the likes of him—later on p'raps." Was there anything on his conscience? "Why no, nuthin'—jest a sort o' good-for-nuthinness—Wai, p'raps in a day or two."
I will have upwards of 300 pups for sale this year from the finest matings I have ever had; and it is only reasonable to expect that there will be many super foxes and a large number of selects. If you contemplate starting in the industry or require new blood, you should write me for booklet and prices.

Vimy Agnes, World’s Champion Fox 1922, Bred by Lt.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon

LEST WE FORGET

MACKINNON FOXES Are World-wide Known
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MACKINNON FOXES are world-wide known and world-wide sought after. In the fastnesses of Scotland, in the snowy Pyrenees, in frigid Quebec and in sunny California are beautiful specimens purchased from me by people of discrimination and after the most careful and painstaking investigation. They have purchased largely because of the remarkable showing which these foxes have made in competition with the best at International shows. Do not think for a moment, however, that MACKINNON FOXES depend for their reputation entirely on the product of the show ring. Hundreds of experts who have visited my ranch and the Foundation Ranch which I control have been the great advertisers who have gone forth and have told the world about the quality and excellence of MACKINNON FOXES.

I am not going to say any more. I am just going to print their show ring record and again remind you that they are among the most prolific foxes the world knows of.

ROYAL WINTER FAIR
Toronto, 1922
7 Firsts out of 16.
7 Seconds out of 16.
World's Championship.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
Boston, 1923:
7 International Championships out of 16.
Second in World's Championship.
In Foreign Section. Boston.
8 Firsts out of 16.
6 Seconds out of 16.

Also winner of 5 International Champion­ship Trophies out of 7 competed for. Boston. 1923.

ROYAL WINTER FAIR
Toronto, 1924:
Record Vimy and Foundation Ranches
World’s Championship for pups.
Championship for male pups
Championship for female pups.
4 Firsts out of 16.
6 Seconds out of 16.
3 Thirds and other prizes.

Write for Booklet and Prices

LT.-COL. D. A. MacKINNON, D. S. O.
Charlottetown Box 332 Prince Edward Island
early environment and his reactions from it, he was the best, the most just, the most generous man I had ever met. I assured her that God would accept him for what he had made of himself, not for what he might have been in other circumstances. This only partially comforted her.

It was about the beginning of June I met Miranda coming from the churchyard, radiant with smiles, bubbling over with happiness. "D'yer know," she said, "I was wicked enough to tempt the Lord. Yer mind I put them flowers in over Eb's grave. It's been that cold and back'ard-like hardly nuthin' will grow and I sez to myself sez I: 'If the Lord will make them little plants grow and blossom I'll b'leeve He's kind and good, and take it as a sign that Eb and I will meet agen——D'yer know, Sir, the grave is a mass of blossoms! My heart is full of joy and yet I feel that shamed-like.' Do you know, Mr. Editor, I took that old woman in my arms—there was no one about—and kissed her—then blest her and offered up a prayer of thankfulness and gratitude.

And I think I did the right thing.

Yours very truly,

S. Missal Rubrick

The Rector,
Lonesome Corners, P. Q.

A STUDY IN CLASSICS

"I say" in England is the way Of demonstrating ego; But Grecian youths more oft inveigh An energetic "Lego."

POLITICS IN FRANCE

"Monsieur le Premier, qui est-il?— I'm blowed if I can tell you: I knew this morning, but I feel Il est deja abattu."

HIGH FINANCE

If Robbish budgets should provoke A flood of lamentations, At least they are, beneath a cloak, True Kingly aberrations.

—T. A. J.

Innocent student (R.A.): Honestly, dear, you are the first girl I ever kissed.
Fair one: Tell that to someone else.
I. S.: I mean, who keeps her eyes open.
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Used successfully everywhere nearly 7/3 century
Made under sanitary conditions from clean, rich milk, with extract of our specially malted grain.
The Food-Drink is prepared by stirring the powder in water
Infants and Children thrive on it. Agrees with the weakest stomach of the Invalid and Aged. Invigorating as a Quick Lunch at office or table.

Ask for Horlick’s The Original

HORLICK’S Malted Milk for Invalids
A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water.

HORLICK’S Malted Milk for the Home

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EXTRA DRY GINGER ALE AR-ONIC—For the Nerves
ORANGE CRUSH COCA COLA HIRES ROOT BEER
ABENAKIS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER
FRONTENAC EXPORT ALE and STOUT
LABATT’S STOCK ALE

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A yard of silk, a yard of lace,
A wisp of tulle to give it grace,
A flower placed where flowers go,
The skirt kneehigh, the backwaist low.
One shoulder strap, no sign of sleeve;
If she should cough — good morning, Eve!
TAKE advantage of the low tourist fares to the Canadian West this summer. Reap the benefits of reduced rates to visit the greatest scenic wonderland of the world.

See Jasper National Park, noted for its super hotel service, for its glorious hiking, mountain-climbing, motoring, golf and tennis. See the magnificent scenery of the Triangle Tour—the Mystic Skeena—Prince Rupert. Enjoy the glorious boat trip through the Sheltered Scenic Seas of the North Pacific. See the towering mountains, the sparkling waterfalls along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

See Alaska
Take a boat trip to Skagway or Wrangel. See the Taku Glacier and other scenery typical of Alaska. The Great Lakes Route from Sarnia to Port Arthur via Northern Navigation Co.'s steamers adds zest to the trip for those fond of water travel.

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For your next shipment—also for Money Orders, Foreign Cheques, etc.

C.N.R. Trans-Continental Trains are Radio Equipped
THE MITRE

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Through all the ages war has occupied a prominent place in the history of mankind. The Old Testament records many instances of tribal hostility, while Rome was renowned for the war-like spirit which made her mistress of the world. In the Middle Ages, we find was renowned for the war-like spirit which made her.

Records many instances of trib al hostility, while Rome others, and the jealousy of races and religions have been responsible for much bloodshed. It is a singular fact that, until the recent war, the common soldier was regarded more as a machine than as a human being. While generals were extolled to the skies and every honour was heaped upon them, little thought was given to the men who had died in bringing victory to their country. It remained for the Great War to vividly impress upon every nation the value of the individual soldier, and the sacrifices which enlistment entailed were appreciated more fully than ever before. So, at the close of the war, every country wished to pay some tribute to the memory of these men who had died on the battlefield and particularly to those who rested in unidentified graves. It was for this purpose that each of the great allied nations of the world recovered from the battlefield one of its unidentified dead, a common soldier without rank or title, and with solemn ceremony bore him home and laid him to rest in the heart of the nation's capital with the highest military honors. This soldier's tomb was placed in the most honoured spot in the country and symbolized the gratitude of the nation. The tribute was to all the countless thousands who had given their lives that their country might live.

On November 11, 1920, the British Empire's 'unknown soldier' was buried in Westminster Abbey. This church is a most fitting resting place for the body of him who is to represent to future generations the unidentified dead of the Great War. Westminster Abbey is one of the most historic structures in the world. A section of it dates back to the time of Edward I who began the main building as we now know it. Edward I completed the work of the main structure. The chapel was built during the reign of Henry VII and it is here that the kings of England are crowned. England's famous dead are buried in the Abbey. Statues of renowned warriors and illustrious men occupy a part of the building, while the Poet's Corner contains the graves of those whose inspired verse has brought joy into many hearts and who have vitally influenced the trend of English Literature. In the nave, thus surrounded by the nation's mighty dead, one finds the tomb of Britain's Unknown Soldier upon which is the following inscription—

"A British Warrior who fell in the Great War 1914-1918.

"For king and Country.

"Greater love hath no man than this."

Victor Emanuel, the first king of United Italy and idol of the Italian people, has been immortalized by a magnificent statue and memorial which has recently been erected at Rome. This monument is of marble and very elaborate. It is said to be the finest national memorial erected since the war. Within this magnificent national structure Italy has buried her Unknown Soldier. The memorial is, in fact, a double tribute, firstly, to Victor Emanuel, the father of his country, and secondly to the common soldier of the Great War who saved that country from destruction. The site of the memorial was formerly occupied by the Bolognetti palace which was pulled down to make way for the colossal structure. The new monument commands an imposing view of Rome. So in this city which contains so much that testifies to the glory of autocracy and military supremacy rests an unknown soldier whose tomb is regarded with respect and reverence by the whole Italian people.

The years 1805 and 1806 saw Napoleon's greatest victories and to commemorate his success he erected the Arc de Triomphe at Paris. This is in the centre of the city and there is a constant flow of traffic around it. Beneath the Arc, built to perpetuate the glory of war, lies France's Unknown Soldier. At the head of the tomb a light burns continually and at six o'clock every evening a delegation comes only to replenish the oil that feeds the flame. The French people have thus honored their unknown dead, who sleep in their thousands but a few miles distant in the sacred soil of the battlefield, by placing one of the number in the heart of Paris beneath the magnificent arch of this mighty monument to Victory.

General Lee's old home overlooking the beautiful Potomac river and the city of Washington is now the site of the famous Arlington cemetery in which so many heroes of the Civil War are buried. It was with impressive ceremony that the United States placed the body of her Unknown Soldier in this most hallowed spot of the Republic. The extensive and magnificent marble structure, of which the Unknown Soldier's grave is the central feature, includes a forum and rooms for historic relics. The promotion of Peace, as well as the tribute to the soldier dead, is associated with the Arlington memorial.

Thus, the common soldiers, the men behind the guns, take their place, not among the dead only, but among the honoured dead, the recognized victors of the Great War, the saviors of Liberty in the world!

Carlyle has drawn a most vivid picture of the foolishness of war and has brought out with striking clearness the attitude which existed in his time towards the common soldier. He takes as example thirty young men from an English village and thirty young men from a French town. They have all been brought up to manhood having the best advantages their villages could afford. They were taught trades so that they would be able to look after themselves when they were grown. Then comes the call to war and the thirty young men from the French village also leave home for Spain. The thirty young men from the French village also leave home and go to Spain to fight. To quote Carlyle's own characteristic description: "And thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word 'Fire' is given and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place..."
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How far does the new recognition of the common soldier tend towards peace? It at least signifies that the nations' rulers are likely to take into greater consideration the immense sacrifices required of the people before entering upon further war. For national defense a nation must act and act promptly, as did Britain and France when Germany launched her attack, but the role of the aggressor, as civilization advances, becomes more and more difficult. That more humanity has entered into the feelings of those in power for those beneath them is unquestionable and this makes for world harmony. The League of Nations, the World Court, and so forth are all in accord with this idea.

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Taking all things into consideration, the work of the Contingent has been very successful this year. In one or two directions it has been possible to add to the building of which the foundations were so well laid in previous years. Under the capable management of Sergeant-Major J. R. Byrd, of Sherbrooke, the bugle band made rapid progress and displayed a really surprising degree of efficiency at the general inspection.

The inter-platoon competition for the McMurtry-Ross Cup added very considerably to the interest in the work of the Contingent and towards the end grew exciting. No. II Platoon won the cup by a narrow margin. No. II Platoon is to be congratulated on the way it rose to the occasion on the day of the competition in drill. The thanks of the Corps are extended to Sergeant-Major Fisher, of Bishop's College School, for his kindness in acting as judge on the day of the final competition, as no fairer or more competent man for the office could have been found.

Taking into consideration the difficulties that had to be overcome, the first year of shooting was a great success. More than half the Corps were either first or second class shots, which means that in shooting the units, in official circles, were more than fifty per cent "efficient." Officer-Cadet T. A. Johnston is to be congratulated on winning the shooting prize with the excellent score of 92 out of a possible 105.

The annual general inspection took place on March 24th when the Contingent was inspected by Brigadier-General C. J. Armstrong, C. B., C. M. G., V. D., and staff in the Sherbrooke Regiment armoured. After the inspection, the General congratulated Captain Stewart and his officers and men on the year's work and said that they had successfully maintained the standard of efficiency set in the previous year.

A garrison church parade was held in Sherbrooke on Sunday, April 25th under the command of Colonel E. B. Worthington, C. M. G., O. C. 10th Infantry Brigade. It was attended by Bishop's College C. O. T. C., Sherbrooke Regiment, L'Ex Carabiniers de Sherbrooke, Signal Company, 35th Battery, No. 6 Company, Army Service Corps, Sherbrooke High School Cadets and Boy Scouts of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. The weather remained fair during the parade, and the turn-out was a general success.

The taking of the Corps photographs was followed by a presentation to Sergeant-Major C. E. Brown from the Contingent as a mark of esteem for him personally and of appreciation of his excellent work during the past year.

The annual dinner was held at the Magog House in Sherbrooke on the evening of April 27th, when some sixty cadets and twenty guests attended to mark the close of a successful season's training. The guests of the evening was Brigadier-General C. J. Armstrong, C. B., C. M. G., officer commanding Military District No. 4, while others with him at the head table were Colonel E. B. Worthington, C. M. G., commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade, Lt-Col. M. W. McNulty, O. C. Sherbrooke Regiment, Lt-Col. T. S. Somers, Lt-Col. S. E. Francis, V. D., Major K. Jenkees, O. C. 35th Battery, the Principal, members of the Faculty, C. T. Teakle, president of the Students' Association, Sgt-Major Fisher, of Bishop's College School, the undergraduates of the university who served overseas, and the officers of the corps. Captain J. C. Stewart, M. C., who is commander of the Bishop's contingent, acted as toastmaster and proposed the toast to the King. The chief speakers were the Principal, who proposed the toast to The Imperial Forces, and Brig.-Gen. Armstrong, who replied. A silent toast was drunk to Our Fallen Comrades, while Sergeant M. B. MacKinnon proposed The Guests, to which Lt-Col. M. W. McNulty replied. The inter-platoon cup was presented to Lieutenant Sherrell, of No. I Platoon, and the prize for shooting to Pte. Johnston. Brief speeches were made by Colonel E. B. Worthington, and Mr. C. T. Teakle. The contributions in the shape of piano solos and stories by Messrs. Gault and Fenwick Parker played no small part in making the evening one of great enthusiasm and enjoyment. Selections by the college orchestra, songs by Capt. Stewart, recitations by Col. Worthington and Mr. McCleary, a war veteran undergraduate of Bishop's, violin solo by Mr. D. L. Barlow, and rousing choruses interspersed the speeches.

Tribute was paid by General Armstrong to the fifty years' military service of Colonel Worthington, who is retiring as local brigade commander. The General declared that Colonel Worthington's service to the militia of Canada as a whole and the Eastern Townships in particular was worthy of the highest praise and had been equalled by few officers in the whole country.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Corps this year were as follows:

**Officer Commanding**, Captain J. C. Stewart, M. C.


**Officer-Cadet Corporals**: R. G. McLarg No. 1 Section; S. L. Hodge, No. 2 Section; H. S. Holgin, No. 3 Section; H. S. Billings, No. 4 Sections; A. S. Kenney.

The following wrote the Examination for Certificat - "A"- Officer-Cadet Corporals Billings, McLarg, Brownlee and Wallace. The results have not yet come out.
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While resting by the river's brink
And watching bright stars overhead,
Of problems of the world I think,
To which the march of science led.

From whence have all these wonders come
Which we with such indifference use,
The flowers, forests, and the sun,
And e'en this stream by which I muse?

From whence the origin of man,
And whither does he wend his way?
His wistful eyes the heavens scan
And long to see the light of day.

The lower creatures 'neath his hand
Are not consumed with great desires,
They do not seek the better land
To which man's yearning heart aspires.

Man's starving soul transcends his frame,
He only is unsatisfied
With his achievements or his fame—
The goal unreached for which he tried.

His knowledge, as a drop of oil
Upon the surface of the sea,
Repays not all his earnest toil,
He longs for wisdom, great and free.

His spirit reaches out afar—
Blind gropings for enlightenment,—
What lies beyond the farthest star
In this stupendous firmament?

And is there nothing that will show
That man lives not his life in vain?
Must all his aspirations go
Denied, and only thoughts remain?

But then upon my straining ears,
Above the tumult of the strife,
There comes a voice from out the years,
I am the Way, the Truth, the Life.

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The Founders of English Literature

No period in the thirteen centuries through which English has been growing great, more deserves or repays study, than that of Chaucer, Wyclif, Mandeville and Langland, the "fathers" of our literature.

This period, embracing the last half of the fourteenth and the first half of the fifteenth centuries, is one superior to all that preceded it. It gloried in names and works destined to become immortal, and by laying down the outlines upon which our language and literature have developed during five centuries, it richly deserves the title "the Age of the Founders."

A long time was necessary for the preparation of the English language for its literature, but all great literatures have such stretches of preparation. History must be made before it can be sung. In England this preparatory period was lengthened by social and political labours in the making of the English nation. The evolution and unification of the race was necessary before that of its literature. The Founders' Age embraces a political epoch marked by the growth and consolidation of the English Constitution. "This century saw Saxon, Norman, Dane and Kelt changed into Englishmen, and witnessed, both in politics and religion, the growth of that unquenchable love of liberty which gave a small island the leadership of modern thought." Again, English was barren for eight hundred years, mainly because of its isolation, and more interest in literature because life and literature were nourished by a larger world. The Crusaders, the Arabs, the French romanticists and the old Greek writers (through the medium of translation and the romance languages) poured upon England the fruits of their literatures. In this respect the fourteenth century was an unsapping of old fountains of human thought and feeling. The treasures of the ancient world were forthcoming in the Italian language, the Provencal produced a mighty growth of metrical romances and lyrics, and through French, English came into vivifying contact with Italian and Provencal, and consequently with the inspiring beauty of Greek literary art. In short, England was once more united with the rest of the civilized world. The proofs of this union were to be made out even before Chaucer's time, though not very clearly, but when we come to Chaucer they appear in a harvest of poetry which is rich in invention, cultured in sentiment well arranged and musical to the ear and the thought alike. In Chaucer we see that the native thought of mediæval England is interwoven with the famous old courses of literature which will never die, and the old and new are skilfully fused and blended.

English genius in these centuries pursued at least four paths of enterprise: in art, in discovery, in reform, and in popular regeneration. These enterprises took form in poetry, travel, religious reform, and the beginnings of modern liberty. To each of these departments we may assign one of the four founders of English literature. Chaucer gave himself to literary art; universal knowledge found a devotee in Mandeville; Wyclif expanded and strengthened the religious spirit; while Langland took up the championship of the English people, inaugurating the movement which led to the enlightenment and emancipation of the masses.

Now each of these four masters opened a distinct and original department of English writing. Chaucer is a poet, pure and simple; Langland is a popular satirist using verse, but scarcely a true poet; Wyclif is a man of devotion, and Mandeville is the man of the world.

These writers were all contemporaries for certain periods of their life, but each was independent of the others. They all reached old age, and were contemporaries for about forty years, between 1328 and 1371. Chaucer, Wyclif, and Langland were probably born within the three years 1325 and 1328 and were contemporaries for over half a century. Chaucer was the youngest of the four. They all had touched the older world, and had come into sympathy with the new civilization, but each had touched and felt them at a different point. Each founder has his followers and separate harvest of English literature for two centuries, until they were blended together in the wonderful genius of Shakespeare and his works. Thus, due to difficulties of communication and the exchange of ideas, they had little external effect on each other.

But in deep, unconscious ways they did influence one another. "Probably all belonged to the advanced party, the party of progress and reform, and each in his way was preparing English soil for a harvest of free thought." The labours of one affected the work of all the rest. The highest place in honor for regenerating the English nation must be awarded to Wyclif; Chaucer is simply an artist. Wyclif's translation of the Gospel of St. John is the most marvellous bit of English produced in that age.

In point of style, Mandeville is the most modern of the group. With slight changes in spelling he is perfectly intelligible to the modern reader. Wyclif, though perhaps not as modern as Mandeville, approaches nearest to him in his use of the present day style. Chaucer is much farther off from us, due to his poetic taste for archaic words and diction. Changes in the language have spoilt Chaucer and Langland for modern readers.

Having given a brief comparison of these four contemporaries, let us now consider each individually.

MANDEVILLE

John Mandeville was born in the year 1300. At an early age he began to travel, and spent more than thirty years of his life in foreign lands. He was one of England's first great "wandering students" of men and nature—the forerunners of such men as Livingstone.

Mandeville belonged to his age, and that age was one which believed in the strange and miraculous. The people of that day thirsted for wonderful things, and sought them with the greatest enthusiasm. Mandeville's work, relating the wonderful adventures which he had undergone, and the strange things he had seen, set the imagination of the English people at work concerning the wonders of the world, and fostered
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that spirit of adventure and enquiry which had such marvelous results, and led at last to the discovery of a “New World.” Mandeville’s stories, strange and grotesque as they sometimes are, wrought a great change in the spirit of wonder. He brought the imagination of England down from the clouds of mediæval miracles and romance to the earth, filled with discoverable secrets and wonderful powers.

Mandeville has been criticized for his lack of veracity in certain details and his exaggeration of the characteristics and customs of peoples which he met upon his travels, but we must remember that he wrote what his generation wished to read. Moreover, although not always truthful in detail, did he not perform a great service even by his so-called “lies”? For these falsehoods challenged investigation, and the reward was a vast increase of knowledge.

But Mandeville is not all marvels. He gave the people of his day much information which is so familiar to us that we cannot appreciate its worth to the fourteenth century. We cannot judge Mandeville by twentieth century standards.

The value of Mandeville’s book lay in the curiosity it created concerning the wonderful, and discoverable, truths of the world. It became popular, was translated into foreign languages, and everywhere gave a strong impulse to modern discovery.

His work shows great strides from the Middle English of works of 1340. His language is a cosmopolitan one, the London English, a mixture of the old English language of the Saxons, and the Norman French of the Conquerors. The French and the old English words had become fused into a language earlier in London than in the country, and was used by Mandeville, the polished man of the world.

The popularity of his book led to the adoption of the mixed dialect in the rural districts, as well as in the cities, and so it was that John Mandeville aided and hastened the development of our modern English language.

Although most of his contemporaries used this “city dialect” we find that there are more Norman and Latin words in Mandeville than in any of his confreres and fewer of those which he used have since become obsolete. His style is remarkable for its clearness and lucidity, and approached nearer than did Chaucer’s to that serious simplicity which became a characteristic of English prose. It is worthy of note that the serious, deep nature of English, as opposed to the lightness and flexibility of French, is due to religious influences when the language was being formed. Wycliff is partly responsible for this, by his writings.

The modern reader is surprised to find Mandeville’s English so modern in character. This is probably because it was perfected in the metropolis—it was the language of English cultured society.

The cosmopolitan Mandeville uses the language of English society; while study of foreign poetry, theology, and metaphysics diluted the work of Chaucer and Wycliff, and Langland, using the old Teutonic dialect, was decidedly un-modern.

WyCLIFF

The place which Wycliff holds in our literature is a very important one, and he can easily claim equality with Chaucer. He was a Roman Catholic priest, and lived and died in the faith. But he tried to remedy abuses in the Roman Church, with which he had no sympathy, and this has led some to believe that he was a Protestant. When stopped, for a time, from preaching, he set about “preaching with his pen” to untold millions, by translating the Holy Scriptures into English.

What we know as the Reformation was unknown to Wycliff. There had always been a struggle between Church and State, and it was going on in his day, but the idea of a Church divorced from the State could never have occurred to him: a Church which was too much involved in State affairs was something to be regenerated but never to be abandoned, he thought.

So Wycliff remained in the Roman faith—“organizing the religious character of future generations by insisting upon personal piety, cultivating a thirst for religious knowledge, and furnishing the Bible in the language of his countrymen.”

He was an Oxford graduate, and a professor there. He thus had what learning his age afforded. His private life was pure and blameless, and his friends were numerous. Gracefulness and vehemence characterized his speaking, and his style, when he wrote, was unequalled by his contemporaries for strength, clearness and copiousness. Wycliff’s mastery of expression has become famous, and to some extent has obscured the powers and breadth of his intellect.

It is true that Wycliff may not have personally translated and transcribed all of the Scriptures into English, but he was the spirit and mover of the work of translation, and his style is predominant. Undoubtedly he translated over half the Bible himself. Surely this was a great service to the English speaking world, and entitles Wycliff to a very prominent position among “the Founders.” As one writer says: “It is a noteworthy circumstance in the literature of Protestant countries that, in every one of them, the creation of a national literature has commenced with, or at least been announced by, a translation of the Scriptures into the vernacular, which has been remarkable as an accurate representative of the original text, and as an expression of the best powers of the language at that stage of its development.”

So, in all Protestant countries, and especially in England, these versions have had a great influence not only upon religious thought and opinion, but upon literary effort in other fields, and consequently upon the literature of the whole nation. Thus it is that English has acquired that strong and earnest simplicity and moral tone which have rendered it the fit medium for great thoughts and emotions. Therefore Wycliff may be termed a father of our language in that he has by his wonderful translation helped to mould our speech, and to some extent our thought.

Langland

William Langland was also a student at Oxford, and later a monk at Malvern in Worcestershire. Throughout his life he remained faithful to the Church of Rome, but he, like Wycliff, wrote to expose ecclesiastical evils, and to try to instil new life into the religious body.
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His best known work, "Piers Ploughman," has been called a "national work", in that it expresses the complaints and aspirations of the English people in their own tongue.

This is the main difference or contrast between him and Chaucer. Langland was a poet of the people, and wrote for them in their own language, using their modes of expression. Chaucer, on the contrary, was an exponent of the new literary art, language and taste as it existed in the narrow circle of the cultured and courtly classes. He naturalized on English soil the liberal letters of the continent. Langland used the older form and system of metrical arrangement—the main feature of which was alliteration. He, in his writings, imitates the old northern sagas of the Teutonic races. Consequently his poetry seems strange to us who are used to the modern forms of poetry and not to the old alliterative method. But his work is poetry nevertheless, and the only kind understood and appreciated by the average Englishman of the fourteenth century. Its powers lay in a species of versification and form of words now obsolete; hence for us its attractions are not great. However, it is necessary for us to remember that the importance of these early writers does not depend on their value to us. We might do without them, but we certainly could not dispense with the results of their influence on literature and thought.

"Piers Ploughman" is a series of dreams. The writer falls asleep, and then describes what he sees—the main subject of his vision being the great drama of human nature, and the struggle between the good and evil forces in the world. The poem is full of popular illustrations and proverbs familiar to the country folk. It is alive with sarcasm and penetrating humour, for the poet knew well the problems and evils of his day, and chose to satirize them in "Piers Ploughman."

The diffusion of such a work before the time of printing may seem difficult, but it was comparatively easy. A few manuscripts could be circulated among many people, by whom it would be memorized and recited at country fairs and gatherings. It was in this way that the Bible first came to be known, or "read" in England.

Langland's work is important. He was the champion of the people, and instigated what we may call the beginnings of political and social freedom. Thus his work had a great effect on England's political development. Moreover, he prepared the people for the beauties and art of Chaucer, and paved the way for the adoption of that cosmopolitan language used by the author of the "Canterbury Tales".

CHAUCER

The distinctive merit of Chaucer is that he naturalized for the English the continental forms and spirit of literary art. As regards art and culture, Chaucer's function is higher and wider than that of Langland; but he would never have reaped such a harvest of praise and honour for his work if it had not been for the inspiration and preparation given the people by the Monk of Malvern. If the people had remained in ignorance, the common tongue would have become national, and the city language would have died out, together with the work and art of Chaucer.

Chaucer was of gentle blood, and moved in the best circles of culture of his day. He held various public offices, married well, and knew the best and most distinguished people of the time. Thus he acquired the culture and advanced dialect of the best society, and was enabled to study human nature where it was most varied and rich.

For in those days the differences between city and country were immense, and the advantages of the former over the latter correspondingly great. Today the difference is smaller, and, due to modern methods of communication, the advantages of the city are fast dwindling. But in the fourteenth century the city was practically a different world from the country. So Chaucer derived benefits from city life.

Again, through travel Chaucer came into contact with the treasures of French and Italian literature, and, in consequence, with the best fruits of the ancient literary world.

His use of these materials has brought against him the charge of plagiarism; but Shakespeare is quite as open to the charge of literary theft. The important thing is what the writer does with his materials, not where he obtained them, and Chaucer made good use of his. He does not claim to have invented his themes (nor does Shakespeare), but by taking stories poorly executed by others, he immortalized them by telling them well.

Chaucer wrote a great deal, and wrote well—a proof, in itself, of genius. However, the work usually singled out by critics for examination is the "Canterbury Tales." The "Canterbury Tales" are modelled on Boccaccio's "Decameron," but Chaucer has none of Boccaccio's sensuality in his poem. He would not have been a true poet if unable to escape fifth. Changes in the language have wrought havoc with the rhyme and measure of the work, making it difficult for the modern reader to appreciate it in translation. One must go to the original to realize the beauty of the poem.

Chaucer did not write poetry only. His prose is excellent, and in all his work he shows wonderful fertility of invention and expression. It is, however, due to his poetic achievements that he has come to be known as "the father of English poetry," and one of the four great founders of our Literature.

In conclusion it may be stated that in language we are most indebted to the prose of Mandeville and Wyclif; in literary art to Chaucer; in the impulses communicated to the English heart and mind by language and literary art, to Langland, as well as to Wyclif. But to Wyclif belongs a more permanent influence as a result of his share, no mean one, in the great classic of our language—the English version of the Bible.
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MOUNT CARMEL
MEMORIES AND IMAGINATIONS

It was a stiff straight climb up the sides of Carmel, but well worth it, I thought, if only to exchange for a time the crooked streets and varied smells of the native town of Haifa for the broad slopes and good fresh air of this ancient mount; and doubly worth it, too, when, on reaching the crest which marked the beginning of the summit, I paused, and turning saw the whole of the view spread out before me and below me, and in that clear air and on top of that steep slope it seemed as though I hung directly above the earth. There before me lay the blue waters of the Bay of Acre, colored with that deep rich blue which only can be seen when the cloudless depths of heaven mingle with the clear, clean waters of the sea, and when the sun in his own great glory shines and sparkles on it all. And round the edge of these deep blue waters ran a fringe of yellow sand curving away into the distance where it must have melted into nothing, had it not been for the small but stubborn-looking town of Acre itself, its battlements rising abruptly from the sea and its walls shining white in the light of that glorious sun. And beyond was nothing but haze, nothing definite, until in the further distance resting as it were on the very brink of the horizon there stood out the cliffs of Ras-en-Nakura, the Ladder of Tyre, that passage from time immemorial for many a conquering host! And above them in the dim, dim distance hung the far off snowy tops of Lebanon. And inland to the right, but much closer to the eye lay the rugged broken hills of Galilee with Nazareth. I knew, out of sight, but just behind the foremost ridge, and with the white head of Hermon rearing itself alone and majestic behind them all.

And away below my feet, yet so close it seemed that I could jump upon it, lay the little town of Haifa, the red roofs of its modern villas running out in straggling groups around the flat indefinite buildings of the close-set native quarter. And from the town there ran out into the sea a single little jetty and round it lay a scattered group of shipping. And beyond the town and on the edge of the seashore was a grove of green palm trees growing from the yellow sand, and from beyond in between their trunks there sparkled the waters of Kishon, the brook Kishon, that ancient and devilish Kishon as presently you will hear. And inland more palm trees appeared; and over their tops and bounded on the one hand by the waters of the bay and on the other by the hazy distance and the bulk of rugged Galilee there could be seen the flat coastal plain of Acre with its marshlands and its sand dunes, and beyond it still further to the right the greater and more fertile plain of Esdraelon, the Megiddo of old and the scene of many a bloody battle—man killing man for lust of power and gain and glory, brave men gladly dying because it was and still is done—Megiddo with its fertile blood-stained plain stretching on and on until it lost itself in the hills of far-off Galilee, and of Nazareth out of sight.

But it was the sparkling waters of Kishon that really held my eye—Kishon and Haifa and the Ladder of Tyre. What memories they all brought back, vivid memories still fresh and green! For I was now returning in the quietness and confidence of peace along the road which only a few months before we had travelled in all the sweat and uncertainty of war. When water by the thousands of gallons must be had at Haifa, and had at once; when Kishon must be bridged, and bridged with nothing; when the steps of the Ladder of Tyre, hallowed by the touch of time and trodden by the feet of many an ancient monarch, must be so ruthlessly levelled and turned that our great lumbering guns might rumble up and around its perilous path. For nothing must impede for a moment the progress of those interminable columns of troops, winding snake-like up the coast—mile upon mile of sweaty, dusty, fever-laden men, patient mules and straining horses, grunting, grumbling guns and vehicles—all hastening northwards out of the Holy Land and all engaged upon the most unholy art of war, an art that their generation had brought to such perfection, so subtle and refined, so bloody and callous, such masses of men, such minute care and detail, as would have made an Alexander or an Asshur-bani-pal, turn in his grave could he but have seen and understood.

But of Kishon first, Kishon that devilish brook with its shifting sands and greedy swirling tides, to be bridged at once, and with nothing! But how? With what? Heaven alone knows, but get it done—and quick! And it was so—in a fashion. Some boards, not many, were taken from the town; palm trees, not a few, were cut from the groves, floated down the stream, hewn into chunks, and sunk into place—placed carefully and primly with their covering of boards, ready for dawn on the morrow when the troops must pass. But the rivers of Palestine, these ancient rivers, cannot be so easily humbled. For Jordan, when some thoughtless higher command would have spanned his flood with barrels—were they relics of beer or of wine we could not tell; sufficient for Jordan they were but barrels (and empty at that)!—Jordan arose in his wrath, ten feet in a few hours, and swept all away; tossed the great rafts of barrels, which had been dropped into place so laboriously against his mud stained current, tossed them as if they had been corks, tore them apart, and sinking some threw the rest upon the mud; battered the beginnings of another bridge to matchwood (a bridge, too, of great and heavy timber); broke in half a third; and left one sorely tried but still unbroken foot-bridge, a narrow floating path, between some thousands of fighting men and the help and shelter of a friendly shore. Jordan was awful in his wrath.

And as with Jordan, so also with Kishon, but in a lesser degree. Neat and firm was the bridge over Kishon when finished by the Sappers; hump-backed, ridged, and all of a tumble when finished with by the brook, with its shifting sands and swirling currents! And so all night the Sappers worked again, prying and lifting and cursing and joking, wet to the waist and lifting and cursing and joking, wet to the waist for a second time were held and checked and conquered. But only for a time; continually the greedy currents seized away the sand;
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Another Urge of Life: A Spring Scene in England

What is over the hillside, Mother,
Far away over the hill?
Is it a land of pure delight
Of meadows calm and still;
Where fairies dance in rings by night
And fade away at morning light;
And lambs awake to frisk and play
And gambol all the summer’s day;
And larks hang singing in the sky;
And in the river rolling by
There gleams the fish’s fin;
And buzzing bees float o’er the flowers;
And daisies dip beneath the showers
And mark the knell of passing hours;
And bunnies skip and hop until
Their mothers call them in?

Is there a silver winding stream
With little quacking ducks;
And railway lines that glint and gleam,
And puffing by in clouds of steam
The trains and rumbling trucks?
And are the churches tall and high,
And houses neat and red,
With pretty pictures on the sky
When Clock says, “Time for bed”, —
Oh, are there fields where we can play
And picnics ‘neath the trees;
With heaps of lovely sunshine, and
A fresh and glorious breeze;
And banks, and coves, and rocks to climb
And woods through which to roam —
Is it all an everlasting time
Just like here at Home?

Or is it a land of forests never pierced by human eye,
Of mountains steep, and valleys deep, and torrents rushing by?
Are there giants, Mother? And ugly ogres too,
Who fight with torn-up oak trees? Can it all be true?

Oh are there brave and noble knights, who ride on
noble steeds,
And rescue maidens in distress — and other wondrous deeds;
And lots of little fairies good, who dwell within the flowers,
And help the knights to win their fights by means of
magic powers?
And are there naughty wizard men, who weave their wicked spells,
And prison men in trees and streams and rocks and
caves and wells;
And nasty skinny witches old, who ride on brooms by night,
And cast their awful magic charm and hold their horrid rite;

And guardian Angels hovering to keep good men from harm
To free them from the wizard’s spell and break the
witch’s charm,
And gently keep them while they beside the rippling rill —
Does it all go on for ever, and on and on until ... .. .?
Oh what is over the hillside, Mother,
What is over the hill?

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With Lawrence in Arabia

Among the many books that have recently come from the press, there are few that are more interesting than "With Lawrence in Arabia." In it we have a book that is fascinating; that will hold the reader's interest with a sort of mesmeric power, and which comes to an end all too soon. It is a tale (or romance, because romance it is) which will be read and re-read, for it is a book that the reader is loath to lay aside. It reminded the writer of this article of certain of his favourite Henty books, such as "With Moore at Corunna" and "Under Wellington's Command," books which one never tires of reading and the covers of which are always an invitation to follow their seemingly charmed pages.

The particular reason for this fascination of the book is naturally the figure who is described therein. Colonel Lawrence is undoubtedly one of the most romantic figures that the world has known and the outstanding romantic figure of our own time—and the world loves Romance. Romance is the antidote for weariness of the flesh, and this is particularly so when the hero is not merely the creation of an author's imagination, but an actual, living person, and when the valorous deeds are not merely invented or partially historically true, but the actual deeds of this same living hero. In this lies the real charm of the book. It is an accurate record of the romantic life and character of a romantic but real and living person.

A second reason for the peculiar grip of the book is the setting. The scene is the Near East—the Land of Dreams, the Land of Arabian Nights. Names such as Bagdad and Mecca have mystic mysterious power which enables them to conjure up for us pictures of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, Ali Baba and the forty thieves and all the other characters of eastern folk lore and of the fairy tales which we learnt to love in our younger days. Who can ever forget the keen and personal—intensely personal—fascination of the Magic Carpet that sailed so beautifully anywhere your (Pardon me, the owner's) fancy was wont to direct it? of the crystal which reflected for you just what was happening to anybody about whom you wished to know at that time? These are experiences that are permanent and which will never be effaced from the mind. Indeed in our advancing age we retreat more and more into this wonderful land where fancy rules with power supreme.

The land of such associations, then, is the land to which this book takes the reader, and he sees depicted between its covers the glories of Arabia, of Palestine and of Egypt, the customs of the peoples, the strange and all-powerful unchanging laws of the desert; the strange but picturesque garb of the natives and their striking, handsome bearded faces. And just as the Magic Carpet transported its owner in shortest time to the place of his fancy, so in this true tale of life the reader is carried with a same swiftness from one end of the Arabian peninsula—from the land of Hedjaz—to the southern point of the Dead Sea, as Lawrence rides his racing dromedary with a speed with which the native Bedouin himself is unable to equal. The scene is continually changing but always within the region of the mysterious country of desert sands and desert stars.

A third reason for the success of the book is the way in which the tale is told. The teller is Lowell Thomas, who resigned from the Faculty of Princeton University at the suggestion of the late Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior (U. S. A.), in order to undertake this work. It is indeed fortunate that it fell to the lot of a man of the ability and the enthusiasm of Mr. Thomas to draw up this record. That Mr. Thomas is enthusiastic about the subject of his book there can be no doubt. The most superficial reader can not help but realize that Mr. Thomas considers Lawrence a man of men, whose personal bravery, personal daring and ability, coupled with an unselfishness and utter absence of any self-importance or opinion of self, entitles him to whatever worship it is lawful for man to offer man.

A feature of the book is the illustrations which are very numerous, very good and varied. Included among them are several different portraits of Colonel Lawrence, photographs of General Allenby and other commanders in the Near East, King Hussein, King Feisal and other Arab leaders, as well as of the writer, Mr. Thomas. Then there are pictures of various cities, of temples, of the Mosque of the Holy Kaaba in Mecca, which Mohammedans believe to be directly underneath the throne of God, and many other interesting scenes and buildings. The illustrations are due for the most part to H. A. Chase, F. R. G. S., who accompanied Mr. Thomas throughout the trip. One picture that might be particularly mentioned is that of a Muzzein calling the faithful to prayer. It is a very excellent bit of photography and portrays a very fine-looking, white-haired, sun burned figure dressed in a white cassock-like robe, with a wide girdle of variety-colored silk around his waist, and a cape-like garment (except that it has wide flowing sleeves) over all. His face is that of a man of great character and his brow is wrinkled with the deep furrows of advancing age. He is seen summoning the people to one of the five hours of prayer, and one can almost hear the cry of his voice as it repeats the stereotyped formula used for this purpose.

However, to return to the hero of the book: Who is this Lawrence? this man who has been described as "one of the most picturesque personalities of modern times, a man who will be blazoned on the romantic pages of history with Raleigh, Drake, Clive and Gordon!"—this undersized, beardless youth with fair hair, who carried in his belt the short curved sword of a Prince of Mecca, worn only by the descendants of the Prophet and who was accorded the title of Sheereef or Prince?

He is descended from well-known ancestors among whom was Sir Robert Lawrence, who accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land some seven hundred years ago. Among his more recent ancestors are Sir Henry and Sir John Lawrence, of Mutiny fame. His family were Irish but moved about a good deal, Thomas Edward, as his name was, being born in Wales. He went up to Oxford and read a great deal on the Near East and chose as the subject of his thesis the Military Architecture of the Crusades. He then went to the actual country of the Crusades to gain first hand knowledge of his work. From that time dates his intimate knowledge of the desert, and its people; for adopting native costume, he set out bare-
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foot for the interior of the country. In the two years he spent thus he laid the foundations of the wonderful power which he had over the Arabs. He studied them and learned to know them. Nor was it a mere superficial knowledge which he attained, but a real insight into the workings of their mind. When later he not only equalled but excelled them in such things as marksmanship and camel-riding, their particular spheres of perfection, they readily admitted him into their circle—and he a Christian! (which, by the way, they considered a misfortune, but in some way dependent on the will and plan of Allah.) Eventually this man became the virtual ruler, the "Uncrowned King" of the Near East.

His work during the War was to help Allenby in the conquest of this eastern country. There are many people who know nothing of the beautiful strategy used by General Allenby, by which he completely fooled the Germans and the Turks. It was the art of the greatest hoaxes of all time and it gave the Allies control of Palestine and Syria, at the same time necessitating the use of troops on that front which would otherwise have been available for use elsewhere. Lawrence's work was to band the Arabs, to persuade them to forget feuds so that even blood enemies would fight side by side, and then to use them as irregular forces and to carry on a guerilla warfare. This he did and with the greatest success.

Among the notable chapters of the book are those describing Petra, the lost city, and the battle fought there. Petra, a very ancient city known in Hebrew times as Sela (Rock) is situated north of Akaba, about one-third the distance between this port and Jerusalem. It was a very beautiful city and history records a visit of Hadrian there in 131. In it there were many large and beautiful buildings, now largely in ruin. It has been described in a recent poem in words that are almost unforgettable, as "a rose-red city half as old as time." To quote Mr. Thomas, "...there are many indications that Petra was a pleasant and pleasure-loving city. Its wealthier classes must have lived in luxury such as even the luxurious east has not known in many centuries. With its concert-halls, its circuses, its mystic groves, its priests and priestesses of many sensual religions, its wealth of flowers, its brilliant sunshine and its delightful climate, it must have been at the same time the Paris and the Riviera of Asia Minor." This city was "lost" and was only re-discovered a little more than a century ago, after not having been mentioned in any literary record since 536.

The battle that was fought there was an interesting as well as important engagement. It was especially interesting because the combatants on the Allied side were not only the "regular" and the "irregular" Arab forces, but also all the Arab women living in or near the city. Furthermore, the entrance to the city is through a narrow pass; the city itself is on the top of a hill. The fighting therefore was not only with orthodox modern military weapons, such as the two mountain guns which they had, but the women threw rocks down and pushed huge boulders over upon the enemy attempting to advance. At length the order was given for the Arabs to charge. With the cry, "Up, children of the Desert!" crouching figures sprang from behind the rocks on all sides, and "Allah! Allah!" came the answer from the throats of hundreds of Bedouins as they hurled themselves down into the valley below. Pandemonium seemed to have been loosed and the enemy, turning and fleeing, were completely routed. The Arabs captured many prisoners and a complete field ambulance. So ended the Bedouin battle in the City of Ghosts.

No article on this book would be complete without some mention of Shereef Lawrence's ability and pleasure in planting "tulips." They were not the garden variety and had no Latin or botanical name or title. The resemblance they bore to the ordinary tulip was mostly that they were planted as a bulb is planted and under certain conditions re-appeared above the surface. These "tulips" were charges of dynamite, charges which varied according to the results desired. Sometimes it was a bridge to be blown up, sometimes it was a train on the way south to Medina to be stopped. These considerations usually determined the charge. On the other hand, sometimes one only wanted the engine derailed, while at other times there was the desire to see it lifted right off the track and into the air! In this event the charge was increased—very considerably!

But this is only the preliminary art of the tulip story. The reader's pleasure (as it was the "planter's") is in the execution, which was in this wise. Lawrence would dig a hole in which to lay the "tulip" and then filling in this hole, and carefully running a fine electric wire for some yards, he would lead the wire up the embankment and here he would wait with a little push-button arrangement in his hand. At length the Turkish train, loaded with food and munitions, soldiers and officers, would come along. The guards seeing a lone solitary figure in Arab dress, sitting on the sands, would take him for a harmless Bedouin and pay no particular attention to him. Suddenly, however, as the engine reached the "tulip-bed" there would be a terrific blast, the train would stop with a great suddenness, part of it being lifted skywards, Lawrence's Arabs would appear on the scene, carry off anything they needed (or wanted) and then slowly would return to the normal life. There is a thrill in this which no reader can miss, for there always has been, and, I suppose, always will be a pleasure in seeing and picturing men doing deeds of daring, especially when they are single-handed and run risks that catch the ordinary man's breath in the doing.

To the average reader this book will present a knowledge of, and insight into, eastern life which they will find most valuable and interesting. It will unfold a colorful tale of nomad life, of the desert peoples, their customs and their loves. It will give him descriptions of the outstanding figures in these countries during and since the war and it will sum up for him the general history of the past and the history that has just been made. Finally it will make him an enthusiastic admirer of the work done by the Allies in the East, but particularly of Colonel Lawrence, who refused knighthood and the rank of General, and who avoided getting the Victoria Cross, that most covered of British military decorations, because of a natural reserve and shyness. Truly it is a tale that will hold "old men from the chimney corner" and younger people from their play.

Lawrence since the war has retired into an English village, there hoping to be able to live and read in peace. He has been pursued, however, by autograph collectors and moving picture operators, as well as the amateur photographer. Perhaps by this time he has gone back to the peace and stillness of his beloved desert!
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IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Peter Brown. — An outstanding connecting link with the old Bishop's Medical Faculty was severed near the end of March, when there passed away in Montreal a prominent dentist in the person of Doctor Peter Brown. A broadminded and kindly man, Dr. Brown was esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances and was affectionately regarded by his intimate friends. He was born in Montreal sixty-six years ago and was educated at St. Ann's School and the New York Dental College, in New York, and the old Medical Faculty (dental department) of Bishop's, which was in Montreal. After graduating from Bishop's in 1884, he joined the teaching staff of the college and rose to be Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Brown was a past president of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. In 1914 he received an honorary degree from the Dental College of McGill University, and in 1925 was the recipient of a formal presentation from his professional associates. "The Mitre" extends its sympathy to his surviving relatives, who include his widow, four daughters, one son and a sister, all of Montreal.

Dr. C. A. MacDougall. — The death occurred of another old medical graduate of Bishop's recently, when Doctor Charles Alexander MacDougall passed away in Montmorency, Que., on March 31st after a brief illness. Dr. MacDougall, who was the son of the late Angus MacDougall, a civil engineer, was born in Chambly Canton, Que., in 1866. He studied medicine at Bishop's in Montreal, and graduated in 1894. At first he practised at Chambly, but later removed to Seven Islands, Que., where he was Government medical officer for the Indians. In 1925 he went to Montmorency, where he continued his practice until his death. Dr. MacDougall is survived by his widow and four daughters.

The Reverend F. G. LeGallais, M. A.—The tragically sudden death of the Reverend Frederick George LeGallais, M. A., occurred on May 4th last at his rectory at Shigawake, on the Gaspé coast, his body being found on the floor early that morning. Death was declared to be the result of heart failure. Mr. LeGallais was born fifty-five years ago in Paspebic, Que., just a few miles from the place of his demise, of old Huguenot stock of Channel Islands origin. After receiving his elementary education in his home town, he came to Bishop's, graduating with a Master of Arts degree with honours in 1900. In the same year he was ordained a deacon in St. Paul's Church, Gaspé Basin, and for a year served as a missionary in the Labrador. He returned to be ordained priest at the cathedral in Quebec, but went back to the Labrador, where he spent many more years of hard and faithful work for his Church, being ever willing to answer any call by dog team or sail boat, regardless of weather conditions or other circumstances. Later in his life he held charges at Asbestos, Johnville, Pitch Bay, and in his last few years, at Shigawake. He is survived by his widow and one son, as well as three sisters and two brothers.
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Graduate Notes

Alumni

SCOTT—Frank R. Scott, B. A. ’19 (Rhodes Scholar), is now at McGill. He was president of second year Law and a member of the ’McGill Fortnightly Review’ an independent journal of student thought.

O’DONNELL—Hugh E. O’Donnell, M. A. ’22, is a member of the graduating class in Law at McGill. He has had a very active career there, this year being President of the Canadian Club (succeeding the late Aylmer L. Morris, B. A. ’21). Ticket Manager of the Red and White Revue, the annual McGill production, and a substitute on the ’Varsity Hockey team.

HUME—Jack P. Hume, B. A. ’22, is a member of the senior class, McGill Law course. He has had quite an active student career while at McGill, and played on the Law Faculty Football team, runner-up for the Interfaculty Championship.

TORIN—Ashton Tobin, B. A. ’25, is enrolled in the McGill Law Faculty. He was an outstanding player on the Intermediate Hockey team last season.

USHER—Peter J. Usher, B. A. ’25 writes to the Mitre correspondent that he expects to graduate from McGill this year with a Law degree. “Pete” played on the Law Football team, which missed the Woods Trophy (emblematic of the Interfaculty Championship) by one point.

HAMBLETON—Melville Hambledon, B. A. ’25, is enrolled as a student at McGill in the faculty of Medicine. “The Mitre” understands that “Hammy” still manages to draw first class honor marks from his examiners.

EAGER—W. Spencer Eager, B. A. ’24, is employed in Montreal in the advertising department of the Montreal Daily Star.

COHEN—B. J. Cohen, B. A. ’25, when last heard of by the Mitre staff, was in Florida—a very successful business man. A long article on the front page of a Florida paper of recent date described his business activities. The same paper carried a picture of an apartment house he was to build.

CARSON—George W. Carson, past student, has charge of the parish of Mattawa in the diocese of Ottawa. He recently paid a visit to the College.

BELL—E. R. Bell, B. A. ’24 (“Dingbell”), is a student of medicine at McGill.

ALMOND—Gerald Almond, B. A. ’24, is registered in the Faculty of Law at the Université de Montreal.

BRAN—Cecil Brain, past student, is registered in the Faculty of Science at McGill. He is in the second year.

RITCHIE—Donald F. Ritchie, B. A. ’24, is employed in Montreal.

PHILLIPS—Rev. A. T. Phillips, B. A. ’22, an article by whom appears in this issue of “The Mitre,” is now Rector of Rouses Point, N. Y.

ABINOVITCH—Munro Abinovitch, B. A. ’24 is a member of the Law Faculty, Université de Montreal.

LLOYD—Rev. T. Lloyd, L. S. T. ’24, is Rector of East Angus, Que.

EARLS—Rev. R. K. Earls, B. A. ’24, is now at Malone Bay, N. S., in charge of the Presbyterian Church. He was formerly at Stanley, N. B.

ROACH—Cecil H. Roach, B. A. ’25, is in charge of the parish of Mountain, Ont.

CALLAN—Richard F. Callan, B. A. ’25, is assistant at the Academy in Grand-Mère.

GIBSON—Wright W. Gibson, B. A. ’25 is Principal of the school at Windsor Mills, Que.

THOMAS—G. L. (“Tommy”) Thomson, B. A. ’25, is principal of the school at Thetford Mines, Que., and is a frequent visitor to the College.

BROOK—Allan Brook, B. A. ’18, is register ed at the General Theological Seminary, New York.

GLOVER—Rev. Chas. Glover, B. A., L. S. T., ’25, is on the clergy staff of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal. He is to be raised to the Priest hood at the Trinity Ordination.

SCOTT—Rev. Elton Scott, B. A. ’16, and Rhodes Scholar, is on the staff of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal.


MOORE—Rev. W. L. Moore, L. S. T., has accepted the living of Oulton, in the Diocese of Norwich, England. He was formerly in charge of a parish in Scotland, in the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles.

NICOL—Rev. A. F. G. Nicol, ’24, has been moved from the Parish of Leeds to Megantic, Que.

PLUMMER—Rev. A. H. Plummer, L. S. T., is now Rector of Brownville, Maine. He was formerly Rector of Lorne, Quebec. We extend sympathy with him on the death of his father, the Rev. Alfred Plummer, D. D., the well known commenator on the New Testament.

BURTON—Dr. T. E. Burton, B. A., ’22, D. D. S., is now practising dentistry. He has an office in Lennoxville. Married!

McKINDESEY—Arthur A. McKindesey, B. A. ’22, is resident in Lennoxville and is employed in Sherbrooke. Married.

Savage—George F. Savage, B. A. ’22, received his M. A. at Convocation last June. He is a teacher at the Baron Byng High School, Montreal, and on the Executive Committee of the Graduates’ Society.

MARTIN—Leonard P. Martin, B. A. ’22, is with the Sun Life Assurance Company in their head office, Montreal. He is in the Actuarial department.

L’ESTRANGE—Rev. T. V. L’Estrange, L. S. T. ’20, is in a parish in Ontario. He married Miss Grace Shortly, of Montreal, and they have a baby girl.

GREGORY—H. A. F. Gregory, B. A. ’23, who is studying in the Faculty of Science, McGill University, was a recent visitor to Lennoxville.

FRANCIS—Sydney Francis, past student, is at the University of Toronto, studying forestry.

Savage—C. C. Savage, B. A. ’23 graduates in Law Osgoode Hall, University of Toronto, this year.

HERON—Rev. Robert Heron, M. A., L. S. T. ’21, has been appointed Rector of Cartierville, Diocese of Montreal, and will take charge in the near future. He was formerly in charge of Johnville, Que.
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Sherbrooke, Que.
Amongst the names appearing in the pass list of the first year in Applied Science at McGill a month ago was that of HUGH R. MONTGOMERY, of Philliburg, Que. "Monty" took a year in Arts at Bishop's, 1924-25.

HAROLD E. SAUNDERS, who took his first year in Arts in 1924-25, is now in the engineering department of the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company in Sherbrooke.

G. W. HOLDEN, B. A., M. Sc., has been awarded one of five fellowships for 1926-27 by the National Research Council, Ottawa. Mr. Holden graduated in Arts from Bishop's in 1918 and later in Science from McGill, and will now continue work in chemistry at the latter college. Of the other four Canadian students awarded fellowships, one is a McGill man, two are from Toronto University, and the other is from the University of Alberta.

THE REVEREND GEORGE PATTERSON-SMITH, D.D. D.C.L., who has resigned the rectorship of St. George's Church, Montreal, is well known in Bishop's circles. In 1915 he was honored by the university by the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws (honoris causa). Dr. Patterson-Smith, who is resigning on account of ill health, is one of the country's best known authors, theologians and priests.

**Birth**


**Marriages**

ANDERSON—HALL:
The marriage will take place early in June of Miss Mary Marguerite Hall, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, of Merrickville, Ont., to the Rev. J. C. Anderson, B.A., son of Rev. Canon and Mrs. Anderson, of Ottawa. Rev. Mr. Anderson is rector of the parish of Navan, Ont., and a graduate in Arts of Bishop's (1922).

THOMPSON—ROE:
Rev. E. F. L. Thompson, L. S. T. '24, has been appointed to West Shefford, Que., in the diocese of Montreal. He is to be married in July to Miss Blanche Roe, past student, and daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Roe, for many years Dean of Divinity of Bishop's.

**Alumnae**

On Tuesday, April 6th, the Alumnae Association of the University of Bishop’s College held its second annual luncheon at the New Sherbrooke House, Sherbrooke. Among those present from Sherbrooke were the Misses P. Parker, C. Seiveright, D. Hall, E. Aitken, I. Berwick, I. Aldrich, M. Mellarg, E. Sangster, and G. Read. From Lennoxville there were the Misses D. Wright, M. McKindsey, M. Burt, I. Nichol, R. Nichol, D. Lipsey, R. Hopkins, D. Dutton, M. Francis, and L. Bayne. Those from elsewhere included Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Daintree, the Misses E. Parker, E. Farnsworth, D. Dickson and B. Huntten.

Miss Dorothy Dutton made place-cards for the occasion, representing the University crest, painted in colours.

The Executive was very much pleased with the number present and hopes that next year this event may be even more successful.

**Bridge**

On Saturday evening, April 24th, the Alumnae Society gave a bridge in the Council Chamber of the University, the proceeds of which form a nucleus for a Hostel Fund. Dr. McGreer kindly loaned the hall for the purpose and many students assisted with the decorations, which were of crêpe paper in pastel shades.

Bridge was played at twenty-two tables by friends from Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, who were received by Mrs. McGreer, Miss Dutton, President of the Association, and Miss Drummond, M.A., of the Sherbrooke High School. The prizes for the occasion were all donated, for which the Alumnae Association wishes to thank Mrs. F. G. Vial, Miss Blanche Roe, Miss Dutton, Miss E. Sangster, Mrs. S. E. Francis and Mrs. P. Bryne.

After expenses were paid in connection with the serving of the refreshments, $45.00 was handed to the Treasurer of the Alumnae Society, Miss Marjorie Francis.

Friends of the Alumnae will be pleased to learn that besides this amount, Miss M. O. Vaudry, M.A., has contributed $5, Miss K. Atto, B.A., $10, and Miss F. Drummond, M.A., $2.

The Alumnae Association desires to inform all graduates of good standing that "The Mitre" will be mailed to them free of charge if they communicate with the President, Miss D. Dutton, Lennoxville.
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and have criticized it in no uncertain terms; as yet Australia has not voiced her assent, and opinion in that country is divided on the feasibility of the project. The trend of these unfortunate proceedings is conducive to a most unlooked and unhoped for catastrophe, that is, the disruption of the Empire; for once the idea of unity is lost to those of British blood, the seemingly solid structure of our "Commonwealth of Nations" collapses. This question provides a political puzzle that can only be solved by the wisest and most prudent statesmen of our time and certainly must be met and dealt with at the impending Imperial Conference.

Taking into consideration all matters connected with the Locarno Peace Settlement, favourable or otherwise, it is noteworthy that the standard of European politics has been raised to a much higher level than it had formerly occupied. However, the final test of the efficacy of the Locarno treaties will not be in whether they have been signed or by whom they were signed, but if they will foster a fresh feeling of security in war-ravaged Europe, which will lead to a reduction in armaments, and until this occurs, then and then only will Europe and the rest of the world derive any material benefit from the so-called "peace producer." — M. B. MacK.

The late Dr. H. J. H. Petry, who passed away recently at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., was a B. A. (1883) and an M. A. (1885) of Bishop's, and later was honored with the degree of D.C.L. For over ten years he was headmaster of Bishop's College School, during which time he was organist and choirmaster of the chapel.
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and so it happened that by noon, when certain generals and their cars were due to pass, the bridge was found again to be unsafe.

"Never mind," shouted the Captain, savage with all, but particularly with generals and their cosy cars for had he not himself spent most of the night bathing to the waist in Kishon?)—"they will not hurt with a wetting—the troops are across." And so the generals were told that they could continue; which they did in happy ignorance of the ducking which at any moment might be theirs. But we, who had not the bold sufficiency of our Captain, who knew only too well what the generals risked, and what we risked too if one of these modern Siseras should be engulfed (this time completely) in the waters of Kishon—we, unhappy souls, what could we do but stand by in fearful and unhappy expectation? But Kishon was kind. They passed over dry shod. And in due course we followed on; followed on and caught up with the main body and continued to push ahead or remain behind, to march and to build and to pull up water so long as this latest of war-like hosts swept on its way into Northern Syria and beyond.

—J. W. R. Meakin.

THE MITRE—1893-95

(lContinued from page 38)

Inou, Prime Minister of Quebec, and Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of Quebec. On this occasion the name of F. G. Vial, who became editor-in-chief of "The Mitre" in the following year, and who is now Warden of the Divinity House, appears as being the recipient of his Bachelor's degree. Others who received their B. A. were N. C. Lyster, J. P. Turner, W. R. Hibbard, G. Pye, C. T. Mundy and T. Dowdell.

These veteran workers of "The Mitre" in its first few volumes, as outlined in this sketch, had many difficult problems to face — smallness of numbers at the college and the difficulties which attach to any publication — yet they carried out their work in splendid fashion. They recorded for after generations the doings of Bishop's in their day, they produced some works of most creditable literature, and they founded the magazine which has continued for nearly thirty-three years without interruption. Their accomplishment was such as to merit great reward, and this is, it is hoped, carried out to at least a small degree, in this remembrance of their work.

MATHS AND SCIENCE CLUB

(Continued from page 27)

D. A. Barlow read the next paper "Evolution," dealing therein with the life of Darwin, ancient and modern theories, and the creation stories. Prof. Richardson delivered a lecture on "Our Number System," which was very interesting, especially in its discussion of the absurdities of the old systems. Prof. Burt lectured on "Modern Psychology," explaining, to the enlightenment of a great number, the many modern terms, Freudian and otherwise. A general discussion of the subject followed, giving evidence in the questions of a number of keen psychologists in the College. J. W. R. Meakin gave a paper entitled "Epieikia: a Fabulous Maiden." The many who were attracted to this lecture besides its regular attendants were certainly rewarded both by the paper and by the discussion which followed.

In looking forward to next year no doubt can be entertained as to the success of the Maths and Science Club. This being its first year of existence, elaborate plans could not be formed, but next year, with its organization complete and a larger circle from which to draw lectures, it should make great strides towards becoming one of the largest and most important clubs.

Science is a subject which in the past has not been looked upon here as being equal in importance to many others, but now with the realization of the demand for scientific training, Bishop's is advancing to meet conditions as they exist. A club such as this, while providing an excellent training and outlet for the ideas of our future scientists, is arousing interest in all branches of science, and giving an insight into many abstruse subjects.

It is hoped that at some future date the club may give a public lecture, the proceeds to go towards a prize for an essay on a scientific subject, there being at present no prizes in science.
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