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The Editorial Staff is not responsible for opinions expressed by contributors.
Once more December and the Christmas season are with us. Once in the year the minds of Christians all over the world turn to thoughts of charity and good will. It is well that the Christian religion possesses at least one day in the year when people may realize and practice its fundamental doctrine. Somehow or other the Christmas season has ceased to be a peculiarity of the Christian Church; it has penetrated the customs of people who do not profess the Christian religion. The idealistic spirit of Christmas has commended itself to non-Christians as something worthy of being imitated.

The University seems to be the only place the Yuletide spirit does not enter. Examinations are absolutely contrary to the spirit of the time. It would seem that a few days before Christmas the Faculty, at a time when they should open their hearts widest to accord with the season, grow suddenly suspicious of the efforts of the entire undergraduate body. It does not seem possible that in the jolliest of all seasons the Dons can sit down and actually plot the atrocities which are to be found on every examination paper. Amidst the mirth and joyful glamour of "Ye Merrie Christmastide" their machinations seem barbaric, and almost fiendish. It would certainly pain the students to visualize their professors and lecturers, who are really jovial fellows at other seasons of the year, as demons with all the requisites for such an office, striving through the mystic hours of midnight to produce the most complex of questions within their power.

* * *

The dominant topic of conversation in the halls of the University during the past few days has been the condition of His Majesty, King George V. Very deep concern and regret has been continually expressed by students from day to day as they scanned the papers for the latest development in the King's illness. This, while most commendable in itself, has a deeper significance. The Canadian people have been greatly disturbed by the present illness of their King and it is assuredly a good omen. It shows that Empire unity is a real thing, and not merely an unattained ideal as some of our neighbours seem so anxious to assert. Canada, of all the dominions, is in probably the most difficult position for the preservation of the true British feeling. She lies with over three thousand miles of artificial frontier open to one of the most energetic and materialistic nations in the modern world; to a nation which is not alien in language, religion, colour nor race, but which is alien in nationality and ideals. If the people of the United States were essentially different in any of their natural characteristics there would not be the same difficulty. It is not difficult to distinguish a black patch from a white but it is hard to find the dividing line between two blacks or two whites. The other dominions, which are British units within themselves, have an easy task maintaining the British spirit in comparison with that of Canada. The present instance, however, shows well what success we have attained.

* * *

It is obvious that a great effort has been made by the students and faculty to facilitate the labours of the Editorial Staff in publishing the special Christmas number of "THE MITRE". Numerous letters from graduates and friends have been received throughout the past term congratulating the present student body on the efforts they are making in the new publication. For their kind encouragement we can only thank our many friends, and strive each month to make the Mitre a better magazine. There are one or two articles in the present number which are worthy of especial attention. The Staff takes much pleasure in publishing Mr. Preston's article, "The Idea of Necessary Unity of University Life," promised in the last issue. Your attention is also drawn to the cuts which are printed in this number. The plates for these silhouettes were made in the University by the Rev. Claude Sauerbrei, and are therefore representative of our own work. In the next issue, February 15th, 1929, Dr. W. O. Raymond, Hon. Vice-Pres. of the Mitre Staff, has consented to contribute, but has not as yet divulged his subject. In conclusion the "Mitre" wishes all its readers a Merry Christmas and a very prosperous and Happy New Year.
To one fresh and unfledged from England nothing could be more pleasant than to find on this side of the Atlantic a university which preserves so much of all that for which our older British universities stand. The founders of Bishop's, amid all the difficulties and discouragements which must have beset their path during the early decades of the last century, had the foresight and good sense to follow the old traditional ideas of what a university should be. They saw, what those responsible for the foundation of our newer universities are only just beginning to see, that a university must be more than an enlarged polytechnic. These new universities are so often not universities at all, they are merely a collection of parts so numerous and so utterly lacking in cohesion that any corporate feeling is impossible. A university must be a clearly defined all-embracing whole, a higher unity in which all the separate units are merged. As this is now so unusual especially in a new country, the existence of one university which has the three guiding principles which alone constitute the universitas of a university has a value which cannot be overestimated.

It is, of course, a platitude to say that the three most important things in a university life are living together, playing together, and working together. Yet this platitude, like most platitudes, contains a grain of truth. All these three things are important but perhaps living together is the most important of all. Only by living in the closest intimacy with one's fellows can one get to know them and only by getting to know them can one learn to discriminate between them. One has to choose one's own friends, no one else can do that for one, and in that choice a just discrimination must play the greater part. "Friends", said Aristotle, "are necessary to the good man;" and if they are necessary to the good man, they are even more necessary to the bad one. The same philosopher has said "friendship is generated by living together" and thus it is that living together becomes the most important thing in one's university life. One cannot have many friends it is true, but one must have some; for a purely egoistic existence, however desirable in itself, must eventually distort the sense of proportion. The Hedonist will try to prove that because man's desires are himself, because he is the centre of his own being, therefore he has only himself to consider. That kind of argument is bound to end in disaster, for an hedonist finds that he has only divided the world into two irreconcilable halves — himself and other people. He has emphasised and emphasised highly the ego but has forgotten that there is and always must be an alter ego; that one's social relatives are as much a part of oneself as one's own desires and impulses. It is the old mistake, the mistake which Descartes made in metaphysics when he cut the world in half with a hatchet and found that he had produced an irreconcilable dualism. The mistake which both have made is, to ignore the fact that there must be a progressive absorption of the objective into the subjective.

In other words man cannot live by himself or for himself and still avoid a narrow selfishness. In a congested modern world everyone has to learn to live with other people and no better period for learning this can be found, than the three or four years of university life; then a man has put aside the irksome discipline of school but has not taken on the cares and responsibilities of adult life. This is the time to learn to live with others by having to live with them, and though the lesson may be learnt in a variety of different places there is no place which can teach it so well as a residential university like ours.

The man who is compelled to find his own lodgings may have certain advantages, he will learn in a hard school how to deal with unsatisfactory conditions, and this knowledge may, in later life, stand him in good stead. On the other hand unless he has a very exceptional landlady he will not be able to sit up till 3 a.m. talking to his friends. He would be able to do if he lived in a college. Between the hours of 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. people become extraordinarily fluent, they find themselves able to discern all things sacred and profane with a frankness and lack of restraint that are perfectly astounding. Such discussions do not of course, in most cases, lead anywhere, the positive conclusions of one night may be as positively contradicted the next but the value of the discussion lies in the discussion itself and not in its subject matter. There is nothing that makes for a better understanding between two people than spending a certain amount of time in this way, and it is doubtful whether any two people ever get to know one another until they have settled all the problems of the universe in the early hours. At Oxford and Cambridge an enormous amount of this sort of talk goes on and here at Bishop's there would appear to be a good deal of the same kind of thing, if one may draw any kind of conclusion from the number of windows still illuminated between the hours of twelve and one.

More parables have been uttered on the subject of playing together than on anything else. I have no wish to enlarge on the relation of the playing fields of Eton to the Battle of Waterloo. The disciplinary value of games has been explained by all sorts and conditions of men from Plato to Sandow and no one can seriously deny it. Nothing
perhaps binds the Anglo-Saxon races closer together than
games, nothing has made them better soldiers especially
when there are heavy odds against them. At the same time
games are a means rather than an end, a fact which we seem
too readily to forget. They teach discipline it is true but
it is the discipline which is as important if not more important
in other spheres than the football field. A stupid athlete
who is an athlete and nothing else is a pretty useless person
after he has passed what Plato calls “the swiftest day of
his running”. It is sometimes argued that games alone can
make a man courageous. Those who argue in this way are
those who think that courage simply consists “in seeing red.”
The really courageous man is the man who knows that he is
afraid and yet suppresses that fear. The kind of courage
which leads to victory in a physical encounter is a very fine
thing, but it stands nowhere beside the courage of the doctor
who, knowingly and of set purpose, will innoculate himself
with some filthy disease in order to observe its effects. The
who, knowingly and of set purpose, will innoculate himself
without it there can be no discipline of the mind. The
principle of merit qui se vincit is true of bodily discipline
but it is even truer of mental discipline and it has to be
learnt on the football field first, in order that it may be less
difficult to learn in a more intellectual sphere.

By working together is meant not merely the joint
efforts of two undergraduates to do the minimum amount
of work in the minimum of time, but some kind of nexus
between instructor and instructed. In the larger non-
residential universities, where there may be three or four
hundred people attending the same set of lectures, this is
almost impossible. The lecturer knows nothing of his
pupils and his pupils know nothing of the lecturer. At
home the older universities have solved this problem by
adopting the tutorial system, we do not have the tutorial
system here but, being small, for us no problem of this sort
can arise.

Important as it is to establish a nexus between teacher
and pupil there is something more important than that: the
establishment of some sort of relationship between one seeker
after knowledge and another. It makes things very much
easier if, when one is studying, say philosophy, one can
find someone else as hopelessly fogged as himself with whom
to essay the tortuous part of metaphysics. Two potential
philosophers are more likely than one to catch an evanescent
glimpse of that ultimate reality of which we hear so much
and see so little. This is so, not because our philosophers
are necessarily in perfect agreement, but because they are in
perfect disagreement. No two people look at anything,
whether morally or mentally from the same point of view;
if they did the world would be an intolerably dull place.
The categorical imperative may appear less categorical to
one person than to another. It did so to Schiller, and if
Schiller and Kant could disagree on a point of ethics why
not lesser lights like ourselves? That is our only chance
of understanding them. So in other things, to make any
progress we must be interested, and most things only become
interesting when we dispute about them. As soon as we
disagree about things we become interested in them and the
more we are interested in them the more we disagree.

It would seem that the true principles which make up
that unity which we call the university are all necessary to
one another and are not mutually exclusive. We live to-
gether in order to be able to play together and by playing
together we learn to work together. It is the harmonious
working of these three principles which seems to underly the
traditional idea of a university education and that idea has
stood the test of centuries. The idea of the necessary
unity in a university education has created Bishop’s; results
surely bear an eloquent testimony to the wisdom of our
founders.

In conclusion I should like to say that I am only too
well aware, that to pen even a few short sentences on the
habits, principles and conditions of a university in which one
has spent but a few weeks is not only difficult but also a
presumptuous task. To criticise would have been merely
to invite criticism in turn, coupled with justice of all just
charges “You do not know what you are talking about!”
We have all met the man who, after six weeks in a country,
writes an account of his so-called experiences and we all
agree that he generally deserves all the odium which he is
likely to incur. That kind of critic has been immortalized
by Kipling and I have no wish to shine in the reflected glory
of Paget, M. P. In writing what I have written I have
felt no divine afflatus urging me to self-expression, I do not
suffer from any cacoethes scribendi, I have not even had
Falernian to wing my pen. Moral suasion must be held
responsible for this rambling discourse, moral suasion exer-
cised by the Editor of this paper, in the first issue of which I
read, with mingled feelings of amazement and consternation,
that I had promised “contributions of general interest to
MITRE readers.”

* * *

It's easy to cry that you're beaten and die;
It's easy to crawfish and crawl,
But to fight, and to fight when hope's out of sight;
Why! that's the best game of them all.
And, though you come out of each gruelling bout,
And broken, and beaten, and scarred,
Just have one more try, it's dead easy to die,
It's the keeping on living that's hard!

By R.S.
A Study in Black and White.

The purpose of this little article is just to show that something artistic may be done in black and white. Many even of the greatest artists, seemed to have failed to realize that even Nature, the greatest of all artists, sometimes paints her pictures in shades of black and white. In Canada she affords a wonderful example of her artistry to any interested observer. Have you ever been out in the country on a clear, moonlight night in midwinter? Have you looked across miles of countryside and noticed that every detail is done in black and white? The fields show up under the silver light of the moon as wide white patches set irregularly in among the dark patches of woods. Here and there small trees, or bits of shrubbery show up against the snowy background with startling distinctness. Every detail of the whole picture stands out in vivid relief; even the moon itself seems outlined against the dark sky more clearly defined than usual.

Sound comes to the ear as something so distinct and apart from the almost over-mastering silence that even with it the conception of black and white is carried. Such are the powers of silhouette!

See those trees standing against the pure argent of the full moon! Colour could never bring out the beauty of those bare limbs in the same proportion. Hills loom up in the distance in a dull gray which seems somehow to be softened down from the more extreme blackness of the nearer woods, but still is enough of a contrast to the white in the foreground to mark the necessary distinctness.

It seems as though man must always attempt to copy Nature in her most complex work. Man strives to express the unattainable colours of the sunset in the multifarious hues of the autumn season. Why does he not attempt to learn one of Nature's more simple lessons in artistic work? Why does he not try to copy Nature's silhouettes?

Thanks be to God that we have come to an age when civilized man is beginning to see the beauty in simplicity. It may be that we are in an age of artistic depression but if such a realization persists who can know what the outcome may be? The cut on this page is simplicity expressed in a concrete form, but it is attractive; it at least captures the notice of the most casual eye. Many book illustrators are using the same kind of cuts as illustrations to some of the best of English novels — and the reading-public like them. Not only in art is this tendency to be found, modern literature abounds with it. The short "clipped" sentence and the almost total abandonment of descriptive adjectives is familiar to every consistent reader of modern prose. The following two stanzas are written as illustrations of the silhouette effect introduced in rhymed verses:

See, the field and meadow merged in twilight shade,
Over all the darkness maketh colour fade!
Changed are trees and water, painted black and white—
No need here of colour, contrast cheers the sight,
Silhouetted shadows move with constant change;
Nature as the painter keepeth not the range
Which restricteth man.

Elongated shadows stretch long fingers out,
Chasing one another, turn the light to rout;
Here and there the darkness, striking on the view,
Bringeth out perfection, reached by very few.
Black and white the colours—simple is it not?
Nowhere here the complex, cluttering up man's thought
On artistic skill.
Adam put up the receiver hastily. He would have to hurry, that was all there was to it. Burglars were nasty people for two women to deal with. Why had he left his car in the town? It would be a mile’s run for him without it. Fortunately he had not undressed.

As he sped along the pathway, he cursed himself for not changing into shoes. The stones were sharp and they cut through the soles of his slippers. The night was very dark and still. He kept to the cliff path because he was sure of the way. He was thankful that her house was on the lake. He could follow the shore and be sure of not going astray.

He could not help rejoicing that he was going to see Kate again. He had only met her two days before. He must have made quite a hit, he thought, to be called to her aid. He wanted Kate. Somehow she had appealed to him from the start. She had a sense of humour, and knew how to entertain a man, and she could be serious when occasion demanded — a rare virtue in modern women. He had been bored with most of the girls he had met they had never seemed to rise to the occasion.

He had covered perhaps three quarters of the distance to her house when he began to get panicky. Suppose those sneak thieves had forced an entrance! He began to sprint, and a few seconds later saw a light ahead. That would be the house, he reasoned. A minute later he was in front of it. He stopped for a second or so to reconnoitre. He was making his way around to the porch at the side of the house when he heard a voice. He turned on his heel quickly, just in time to hear some one call his name in a hoarse whisper. He went towards the sound of the voice.

"You’re out of breath, aren’t you?"
He swallowed before replying. He had been startled.
"I’m afraid so," he replied.
"Why the hurry?"
"I had to get here in time." He spoke in jerks, not having had time to get his breath.
"Did you manage it?" Her voice had a note of amusement in it.
"I’m not sure. Have you seen anyone about?" His tone was anxious.
"Not a soul."
"But she said there were thieves! That they tried to force the door."
"There were no thieves."
"No thieves!"
"Certainly not."
her something about knocking down an armed thug who attacked you with a gun. She didn't believe you, and thought this would be a good way to get a laugh."

"What I can't see," he interrupted, "is why you're here. Why aren't you in on the joke?

But, I'm not on the party."

"Yes, but why did you come to warn me. You don't know me, do you?"

"No. No, I don't know you. I've seen you before, of course, but.........well......... you see, I hate this badgeing of men. I watched her pull one of her stunts before. It was too crudely done for me. I didn't want this one to work."

"What was the stunt?"

"She called it 'testing her man'. She's lost three already by much the same methods. Tom Carr, I'm engaged to him, went into the lake one night to save her from drowning. She yowled so he couldn't get out of it. He spent most of the night diving for her body. Meanwhile she'd got ashore by swimming under water. She had a good sleep and was able to greet him cheerily the next morning."

"What happened the next morning?"

"He broke the engagement, said he was hanged if he was going to be half drowned because a silly woman wanted some fun."

"Was that all he said to her?"

"That's all, why?"

"I shouldn't have said so talkative myself. There would have been more effective ways of dealing with her. However, I suppose I'd better get on to the party."

"You're not going are you?" She tried to repress her agitation, but did not quite succeed. He was quick to notice her agitation, and his next question alarmed her still more.

"Why shouldn't I go?"

"It is a bit risky, don't you think. A gun might go off or something."

"Guns! Why that bunch don't even know how to hold a gun, let alone shoot one!" The scorn in his voice was intense.

"I wish you wouldn't go!"

"Why?"

"Because I hate to see you make a fool of yourself."

"But I'm not going to make a fool of myself."

"Oh yes you are. You haven't a chance in the world. When that bunch see the joke's off, they'll have something to fall back on, don't fear. Kate's never been caught yet."

"But don't you think it would be a shame to spoil her party. Somehow I'd hate to do that. I'd rather go through with the whole business of course, and then, at the psychological moment I would have an idea and the joke would be turned."

"Don't you think you chance too much on the psychological moment."

"I have never lost out on it yet. I am really quite clever at games, and when my brains won't carry me through, luck does. I have really got so I feel I can never lose."

"You do love yourself don't you?"

"Certainly I do, and so do you. Why shouldn't I?"

"But you can't win all the time."

Why not. In the millions of people that have been on this earth only one or two could have been said to have never failed. Perhaps I am going to be the latest addition to the "unqualified success" club."

"Perhaps! But don't you think you would be taking a chance with your reputation. Kate has never failed to make a fool of her man. She's always said she'd marry the man that didn't abuse her for what she'd done."

"She'd get a spineless idiot, then."

"I've told her that."

"What did she say about it?"

"She thinks life would be easier with a man of that kind. She would get a lot of fun out of him."

"Would it be fun to play jokes on a spineless idiot? I don't think so, and neither does she."

"How do you know that?"

"I know that by intuition, if you like. It's really commonsense of course. You wouldn't want to marry a man of that kind would you?"

"Of course not."

"I wonder if you really mean that."

"What?" There was a certain hesitancy in the question as though the speaker feared the answer."

"I wonder if you really mean that."

"Of course I do."

"D'ye know, Miss Adams, I'm finding it increasingly difficult to believe you. You've told me a pretty tall story to-night, I'm afraid."

"I've told you the truth."

"That, my dear girl, is the worst lie you've told. It's really three lies in one!"

"I won't be called a liar." She had meant her voice to be angry, but she had only succeeded in making it sound sullen. For the first time in her life she was afraid, desperately afraid. She tried to think. There must be a way out, she reasoned quickly, but without much connection. Thought simply would not come. She still strove within herself while she waited his next remark. She was praying desperately that he had not guessed.

"But you will be called a liar," he went on, because I won't take back what I said. Now tell me, what did you mean by it?"

What did he know she wondered? Did he really know the whole truth? Was it still worth bluffing? She tried it:

"I told you the truth. Go into the house and you will find just what I told you."

"That's a good idea, and I'll go right away. I
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really shouldn't spoil her fun, should I? But I suppose I must. Will you come with me?"

"Don't go!" She almost moaned as she said this. "Why not? I must have some fun out of this business, besides, it's about the only way I'd get Kate according to your story. She likes the forgiving kind. I really want her you know, and what's more I'm going to get her."

"Please don't go! I don't want you to go. I'll tell the whole thing, but don't go." She was sobbing now. He turned back and waited. "Well, suppose you tell me then."

"I can't."

"In that case I'd better tell you the whole story then. I'm sorry, for I'm afraid it won't be interesting."

"Go ahead." She muttered, praying all the while that he did not know it all.

"Kate is yourself."

"Oh!" She could not help exclaiming. Then she straightened up determined to lie out of it."

"Don't be a fool."

"I'm not a fool. It's Kate that's the fool. She thought that by disguising her voice, and muffling her face I wouldn't know her. I know her now, and I knew who she was the minute I met her."

"You didn't.""

"Perhaps it is necessary to remind you that there is only one liar present. So far I have managed to convince even you that I speak the truth." His voice cut. She fell silent for a moment not knowing what to say but finally burst out:

"I didn't say you lied."

"And that, if I may agree with you for once, is the truest word you have uttered this evening.""

"You like to stamp on people when you get them down, don't you?"

"According to my story, you like to laugh at people when they're down. That's more cruel, I think. However, I'm not through yet. I have a lot more to tell you. First of all you love me."

"I hate you worse than anybody on earth."

"If you did you wouldn't be here to-night. You got me here, (Adam was weighing his words now), 'to test your man.' You've told me you wanted to marry a fool who would take a slap from you and not return it. I'm sorry, I don't believe it, any more than I'd believe the rest of the poppycock you've told me to-night. You thought you'd find out if I really loved you. You also may have thought you would get a good deal of fun out of me by retailing this story the next day. You've admitted doing this before. The funny part about the matter is this, the story if it is going to be retailed, is going to be told by me, and I'm a better story teller than you any day."

"You're a rotter!"

"No Kate. I'm a man. I'm going through with this. Something must be done before you become a real menace to the community. The next thing you'll be up to will be getting the Vicar out of bed to save you from burglars. Here's my proposition now. You can take it or leave it. I shan't wait to argue. I shall begin to run as soon as I've finished telling it."

"You won't leave me alone, will you." Her voice was anxious now."

"I don't think so, Kate, no, I don't think you'll allow yourself to be left alone. At any rate it's entirely up to you as to whether you have company or not."

"What do you mean?"

"Just this. You gave me a mile's run through the night on a wild goose chase. My feet are still sore from it. I figure on returning the compliment. The Vicarage is just a little over a mile away. I am going to run there. If when I get there I find you behind me and within hailing distance, I shall marry you. If not, I don't care whether I ever see your face again."

Adam began to walk away swiftly. Kate shivered. She must stop him somehow. She yelled:

"But Adam, I've only got thin slippers on."

Adam didn't slacken his pace any. He was so far away now that she was just able to catch his answer. "Mine were thin too, and I have one more mile than you to run to-night, but I figure it's worth it." He plunged on and waited. Would she come? He worried for a moment or two and wondered if he should have to go back to her. Perhaps he had staked too much on his plan. Suddenly he laughed triumphantly and began to run. It had worked after all! He did know something about women. He stopped again for a moment and listened. Behind him he heard her stumbling along the path yelling at the top of her voice:

"Please don't go too fast Adam, it's very dark back here, and if we must run. Don't you think we could get there faster together?"
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The Dramatic Society broke fresh ground in presenting three one-act plays at St George’s Hall, Lennoxville. These were so successful that it was determined to present a similar programme this year, and those present at the performances on November 21st and 22nd were rewarded by witnessing a varied programme, which catered to all tastes, and revealed a gratifying amount of Dramatic talent.

The programme opened with “Followers”, a one-act play by Robert Brighouse. When the curtain rose, one was carried back to an era which, if only seventy years away in time, seems centuries removed from the present day in both its material and mental environment. To the post-war generation of 1928, Anno Domini 1859 with its coal-scuttle bonnets and flounced skirts, its air of dignified leisure and its timid embarking upon that most risky of adventures, a railway journey to London, must seem almost antediluvian, but the earlier days of Queen Victoria’s reign were not without their quiet charm. This charm, redolent of an age for ever past, was well brought out in the single little romance, interrupted for twenty-five years, and then renewed for an all too brief moment, between the timid maid-lady of Cranford and the Colonel in the service of the Honourable East India Company, portrayed respectively by Miss Aubrey Acheson and Mr. Howard Church. Miss Acheson gave an adequate and restrained interpretation of the shy, retiring Lucinda Baines, living alone with her memories and her knitting, and then suddenly brought face to face once more with the realities of her love-story of a quarter-century before.

Mr. Church, as Colonel Redfern, realistically brought a touch of the wider outside world into this prim Victorian parlour. The role of Helen Masters, who (ringlets and poke-bonnet all complete) shyly pours out the tale of her new-found happiness into Miss Baines’ sympathetic ears, was charmingly portrayed by Miss Geraldine Seale; Miss Eleanor Raymond shewed considerable Dramatic ability in the part of the maid-servant, Susan Crowthers, torn between her duty to her mistress and her longing for a somewhat less lonely existence.

From a provincial English town of the 1850’s to the United States of the 1920’s is a far cry; “Who kissed Barbara?” a one-act farce by Franz and Lillian Rickaby, transported us to an ultra-modern environment. The evening before a wedding, the bridesmaid-to-be receives an unexpected saluté in the dark. The bridegroom, the best man, and even the butler (all apparently redolent of post-prohibition peppermint) fall under grave suspicion, the bride-elect is in despair (for a time), but harmony is restored in the end, the best man proves to be the unwitting (?) culprit, the bride is reconciled, and the dignity of the butler’s pantry is upheld. The good reception which this little sketch received from the audience shewed that it was thoroughly to their taste. Miss Doris Bennett and Miss Phyllis Montgomery were a charming bridesmaid and bride respectively, and made the most of their parts. Mr. Gordon Glass did very well as the bridegroom, the humorous “character-part” of the best man was exactly suited to Mr. Miller Wallace, and no more stately and dignified butler than Mr. George Hall could be found anywhere.

Yet another swift passage through the ages, in thought, if not in costume. “The lamentable Comedy of Pyramus and Thisbe” by one William Shakespeare (of some note in his own day and even subsequently) now held the boards. The appropriate portions of “The Midsummer Night’s Dream” were presented in Modern Dress. How far “the play’s the thing”, and how far it is affected by costume and decoration, is not the place to discuss; suffice it to say that the phraseology of Elizabethan England sounded just as well from the lips of those clad in dinner jackets or overalls, as it would have done had they donned the garb of Ancient Athens. Bottom is Bottom, Theseus is Theseus, no matter what they wear.

Dean Carrington’s interpretation of Bottom (Pyramus) was the outstanding hit of the evening — umbrella, sword, pasteboard head, each had its little mite to contribute to the finished product, and the result was a delight. Nor did the rest of his motley crew of artisans turned actors fail him, Thisbe overwhelmed by emotions and draperies (Mr. Porrill), prologue all of a flutter before the great ones of Athens (Mr. Wright), Moonshine (Mr. Reeve) complete with lantern, thorn-bush and dog, Lion with his comic ferocity (Mr. Cornish), and Wall (Mr. Matthews), all contributed to the pleasure of the audience. Of the two “immortals”, Mr. Wayne Hall acted Puck in the appropriate lively and jocose manner, and Miss Brewer was a very attractive Titania. The “stage audience” — Mr. Sauerbrei as Theseus, Miss M. Brewer as Hippolyta, Messrs. Jarvis, Clark and Wiley as Philostrate, Demetrius and Lysander respectively — all shewed that attitude of aristocratic dignity, mingled with amused toleration (how utterly bored Philostrate looked!) at the antics of their entertainers, with which Shakespeare, as an actor himself, was probably quite familiar. Was the immortal William, when he wrote this scene, taking a sly dig at the affectations and euphuisms of the court lords and ladies whom he had possibly suffered long, if not gladly?

Only those who saw something of the rehearsals can fully realize how much hard work goes to the producing of
How are they at home? What is doing at the office? Did Jones get my letter about that wheat deal? Was the operation successful? Has the ship arrived? Was it croup or just a cold? Can we get a fourth for bridge or golf? Questions arise when one is at home, away from home, in the office or at play.

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THE MITRE

a play — the Dramatic Society owes a very large debt of
gratitude to the three Directors, (Mrs. Carrington for
"Followers", Mr. A.T. Speid for "Who Kissed Barbara?", and
Mr. Carrington for "Pyramus and Thisbe") for their
great expenditure of time, energy and trouble in providing
such a programme, ably seconded by their stage managers,
Miss M. Clark, Mr. Comfort and Mr. Barnett. Their
efforts were indeed crowned with success — already the
performance has been repeated in Sherbrooke, in aid of the
Hospital, and rumour even has it that the troupe may go
further afield before long.

R.

** **

Random Ravings of a Psychology Student

It was a quiet afternoon in the middle of the Lent term
at the College. Not a sound could be heard except the
occasional ineffectual clicking of a cigarette lighter. Students
will always "take a chance" and someone had once seen
one work.

Two seniors were at work in one of the rooms of the
Old Arts. One of them had just reached a restful stage
when a book he was attempting to read dropped from his
hand at fairly regular intervals, waking him up again. The
other appeared to be thinking. Suddenly the Sleeper was
rudely disturbed.

"Jones", said the Thinker, "Do you know the differ­
ence between mind and brain and body?"

The Sleeper made no reply, hoping that the conver­
sation would end there, and knowing that if he spoke he
would wake himself up.

"I don't agree with this book", continued the Thinker,
"The brain runs the body but the mind runs the brain.
When I say to myself, "I am going to light a pipe," nothing
happens. That is my mind considering an action. Then
my mind says to the brain, "Put that thought into action",
and the brain moves my hands to perform the necessary de­
tails of lighting a pipe. Thought transference is the activity
of one mind acting on another. It cannot be one brain act­
ning on another because the brain is material and no matter
passes from one individual to another in thought transfer­
ence."

The Sleeper grunted. He was being disturbed.

"I performed a rather interesting experiment the other
day," said the Thinker, "if one mind can convey part of
itself to another mind in a message, why could not two
minds change places with one another completely. That
was my idea. As you know I am a pretty good shot with
a basket-ball. Well I was trying to show that fool An­
drews how to shoot, and was having very little success. His
mind didn’t seem to grasp the idea. The thought occurred
to me that if I could change minds with him I could make
that brain of his perform the actions until they became
instinctive, and possibly his mind, using my brain, might
learn more than I could tell him in words by trying a few
shots with my body.

"'Andrews', I said, 'Change minds with me.' "

I was convinced that our minds would change and was
not even surprised when they did. I found myself in
Andrews’ body, using his brain, seeing through his eyes.
"Now," I said, "For a few shots." At first it was difficult.
Andrews brain was not well trained. It did not respond
as my own did, and, of course, I was making it force his
muscles to unaccustomed actions. Soon they began to
work smoothly, and the ball began to travel almost as ac­
curately as I could have made it with my own body.

Then I turned to Andrews. I speak of him as An­
drews because the mind is the personality, but the body was
mine. For the first time I ‘Saw myself as others see me’.
"Try a few shots Andrews", I said. "Don't think about
them much, let the brain perform the actions instinctively
and try to see how it is done." He was quite successful, and
when I thought he had had enough practice I said, "Now let
us change back." Immediately I was in my own body again.

"The thing has possibilities," continued the Thinker.
"How easy it would be for a Rugby coach to train his team
by this method, or for a professor to train backward stu­
dents into more practical methods of study. What do you
think of it?"

"Think of what?" said the Sleeper.

"What have you been talking about?"

"What have you been talking about?" said the Sleeper
and turning over on the other side was very soon as sound
asleep as he had been throughout the conversation.

** **

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

"To hell with college spirit!" I heard a fellow say.
"What's the use of college spirit; what is it anyway?
It's only what you read about in college magazines.
It's only stuff that's fit to spill to schoolboys in their 'teens!

"Why bother about Pep rallies? Why cheer at college
games? Why bother about lectures? Why try to make a name?
Why write stuff for the Mitre? Why go to a debate?
Let's loaf, or smoke, or chat with pals, and leave the rest
and dormitory to Fate."

What is this college spirit? I answer readily:
Subconscious innate feeling, it is no mystery,
The spirit is community with others and yourself.
So get the spirit now, and put your 'loafing' on the shelf!

By E. R.-S.
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There are two reasons which induced me to attempt an article with such a heading as this. First we are in the midst of the Christmas season, when long ago the angels proclaimed peace on earth, goodwill to men, and what is more we have just passed the anniversary of the most momentous peace in history. At that time millions of torn and bleeding hearts went into ecstasies of joy after the strain and anxiety had been removed. Other millions in sorrowful regret or despairing love cursed the thing that had robbed them of their best and their dearest.

The second reason is that I wish to add my own small weight to the side of those silly creatures called pacifists who claim that there are reasons which render any renewal of war as we knew it practically impossible. The cynic who desairs of human nature would say that I have fond hopes, I myself, say that I firmly believe what is said above to be true. I claim that on practical as well as on idealistic grounds war as a means of settling international disputes will soon be a thing of the past.

Let us all for a moment put ourselves in the place of the materialist thinker, whom we may call the practical person. First, put aside any thought of the existence within human beings of that thing we call soul. What does war do? Does it not destroy or make useless great numbers of intelligent self-motivated machines which we call men? Certainly! and with these men are destroyed innumerable potentialities of possible and practical good. That is evident. Then again are not the energies of a large number of other mortals misdirected to the manufacture of explosives, ammunition and agents for the destruction of other men just like themselves. How could they do it? I forgot! They haven't yet got souls. But all this destructive power man directs not only at himself but also at the buildings with which he has previously constructed with great toil. At present you see I am considering man-in-general. He destroys himself and what he has created. Now let him have a mind. See what happens. One lot of men disagrees with another lot over some supposed insult or encroachment of property. Silly creatures they decide to have a war and at the end of it find that the game is decidedly "not worth the candle". Someone facetiously said that right is right so at it they went hammer and tongs. Now we have given man a soul; he shouldn't have had it to be reasoned out of it. Now let me ask is there anyone in this enlightened age, who will not laugh at the mediaeval stories of trial by combat, in which the innocent was just as likely to be conquered as the offender? Man in general then is doing nothing more nor less than lapsing into mediaevalism when he decides to declare war, one nation against another. Practically he engages in a grand and glorious, stupid and senseless trial by combat and thus brings about the wanton waste of the best resources of the world both human and economic. He upsets in a moment everything which tends towards human progress all because some idiot bawled in brazen tones "we must maintain our international prestige."

Next let me state two moral idealistic or spiritual grounds which argue on behalf of peaceful progression in the future. First it is evident that war is a gross contradiction of the principles of Christian civilization and what is more it is an actual crime and shameful sin against humanity. That it is, on a large scale complex murder, who can help but admit when we compare man in the mass with man as an individual. No matter how much we would like to contradict, man in the mass, as a nation, commits the same crime for which the individual, under the present laws of man is obliged to pay the supreme penalty. And above all, does the law of God not apply here either? We are now very near the time when the League of Nations will gain its full rights as an international court of justice. When this happens international murder will be checked or punished. In the next place let me try to deal with war as a serious event. As a comic event for those who look on and have no heart-ties binding them to any one of the combatants, war surpasses in absurdity any "Aunt Sally" game, played with human beings, that was ever invented. Children, in their innocence laugh just as much at shows where they see men mowed down by machinery as they ever laugh at the falling tin soldiers and the pop-gun. About the tragic side of war ask those who know. If you don't do that any screen romance in which war comes on the scene will convince the most callous and make him feel blue. In this way, I believe that the movies in one way or the other play a great part in convincing the coming generation of the heart rending tragedy of war and also in indicating the humourous absurdity of it. Peace is much prettier than war. I suggest for those who must see "red", and who are sticklers for national honour, that the present armies of the world be reduced to small battalions, armed with boxing gloves only and trained in the noble art of self defence. When national dispute arises let the contending pugilists of either nation be brought forth into some international arena. Then say "last man on his feet wins for his country" and I guarantee plenty of bloodshed; and, the best of it is, very few, if any, will die and none should be maimed for life. Naval
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I shall now enumerate briefly three things which in my opinion and that of greater men than I, are all working towards—the maintenance of peace on earth. The first thing which will prohibit a repetition of international murderousness is the almost superhuman lengths to which science has gone in inventing destructive agents. In the event of another war, the slightest oversight in defence will bring about immediate destruction of whole cities. One redeeming factor is that the job would be well done. In the second place, women, whom the tragedy of war chiefly concerns, have now reached the highest stage of their emancipation. Therefore the prevention and total renunciation of war will be their chief concern for the future as they gradually gain more and more influence and participation in the governments of nations. Finally, education in the meaning and consequences of war, both by lay and spiritual pacifists, must and is even now, removing all arguments for war, which allow war to originate.

The world is also being educated by science and religion with a view to removing certain conditions, which are supposed to cause war; such as exist when personality is hampered from free expression by the overcrowding and overworking which exists in large cities. The ignorance of the masses together with the conditions causing it, is gradually being removed. Ignorant mob passions will soon, God grant, be a condition of the past.

In conclusion, we must, we cannot help but feel enthusiastic over the greatest Peace Pact that has ever been signed, and that by the representative of every civilized nation. Through Mr. Kellogg’s multilateral treaty fifteen nations have definitely agreed “to renounce war as an instrument of national policy”; and they have promised that “the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts which shall arise, shall never be sought except by pacific means”. Our editor asserts that we cannot point to a single permanent peace or treaty in the history of the ages. To some, in a degree, this is true; but why? Is it not because selfish motives or unsatisfactory statements entered into these treaties and with the passing of time conditions changed so as to necessitate their repudiation. The Kellogg Peace Pact is unique, it towers by itself; its motive is unselfish; its appeal is universal to the best instincts of man. In short, if it succeeds as it must, unless civilization reverts to barbarism, it will become a monument to practical Christianity and the progress of civilization.

Practically and ideally I think I have shown then that war is becoming more abhorrent to man at every fresh outbreak and that we are gradually moving nearer to the age when Christianity will be practised rather than preached, and peace and goodwill among men will be no longer a mere ideal to be hoped for, but an accomplished fact of civilization.

A Nocturnal Visit

The wind was cold, its mournful voice
Swept through the still, dark night.
I sat alone before my book,
When, of a sudden, fancies took
Possession of my mind, and shook
My senses with their flight.

From every corridor I heard
The tramp of many feet;
Heard voices that I did not know
Which joked at Tom, and Dick, and Joe;
“The men,” I thought,”of long ago”;
Returned once more to meet.

Then lo! my door stood open wide,
And, in the misty light,
A dozen forms appeared, to share
Within my room each seat, and chair,
Regardless of my presence there,
Until I asked, “What right
Has brought you here?” Then one replied:
“We are the men of yore.
Who, in the years now passed away.
Within these halls were wont to stray.
To-night we chose a call to pay
On Bishop’s, just once more.”

And then, within the dining hall,
I heard them shout at Jim.
Once more in lectures carved the chairs.
In chapel whispered during prayers.
Or sauntered through the quad in pairs
To gratify each whim.

At last the sounds grew indistinct
Until they died away;
But still I count their visits real.
Perhaps in years to come we’ll steal
Some fleeting visits, just to feel
The joys of yesterday.

W.W.D.

* * *

“Jack ought to be a knight!”
“Why so, dearie?”
“Why, last night when I got chilly, he made me a coat of arms!”

W.W.D.
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During this year 1928, the attention of the musical world has been turned to one man who has made a distinct contribution to the cause of good music. That man is Franz Schubert. In the hundred years since Schubert's death in 1828, there has been an ever growing interest taken in his great work as a composer and song-writer.

For years after the life of this artist was cut short, his work received little or no recognition from the public, with the possible exception of a little band of music lovers, here and there. His merits as a composer, and the inherent qualities of his musical production were not appreciated. Why did people generally in the last century fail to express any warmth and enthusiasm for musical genius? Looking at this question from the philosophical standpoint we might state that the nineteenth century, and particularly the first half, was absorbed in the problem of man in his material environment. The entire century felt the pressure of discovery and scientific invention. The masses gave their whole attention to the practical life. Musical genius did not count for a great deal. But before the end of the last century, a reaction set in against bare materialism, and since the beginning of the present century and even more so, since the war man has tried to get at the inner meaning of things. Thus musical art which wields a power far surpassing man's understanding has come back into its own, and with it the spirit of Schubert.

Schubert poured forth his musical genius amid almost constant difficulty and discouragement. In order to appreciate his musical effort a knowledge of his career is essential. Schubert was one of a large family living in a small suburb of Vienna. His father was a fair amateur musician. When his son Franz attained the age of five, he instructed him in the rudiments of the violin. But his early training proved unsatisfactory, because a composer had little chance unless he could appeal to the public as a performer.

In 1808, Schubert was received as a scholar at the Convict, the chief music school of Vienna. He remained at this school till he was seventeen, profiting little by the instruction, but making many friends, who gave him what they could spare of their pocket-money in order that he might purchase the necessary music paper for composition. During his stay at the Vienna school, he began to display his genius as a composer, writing a good many songs and a pianoforte fantasia. In 1813 he left the Convict and entered his father's school as a teacher to the lowest class. In his spare time he carried on with his composition, producing his first opera and a mass for church purposes, as well as some songs.

The year 1815 was the most fruitful in Schubert's whole life. He produced an incredible amount of music of a sacred character as well as operas, sonatas, and one hundred and forty-six songs, some of considerable length. The next year a change of fortune enabled him to meet prominent people, although absolutely penniless. He could earn nothing by public performance, and no publisher would take his music even as a gift. The year 1818 marked the first public performance of Schubertian production — an overture and a burlesque of Rossini. He also received the only official appointment of his career, that of a music-master in a family of the Austrian aristocracy. Soon after this he made his first public appearance as a song-writer.

As time went on his compositions showed a remarkable advance in maturity of style. In 1820 he produced the great pianoforte fantasia “Der Wanderer”, and the following year turned his attention almost exclusively to the theatre, where his efforts as a composer met with a check. He was called upon to face much disappointment. At this time he met Weber and Beethoven, the latter praising his work very highly. In 1824 he wrote the magnificent sketch for a Grand Symphony, and the stress of poverty lightened, publication becoming more rapid he produced Songs from Sir Walter Scott, from the sale of which he received a larger sum than he had realized from any of his former works. The last two years of his life he spent in Vienna. This period is a veritable record of composition, during which he gave a public concert for his own works, and produced the Shakespearian songs “Hark! Hark! the Lark”, “Who is Sylvia”, and also his greatest orchestral work “Symphony in C”. He died suddenly on November nineteenth, 1828, at the age of thirty-two. Thus death cut short a great career.

Schubert's music is incomparable for its melody and descriptive power. He has been described as the most poetic musician who ever lived. By way of comparison, he is perhaps inferior to Beethoven in musical construction. His style does not exhibit the clearness of Beethoven. But his power of inculcating the poetic theme into musical art has not been surpassed. Schubert displayed a genius for improvisation in all his work, which is full of vivid imagination and feeling. His larger operas are spoiled by a lack of dramatic power. He was very fond of piano duets, which were not known to any extent before his time. His pieces for voice are difficult. Schubert is one of the supreme masters of his art.

We have almost reached the end of the present year, which marks the centennial of Schubert's death. Musical festivals have been a feature of the celebrations in his honour.
Education!

What is Education?

Education can only develop and unfold; it cannot create anything new. Education gives man nothing which could not have developed from within himself. Therefore, education may be defined as the harmonious development of our faculties. It begins in the nursery and continues through life. It means something more than information, something more than small intelligence. Man needs education, not merely as a means of livelihood, but as a means of life. "Every person," says Gibbons, "has two educations—one which he receives from others, and one more important, which he gives himself." All that any school or college can do for a student is to help him lay the foundation upon which he can build throughout life. The school can lay the foundation only; self-education must erect the structure.

Education emancipates; it frees the soul of sensuous environment and carries it into the realm of true knowledge. A teacher who sees only the business value of education has a very low idea of the aims and ends of life.—Contact.
the greatest of which was held in Vienna earlier in the year. It is pleasing to note the interest which has been taken in Schubert's musical productions, in our own midst here in Canada. The best musical organizations have provided funds, from concerts at which Schubert's music has been the sole feature on the program, for the advancement of musical taste in the purely amateur world. It is part of our duty to develop by every means in our power an appreciation for good music, and to watch for the opportunity of helping many who display a real musical talent to take their place in the realm of musical achievement.

A. F. D.

A JEST

Like nature's silence, when the seasons change,
Are thoughts that o'er youths' follies range.
And seek, though buffeted, to find excuse
For jilted wisdom, and embraced abuse.

We changlings hurry through life's devious ways —
Are tossed from wave to wave, - rack not of days—
Unthinking, raging on an unknown quest.
And on awaking find that life's a jest.

Ourselves the tellers, and the objects of our tale
If well told, laugh, - ourselves; if ill-told wail,
Or laugh again, - it matters not a breath,
The end's the same for ever, silence: death.

By W.H.M.C.

To Alexander: That he reply to the maiden's prayer.

O fair pale youth, you hold no charms for me,
With all your gentle wiles;
Your ties no mortal maid could bear to see
Nor spare her piteous smiles.

What if in verse you spill your passions tide,
And still in games prevail?
Such diverse talents none would dare deride,
And yet — you will drink ale.

One gift alone of yours claims my desire
— Which asks a boon from few —
Your smoke-rings can make even me admire:
Teach me to blow them too.

Macbeth corrects some False Impressions

We have always longed to hear Macbeth render a true account of the wholesale massacre that brought him to the public eye (I might have said fore, but some people are too eager to pick up puns). This longing was going the way of all longings, when we attended a class in psychology and learned that repressions were dangerous. Forthwith and immediately we set about acquiring Scotch atmosphere with such success that, two nights later, attired in kilts, we sat down to a haggis, etc., in an attempt to establish communication with Macbeth.

After a certain amount of etc. we choroused, "Hoots, toots, mon!" very loudly and very clearly. Alarums within. Enter Macbeth. He was nattily dressed in plus fours and a golf sweater of the Macbeth tartan. At his side hung a bag of golf clubs. "Hoots!" we whooped, anxious to please our Gaelic visitor. "Are you children playing train?" was the crushing reply. "I come here out of decency and a desire to clear up a few mistakes now current, and I am greeted by a couple of idiotic owls. I suppose you expected me to be in kilts with a twisted stick and a Harry Lauder repertoire of anecdotes in a broad Scotch accent.

We grovelled.

"Oh well!" sighed the spectre, "I guess I shall have to tell it to you for you've at least taken the trouble to look me up. You see it was this way—My lady was, and still is, somewhat annoying when we come to discuss the question of what time I return from my duties of watching sick beds and so on. By the way, this place's not all it's supposed to be. True it's full of interesting people, and there's lots of whiskey but it's all in those Johnnie Walker bottles and I've thrown out both arms. However, to return. I was coming home one night somewhat later than usual and there was a light in the parlour and a shadow on the blind. Now I think that story about the three witches was adequate when you consider the length of time I had for its perfection. Oh, I was in good form that night and the wife believed it all.

Unfortunately, however, she has a suspicious nature and the story required backing. You know what happened after that. Rather too bad, I will admit, but I simply couldn't run the risk of another quarrel with Lady Macbeth. Moreover, everything went beautifully until she died in a weak moment and that spoiled everything. You see she was the only person who could tie my bow tie without tickling me, and, since I can't stand being tickled and a King can't appear at dinner with a made-up bow, what was I to do? Besides, this isn't such a bad place, just full of congenial souls.

Well, I must be off. I'm to play a round with my friend Mr. MacDuff and it's almost time."

And shoulderling his club off he went murmuring, "Lay on MacDuff, and damned be he who first cries 'Hold enough!' " Then further off, in a voice laden with sorrow "Is this a bunker that I see before me?"
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Mary Garden once said that she catalogued all critics as dear, well-meaning old gentlemen who should be carefully tied up in brown paper and laid on the shelf. Perhaps this is too severe on these poor gentlemen, for, after all, what would we do without them? They are as indispensable as motor cars or top hats, and it is largely upon these Worthies that the theatrical world depends. Every city, if it has a theatre, must have a critic, and visa versa, for a large percentage of poor, misguided people judge the rival merits of different plays by the criticisms they read.

It is essential, I suppose, in dealing with such a complex subject as the theatre in Montreal, to view it from its many angles. To begin with it is a cosmopolitan city and secondly it is conservative. In the first case, the French population demands French plays and music which it can understand and appreciate. With them we are not dealing. They have their own salvation. The English-speaking theatre-goer, however, is not so particular. He has fixed ideas of what is right and proper on the stage and what he should, and what he should not see. But one must remember that Montreal is a very exclusive city, from an artistic point of view, and its critical ability is shown by the fact that few plays have very long runs (at any one time). Producers and theatrical managers call Montreal the “jinx”. They never seem to know what the theatre public really wants to see except, of course, feminine pulchritude, and hear, except jazz.

Good advance advertising assures success in bringing plays to Montreal. The frequent use of superlatives, such as “the greatest” or “the most stupendous”, in regard to forthcoming attractions, helps the public to make up its mind as to whether the play is good or not. If a great actor is to come to Montreal, he should seem to have no financial interests in the trip at all and should give the appearance of having untold wealth. He should pay tribute to the city’s many beauties and it would be advisable for him to make a few well chosen but discreet remarks to the local press about the diamond tie-pin which the Tzar gave him, or about the salary he receives, or does not, as the case may be. It helps the audience to appreciate good acting. The love of the theatre is enhanced in the public’s mind if the “star” of the company is a titled personage, and a really sympathetic air is introduced if the audience knows that he or she is involved in the thralls of some new divorce scandal.

An unpronouncable name for the leading man with preferably a “ski” or an “off” on the end of it is decidedly an asset and a boon to the company, if it has any idea of making the trip a financial success. Matrimonial troubles are undoubtedly an enormous help in securing an artistic ensemble. Unpunctuality in the rising of the curtain, lack of programmes, falling scenery and dramatic “Farewells” are simply relished by Montreal’s sophisticated First-Nighters. Untoward happenings, such as deaths on the stage, fires or earthquakes are welcome, almost solicited, as they lend local colour to the production.

But Montreal audiences are nothing if they are not patriotic. Old English drama is ever popular and wartime revues, such as Capt. Plunkett’s Dumbells, need never worry about their success. True, Lonsdale’s comedies and the plays of Basil Dean, Maugham and Pertwee are not very well known in Montreal, but then the producers should be ready to risk money to educate the people to the Moderns. Although the metropolis has not yet seen Show Boat or Eugene O’Neill’s Strange Interlude, Abie’s Irish Rose has had some most successful performances and Rose Marie always plays to crowded houses.

It is interesting to notice the effect some plays have on different audiences. Books have been written on the subject, presumably to illustrate mass psychology, and as a result Montreal has had some excellent publicity. Certain schools of acting and particular types of plays ‘take’ well in Montreal. Martin-Harvey pleases those who can still recall having seen Sir Henry Irving playing in The Bells. The D’Oyle Carte Co. and Seymour Hicks are now drawing full houses as the people are beginning to realize, at last, that they are the cream of all companies which stop off at Montreal. The Follies, Earl Carroll’s Vanities, and the Scandals all have their followers who, like myself, want occasionally to see and hear a really lively, fast moving show, and the people can be led like sheep, to see local talent.

What is the answer to all this? How can the theatrical conditions in Montreal be improved — if necessary? “Ah,” says someone, “Build us a Little Theatre after the style they have adopted in cities like Ottawa and Toronto. There is the answer.”

H. M. P.

Coed: “What do you boys talk about in the Divinity House?”
Ed: “The same thing you girls do in the Common Room.”
Coed: “Why you terrible boys.”
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SECOND INTER-FACULTY DEBATE

The second of the Interfaculty Debates for the Skinner Trophy was held in the Convocation Hall on the evening of November 15th, and was won by the Arts Faculty. The President Mr. E. V. Wright was in the chair and the motion read as follows:

"Resolved that it is the Arts Faculty rather than the Divinity Faculty that has justified its existence in this University."

The representative teams were:

- Divinity (Affirmative) — Mr. A. E. Caulfeild, Mr. C. Reeve, Mr. W. H. Daw.
- Arts (Negative) — Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. G. L. Anderson, Mr. C. H. M. Church.

Mr. Caulfeild, in opening the debate, told the house of the aims and objects of the founders of Bishop's. Their intentions were, he said, to pave the way for a university where students might obtain a "general collegiate education" as well as to prepare candidates for the ministry. This pointed to the fact that an Arts course was the object in view, due to the variety of subjects offered. Originally there were thirty-five students in the college and out of these only eighteen were members of the Divinity Faculty. Today there are only thirty students of the one hundred and sixty registered who are taking Divinity which, Mr. Caulfeild asserted, was ample proof of the superiority of the Arts Faculty.

The introduction of the new B. A. course in Theology indicates the gradual fusion of the Arts and Divinity Faculties and heralded the eventual disappearance of the Divinity Faculty altogether.

In 1924 the Bishop of Montreal remarked, in a speech for the campaign which was being carried on at the time, that they were in the process of making the Arts course second to none in the Dominion. Bishop's, the speaker concluded, was serving the Dominion of Canada and not any one theological section.

Mr. Rennie, the leader of the Arts team, said that he was under the impression that the Arts course was to provide a student with a broad cultural education, and on this score it was his opinion that Bishop's defeated its own ends. In the Arts course here the final year is generally devoted to specializing which, Mr. Rennie inferred, was the High Road to Bigotry and the sure founding of a "one track line". If you did not specialize in your final year you would come out of college knowing a little about a great many subjects but with no fixed object in view and without the training required for any particular vocation. This, the speaker declared, showed the superiority of the Divinity Faculty in the training of the mind. Similarly he proved the insuperiority, or equality, in other branches of university life.

Mr. Daw, the second speaker for the Affirmative, pointed out the value of an Arts degree in entering the ministry. Then the advantages of having coeds in lectures, he stated, could not be over-estimated — they are a source of inspiration, he claimed, and this "inspiration" is denied to Divinity students. It is worth noticing that the proposer of this amazing theory is himself a Divinity student.

The Bursary system was this speaker's main point. He was of the opinion that it brought the wrong type of man into the University and only encouraged laziness on his part. Finally the speaker took the point of view of the man who has failed to take his degree. What chance has the Divinity student of earning a good living and what position is he suited for if he cannot enter the Church? The Arts man on the other hand, whether he has his degree or not is sure to find some suitable position due to the "broad, cultural education", which he has received, both at school and at college.

Mr. Anderson, for the Negative, proceeded to class all Mr. Daw's arguments under the heading of "irrelevant", and therefore argued that they did not enter into the debate at all! He then, very logically endeavoured to show that the Arts course does not prepare a student for any fixed occupation in life. A hundred and thirty students of this college are therefore doomed to lead a useless life — including the speaker.

Very often, Mr. Anderson informed us, it is the bursary students who are the hardest workers at college. He attributed the the superior numbers of the Arts students to the fact, that there is a greater demand for Arts graduates than for men who have taken theological degrees. Bishop's L. S. T., we were reminded, is second to none in the Dominion, whereas a Lennoxville B. A. is not always accepted by other universities as legal entry for post-graduate M. A. work.

Mr. Reeve, in supporting the Affirmative, referred to the prestige of Bishop's which, he claimed, has been upheld chiefly by the Arts Faculty. To prove the comparative status of the Arts and Divinity Faculties, he reminded the House that, since the day when the first student entered the College, the Arts Faculty has shown a steady increase of 800%, whereas the Divinity Faculty has only increased during the same time 66 2/3%. In conclusion he remarked that it seemed obvious that graduates in theology, for the latter, after all, could only really be concerned with one particular branch of public life.

Mr. Church, the third speaker for the Negative, re-
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marked that the Divinity students obviously had failed to recognize their good fortune in being protected from the coeds. The superiority of the Divinity students over the Arts men could be seen from the fact that the Divinity team had chosen the motion so that they might show their skill in supporting the Arts Faculty.

Mr. Church mentioned that in looking into the archives he had found out that the word “justified”, which was used in the motion, meant “free from sin”. He substituted this phrase for the word ‘justified’ and then re-read the motion. The proof he deemed conclusive.

Mr. Rennie, after summing up for the Negative, emphasized the fact that, whereas the Arts man comes to college with purely selfish motives, the Divinity student comes under the inspiration of someday being able to preach to the world the Word of God.

Mr. Caulfeild, in his rebuttal, mentioned the fact that all six speakers were, or had been once upon a time, in the dim distant past, Arts students. It had been definitely proved that the B. A. in Theology must be superior to the L.S.T. or, the speaker asked, why was it introduced? It was essential, Mr. Caulfeild considered, that an Arts man should specialize, but when he does so it is only after two years general work.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. H. R. Bigg, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Hunting for kindly acting as judges. The points awarded were Divinity 537 and Arts 539.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The schedule of the debates to be held next term was more or less definitely arranged at the last sessional meeting of the executive, held on December 3rd. Messrs. J. G. Rennie, A. E. Caulfeild and E. McManamy were selected to represent the University in a debate to take place on Feb. 20th, against a team coming from the western universities. The resolution to be chosen later.

Two teams were chosen for the Inter University Debates, the first of which is to be held at Bishop’s on March 1st, against a picked team from the University of Ottawa. The motion reads: "Resolved that the influence of modern newspapers is in the best interests of the public."

Mr. J. G. Rennie, and Mr. A. E. L. Caulfeild will compose the home team and uphold the affirmative. The negative side is to be supported by Messrs. McManamy and Anderson against Loyola University in Montreal.

It is hoped that the last of the Inter-Faculty debates will be held early in the Lent Term. The Principal is selecting the subject and the Society hopes that it will have as good support from the student body as it had at the other debates during the term.

The executive would be glad if any students who would like to debate would hand in their names to any of the officers. Suggestions of subjects for debates would also be gladly received.

The Society held its last meeting of the term on the evening of Nov. 30th. The attendance was very poor, due probably to the nearness of examinations. The motion before the house read as follows: "Resolved that publicity is beneficial to the promotion of universal peace." Mr. Davis was in the chair. The speakers for the affirmative being Messrs. Garmaise and Porritt. The negative was defended by Messrs. Moore and McCausland.

Mr. Garmaise leading the affirmative opened the debate by stating that he did not intend to present a picture of what publicity was, nor yet what a state of universal peace should be. The attainment of universal peace was simply the prevention of war. Publicity he claimed promoted peace and prevented war by removing or mitigating the causes which led to war. He then proceeded to deal with three conditions which led to war and how publicity helped to do away with them. First there is the ambition or power of those at the head of governments. Second a sense of outraged national honour and Thirdly discontent or depression among the masses. Publicity, by removing ignorance of real motives in the first case, by bringing about broad-mindedness and sane consideration in the second case and by laying bare the conditions which caused discontent or depression in the third case could not help but promote the chances of universal peace. He concluded by stating that Christianity with its teaching of tolerance and love is a great factor in the preservation of peace if its truths are adhered to.

Mr. Moore then rose on behalf of the negative. Beginning by inquiring whether ambitious pretenses for war were not made public and whether Christianity is ever practiced by people who talk about their neighbours, he gave analogous results of publicity on three phases of a nation. In the realm of politics, propaganda and false rumours were bound to cause war and excitement. Law court publicity, he claimed, disseminated crime. Economically publicity spoils new ideas in operation, such as inventions. Trade systems are copied. In the tariff enactments each country disturbs peace by endeavouring to emulate or outdo the other.

Mr. Porritt the second speaker on the affirmative, very emphatically made it clear that public ignorance causes a great deal of trouble. He pointed out that in pre war days the press was controlled by powerful oligarchies and hence it was that monarchial entities dictated that the Great War should be. The German kaiser is the best instance of a dictator who forced his people into war for the selfish ends of himself and his ministers. But nowadays publicity has created real friendships between different peoples. International good-feeling and desire for peace has recently been expressed in the Kellogg Anti-War Pact which was signed in Paris before batteries of screen-cameras and within sight of swarms of interested visitors and tourists. He summed up his argument by quoting Mr. Kellogg as saying that there will be "no universal peace unless everything is above board".

Mr. McCausland ably completed the negative argument.
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under three heads; the mental, religious and social reactions to publicity. Quoting that "a silent tongue makes a wise head" he claimed that, due to disputes and arguments arising in each of these spheres, public discourse and disagreement led to war either within the nation itself or between different nations. Socially, within the family, the community or the state, individual or sectional differences in ideas inevitably lead to conflicts and thus to war as a last resort. He claimed that newspapers and magazines contained nothing good; but caused degeneration of the public mind and bad habits which make for violence and a state of war.

The meeting then being thrown open for discussion, Mr Rocksborough-Smith rose to his feet to say that it was his belief that publicity promoted international peace. As an instance, he pointed out that periodicals and magazines devoted much space to foreign gossip and sports achievements. In addition, widely-known advertisements such as Fleischman’s Yeast, which, he claimed, would cure everything from flatulence to flat feet, made the whole world kin. He rose to dizzy heights about a manufacture called Spirella. Nuff sed. The chairman gently reminded him of the three minute limit after he sat down.

Mr Wiley then remarked that practically speaking war was absurd and WASTEFUL and, that speaking ideally or morally, it was being shown to be a crime which civilization committed against itself.

Mr Dicker in a neatly phrased speech said that publicity is the safety valve which prevents war by releasing bottled up energies, and that the spread of Christian ideals has the same effect.

Mr Jarvis said that false propaganda helped to start the war in the first place and brought it to an end by undermining the German morale.

Dean Carrington, aiming at a definition of the term publicity claimed that its present state as shown in the newsprints was thoroughly bad and organized purely for commercial needs. The term itself is commercial. As an illustration he gave the testimonial system in the advertisement of patent medicines. A recent instance of false publicity was the one-sided report of the English Prayer Book Revision which was circulated in Canada. It was an untrue statement of the case and rested on the views of two exceptions.

Mr Jarvis rose to ask how we shall make public without making public.

Mr. Wiley pointed out that the false publicity of newspapers is evident but that there is a mass of literature which makes man realize the truth.

Mr. Church stated that the spread of Christianity among the heathen is a great factor in promoting universal peace.

Mr. Trowbridge on the analogy that the dissemination of various views, as evidenced by the numerous sects in the U. S. A., is conducive to Catholicity of viewpoint, asserted that if the war had been given full publicity it would have ceased.

Mr. Moore in summing up for the negative said that war could only be ended by cutting out publicity, that Christianity seemed to him to have caused a lot of war and that from the Hebrew point of view an exclusive and high standard of personal life was the only thing to further universal peace.

Mr. Germaise wearied by the negative arguments wished to know how war could be caused by a press which was acknowledged to be detrimental in its effects and corrupt in its matter. He declared that universal peace most certainly was promoted by all the agents of publicity and that from his Hebrew point of view Christianity was the best factor leading to universal peace.

A vote was then taken and the affirmative won by a large majority of those who voted. Several were undecided.

Mr. Davis closed by thanking those who attended and by asking speakers to be more punctual next term.

PERSONALS

The former Chancellor of the University, Mr. John Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, their two daughters and their grand children, are at Le Grand Hotel, Montreux-Terriete, Switzerland.

Professor W. O. Raymond had an interesting article on "Browning’s First Mention of the Documentary Sources of the ‘Ring and the Book’" in the November number of the "Modern Language Notes".

Sir Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., paid a visit to the University on Sunday, November 4th.

Professor J. W. Morgan, B.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, visited the University on Dec. 1st and 2nd. He is on leave of absence for one year and will spend the winter in England. Professor Morgan was Lecturer in Science here from 1919 to 1922.

A committee meeting of the Toronto-Niagara Summer School was held recently at the synod office of the diocese of Niagara. Rev. P. J. Dykes, rector of St. George’s Church, Toronto, presided. The meeting was held to determine where the next summer school will be held, the location of which will most probably be at Strachan’s School, Toronto, July 2nd to 9th. Definite arrangements will be made later, however. The Dean of the summer school this season, appointed at the meeting, is Rev. R. J. Shires, M.A., of Bowmanville.

The Rev’d Professor and Mrs. Vial attended the dedication of the Milner Memorial in St. Martin’s Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral, in the autumn. The dedication
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prayer was said by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mrs. Vial was the only blood relation of the Milner family present at the ceremony.

Professor Vial has been made an honorary member of the senior common room at King's College, London, which means that he will meet members of the Faculty of King's as frequently as he is able to attend there. He is spending much time in the Library of the British Museum.

He and Mrs. Vial narrowly escaped serious injury in a motor accident in the autumn, caused by a defect in the steering gear of the car in which they were driving. Happily a slight bruise for Mrs. Vial and a cracked rib for Professor Vial were the only ill effects which they suffered. Mrs. Vial has been receiving treatment at the hands of sundry doctors and her many friends will hope that great and lasting improvement in her health will result from it.

Professor and Mrs. Vial send warmest greetings to the students, to the members of the Faculty and to all their friends at the University. We heartily reciprocate and wish them a thoroughly happy time during the remainder of their well-earned year abroad. A warm welcome awaits them when they return to Lennoxville.

Mr. F. P. Aveling, a former student of this University who was for a time a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, has renounced his allegiance to that communion and returned to the Church of England. He is lecturer in Psychology at King's College and at the University of London.

In reporting the forming of an Association of the Principals of the High Schools of the Province in our last issue, we announced that Mr. C. C. Savage was elected president. This was an error. It is Mr. C. H. Savage, M.A., who has been elected to the office.

The Rev'd W. T. Hooper, B.A., B.D., rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., had an interesting article in the New York Churchman recently on preparation for work in a Sunday School in the American Church. To those not familiar with conditions in the American Church it may be of interest to know that in Mr. Hooper's parish the grading of scholars in the Sunday school is made to correspond with that in the State School. The Superintendent of the Sunday School is paid a very substantial salary and many of the teachers of the school also receive salaries.

The Rev'd A. W. Reeves, M.A.(Oxon), L.S.T. '14 (Bishop's B.A. '13), who has held curacies in England during the past five years, returned to Canada during the summer to become rector of St. Michael's Church, Bergeville, Que.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Holden, are living at 4289 Dorchester St. W., Montreal. Dr. Holden is a chemist with the Frosst Pharmaceutical Co.

The Rev'd V. Hobart, L.S.T., is vicar of a church in the vicinity of Notting Hill, London. Professor Vial preached for him on November 25th.

The Rev'd R. L. Carson, M.A., and Mrs. Carson both of whom are graduates of this University and who formerly lived at Windsor, N.S., are now living at South West Harbour, Me.

Mr. F. R. Scott, M.A.(Oxon), B.Litt., (Bishop's B.A. '19) has been appointed a Professor in the Faculty of Law at McGill University.

The Rev'd F. P. Callis, M.A., has been appointed to the parish of New Carlisle, Que.

The Rev'd C. Goodier has a mission at Beaumaris, Ont.

Mr. Wright Gibson, B.A. '25, who was appointed Principal of the High School at New Carlisle for the current year has been unable to enter upon his duties because of illness. He has recently left for California where he will spend the winter. The duties of the Principal will be carried out by the vice-principal, Mrs. H. M. Avery.

Mr. Wyatt Johnston, B.A. '24, played rugby with the Quebec Swimming and Athletic Club during the autumn.

Mr. F. W. Baker, B.A. '28, has a position with the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal.

The Rev'd R. K. Earls, B.A. '25, is minister of a church in Mahone Bay, N. S.


Mr. F. S. McCaw, m. '27, is in the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sherbrooke. He has been playing with the Sherbrooke Rugby team (the Independents) this autumn.

Mr. C. Lloyd Bowen, m. '27, is the representative of the F. N. Burt Co. of Toronto in the city of Sherbrooke, having been transferred thither from the Winnipeg office several months ago.

Mr. G. H. Mayer, m. '27, is with the firm of MacDougall & MacDougall, Stockbrokers, 102 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal.

The Rev'd A. Pickering, L.S.T. '26, whose sight failed after a nervous breakdown more than a year ago, is attending a school for the blind in Montreal.
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Mr. E. O'B. Gould, M. '28, is with the Champlain Milk Products Company, Stanbridge, Que.

Mr. K. H. Jones, B.A. '28, is at St. Stephen's House, Oxford and expects to be ordained by the Bishop of London this autumn.

Mr. A. M. Sperber, B.A. '28, and Mr. I. Klein, B.A. '28, were members of the McGill Intermediate Rugby team this autumn. The former was a substitute on the first team.

Mr. R. P. Dawson, B.A. '28, has had serious trouble with his eyes and is unable to go to England this year to pursue his studies. We understand that he will spend this winter in the Peace River district.

Mr. J. A. Howden, M. '28, is taking a course in Applied Science at McGill University.

Miss M. Fuller, B.A. '27, visited Egypt during the autumn and attended the wedding of her sister in Cairo. She returned to her home in Sherbrooke in November.

Miss M. Francis, B.A. '24 who has spent the past eighteen months abroad, returned to Lennoxville in November.

Mr. J. R. Cooper, M. '30, is teaching in the school at Point aux Trembles.

Mr. R. W. Rowse, M. '30, is teaching in the High School at Coaticook.

Mr. S. H. Francis, M. '27, has entered upon the final year of his Forestry course in Toronto University.

Mr. O. S. Wheeler, B.A. '27, has gone to New York to take a course in Sculpture and Painting.

Mr. C. H. Maclear, B.A. '26, is in Montreal.

Mr. S. N. Pergau, B.A. '26, is Principal of the High School in Cookshire.

Miss D. Dutton, B.A., has a position with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Montreal.

The address of the Rev'd A. P. Scott, B.A., L.S.T. '27, is Magnetawan, Ontario. Mr. Scott is to be advanced to the priesthood on Dec. 16th, in the Pro-Cathedral, Sault Ste. Marie.

Dr. and Mrs. I. K. Lowry, both of whom are graduates of Bishop's, are living at 302 Walkley Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. D'Arcy Bennett are living at 6821 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Apartment 17.

Mr. & Mrs. L. Brodie Stirling are living in Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Miss E. M. England, B.A. '27, is living at 336 Patricia Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal. She is a member of the staff of the High School in Montreal West where she is teaching English, Latin and History.

The address of the Rev'd A. T. Phillips, M.A. '24 B.D., is 2525 Morris Avenue, New York City.

Miss D. J. Seiveright, B.A., is Principal of the High School at Scorton.

Mr. Hugh W. Pearce, B.A. '28, has a position with H. S. Taylor, Consulting Engineer, Guarantee Building, Montreal. He is living at home, his address being 55 Victoria Ave., St. Lambert, P. Q.

BIRTHS

PURCELL. At La Tuque, on August 19th, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Purcell (nee Miss Iris Nichol, B.A. '21) a daughter (Ann Nichol)

LOWRY. On April 6th., 1928, to Dr. and Mrs. I. K. Lowry (nee Miss Clara Buckland, B.A. '21) a daughter (Muriel Winnifred).

BOWN. On September 27th., 1928, at the Rectory, East Angus, to the Rev'd C. E. S. Bown, B.A. '13, L.S.T., and Mrs. Bown, a son. (James William).

MARRIAGES

STIRLING — NICHOL

On September 15th., 1928, in St. George's Church, Lennoxville, Miss Roberta M. Nichol, B.A. '25, to L. Brodie Stirling, B.Sc. (McGill), the Venerable Arch-deacon Wright officiating.

LOWRY. On August 14th., 1928, at La Tuque, Que., Miss Edith M. Barracough, B.A. '25, to L. Brodie Stirling, B.Sc. (McGill), the Venerable Arch-deacon Wright officiating.

BENNEDICT — GRAY

On September 15th., 1928, in St. George's Church, Lennoxville, Miss Roberta M. Nichol, B.A. '25, to L. Brodie Stirling, B.Sc. (McGill), the Venerable Arch-deacon Wright officiating.

HOLDEN — GRAY

On Saturday, July 14th., 1928, in Christ's Church Cathedral, Montreal, Mr. G. W. Holden, B.A. '18, M.Sc., Ph.D. (McGill) was married to Miss Ethel M. Gray, B.A. (McGill) by the Rev'd H. V. Fricker.
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AN OLD-TIME WARRIOR

The following interesting notes concerning himself and others were submitted to "The Mitre" by Canon Waterman of Carp, Ont. His reference to the rebellion of 1890 at Bishop's is best remembered by the name of "Stigma". One or two pictures of this group of passive sufferers may still be seen around the University, showing that the Stigmatites are not yet forgotten. — Editor.

Rev. Canon R. B. Waterman, L.S.T., rector of Huntley, diocese of Ottawa, is the sole survivor of three good men and two who were martyrs in the cause of better conditions and richer food in 1890. They went out; and when the time came for resuming their studies they elected to continue in banishment. Of the three "Freddie" Fothergill passed away within four years. Mr. Dibb attained to a high position in the diocese of Ontario; being a member of the General Synod at the time of his death some years ago.

Canon Waterman has been senior clerical delegate to the Provincial and General Synods since 1915, and of the executive of his diocese. He is examiner in Church History for the Bishop of Ottawa, and has been appointed to preach ordination sermons on several occasions. On Oct. 27th, he celebrated the 26th anniversary of his appointment to his present charge — a rural parish of three churches. On the same day he passed his seventieth birthday; and is still "going strong".

In 1920, thirty years after his going forth, he was invited by the Rev. H. Bedford-Jones, Principal of U.B.C. to accept the L.S.T. degree. He did so.

The Rev. Doctor Bedford-Jones, M.A., rector of Perth, Diocese of Ottawa — at one time Principal of U.B.C. — has been appointed to succeed the Venerable Archdeacon Snowdon as rector of St. George's Church, Ottawa. He will take charge about the middle of November.

The Rev. R. H. Waterman, B.A. '14, who was appointed to the important parish of Pembroke (Ottawa) in 1927, is building well upon the foundation laid by his predecessor. "Harold," who gained distinction overseas with our boys, is no longer the "String" of college days. Standing 6ft. 3½ in his hose, he now girts 44 inches around the chest, and tips the scales at 218 lbs., a great man in a scrimmage!

Miss Dorothy Lipsey, B.A. '26, was reported in a recent issue of the Mitre to be teaching in Stanstead College. This was an error. Miss Lipsey has been principal of the High School at Fitch Bay for the past year and was to have continued in that position during the present year. Illness has necessitated her withdrawing from the school for a prolonged rest.

The University Pulpit

The following is an extract from a sermon preached in Great St. Mary's Church on Sunday October 14th, by the Rev. B. K. Cunningham, M.A., Trinity College, Principal of Westcott House, Honorary Chaplain to the King. The articles appeared in "The Cambridge Review", Oct. 19th. The "Review" was sent to the Editor of the Mitre by the Rev. C. R. Eardley-Wilmot with the suggestion that at least a part of the article should be published, especially those portions which are most applicable to Bishop's University. — The Editor.

"Every age of man has no doubt been termed both dangerous and unique in its opportunity. For those who keep their hearts young the autumn of life is indeed not without its call to fresh adventure; those shortening days between fifty and seventy can certainly be full of a rich beauty and a ripe fruitfulness in the story of man's life as in the beauteous world by which he surrounded at this time of the year. That is so, and we elders thank God for it; yet no one can fail to recognise the pre-eminent importance of those three or four years in a University — those years between eighteen and twenty-two in which we pass from youth to manhood, in which we pass from a system of authority, ourselves exercising authority over younger, and on the other hand gladly recognising our debt of obedience to an authority higher than our own — we pass from this to find ourselves of a sudden in an atmosphere of personal freedom which is almost intoxicating in its reality and surprise, and we become aware that we are responsible to ourselves more than to any one else in the world.

"My brothers, it is a time when a man will do wisely to take stock of himself, his strength and his weakness, his success and his failures, for change of place and circumstances are in themselves precious aids to intellectual and moral recovery; and never can there be quite such another beginning of life in which the old things (including, it may be, the idleness and follies of youth) may pass away and all things become new.

The activities which occupy most of the attention, and take up most of the time in under-graduate life are the intellectual, the social, and the athletic. The wise use of these and the proper proportion they will bear to one another, in other words a true sense of their relative value, will be the measure of the success of your university career...."

"On the intellectual side, as all are aware, the system is based mainly on University Honours. They give a fixed aim in which to direct our efforts, they stimulate us by desire for honourable distinction, they supply the leading-strings which we need. But they are not without their danger, and the freshman will do well to recognise at the outset that the object of study in this place is the enlargement of the mind rather than the mere acquisition of knowledge."

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merely places of education but places of society; or taking
the word in wider sense, society may be said to be a very
great part of education; and there are three notes which
characterise the social life of the university. Firstly, it is
composed almost entirely of young men in whom the pulse
of life beats high, there is much hope and large generosity
of heart, it is this which makes any assumption of moral
cynicism not only a cowardly but an ugly, because un-
natural, pose. Secondly, men are thrown into very close
contact with one another, attending the same lectures, in-
teresed in the same topics, of lecture room or field or river,
and friendships formed here are deeper, closer, and count
far more in influence than at any other period of life; see
brothers that the Ark of God goes before you! And
thirdly, of recent years men have been increasingly drawn
from varying types of school and different social classes,
thus offering opportunity for a broader and richer fellow-
ship, but correspondingly making demand upon the
grace of courtesy, as defined by Francis Paget as "sympathy
with the self-respect of other". Self-respect is indeed a
needful condition for the rendering of the service God in-
tended a man to render in the world. When self-respect
is gone there is no depth to which man may not fall; when
it is present there is no height to which God may not lead
him."

"But the river and the playing field, no less than the
study, have their idolatries, and their worshippers far ex-
ceed in number. The problems of relative value are indeed
perplexing; if a man is faced with the alternative of repre-
senting the University in some form of athletics or gaining
a first class in his Tripos, which is he to choose? — And
not really, though in extreme form, the question presents
itself; perhaps the best direction in which to find an answer
is by thinking forward ten or even twenty years hence and
asking yourself which of the two will then be of greater
value in helping you to serve your fellow men."

"But we, all of us, want to do one another some good
—that is a common form of friendship; and there are times
when each needs the advice and sympathy of others. A
few words uttered as by chance have in many cases been
of inestimable value, and we must beware lest our reserve
is not sometimes a selfish cloak to moral cowardice, but
neither in youth nor in later life are we allowed to go about
obtruding advice upon others; the deepest influence is that
which is not seen except in its effects, which is based not
upon any love of power but upon affection and a sense of
duty, which is reserved, which never betrays the confidence
of another. Example is better than precept, and the good
we do is chiefly limited by what we are. Kindness is per-
haps the easiest way of doing good and the safest, a friendly
look, a cheery greeting, an unfeigned interest in the pursuits
and successes of our companions. In proportion as a man
ceases to be interested in himself he becomes of interest and
influence to others. The meek, in the sense of the self-
forgetful, do inherit friendship and affection and all that
is richest and best in what earth can offer."

"It is probably true in these democratic days that each
college gets the chapel services it deserves; and any popular
demand would be met with sympathy by those in authority.
The matter, which is surely grave because it touches the
honour of God, is largely in the hands of the younger
generation of Cambridge men, and I venture on the hope
that the College Chapel may be not merely a spiritual home
for pious groups within the College, but even under the
more searching voluntary system which now prevails, may
through its services, voice the corporate recognition of the
divine demand upon human life..........................

"Let the ark of the covenant of the Lord your God
go before you, that ye may know the way by which you
should go, for ye have not passed this way heretofore."

MATHS AND SCIENCE CLUB.

The Club has had a most successful term. It was
possible to hold only two meetings, but each had an at-
tendance of thirty-five or more members.

At the first meeting Mr. Keuhner presented a paper
titled "Recent Advances in Science", which in clear un-
derstandable language outlined the latest progress in Chemis-
try, Physics, and Biology, especially as applied to every
day life.

Prof. Burt addressed the second meeting on "The
Region of the Occult". He gave a brief, interesting
survey of the rise and development of man's conception of
the supernatural.

During Lent Term at least four meetings will be held.
Entertaining, non-technical papers are being prepared.
Watch the notice board for further announcements.

The Secretary.

The Dramatic Society

The Dramatic Society has been very busy this term and
and on Nov. 21st and 22nd, the results of their work was
made manifest and three one-act plays were produced which
brought forth some very good talent. These plays were very
interesting and proved to be quite popular as the Society was
asked to produce them in Sherbrooke in aid of the Sher-
brooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary. This we did and those
concerned directly with the plays had quite a thrill out of
playing in His Majesty's and were only too glad to do the
plays once again for so worthy a cause.

Judging from results we have little to fear from lack
of talent this year. In addition to those who are still with us
from previous years there are many who show some very
real talent and others who show distinct possibilities which
may be very useful to the Society in connection with the
major play. The great thing about this is that there is
enough talent to make the roles competitive so that those who
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are chosen to take part will have to work hard and "produce the goods" or their places can be filled by others.

With these three plays behind us we are now concerned with the production of the major play. This has not been chosen definitely as yet for there are certain difficulties which will have to be looked into before we come to a decision. In all probability the title will be published before the term ends. Now there is a great deal of speculation about the major play but I would like to remind all those interested in the Society that it is good drama, otherwise we would not be choosing it. Everybody wants the Dramatic Society to do something ambitious this year, and this goal was set six months ago by those who are connected with the organisation. In order to carry out this policy the Society must have unqualified support from everyone, for without support the successful issue of our undertaking will be seriously jeopardised.

In ending may I pay a tribute to all those who took part in the three plays — directors, actors, stage crews and those connected with the organisation. The co-operation that prevailed showed that everybody had the interests of the plays at heart, and this example is one that may well be followed by future undertakings of the Dramatic Society. Particularly I would like to thank Mrs. Carrington, the Dean of Divinity and Mr. Speid for taking such a very real interest in the idea and for doing so much towards its ultimate success.

A Review of the Rugby Season

The rugby season of 1928 was a most interesting one. Two teams represented the University in the Intercollegiate games. The Intermediate team, the reports of whose games were concluded in the last issue of "The Mitre", scored two decisive victories against the University of Montreal and one against McGill but were defeated in their two encounters with the exceptionally strong team of Loyola. In the home-and-home games with the Quebec Swimming and Athletic Club, they won at Lennoxville and lost at Quebec. The Junior team played the Loyola Juniors in Montreal and lost chiefly because of the absence of one or two regular players as the result of accidents.

The season was concluded with a series of games between teams representing the Old Arts residence, the New Arts residence, the Divinity Faculty and the Non-Resident students. No student who had been a member of either the Intermediate or Junior team was allowed to take part in these contests. Thus we are able to record the significant fact that six complete teams have been on the campus this year. The Inter-house games were interesting from every point of view. Many players who had not previously appeared in rugby uniform shewed commendable knowledge of the game and not a little skill in carrying out the plays. We have yet to hear of anyone, spectator or player, who did not enjoy the contests.

The pleasure which they afforded us was marred only by the fact which they made abundantly clear that men who might have been a source of strength to the teams which represented us in the Intercollegiate games made no contribution to such success as they had. The result of those games were therefore not as good as the capabilities of the student body might have made them.

One lesson which the season taught us is quite evident. The appeal of competition for places in the University teams does not draw all the men who are capable of playing rugby into the game. The student who has not played before coming up to the University, is inclined to underestimate his ability to learn the game and to feel that the University suffers no loss while he himself is spared humiliation if he merely looks on from the sideline. Others are inclined to exaggerate the risk of injury with the possibility of loss of time for study. Indeed the considerations which may offer a plausible excuse for not attempting the game are many, and the only way in which they can be refuted is by getting the men on the field and having them test by experience whether or not they should play it.

At last we appear to have discovered how this is to be done. A series of inter-house or inter-group games should be held at the commencement of the Michaelmas term. The limited number of men available from the residence or group makes it a duty for each man to lend his support. The individual can feel that any mistakes he may make through lack of experience are already excused because he is doing his best in a position where he is urgently needed. He can enter the game with greater freedom because the atmosphere is not vitiated by the unhealthy excitement so frequently apparent where a championship is at stake. Indeed he may learn what league games seldom make plain that the true end of sport is to play for the sheer enjoyment of the game itself. This will lead to the further discovery that only the man who has played can have the fullest measure of enjoyment in watching the game.

Of the difficulties which arise when one suggests that six teams should be playing during the season the chief one would appear to be a lack of playing grounds. The present campus is inadequate for such numbers. We are pleased to learn that this difficulty is to be removed. The college field on the west side of the Massawippi is to be levelled and made available for Rugby next autumn.

We hope the Athletic Association will hand on to their successors the lesson which we have learned this year and that games like those which took place at the end of the past season will be arranged for the commencement of each academic year. We are persuaded that if this is done rugby, which has made such splendid progress in the University in recent years, will make more rapid progress in the future. Its value as a training for character and physical fitness as well as the joy of the game will be shared by the vast majority of our men. Unsuspected skill will be discovered and the students will have the assurance that the teams which go out to represent the University at any time are the strongest which they can place in the field.

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A Message for Christmas and for the days to come
COED ACTIVITIES

DRAMATIC READINGS CLUB

The members of the Dramatic Readings Club were the guests of Mrs. Carrington for the last meeting of this term on November 19th. The play for the evening was Bernard Shaw’s “Pigmalion” and was read by Mr. Carrington. It is the story of a young man who has gone so deeply into the study of accent and pronunciation, that, having heard a stranger speak, he can tell from what district, what city and often from what street, he comes. He makes a wager with a friend that in six months he can so change the speech of a certain Cockney flower-girl that he can pass her anywhere as a duchess. The play goes on to tell, in a very amusing fashion, how he succeeds in transforming her pronunciation in the specified time, but not the substance of her speech.

Mr. Carrington’s imitation of the Cockney accent was so convincing, and his gestures and voice-expression so appropriate, that the play proved very popular with all. After refreshments, the meeting adjourned until next term, when the first play to be read is “St. Joan”.

WOMEN STUDENTS’ DEBATING SOCIETY

The first meeting of this recently-formed Society took place at the club-rooms on November 12th. For a first attempt, the debate was very well-managed. The resolution “That college education is beneficial to women” was supported by Miss Van Vliet and Miss Brock, and opposed by Miss E. Montgomery and Miss Martin. Though many opportunities for rebuttal were lost, as might have been expected in a first debate, all the speakers bid fair to become able debaters. After the final speeches, the chair woman, Miss E. Swanson, threw the debate open to the house. There was some discussion of the subject and then the vote of the house gave the motion to the affirmative.

On November 26th, the second meeting of the Debating Society was held at the home of P. Van Vliet, with M. Burt in the chair. A debate took place on the resolution “That athletics are beneficial to the purpose of modern education.” M. Clark and J. Knowles upheld this argument, opposed by G. Matthews and P. Strong for the negative.

In opening the debate, M. Clark, touching very lightly on the aims of modern education, proceeded to state the value of athletics as a recreation. In closing her remarks with the old saying “A change is as good as a rest”, she added that a movie in a hot and crowded theatre might be a change from one’s ordinary recreation, but as to its beneficial effects, it might well be termed a “wreck-reation”.

The leader of the negative, G. Matthews, pointed out that many branches of athletics are individual efforts for acquiring superior skill rather than for health; she also remarked on the possibility of healthful exercise outside the field of athletics. Having drawn the attention of the chair to the relative benefits derived from sending teachers to a foreign country to observe educational methods, and of sending out an athletic team to play, the speaker proceeded to her own points. In what proved the best speech of the evening she remarked on the low standard of scholarship among athletes in schools and colleges, where they have not time for both work and games, and on the great waste of money and of energy in these pursuits.

J. Knowles for the affirmative, remarked that there must be some good reason for the compulsory athletics in many colleges, and denied that money thus used was wasted. She then proceeded to show the value of athletic training in the world of business. The fundamentals of specialization, management, co-operation and competition were mentioned as desirable lessons learned. At this point checkers and bridge entered the debate.

The fourth speaker for the negative, however, failed to take advantage of the opening thus offered, and after some slight rebuttal, made a few well-chosen remarks on the danger of many competitive games. She closed her address by mention of the waste of time and money both of players and spectators at the great athletic events.

When the respective leaders had spoken again, the motion was thrown open, but very little discussion took place. E. Montgomery and P. Van Vliet were the only additional speakers. The debate was closed and the motion carried by a vote of the house.

In this debate, as in the previous one, very slight advantage was taken of opportunities for rebuttal. The neglect of the speakers to interpret, or in any way comment on the motion, led to a very hazy conception of the whole subject.

This debate is the last until the Lent term, when Inter-year debates will be arranged by the committee.

BASKET-BALL

[Graduates vs. Undergraduates]

On November 15th, this University was represented in the Gym by twenty-five enthusiastic spectators at the first Women’s Basket-ball game of the season. The Grads and Undergrads had each a strong team; the game was an even contest until the last period, when four baskets scored in quick succession by the Undergrads decided the result in their favor. About the playing little need be said. A spirit of grim determination on both sides was evident, but
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throughout the game great friendliness prevailed. On both sides the team work was weak. The individual play, on the other hand, was excellent. It is difficult to single out anyone for special mention when all were good; it is only fair, however, to remark on the splendid work done by H. Bennett, M. Brewer and L. Salicis. The defence on the Undergrads' side was particularly adequate; on this team, too the forwards maintained the high standard of their performance as forwards on the Women's Basket-ball team of '27 - '28. No more need be said. Although at present somewhat disorganized, the Graduates sent a strong team into the game, and, if a return contest takes place later, when they have had more practice, it is quite possible that the score may be materially altered. The line up for the game was as follows:

**Undergrads:** D. Bennett, O. Jackson, Forwards; M. Brewer, Centre; J. Knowles, L. Salicis, Defence; J. Pearton, R. Mead, G. Jackson, Subs.

**Grads:** I. Berwick, Mary Brewer, Forwards; P. Van Vliet, Centre; H. Bennett, T. MacAuley, Defence; G. Matthews, K. Martin, Subs.

Individual scores: O. Jackson - 14 points, M. Brewer - 8 points, I. Berwick - 6 points, D. Bennett - 1 point. The game was handled in Mr. R. Bouchard's most capable manner; Miss M. Burt and Mr. Bassett acted as timekeepers. And to save you undue effort in the addition of these points, may I add that the score was 23 to 12.

On November 24th, the Women's Basket-ball team played its first out-of-town game of the season, when it met and defeated the team of St. Helen's School at Dunham. Owing to the fact that both teams use different rules, half the game was played according to Spalding's Girls' Rules, and half according to Intercollegiate Rules. Miss P. E. Tuck, mistress of games at St. Helen's, handled the game in a most capable manner. Until half time, the contest looked decidedly unequal. The St. Helen's Team scored basket after basket by intercepting the long passes of the Bishop's girls. The latter were checked again and again for over-guarding. It does not follow, however, that the play was rough. In the second half the Bishop's team played an improved game. The floor was no longer unknown territory, and they were using their own rules. The St. Helen's defence was like-wise better, but in spite of that, the purple and white kept possession of the ball for the greater part of the period. When the whistle blew, the score stood at 23 - 24. The contest was marked by the splendid spirit shown throughout. As in the last game played by the Bishop's team, individual play rather than exceptional team-work, was the rule on both sides. In B. Grant and J. Richardson, St. Helen's has a thoroughly efficient forward line, while the Bishop's forwards again proved that they are losing none of their former skill. The line-up was as follows:

**St. Helen's:** J. Richardson, B. Grant, Forwards; F. Church, Centre; A. Montgomery, Wing; G. Anderson, M. Hickey, Defence; F. Lawson, A. Church, M. Bryson, Subs.

**Bishop's:** O. Jackson, D. Bennett, Forwards; M. Brewer, Centre; P. Montgomery, Wing; P. Van Vliet, J. Knowles, Defence; L. Salicis, J. Pearton, Subs.

This was the first game ever played between St. Helen's and Bishop's. We hope that during the Lent term a return game may be played at Lennoxville, when we shall try to return the hospitality of the St. Helen's girls.

**SOME CO-EDS TRAVEL**

Early Saturday morning, the twenty-fourth of November, it might have been anywhere between 8.30 and 10 o'clock, two large taxis were to be seen occupying a prominent place in front of the Post Office of Lennoxville. What event of importance was about to happen? If anyone had taken the trouble to inquire it would have been found that some Bishop's Co-eds were on the point of departure on their long anticipated trip to Dunham, and thus the excited assembly. Finally, after much ingenious packing among valises, thermos bottles, and other needful paraphernalia, everyone managed to settle herself comfortably (?) with the aid of rugs, and after several unavoidable delays, some fifteen co-eds, non-players and otherwise, accompanied by Mrs. Carrington, rolled gaily out of Lennoxville.

Ever thoughtful for others, even while travelling under such conditions, we did our best to enliven the various towns we passed through by a species of entertainment.

Due to lack of adequate equipment, this was limited chiefly to vocal selections, both sublime and ridiculous, ranging from solos, duets, trios and quartets, to part chorals, some very promising talent being unearthed.

College yells were also much in evidence and "all went merrily", and Cowansville was almost reached, when with a sudden jar, and a long sigh our car came to a dead stop. Our hearts sank. What had happened? Soon we discovered it was only a mere blowout after all—really nothing to make a fuss over. As our driver, strange to say, did not seem to think us capable of repairing the thing, we decided we might entertain some of the inhabitants along the road during our enforced wait. So we very kindly staged by some ingenious damsels.

Parade, and a burlesque of Antony and Cleopatra being performed, and a fashion parade, and a burlesque of Antony and Cleopatra being staged by some ingenious damsels.

However, either the family residing in the house were too bashful to appear before us, or were perhaps overcome with the sudden clamour. Nevertheless, much to our disappointment they did not come out. We felt though that they must have appreciated our efforts.

Our tire at length being repaired, and the other taxi having come back for us, thinking we had probably had an accident or lost the way, we left the place, having no excuse to stay any longer.

We then managed to reach Dunham without further
We wish to extend to all our Friends and Patrons the Season's Greetings and best wishes for a very

MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a

HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Page Printing & Binding Co.
Nineteen Albert Street
Sherbrooke, - Que.
mishap by closely following the taxi in front of us

On our arrival at St. Helen's we were destined to a slight disappointment. Due to some misunderstanding we were not to have dinner there as had been expected, but must travel back to the Hotel at Cowansville to eat. However, what wouldn't we have cheerfully done then for a dinner?

Back we went, invaded the Ottawa Hotel. (nice name anyway), and after about an hour had elapsed, we emerged thence in a far more satisfied state of body and mind than when we had entered.

The game being scheduled for three we had then to hurry a little. It did not take long to reach the school again, and get dressed, and then we were ready.

As for the game itself, details will be related elsewhere. Sufficient to say that all the way through clean and fast playing was evident, each girl doing her best, though the teamwork might have been improved on our side. St. Helen's has a strong line-up, and it was necessary for Bishop's to work and to work hard for every point they got. This only served to make the game worthwhile winning. Much help was given by the cheering from the sidelines.

After all was over we cleaned up and were taken to St. Helen's Gate House for tea. Purple and white and green and white decorations were in evidence on the table, etc., and everyone "ate, drank and was merry", in the fullest sense of the term.

The time for departure however, came too soon — we had to start early on account of an impending snow-storm and bad roads. So shortly after five o'clock we all packed in our cars again, and after many good-byes and a Duo Potamo, left for Sherbrooke.

As before, the other taxi seemed, for some strange reason, to gain on us, and soon disappeared altogether. As we were alright though, we really didn't mind.

But again luck was not with us, we hadn't travelled far, but all the same far enough to be comfortably settled, and prepared to stay that way when we were suddenly, and for no apparent reason lurched violently to one side of our seats. In fact this process was repeated several times growing worse by degrees, we and the car going from side to side in no pleasant manner. Such a procedure however, could not have lasted long, and we were just beginning to think, "Well, it won't be long now!" when all motion suddenly ceased. It did not take us long to relieve the old bus of our weight, which seemed to have been too much for its "iron" constitution. Upon observation we found that we had merely gone over an icy bank into a large ditch.

There being only one thing to do in such a case, we did it. A hike on such a night and in such company is always a highly enjoyable thing, especially if enlivened with song. The country around seemed barren of houses and people, but we didn't mind that. Accompanied by the chauffeur we therefore set off through the blinding snow, and after walking miles and miles, (it really was nearly four) we finally reached our hotel again at Cowansville, slightly hurt to think the others hadn't even missed us. Our spirits soon rose though, as we entered the place and made ourselves at home, and dried or at least partially dried out our wet clothes.

A wrecking car was sent to extricate our car, and it was not long before we heard it come chugging and wheezing up, quite as if nothing had ever happened.

Once more our homeward journey was resumed in comfort. But being, by now, used to getting out occasionally and stretching our legs, it did not become us to sit quiet for too long a period.

Knowlton, then was our next stop. There we alighted for slight refreshment in the form of hot chocolate and biscuits. Being thus fortified, and by now somewhat subdued, we managed to make the rest of the trip without further incident of note, in a very restful manner, arriving home some two hours later than the first taxi, not in quite as hilarious a spirit as we had set out in, but after such a day as will not soon be forgotten by those who took the trip.

A. A.-O.
O.-J.

* * *

Divinity Column

On Thursday, Nov. 15th, the Dean and Mrs. Carrington entertained members of the Divinity Faculty. As is usual at the Dean's Home everyone enjoyed themselves immensely with Bridge, Refreshments, and Intellectual as well as humorous talk.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11th, Prof. and Mrs. Boothroyd were at home to the Divines. Messrs Dowdell and Matthews gave some very good renderings on the piano, and Mrs. Boothroyd entertained the gentlemen and ladies present with some exquisite singing of well-known songs.

It has been reported to us that Mr. McCausland hopes to begin his "magnum opus" soon, i.e. to set the Thirty-Nine Articles to a plain-song setting, suitable for singing in Churches. By which, we presume, he hopes to exterminate all heresy and such detestable enormities from our midst.

The usual large number of afternoon teas, evening teas, etc., have been held in the Shed and the Old Lodge during the recent past, but one of more than usual importance and festivity was held on November 17th, at which Messrs. Reeve and Barnett were the hosts. The occasion was a "Bee" to make paper flowers to garland the stage for the presentation of "Pyramus and Thisbe". Gentlemen to the number of nine or ten turned out to make the event a success. They made a vast number of beautiful, and it was thought, hitherto unknown varieties of flowers, being entertained meanwhile by the witticisms of Messrs. Wright and Sturgeon. Tea was poured by Mr. Cecil Ward, who ably performed this act to the satisfaction of all present.
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Clark: "Oh I don't know; under these circumstances I
think the best medicine for a sick man is
Trowbridge: "I think the best medicine for a sick man is
to have a pretty girl by his bedside."
Clark: "Oh I don't know; under these circumstances I
think I would convalesce very slowly."
'Dewdrop': "Aw heck, and then you talk about celibacy."

On the lintel of room No. 12 in the Shed, we have re­cently observed a large lettered rubric reading as follow:
"Just Married". We offer the twain our best wishes for
connubial bliss.

It was overheard in the Shed that "She Stoops to Con­quer" would be a suitable play for this season. One wit
remarked that surely Bishop's traditional difficulty in finding
a good leading lady would not apply here. But an
"Old lodgeite" added, but with less gravity, that there were
enough "leading" ladies around now, without encouraging
them.

Common Saying of More or Less
Well Known People
"Now that's the Canon Law."
"Which thing is an allegory."
"How pharisaical."
"That's rather crude."
"That's my weakness now." (Heard any hour of the day
or night in a loud melody).
"Gentlemen, I have one announcement to make."
"Too much popery, boys."

The presentation of "Pyramus and Thisbe" went off
very well, and there are constant rumours of a stock com­pany being formed and the Divinity Faculty going on a tour, so as to make this excellent piece of work available to all.
The thanks of the Actors in Pyramus and Thisbe, and of
the stage manager and his assistants are hereby tendered
to the Dean and Mrs. Carrington for their splendid hospi­tality after the plays, on both nights of the presentation. The
arrangements have now been made to present the plays at
His Majesty's Theatre in Sherbrooke, on Thursday, Nov.
29th.

The opening of the Lloyd Library in Divinity House
this term has proved to be a wonderful boon for those stu­dents who seek the intimacy with great minds, which can
only be gained through the shelves of a good library. The
new reading room has provided what might be called a
"handy heaven"; for what could be more desirable than a
little corner of peace, easy of access, where the weary stu­dent can immerse himself in the atmosphere of learning; free from the constant interruption of his fellows; alone, if
but for an hour, with the spirits of those who have seen truth
face to face, and wandering with them through the realms of
idealism. We thank those who have been responsible for
this wonderful gift, and in return will endeavour to keep the

Lloyd Library free from anything which might taint the at­mosphere or defeat its purpose.

One of the activities which we hope will be taken up
by the Divines after Christmas is the formation of a Basket­
ball Team. Unfortunately space forbids us exapating
further on this point. Also as it is desirable to form a
Hockey Team, will those who are willing to try and play
please bring back Hockey Equipment with them, when they
are returning in the New Year?

We wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a
Bright and Prosperous New Year. We also hope that
when the Exam Results appear, they will be able to say
with Julius Caesar, "Veni, vidi, vici."

HOCKEY

By the time we are getting over the effects of New
Year's Eve, the boys who are turning out for hockey will
be on the job. Jack Johnston hopes to have things well
started by the second week of 1929, and if the predictions
that have been made around the college concerning hockey
are in any way justified, Bishop's will have a team which
should make the Intermediate Intercollegiate League quite
interesting. We hear that the University of Montreal are
withdrawing their Intermediate team this year, in order to
concentrate on their Senior men. McGill, Loyola, and
Bishop's, therefore, will constitute the Intermediate circuit.
It has been rumoured, too, that Loyola was invited to play
Senior this season and, although they declined the offer, we
feel sure that they should have made a good showing. In­
cidentally we are just as pleased that they have decided to
play Intermediate. As no schedule has been drawn up as
yet we cannot write any more scandal about the league as a
whole, so we will hold forth briefly upon those who will be
on our team and upon what prospects we have in view.

Last year's team elected Jack Johnston to carry on the good
work as Captain for 1929 and we may be sure that they
made no mistake in their choice. Jack made the team in
his first year and played regular again last season. Jack
has A1 speed and pushes the puck around with a clever
stick and a hundred and eighty pounds or so of honest
to goodness Eastern Township's flesh and blood. Joe Blinco
will be centre again this year and Joe certainly has the ex­perience behind him to justify the appointment. He played
McGill senior in '27, and was on the line-up for Bishop's
last year. He possesses the four essentials of hockey in the
superlative degree, speed, stick handling, weight and a
wicked shot. In a word he is polished! This year we
will not have Cann for left wing as "Fiss" is breaking into
a career in the Maritimes. Last year's sub forwards, how­
ever, may qualify for the position. Cranston, Holman and
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THE SQUARE - LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
Puddington have subbed for Bishop’s and each of them showed a very marked improvement last year. Their speed is above average and with a little more experience with the rock elm will be formidable. Dennison, last year’s bulwark of defence, will be playing that position again this year. He is as consistent a player as one would wish to see, as steady as a rock and never loses his head. If we can find a team mate for Denny we will have a defence which will offer any of our opponents a whole lot of opposition. We hear that Brown played with Dennison back in the “old home town” and hope that the good reports that we have received of this player will materialize.

The question as to who will be goal tender this year is an open one. Don Rattray has been very faithful to the Alma Mater by turning out regularly and by showing a splendid spirit of loyalty to the hockey squad. In the two games he played last season, Don shaped out very nicely and showed plausible form. A newcomer, however, Gordon Glass, is a contestant for the regular berth and has a record behind him which appears to be a “bit of all right”. Gord was goalie for the Wanderers three years ago when they cleaned up in the Juvenile League of the Province, and alternated with Frank White in his last year at Lower Canada College. Frank White played for McGill Seniors in his freshman year. The question, therefore, is a close one and remains to be decided.

Mack Brett and McArthur are a couple of husky men who turned out last year for defence and did yeoman work in practices. They are distinct possibilities for sub positions this year and will most likely materially add to the strength of the purple and white for 1929.

Additional prospects for the forward line are—Geo. Hall, Herb. Skelton, Ken. Crawford, Dyer and R. Mac Donald. We have no specific information about them except what we know by hearsay. Hall has played for some years and upheld the honour of “B” Coy. in the Inter-Company games last season at Royal Military College; Skelton, we are told, has cut quite a figure in Ottawa Hockey Circles; Crawford has played in Junior Townships Hockey, where he showed a style that should be useful; Dyer has played for Stanstead Wesleyan College. These are the forward men, and the spirit of competition should make them show up their best form, and indeed, they will have to keep it up if they want to retain any position which they might be fortunate enough to secure.

In summing up, we note that the right wing, centre and right defense are filled by last year’s regulars and that we have two of last year’s forward subs and last year’s sub goal still with us. We have a number of prospects in view and from what we can make out, each of them is pretty well determined to make that team. Good luck to each of them! We will leave it to the speculations of the readers as to exactly how strong the team will be, for the unknown quantities are so great that one cannot arrive at a definite conclusion with any degree of safety. We hope to have a first class aggregation of players, and I think our chances are certainly good. Some may say that this is hardly as optimistic a statement as it might be, but I think that we are inclined to be over-optimistic about some matters, and so I would rather urge a solution containing a greater percentage of doggedness and the will to win, saturated with a beaker full of Bishop’s spirit, strengthened by a dash or so of support and well mixed: add a goodly portion of hard work and we may get somewhere.

Dear Mr. Editor:-

For some time we have felt that the theory of government prevailing in the College is not what it might be. If we may usurp some of your valuable space, we should like to outline a few of our objections to the system in vogue in order that (a) The whole subject may be thought out, and (b) that thought upon the subject may lead to action.

1. There is a tendency to digest every problem before it is brought before the Student Body. This process of digestion tends to discourage interest in the problems themselves, and when a subject comes up for discussion, the meeting is quite content to take what is laid down by the powers that be, and were they not content to do so, any opposition to such deliberations would be taken as high treason rather than constructive criticism. Destructive criticism also has its uses, tending as it does to force a middle way. At the present time there is none of this. No one dares to be a Daniel, yet there are a few, only a few, it is true, who would welcome a Daniel.

2. This leads on to the whole subject of committee government. The committee never seems to be able to make up its mind. There are to-day certain societies, or at any rate one society that is governed by a committee. This society, at the present moment, is in a glorious state of perplexity, and its only resolve this year, it seems, is to be as non-committal as possible on its whole policy. What it needs is a forceful person behind it. This tends to rough shod methods, but even those are preferable to the “sliding through,” in vogue at the present moment.

3. As we have indicated before no one is outspoken. In the boudoir people rave and tear their hair on problems affecting Student life, in the meeting, these people are silent. There seems to be a large number of wise old owls sitting in trees, but very few if any who are willing to fly down from their perches and make a bit of noise about things. Thus, there is an undercurrent, rather than an open body of opinion. That this is detrimental to the place, will not be questioned, we think.

4. Of talk there is plenty; of gossip there is no end. The place seethes with it at times, and as a consequence false impressions of persons and events are broadcasted. A few straight questions in the student meeting would offset a good deal of this, but it is never done. We suggest that the time is ripe for such a course.

5. We, only a few of our student body, write this not
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to destroy but rather to see if there is not someone or some persons who will agree to remedy what we think defects, or else oppose us and show us wrong. If an impression such as ours is false, it should be refuted. This letter, then, is in the nature of a challenge.

Yours, etc.,
The Hoi Polloi.

Exchange

"The Brunswickan", University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

"The Brunswickan" is a newcomer to our Mitre Exchange list, and a magazine which we find is very modest concerning its own virtues. The splendid editorial sets forth the aims of the college, and they are not mean ones. The sketch entitled "What Price Glory", is cleverly written and has its own appeal to college life. The joke section, however, somewhat cheapens the rest of the magazine by not keeping up its high standards. Group photographs and various other pictures would be a decided improvement to the Brunswickan.


"A breath of Old England" comes to us in this magazine. To Canadians a glamour of tradition seems to surround anything that is English. The English public school spirit seems to stand out of the pages of the Stonyhurst Magazine. Your departments are well edited and the material is cleverly and lucidly presented. You have literary talent of a high order, but why exclude any real writing—poem, or short story, and confine yourselves wholly to the athletic side of life? Again we demand why shut out the poets from your Utopia?

"The Wolf Howl", Sudbury Mining and Technical School, Sudbury, Ont.

We have 'heard gently', we can but 'judge kindly' your magazine the "Wolf Howl" which is decidedly worth the great effort made to put forth its publication. You have utilized your talent and a fine school magazine is the result. The many pictures of various classes and societies are interesting to the onlooker, the cuts and cartoons add to the value of the Wolf Howl, and the cover is attractive. If any criticism is to be made it is that the section entitled 'Howlers' is too long and grows monotonous. Keep up your very worthwhile efforts.

"McMaster University Monthly", Toronto, Ont.

We are glad to have the McMaster University Magazine in our rapidly growing exchange list. The diversity of subjects dealt with points to a college which embraces a wide field of social activities and sports. The quality of literature is excellent, and we admire the style of edition. Perhaps the most original and interesting section of your magazine is the Exchange Department. As we read "Here and There" we feel that it is in a very special way your department.

"The Dumbel", Sherbrooke High School, Sherbrooke, Que.

A clever magazine for a school of its size. The current issue is well edited, the sketches in particular showing work of real talent. There is no lack of pictures, all well presented. The "Dumbel" is somewhat lacking in good literary effort. Both prose and poetry shows a dearth of thought. On the whole the Dumbel is a credit to its editing staff and achieves its goal, that of portraying the life of the school.

"The Echo", Magazine of the United Theological College of Montreal, Can.

"One of the functions of a student magazine is to record the activities, academic, athletic, social and religious, of college life." This is the statement set forth in the "Echo" upon which the magazine is based; and surely it has lived up to its ideals. To read through the magazine is to realize what really fine literature a college can produce. Particularly enjoyable are the articles entitled "La Rocca D'Assisi," and 'The Island of Romance'. The interesting arrangement of University, College, and Graduate Notes completes a magazine of high standard. We will look forward to our next exchange with you.

"Trinity University Review", Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.

Your magazine contains some very good material, both literary and otherwise, and we are only too glad to welcome another newcomer. We like the account entitled, "As China Does It Now", and also that of "Books". The poetry contained in the Review is good. We would suggest the addition of a Joke Department, and one or two humorous articles in order to balance the Personal and Alumnae sections, and to liven up the whole magazine, which we otherwise commend gladly.


The "Mitre" is very pleased to acknowledge this splendid little magazine of missionary news from the Diocese of Algoma. This type of literature would not come amiss on any college exchange list, and we will be glad to know and follow closely, through the "Missionary News", these good works and their excellent workers.

"Tech Flash", Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N. S.

We compliment you on the success of your unique magazine. It deals cleverly with its material in a concise and brisk manner; but more literature of such type as "The Musings of a Tree", would be appreciated. Most magazines would do well to copy your style of Exchange Comment! Why not issue a joke section, or print a few poems in your otherwise praiseworthy magazine?
Save the Valuable "Poker Hands"

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Jonah sat under a gourd.
Gazed at the Nineveh horde.
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'Neath sun oriental:
The worm grew hungry and bored.
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<td>Woodard-McCrea Boat Works, Inc.</td>
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