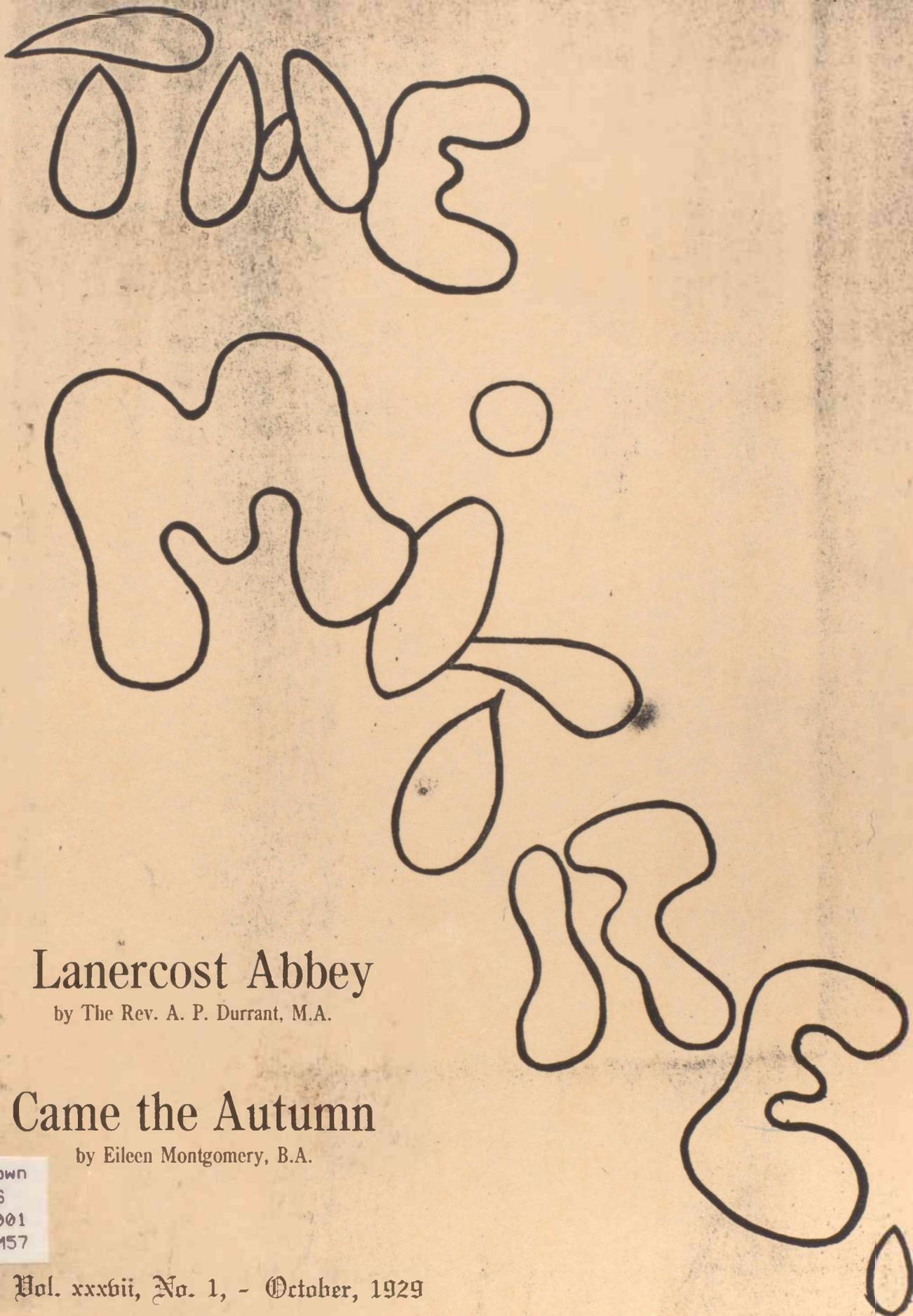


P. Olga Jackson.



Lanercost Abbey

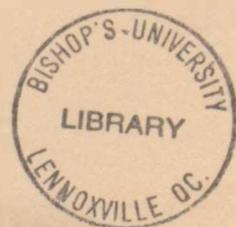
by The Rev. A. P. Durrant, M.A.

Came the Autumn

by Eileen Montgomery, B.A.

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Vol. xxxvii, No. 1, - October, 1929



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EDITORIAL

"Whither Man"

by W. G. Bassett

From time to time we amuse ourselves by idly glancing over the pages of magazines. With no particular desire to read anything we find that the advertising pages offer an opportunity of spending an odd few moments in indolent enjoyment. Occasionally we find something that is really interesting, something that takes only a few moments to read but which may start a train of thoughts. The following paragraph is my latest 'find' in an advertisement.

Have you read So and So's latest? No? Well, by all means get it. It's the best story that has appeared in months" — And you go to the bookseller's, pay \$1.50 or more for the book and consider the money well invested. Did you ever stop to consider that for an investment per day of even less than the price of a popular novel you can own and drive a full-size Chrysler-built Plymouth?

Which is preferable—a well-stocked library or "a full-sized Chrysler-built Plymouth? Individual tastes dif-

fer as do individualities themselves and a definite answer is out of the question. Volumes well-thumbed and mellowed by the course of time are cherished possessions but an ancient automobile is valueless to the individual and a laughing-stock to the community. It becomes obsolete junk. A good book—and, like cars, only such are worthy of consideration—never loses its value through age. The quality of a book is indigenious.

Is this advertisement representative of the times in which we are living? Had Lamb or Gladstone been given the choice between a car and their libraries I would prefer to think they would have chosen the latter. The average man in his car travels some ten thousand miles within an area of some two thousand miles radius, and perhaps one half of his mileage never takes him out of his own municipality. The average reader in a year travels backwards and forwards through the centuries and around the world a score of times. The reader has intimate acquaintance with more people in a few weeks than our friend the car-owner sees in a whole year. But still the fact remains that values are the most difficult things in the world to measure relative to one another. Despite discussion the

matter stands open and we can only ask ourselves whether we are choosing the better part.

* * *

A publication entitled "The Canadian Republic Magazine" has recently come into the hands of the Editor. He has noticed that the present number for October is Vol. I, No. 1 and he is wondering if it will be his misfortune to receive another. The magazine he admits affords a little amusement although he cannot qualify the noun by the adjective 'innocent'. The magazine takes not only a frank but a blunt and aggressive anti-Imperialistic attitude which cannot appear to be anything but ridiculous to the average loyal Canadian.

A few extracts from the first page which is headed "Our Creed" may be interesting to the readers of the Mitre. "That Canada must become a Republic to become a great country." It is rather uncertain just what Mr. Gordon M. Weir, the Editor, considers Canada now is but perhaps his definition of national magnitude is somewhat different from ours. "That Canadians must become Canadians and nothing else if we are to be Canadians and nothing else." First appearances are somewhat deceiving but we find that this sentence is grammatically correct after all. Have we been labouring under some delusion all these years and are we not Canadians and nothing else? Perhaps Mr. Weir thinks that if Canada were a Republic we might attain to that ideal which we thought we had reached some few years ago. The next sentence is almost poetic in its vivid picturization, "that so long as we do not become a Republic, many who live here will spend much time climbing the golden social stairs of London instead of remaining here and developing this country." To foreigners we might explain that running up and down golden stairs, or any other kind for that matter, is not the national sport of Canada despite Mr. Weir's words which might so imply. "That we take England as seriously as we take modern Spain; i.e., that we forget that England exists, and get on with our work of developing our Republic." Here we agree with the Editor that England really is a small country after all but still we have doubts whether England would allow us to entirely forget her. United States is a Republic but she does not seem to forget England for any great length of time — we might even have Premier Ramsay Macdonald come to visit us were we a Republic. That certainly is an ideal for which to strive.

There are many more interesting and highly amusing passages but we regret that space will not permit us to comment on them. We feel almost sorry for Mr. Weir; he might perhaps have really been able to write quite clever things had some one been kind enough to choose a subject for him and not leave him to choose for himself. Still we suppose that even 'real Canadians' like the Editor of the "Canadian Republic" must have their fun now and again.

RUGBY

Visions of victories and championship laurels that have always been our fondest hope perhaps can be more clearly visualized this year than ever before. With ten of last years regulars back on the field and several new and excellent men, Bishop's ought to go a long way before meeting their superiors.

Joe Blinco, our star quarter and captain, is working hard and if his knee will only hold out we will all know and feel that we have the pick of the team behind us, and that's a great help.

Monty, in whom we have all had so much confidence and who this year has more confidence in us than perhaps ever before, is doing his best for us, and should anything unforeseen happen that will shatter our dreams of defeating McGill and Loyola we will have no one to blame but ourselves — and perhaps, but lets hope not — our support.

Bishop's wins Opening Game of Intermediate Intercollegiate Series

Having beaten the Sherbrooke Athletics in an exhibition game on September 28th, by the score of 8 - 3 the University team met McGill on Wednesday, October 9th, and turned the tide against them 16 - 5. According to the Montreal "Gazette", "the winners showed superiority in all departments of the game, and only in the third quarter did McGill hold their own".

Bishop's secured their first touch almost directly from the kick-off when Blinco plunged across the line by a few inches. In the second quarter Hobbs, former Quebec Swimmers star, kicked for three points making the score eight to nothing at half-time. In the third quarter 'Bull' Johnstone, McGill outside wing and former L.C.C. captain, intercepted a pass from Blinco to Skelton and made a forty-five yard dash for a touch which was unconverted. In the last quarter Hobbs kicked for two more points and the game ended as it had begun with a Bishop's man plunging across the line for another five points. Hobbs was responsible for this five points and Fuller raised it one.

The red line held well but failed to make openings for the plunges of its back-field. The purple and white showed remarkable co-operation and this team work together with the kicking of Hobbs gave the home team a marked advantage. The Bishop's team came off the field unscathed and with a week and a half rest before the Loyola game should field a strong team against the Jesuit College on the nineteenth.

Hobbs, Skelton and Blinco were the stars of Bishop's back-field while Dennison and Parkinson did good work in the plunges. Greenblatt, Robertson and Johnson bore the brunt of the attack for McGill.

On October 5th. Bishop's Juniors met the Quebec Y. M. C. A. and drew with them 6 - 6 in a rather uninteresting encounter.

LANERCOST ABBEY

by the Rev. A. P. Durrant, M.A.

It is difficult to bring within the scope of a single article all that I would like to tell you about Lanercost and Lanercost Abbey where it has been my proud privilege to minister and to exercise my Office of Priest in the Church of God for a number of years—nearly nine to be exact.

Lanercost comprises four townships—Burtholme, Waterhead, Askerton, Kingwater, and the hamlet of Kirk-cambeck which, before its annexation to the parish in June 1872, was the smallest parish in England—its total area being only 280½ acres. At the present time Lanercost is an extensive ecclesiastical parish covering an area of 30 sq. miles but was originally very much larger as it then embraced the whole of the adjoining parish, Gilsland, which was carved out of the parish of Lanercost in 1854. Even now, Lanercost parish covers a larger area than any other parish in England. The Abbey is situated 2½ miles north from Brampton station on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the London and North Eastern Railway.

Lanercost derives its name from LLAN, the old British word for a yard or small enclosure, and hence for a church or church-yard; ER signifying "at" or "near"; and COST, a corruption of "castra". Much of the stone of which the Priory has been built has evidently been worked by the Romans, and hence it has generally been assumed that the Roman Wall was one of the quarries from which the first canons drew their supplies of stone. The Roman wall ran through a great portion of this parish, and its foundations are visible in many places. Indeed, it has been suggested by eminent authorities on "The Roman Wall" (The late Dr. Collingwood Bruce and the late Rev. J. Maughan) that Lanercost is the site of the Roman station, Petriana. It certainly stands on the line of the Roman stations. In the crypt are several Roman altars, one dating back to A.D. 185, and another forms part of the heading of the clerestory in the south-east angle of the choir. There can be no doubt that many Roman stones were used in building the priory.

Without embarking upon the question of motive suffice it to say, that Robert de Vallibus, judge, warrior, and statesman, and Baron of Gilsland, founded a monastery of Austin Canons at Lanercost in the year 1169 — perhaps he really believed the foundation would benefit the souls of his father and mother, as the original grant recites; perhaps he wished to introduce Christianity and uprear the sacred cross in a Pagan locality, where the Eastern deities of Baal and of Mithras, the Roman deities of Mars and Jupiter of Cocidius, and of many more of German, Spanish and Gaulish origin had all found votaries; perhaps he was only carrying out a great scheme for consolidating the Norman rule, by planting religious as well as military garrisons

throughout the land. In any case, he merely did what almost every great baron of his day did.

It is generally thought, and there is no evidence to the contrary, that the consecration and endowment were simultaneous, the former ceremony being performed by Bishop Christian of Candida Casa — a diocese which included this part of Cumberland before that of Carlisle was founded. Prior to the establishment of a religious house there, Lanercost was no doubt well known to the Austin Canons who, in passing along the Roman Wall (the only road at that time between their house at Carlisle and their house at Hexham) must have gazed with ecclesiastical appreciation on its lovely scenery, its aptness for fish stews, mills and barns, and such good and profitable things of this world as monks were wont to like (there were no grub "kicks" in monasteries, the monks took care of that). They must have noted, too, the quarry of ready hewn stones provided by the Romans close at hand.

In the grant or deed of endowment, which is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, we are informed that the founder, Robert de Vallibus, gave to God, the blessed Mary Magdalene, and the Prior of Lanercost and the canons regular there serving God, "laudam de Lanercost", the lawn of Lanercost" (lauda ad costeram vallis) probably being a very circumscribed area at the time when Cumberland was mainly covered by the primeval forest. Twenty acres would probably be the extent of their founder's gift.

In the year of the foundation, 1169, there was only a very small portion of the Abbey completed—probably that part which covered the High East Altar—the monks meantime living in booths and tents until their own quarters were complete. It is obvious from the differences to be observed in architectural design and detail that there must have been a gradual progression of style in the buildings, as if the monks had improved in their designs as they proceeded. Indeed, close observation of architectural detail reveals styles 70 or 80 years apart, and would seem to indicate that up to the year 1250 they had built only the choir and eastern portion of the church and completed the cloister—we have to remember, of course, that they could only proceed with the work as funds came in. After the year 1250, however, the Abbey was considerably enriched. The monks were able to pursue their work with renewed energy. As the Priory increased in wealth the nave was completed from the choir westward, increasing in richness as the work went on and culminating in the beautiful west front which is a flawless example of the perfected Early English style.

In the year 1280, King Edward I and Eleanor his queen came to Lanercost, and the Prior and Convent met

them at the gate. On this occasion the King presented a silk cloth to the Priory. This first visit of royalty might be said to mark a time when the Priory had reached almost the zenith of its prosperity. It would be about this time too that the Edwardian tower was built. This tower is still in existence and lies a little to the west of the Abbey. It would be used as a means of defence and refuge, and as a lodging for guests of distinction. It was very probably built to the order of Edward I and constituted the royal apartments when he visited Lanercost on a second and a third occasion in 1300 and 1306-7 with his second queen Margaret of France. It now forms part of the Parsonage, and I am at this present moment writing in one of its rooms.

On Sunday 22nd. March, 1281, Ralph de Ireton, Bishop of Carlisle, paid his visitation and was met at the gate by members of the Convent with the same state that they did the King, and the bishop gave them his blessing, and then admitted all the friars to the kiss of peace.

We now come to a sad portion in the history of the Priory. On Easter Monday, April 26th, 1296, the Scottish army of 500 horse and 40,000 men under the Earl of Buchan, marched through Nichol-Forest on Carlisle and having made an unsuccessful attempt on that city, laid waste the country with a terrible barbarity. In their fury neither age, sex, nor condition were spared. Balked of laying their hands upon warriors and grown-up men, they blooded their arms upon the decrepit, upon old women, nuns, women and maidens indiscriminately. At Hexham they assembled a large number of scholars in the schools, closed the doors upon them, and set fire to the buildings. At Hexham, too, the jewelled shrines of the Abbey were rifled and plundered regardless of the fact that the Patron Saint of the Abbey was Saint Andrew the Patron Saint of their own Scotland; so little indeed cared they for this that they derisively knocked off the head of his image with the remark that they would take it to plough Scotland with. Lanercost suffered almost as severely as Hexham, the Priory being ruthlessly stripped of its treasures, and the conventual buildings burnt, but not the church. It was here at Lanercost that a miracle is recorded to have taken place. The Scots, satiated with wickedness and desirous of having their unspeakable outrages condoned, and themselves under the cloak of Christianity to be esteemed as righteous ones, compelled a priest to celebrate Mass. At the very moment of his proceeding to consecrate the wafer it vanished. The priest, in confusion, took another wafer, and commenced the consecration service, but the host again vanished in his hands disappearing between the fingers which held it. All those present, beholding the priest's temerity thus rebuked and understanding the vengeance of God, fled from the place conscious of their guilt.

The year following this terrible invasion, William Wallace, that man of blood, ravaged the place again. The impiety of the Scot is an outstanding feature of this period.

Some ten years later, in 1306, King Edward I was too ill to head in person his own army against the Bruce,

but he travelled by slow stages to the Scottish marshes, in a litter carried by horses, and arrived at Lanercost Priory on Michaelmas Day, where he stayed until Easter in the following year. There are many important documents and writs dated from Lanercost during this interval, amongst them being the writ which banished for ever from the kingdom the notorious Piers Gaveston as a corrupter of the Prince of Wales. The King's stay on this occasion would tax the already depleted resources of the Priory to their very utmost, and although Edward made certain benefactions to the monks on the eve of his departure, his protracted sojourn there because of ill health (he died shortly after leaving Lanercost) was an honour which doubtless fell heavily on the impoverished treasury of the Priory. Ill-fortune still pursued the Black Canons of Lanercost, for in the month of August, 1311, Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, came with a great army to Lanercost, where he stayed three days: He imprisoned most of the canons and worked infinite harm, but at length the canons were liberated by him. These Scottish visits caused the Priory immense harm and loss of income. A new valuation made in 1318 on account of the destruction worked by the Scots, caused the Priory to be returned in the Nova Taxatio at nothing. But the luckless Priory was not yet done with Scots and Scottish invasions. In 1346, David King of Scotland, with his army, came to Lanercost, where the Canons received as venerable men and servants of God ("viri venerabiles et Domino devoti"). The Scots entered with haughtiness into the sanctuary, threw out the vessels of the temple, plundered the treasury, (there would have been some small return to prosperity after the previous invasion) shattered the bones, smashed the doors, played practical jokes (*jocalia ceperunt!*), and reduced ("in nihilum") into nothingness every thing they attacked. This invasion was as savage and as barbarous as the first one in 1296. After it neither Hexham nor Lanercost ever again lifted up their heads. Lanercost sank into obscurity.

Nothing is known at present of the history of the Priory between 1409 when Archbishop Bowet, of York, himself a Black Canon, made an appeal on its behalf, and 1536, the date of its dissolution. It probably lingered on in poverty, its canons but little superior to the rude peasants by whom they were surrounded. In 1536, as we know, came the Act for doing away with small monasteries. It was not without cause that small monasteries were so hardly dealt with. Against Lanercost we have no evidence, but Hexham (in Northumberland) and Holm Cultram (in Cumberland) were in a bad state. The abbot of Holm Cultram was formally warned by his ecclesiastical superiors not to have ladies to dine and sup with him; and the prior of Hexham was cautioned to keep the fair sex out of his Priory, and to build up certain doors by which they found too easy an access. Probably Lanercost was neither better nor worse than its neighbours.

When the Royal Commission began their visitation of the northern monasteries in the summer of 1536, beginning first with Hexham, they met with armed resistance, and

this kindled up a rebellion throughout the north of England, fanned by the monks. It was a rebellion which was not easily trod out, but trod out it was, and the ringleaders summarily dealt with. The Prior of Hexham is said to have been "tied up" over his own gate. He of Lanercost, John Robyson by name, had better luck and appears to have obtained a piece of preferment over which the Priory had some rights. As for the canons, they probably got small pensions and went adrift.

After the dissolution of the Priory, King Henry VIII, by letters patent dated 22nd. November, in the 34th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dacre of Lanercost for defeating the Scots in 1542 at the battle of Solway Moss, "all that the house and site of the late Monastery or Priory of Lanercost — also certain closes of land, all in Lanercost or Lanercost parish, and saving and excepting out of the said grant the parish church of Lanercost and the churchyard thereof, and the mansion house called Uttergate, with the stable, granary, garden thereto belonging, for the dwelling of the curate or vicar". King Edward VI, in more comprehensive letters patent, in the sixth year of his reign, confirmed this grant. The possessions granted to Dacre for these services consisted of the demesne lands of the heirs male. So in 1559 he converted all the buildings south of the church into a dwelling place, his son Christopher on succeeding to the property made further alterations, and on the death of James Dacre, the last male heir, in 1716, the priory possessions once again reverted to the crown. They were then leased to the Earl of Carlisle who bought the property outright in the year 1864 for the sum of £30,000. The Lanercost Dacres not only allowed the choir and nave to fall into ruin, but even neglected to keep the tombs of their ancestors in decent repair; the very vaults were open to heaven, and, according to some writers, the corpses were exposed to view—one in particular, that of a venerable man with a long white beard, is mentioned as being visible. The great-grandfather of the present Earl of Carlisle repaired the Dacre tombs. Soon after 1740 the nave was roofed, and the east wall with its present window was built, which divides the nave from the present choir and transepts, which considering the ravages of the Scots, are still in a marvellous state of preservation. The nave of the Abbey is now used as the parish church and has been so used since about 1740. Previous to that, the north aisle served as the parish church. In 1873 the Church was renovated completely by the 9th Earl of Carlisle, the present barrel roof being built over the nave and the chairs being displaced by pews. About this time also Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, installed the present organ and the handsome oak choir stalls.

During the lifetime of the 9th Earl the Church, ruins (comprising Choir Transepts) and conventional buildings were kept in a faultless state of repair, the Earl himself devoting a great deal of time and expense to the upkeep of the place. At his death in 1911, his son, Charles James Stanley Howard, Lord Morpeth, succeeded to the Earl-

dom but survived his father for less than nine months, dying at the early age of 44. He was succeeded by the present Earl of Carlisle, then a boy still in his teens.

On the death of the Dowager Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, in 1921 the Lanercost Estate passed by arrangement to her second daughter, Lady Cecilia Roberts, who, after carrying out certain necessary repairs in the Choir and Transepts ("Ruins" portion), has now handed over that portion of the Abbey which is included in the Lanercost Estate together with the crypt and part of the conventual buildings, to H. M. Office of Works on behalf of the nation. Excavations by that Government Department have now commenced, and there is a strong belief amongst archaeologists and antiquarians generally that these will reveal traces of the existence of a Saxon Church on or near the site of the present Priory, but of this more anon.

The Church, regarded as a whole, is a cruciform structure, in the Transition Norman and Early English styles, and originally comprised a choir, with small lateral chapels, transepts with eastern aisles opening into the chapels, nave of four bays, with north aisle and lofty embattled central tower. The choir, transepts and tower have long been roofless. The parish registrar dates from the year 1684 and the transcripts from 1666.

The name of the last Prior of Lanercost was John Robyson who at the date of the dissolution was fortunate enough to obtain a piece of preferment over which the Priory had some rights instead of being turned adrift like the other canons.

The name of the first Vicar of Lanercost of whom we have any record in the archives of the parish, was the Rev. Thomas Fawcett, who was instituted curate (perpetual) of Lanercost in 1730 and died in 1746. His second wife, Sarah Crake, is alleged to have lived to the age of 103.

"Rain"

I love the rain, the dreary pit-a-pat,
The dull grey skies, the deep green of the leaves,
The poor drenched flower, bending a graceful bow,
I love the patient stillness of the trees.

I love the rain, sad tears of lonely grief,
The broken sob that surges o'er the sea,
The sodden fall, that smothers in its folds
The shouts of fools, the madmen's gaiety.

—T. Matthews.

Rambling Through The West Indies

by Richard U. Forde.

What could be more interesting than visiting different countries and seeing strange peoples? Travelling is one of the best, if not the best, means to a real education. It truly takes one out of himself, widens his vision, broadens his sympathies, increases his knowledge and makes him a better patriot in his own country.

One of the most interesting and fascinating of all the journeys that I have taken was the one through the British West Indies in 1927. I sailed from New York to Grenada by the Trinidad Line, and from there to St. John, New Brunswick, by the Canadian National Steamships.

Passing through New York was an experience never to be forgotten. What a life! The Grand Central Station is a mammoth pile, handsome and up-to-date. To watch the mass of people coming and going through it gives one the impression of thousands of ants tunneling in the ground, some going in this direction, others in that, while in the centre of the station thousands seem to be revolving in no particular direction. Everyone, except the darkie porters, who still bear a southern 'take it easy manner', is in a hurry. It seems almost unorthodox for anyone to attempt to walk slowly, in fact it looks dangerous, for unless you keep pace with the surging crowds, you run the risk of having your corns trod upon. Everyone is in dead earnest. Rush, anxiety, and strain filled the atmosphere of the great station, at least it seemed so to me.

Going down a few steps we find ourselves in the waiting room of New York's underground highway. More rush, yes, and worse than it is above. In rushes the train, doors quickly open, in a flash the crowd pours out and the people on the platform rush in. There seems no respect for anyone. Bang! The doors are shut. We are off! Push on or push off seems to be the creed of this electric monster. The cars are crowded, many of the passengers hanging on to straps, some reading newspapers. It is a busy time of day. I look around me and observe the people in the car; at one end are some Jews, feverishly ejaculating over a recent 'deal'; in another group are some office girls, superbly dressed, with a good splash of paint on their cheeks and lips; their tired and sallow faces, showing in spite of the veneer, tell their tale of excitements, late nights, and the fever of money making. I could not help asking myself what they got out of life; certainly a thrill, but how long will they be satisfied with it?

Our destination is reached, and again we are pushed on to the platform, then up the stairs, through gates and revolving doors and stiles. Out in the open, the same rush is witnessed. A few minutes and we are alongside of our ship which is to carry us to the West Indies; a solid

looking boat, manned by a crew of blacks and staffed with a fine type of British officers, under the command of a well-tried Scotch Captain. Up the gangway, over ropes, I dodged the crowds. When I found the steward, I was shown to my cabin, which was a good sized one, with bunk, lounge, writing table and electric fan over the desk. It seemed quite restful, in fact the next best place to home. After arranging my things in the cabin, I took a walk around the decks, and observed the many "Good-Byes". As it was early in May, the air was cool and Winter had left its little chill in the air. The skies were dull, water-laden and muddy. I consoled myself with the thought that within twenty-four hours we should be sailing under blue skies and welcoming the soft and balmy breezes of the Gulf Stream. The siren blows, the gangway is hoisted and then the pleasant hum of the propellor is heard. We are off. Everyone is cheering, laughing, waving, and crying at the same time; all interesting, all so lifelike. We now glide past the Statue of Liberty. Children rush to the side to gaze at it. Adults who have not seen it before appear interested, some even bearing the countenance that one would bear when looking at the most sacred object, while others pass it by quite indifferently, some even laughing. One chap calls out, "When we get out of her sight we can have some liberty". I wondered how much is involved in that word liberty. I confess that I seldom experienced much of it in the U. S. A. Of course I suppose it all depends upon one's attitude, and I, being British, and allowing for a measure of blood prejudice, do feel that we have a better definition of liberty and a wider comprehension of the meaning of the word.

The bugle calls, telling us it is lunch time. I lose no time in finding my way to the dining-room, for, after being pushed by New York crowds for a whole morning, I am quite ready to sit down to a square meal. Multi-coloured flowers decorated each table and the sideboard is loaded with delicacies. A good menu stands before me. Obliging and respectful black waiters with very attractive West Indian accents attend to my wants. After lunch I enjoy a short snooze and then make myself acquainted with my fellow voyagers.

Some were Chinamen, who were travelling in the steerage to Trinidad and British Guiana. From what I could gather they were engaged in the fruit business and laundries. One young chap, the son of a well to do merchant in Barbadoes, was returning from a holiday in New York. Of three Americans who were always smoking big cigars and 'telling the world' of their "propositions", one was going to Trinidad to engage in the oil business, another,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

CAME THE AUTUMN

by Eileen Montgomery, B.A.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love", and rightly so. He is bound to do this some time anyway, and the spring is as suitable as any other season. The spring is a favourite theme with poets; so is young love. A combination of the two should result in an excellent poem. Nor are poets alone in their raptures over this happy phenomenon. Many a novelist has based a best seller on the psychological effect on a youth of "spring's tender leafage smudging the crisp outlines of trees against a cloudless void." It is not altogether unexpected, then, to find writers of another type also linking together a season and a definite perennial occurrence. Who has not observed the close connection between the coming of autumn and the outbreak of railing against the Rising Generation? It may be that autumn marks the limit of parental endurance after a summer spent in watching the antics of young people let loose upon society by the closing of schools and colleges. It may be that autumn hints to the generation which has risen, that time is getting on in spite of their protests; for this reason they turn upon the youth which time is snatching away, and attempt to make themselves believe that they never wanted it anyway. No doubt some such deep-seated reason is behind all the magazine articles, for instance, which one reads during August and September.

"Is My Daughter Safe at College?" queries one worried parent in a well-known women's magazine. "Yes, If She is Safe at Home," replies a journalist who in her article shows a broadmindedness unusual under the circumstances. For the Rising Generation is, on the whole, hopeless. And of the whole mob of young people, the college student seems to be the most hopeless. It is deplorable in this day and age. But it makes good copy.

Some investigations into the behaviour of the Rising Generation are undoubtedly sincere in their desire to learn.

They are eager to grasp the view-point of the average young person, and if they are apt to forget their own reactions to the same or analogous situations in their own youth, that must be a cause for pity rather than for reproach. Such seekers as these are apt to strike fairly near the truth of the whole trouble over the Rising Generation. It is those who seek through curiosity who rouse the ire of their "horrible examples" and incidentally write the popular articles for the press.

The procedure of the inquiring journalist is generally one of these. He may prepare a list of the chief faults and failings of this wild, drinking, petting, selfish generation; and armed with this list interview the deans of various college faculties until he can bear no more detail. Or he may take his list and question some few selected specimens of the afore-mentioned generation. In time he collects a mass of illuminating data, and then he sits down and writes all about it. Thus it happens that we, the bane of modern society, read with growing horror and amazement our arraignment at the bar of an earlier generation. It is pitiful to think that a mere fifteen cent periodical bought to while away the tedious hours of a train journey, perhaps, should bring such genuine misery to a young heart.

But what does our friendly journalist hope to effect by these autumnal ravings of his? He may think that he will stop wild youth from smoking sinful cigarettes and imbibing liquors rich and strange. He may be convinced that his masterly style is going to stop what he shyly shrinks from terming necking. Possibly he believes that the time will come when college athletics sink into their rightful oblivion. Perhaps it is only a "cacoethes scribendi" which calls into being his vigorous assault on the unhappy Rising Generation. But, whatever the critic may and does say, the Rising Generation smiles aloofly and goes its own sweet way, as innumerable generations have done before it.



FRESHMEN NOTES

Briggs, James Borden, was evidently born into a Tory household on May 30th, 1913 at East Angus. He was educated in his home town and has come to Bishop's aspiring for activity in the chemical world. His interests include Tennis, Basketball, The Mitre and running for the McGreer Shield.

Buchanan, Donald Winton, was born at Gould, Quebec, when the snow was on the ground—to be exact, on February 6th, 1912. At Gould Intermediate School and East Angus High was this ambitious twig right duly trained. In sports, three spheres allay his cares. No it is not a pawnshop, just Tennis, Golf and Basketball. He has a foolish aspiration to wear a bunny skin on his back in the form of a Bishop's B.A.

Caswell, Chester William, first saw light at Scotstown, P.Q., in January 1913. He attended school at Bulwer and Lennoxville. His activities are as mild as his name. They are Old Maid, Golf, and Leap Frog. We wonder if he has seen Uncle Bim or the Widow Zander lately?

Cleveland, Jack, Danville, Quebec, born September 23rd, 1910. Previous to arriving at Bishop's he was educated in High Schools at Danville and St. Lambert. Rugby and Hockey are the sports in which he has an interest. He is one of the many who intend to become electrical engineers.

Clarke, Bruce Porteous. Lennoxville boasted another son sometime in the year 1911. To avoid eighteen thumps he will not betray the exact date. Lennoxville High School put up with him until Bishop's took him under its fold. Tennis, Golf and Skating occupy some of his idle moments. He may in days to come rise to dizzy heights as an aeronautical engineer.

Davis, Henry F., is an Ottawan, being born in that city on January 30th, 1914, and has worn red, white and black, somewhere on his person ever since. Now that he has adopted purple and white he hopes to blossom out as a business man. He attended school at Lisgar and is interested in Basketball, Hockey, Golf and Tennis.

Dickson, Cedric Wynne, has been educated at St. Francis College, Richmond and hopes to teach when he leaves Bishop's. He was born on August 23rd, 1912, and is interested in Golf, Tennis, Basketball and the Mitre.

Doak, Wallace, first saw light on June 25th, year unknown, at Danville, P. Q. He is preparing for Civil Engineering, and is interested in Golf, Hockey, Tennis and Chess.

Doak, Gordon Wallace, was born on November 4th, 1912 and has attended High School in Quebec City and Lennoxville. His interests are Rugby and Chess.

Doak, Stuart B., a year before the war on All Fool's Day 1914. Stuart stewed his studious way through three thriving periods of High School years in Quebec, Danville and Lennoxville. He is interested in the pursuit of the egg shaped pigskin and the little black puck. As a freshman he should learn to engineer his way civilly through college, which reminds us that he has an ambitious desire to become a civil or mechanical engineer.

Eades, Ernest E. This very "E"sy boy was born on August 13th, 1909, and has attended school at Lashburn and Enfield, in Saskatchewan, and Shawville High, in Quebec. He is interested in Music, Tennis, Baseball and the Mitre, and aspires to a Bachelor's Degree.

Fleming, Francis Nelson, was born at Melbourne on the last day of July, 1911. St. Francis College High School started him on the way to the halls of higher learning. He has an interest in many student activities such as the C. O. T. C., Running, Debating, Basketball, Hockey, The Mitre and Le Cercle Français. If he studies a little in between times he will no doubt eventually gain his great desire, a High School Diploma.

Ford, John Francis Stewart, was born on June 9th, 1907, at Stenford, P. Q., and has been to several schools in the province. He has entered Bishop's to study for the Ministry. He is interested in Debating, Skating, Running, and The Mitre, of which he is to be the new Secretary.

Hebert, James B., began the strife of life in the City of Montreal on July 14th, Anno Domini 1913. His growing mind found intellectual food at Laurentide High School, Grand Mere; Three Rivers High School and Lower Canada College, Montreal, before Bishop's claimed his loyalty. Rugby, C.O.T.C. and Basketball should help to keep his limbs in trim during his sojourn here. In later life he aims to devote his intellect, his eyes and his hands to discovering the mysteries of chemical engineering.

Hobbs, Fred W., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. In the year 1909, and on the 24th. of May the great city which does more than any other to keep the people of the world moving quickly and inexpensively, had its population increased by one. Stanstead College and Commissioner's High School, Quebec, gave him some exercise in mental gymnastics. Whether his abilities in this line at Bishop's will exceed his ability in Rugby, Basketball and C.O.T.C. remains to be seen. Eventually he hopes to speed up the realm of high finance by undertaking the arduous task of chartered accountancy.

Hodgins, Wallace J. W. On the 23rd of July, 1911, a little home in Shawville, Quebec, took delight in the

birth of Wally. Not finding sufficient education in Shawville High School he came to Bishop's for more. He considers Tennis, Hockey and Baseball to be sporting propositions, and is also willing to give the C.O.T.C. and the Mitre his support. He has ambitions to explore the mysteries of the mouths of men by way of restoring, removing, and replacing the rows of ivory incisors, canines and molars, to be found therein.

Hutchison, Ernest Alexander. "Hutch" was born at Thetford Mines (we nearly wrote "in" Thetford Mines) during the year 1910. His education was given to him there and he aspires to Dentistry. His interests are Basketball, Hockey and Pole Vaulting. He should have been better able to dodge the brick which caught him on the face the day after his arrival at College. However, when he is on the Bishop's Rink he will have a good chance to practice speed in case of further trouble in the brick line.

Mackay, Alex. C., was born in Sherbrooke on August 11th, 1911, and has received his education in that city. His aspirations seem to be very high as he hopes to be an aeronautical engineer. His activities include Tennis and Basketball.

Martin, Percival R., was born in Granby, Quebec, on March 31st, 1911, and seems destined to be a mechanical engineer. He was educated at Granby High and is interested in Hockey and Rugby. All of which are noble aspirations in one so young.

McMoran, James Dixon, was born in Lachine, P. Q., on July 2nd, 1913, and is interested in Basketball, Tennis, Hockey and Golf. His education at Lisgar Collegiate, Ottawa, has given him no aspirations, but he hopes that something will develop in this line before he leaves Bishop's.

McRae, Donald N., comes to us from Shawville High, the place of his birth in 1910 — Shawville, not the halls of education. His interests are Tennis, Hockey and Baseball, and he aspires to a B.A.

McKergow, Ernest A., Waterloo, Que., took his first enquiring peep at the baseless fabric of this vision terrestrial on February 16th, 1910. Waterloo has a High School where Mac. faced and won his? On Science bent he will devote his left over energies to Tennis and Track running.

Price, William Gilmour. For him first burned the fires of life in Quebec's gay capital on the 7th. of December, 1910. Trinity College School and the High School of Quebec nurtured the sparks of intellect to be found in him. His muscles find pleasant exercise in Rugby, Hockey and Golf. When he leaves Bishop's the bold, busy, business world will claim his genius.

Robinson, T. M., has seen nineteen years of life on this spinning sphere, is greeted with "many happy returns", on August the 21st, and has a home in Three Rivers. We may be right then in assuming that he was born in the said city on the above mentioned date in the year of grace

1910. He likes Basketball and the Track. Obviously we ought to say that the world may be shocked to know that he is going to become an electrical engineer.

Millar, Burton Alfred, the little auburn haired boy that runs around the College these days, was born at South Durham, P. Q., on March 5th, 1913. After an elementary education received in his home town he went to St. Francis College and now aspires to a Bishop's M.A., and a High School Diploma. His interests are Basketball, the Mitre, C.O.T.C., Debating, and the desire to run off with the McGreer Shield.

Rothney, Gordon O., began his career on March the 15th, 1912, at Richmond, P. Q. From the schools he has attended we can make the sound deduction that he has travelled far and frequently. Starting dear knows where, he took doses of education in Lennoxville, Somerset High School, Winnipeg; West Centre School, Hartford, Conn. Springfield, Manitoba, Cambridge School, and Sherbrooke High School. He claims to shoot a variety composed of Tennis balls, Tiddly-winks and bullets. He plays at Checkers, Soccer, and uses the white carpet of winter for tobogganing, skiing and snowshoeing. Topping off the list with swimming, we hope to meet this young gentleman next year when his sole ambition, to be a senior, is realized.

Soles, William E., was born in the State of Vermont on July 2nd, 1912, at Derby Line. His interests are Rugby and Hockey. He aspires to Chemical Engineering and was educated at Magog High School.

Turley, Robert J. H..... who lives on the top flat of the Old Arts Building, was born in September 4th, 1907, at Clayton, Ontario. He attended school at Ottawa, and now aspires to the Priesthood with a B.A. in Theology. His interests are Tennis, Skiing (like all good Ottawans), Bridge and Debating.

Turner, Malcolm, was born on June 12th, 1911, in Sherbrooke. He attended Sherbrooke High School and has entered Bishop's as a preliminary step towards Medicine. His activities are Tennis, Basketball and Running. He also sings and is desirous of joining the Glee Club.

Whitton, William Ross, came into this rude world on October 1st, 1907, at Trenholme, Quebec. The last place where he absorbed the rudiments of knowledge was St. Francis College High School. He has an interest in the C.O.T.C. and the Debating Society. He plays Basketball and skates on ice and on nothing else; that is all that anyone skates on. He aspires to lead the wicked from their evil ways, backed up by the title of Licentiate in Sacred Theology.

OTHER NEWCOMERS

Brown, Russel F., was born in England at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 7th of January 1900, but soon after that event he came to Canada. His High School education was obtained in Montreal and he has entered Bishop's now with the idea of obtaining a B.A. in Theology, and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



CHATEAU LAURIER. ON PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA. ONT.

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N. F. C. U. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The National Federation of Canadian University Students has been described as *the students in each Canadian University co-operating for their mutual welfare in the best interests of their common heritage—Canada*. To this might be added an international aspect, the two finding expression in the words of the constitution, which reads: "To promote in every way possible a better understanding among all students; a greater degree of co-operation between all Canadian universities for the promotion of national interests, and to provide a means for developing international relationship with student groups in other countries."

To the accomplishment of these ends, and in particular the promotion of a greater measure of unity in Canada, the National Federation has directed its efforts since the date of its inception. The N.F.C.U.S. is bilingual, French and English being the official means of communication.

HISTORY.

The National Federation of Canadian University Students, or N.F.C.U.S. as it is now more commonly called, grew out of a conference of representatives of the various student-governing bodies in Canada which met at McGill University, Montreal, in December, 1926. Delegates from twelve universities and colleges were present, and after thoroughly inquiring into the benefits that might be derived from a national organization, drafted a constitution which met later with the unanimous approval of the individual student bodies. Mr. L. I. Greene, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que., was elected President; Mr. Jean Le Sage, the University of Montreal, was elected Vice-President; and Mr. Percy Davies, the University of Alberta, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Since that time, seven other universities have applied for membership and have been admitted; the organization now counts among its members approximately twenty thousand university students in Canada. It was in this spirit and in this manner that Canada's national student organization was inaugurated.

The First Annual Conference was held at the University of Toronto, December 27-28-29-30, 1927. In addition to the representatives from the various constituent members, the Presidents of the National Union of Students of England and Wales, and the Students' Representative Councils of Scotland were in attendance at this meeting. At the conclusion of the session, Messrs. Greene and Davies were re-elected to their respective offices, and Mr. J. G.

Godsoe, Dalhousie University, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Le Sage.

The Second Annual Conference was held at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, December 26-27-28-29, 1928. Twenty-three delegates were present representing the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Toronto, Western, Ontario, Queens, McMaster, Ontario Agricultural College, Macdonald College, McGill, Montreal, Bishop's, New Brunswick, Mount Allison, Dalhousie, and Acadia; Mr. Alexander Kellar, President, the Students, Representative Councils of Scotland, was also in attendance.

This conference heartily endorsed the work of the Federation to date, it being particularly evident that its work was resulting in a body of mutual respect and fellowship being created between the universities and the university students in Canada.

The Third Annual Conference was held this year at the University of Montreal, September 2-3-4-5. Twenty-five delegates were present representing the universities in the Federation. Publicity, Athletics, Reduced railway rates, Student travel, Constitution and finances debating, Commission I, Commission on student problems, International relations; exchange of the undergraduate scheme; the Imperial Conference of Students were the main items on the Agenda.

A Committee was appointed from the Chair to go into the matter of publicity with the N.F.C.U.S. The Committee recommended the use of the Canadian Press, the local newspapers, College Papers, a periodical put out by the N.F.C.U.S., the radio and pamphlets as methods for making the Union better known.

The body approved the formation of a Federation of Canadian Inter-Collegiate Athletic Unions and asked the Chair to nominate a representative to discuss this matter with representatives from the Western and Maritime Union. It was ultimately agreed that Dr. Gordon, representative of the W.C.I.A.U. should draft a Constitution and refer the same to the individual groups for approval.

It was found impossible to obtain any general reduction at present for student, qua students, in railway rates.

A mixed party of South African students were entertained in Canada; the visitors were fortunate enough to be touring Canada during the winter months and enjoyed the sports which the climate at that time afforded.

An invitation was extended by Commission III. of the International Confederation of Students to tour Europe this year, the response was poor with the result that it was necessary to cancel the projected visit. A similar invitation has been renewed for 1930.

M. M. C. U. B.

COMPLIMENTS
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It might be mentioned that as a result of negotiations with the department of external affairs for Canada, students entering Canada from abroad have been definitely classified in regulations so as to permit their entering the Dominion without any charge whatever.

The last financial statement issued of date July 2nd, 1929, after allowing for accounts receivable and accounts payable indicates a net surplus for the year closing March 31st, 1928, in the sum of \$8.54.

For some time past the work of the Federation has been expanding at a rate out of proportion to the increased revenue, with result that it has been found necessary to unduly curtail elementary expenditure. It was recommended that an endowment fund of \$500.00 be started, which would bear sufficient interest to assure the financial independence of the Federation.

In Debating the Federation has enjoyed a particularly successful year, since the last Annual meeting the following debates were carried through: An Australian Team, through the National Student Federation of America, debated at Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria. All these debates were without exception, most successful. On the invitation of the N.S.F.A. a team representing Manitoba, Western Ontario and McMaster toured the United States for three weeks. A Western Canada team representing Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia took part in an all Canadian Tour, debating at Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ontario Agricultural College, Osgoode Hall, Queens, McGill, University of Montreal, Macdonald College, Bishop's, New Brunswick, Mount Allison, St. Francois Xavier, Dalhousie, Acadia and Brandon College.

These debates mark the termination of 3 men debates and all Canadian teams in future will have two men only.

At present through the courtesy of the N.S.F.A. arrangements have been made for a New Zealand team which arrived in Canada on October the 11th to spend ten days debating at various points under the auspices of the N.F.C.U.S.

The following programme of debates is projected in accordance with the recommendation of the last Annual Meeting.

- 1929-30
1. A team composed of a representative from Bishop's and Montreal, will debate at points west of Montreal.
 2. A team of 2 representatives nominated by the N.S.F.A. will debate in the Maritimes and west as far as Montreal.

It is contemplated that an Imperial Debating team may tour Canada during the term 1930-31.

Commission I., Commission on students problems serves as bureau of advice to constituent members on all Student Problems: this includes matters involving the entire organization of student government in its various branches.

Owing to the Annual C.I.E. Congress having been held from August the 10th to 24th (at Budapest) no re-

ports are at hand covering its session. Owing to the finances of the Federation it was impossible to send a delegate to the Congress. In the alternative the National Union of Students was accordingly delegated to act for the N.F.C. U.S.

In various ways, Canada is becoming known among the student world and, as in matters of Government, her prestige is enhanced by participation.

The exchange of undergraduate's scheme, complicated but far reaching, has finally progressed to the stage where exchanges have gone into effect, for the first time this fall. These exchanges are between the University of British Columbia and McGill University, and the University of Toronto.

Having regard to the various suggestions made by Constituent members as to a suitable name that could be given to exchange students it was decided that they be called "Confederation Scholars".

The Imperial Conference of Students was held this year in Montreal immediately following the N.F.C.U.S. Conference, that is from 6th to 16th. It was held under the auspices of the N.F.C.U.S. with the University of Montreal as hosts. Special mention must be made of the very able way in which the Students' Council of the University of Montreal made this Conference a success.

FRESHMEN NOTES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

hopes to serve as a Priest of the Church in Canada. His activities are Running, C.O.T.C. and the Mitre, with a little Debating thrown in on the side.

Church, Athol C., took his first peep on things mundane in a city of fame. Born in Montreal on the 17th of March, 1910. He grew from childhood to youth. The High Schools of Montreal, and McGill, record his juvenile attainments. He came here to waste a few years before training to cure all ills with dopes and pills. Dramatics, Debating and C.O.T.C. will help to make him a speaker worth listening to before he becomes a Medico.

McGiffin, John W., first saw the light of day on March 18th, 1910, at St. John, N. B. Teachers at St. John's High School and Lower Canada College tried to impart the rudiments of education in his juvenile mind, then McGill took a hand in the matter, and now Bishop's is going to have a try. His interests are many and varied, the most conspicuous being Football, Golf and Tennis. After obtaining a Bishop's B.A. John hopes to study for Medicine.

Ottiwell, Arthur V., is the gentleman whom we invariably see in a blue serge suit and his hair not parted in the middle. He was born in 1900, on April 6th, at South Shield, England. Mr. Ottiwell's early education was received in England, and now he aspires to the Priesthood with an L.S.T. His activities are Dramatics, the Mitre and C.O.T.C.

The Season is just
well started



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LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

PHONE 133

A Voice from the Past

The following article is the main part of the Convocation address of 1860, delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Nicolls who had made his mark as a distinguished scholar at Oxford University.

Dr. Nicolls was brought from England by Bishop Mountain to take charge of the new venture; namely, to transfer the Bishop's College from the French Roman Catholic centre of Three Rivers to the more English speaking settlement of the Eastern Townships.

The article needs no explanation from us, suffice it to say that it is the dream of the past, — the first days of Bishop's College, Lennoxville — and the hopes of the future at that period.

We confidently say that the College has surpassed all hopes that could have been entertained by the promoters of this venture which means so much to us. [Editor]

* * *

"It was in the month of August, 1845, just fifteen years ago, that, after a sleepless night in the mosquito-haunted little inn at Port St. Francis, followed by a long and weary journey, that I first became acquainted with the fertile and beautiful country, which has now become, in all human probability, my home and the home of my children. There were in those days only three mails per week, and we were glad enough when the monthly steamer arrived from England, to go over to Sherbrooke, and wait for the mail till midnight. Trade was dull, and money was scarce. Not to speak of our own little unpretending village, even in Sherbrooke there were but few signs of energetic commercial life.

Nor was the field of labour upon which I then entered, much more promising than the general prospects of the country. I was sent up here to commence keeping College. This is the way in which we began. It was known there were six young men ready, and only waiting my arrival. They followed me after one week's interval. For their reception what had been done? Six bedsteads and six tables had been ordered—and even these were not ready when they arrived; nay, I believe, had not been begun. This may give some idea of the way in which the College struggled into existence. And for a month we wanted many of the most ordinary conveniences. They were not ready on hand. There was no telegraph to order them to be sent off to-morrow; no railroad to fetch them at a minute's notice. Nay, there was no power available on the spot, or in the neighbourhood, to construct them with any thing of expedition. And when our furniture was constructed, what was it? The study was furnished with one long desk or table, which had been used in a former school. The dining room

had one long table of decently planed boards, and all our other furniture was in keeping—'planed boards'. The highest luxury the house contained in the way of a seat, was a common wooden chair. And when one of the students tried to settle himself in his own bedroom, for the enjoyment of quiet and comparative comfort, he was fain to borrow one of my old packing cases to put his feet in, to keep out of the draft. I was of course, (myself, like every Englishman, according to the proverb), a little lord in my castle. I never walk through the passage of the present hotel, 9f.x 15 of which constituted my little palace, without calling to mind its bare plastered walls, and miserable frosty floor, and along with these things the comforting assurance once offered me by one who has ever been an esteemed friend, on occasion of a visit he paid me for the first time, that it was all very nice,—“Really very comfortable, sir, very comfortable indeed for a settler”. Times are changed; homely and insufficient, and ill adapted as too many of our appliances still appear to be and are—witness the inconvenience of our present place of meeting—still, comparatively, we live now in luxury.

But before I go further, I must pause and offer here the due tribute of both credit and gratitude to those gentlemen, whose kindness I may have seemed to be slighting, in speaking as I have spoken above, under whose superintendence the preparations were carried on, which were made for opening the work of this institution. I blame them neither in deed, word, or thought; nor shall I ever forget the kindness which I then received, or the desire they evinced to make the “nakedness of the land”, (for such in truth it was) not unnecessarily uncomfortable or disagreeable to one, who was supposed to come fresh from the conveniences, and more or less the luxuries of life in England. One year of such life was enough, although it did not appear at the time to be demanding the amount of self denial and patience which it really was.

And what is the condition of the College now? Compared to what it was then, everything is easy, plentiful and abundant. In-doors and out-of-doors everything is changed. We have the railroad, the telegraph, two or three mails a week from England, two a day to and from Montreal, money comparatively plentiful, and through the railroad and telegraph almost every necessary, nay, almost every luxury that we can desire or afford, at our command—not to speak of the vast advance which the country all around us is making and has made. There are new roads, new bridges, new stages, new post offices, new shops, new imports direct from the older world. There are multiplied means at our own doors, and not far off, of manufacturing

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35



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The Divinity Column

How 'Divines' spent the Summer.

Many and varied are the spheres of work in which members of the Divinity Class expended their energies in the past summer.

Messrs. Cornish, Reeve and Clark spent the summer on the Canadian Labrador Coast, teaching and conducting services. In addition to his work Mr. Cornish did some prospecting, and returned with some high test iron ore and other specimens of mineral wealth to be found in that district.

Two other men spent the summer in the far east, but farther south. Mr. Gibbs was at Plaster Rock, N. B., where he had charge of four Mission Stations in the Diocese of Fredericton. Mr. Ward sported himself on Anticosti Island, where he taught the Faith, unadorned and unadulterated. Ces says that the sunsets in that part of the world are marvellous. We wonder who called his attention to them and who developed this romantic side in him?

Tim Matthews went to the West where he laboured among the people in Alberta, south of Edson. Part of his holidays were spent at his home in Edson and part in Vancouver. In addition to preaching the gospel he spent his time in fishing and landed many, among them a twenty pound trout.

The men working in the Diocese of Quebec were Mr. Wright at Leeds, Mr. Comfort at Cookshire, Mr. Dicker at Lorne, and Mr. Cole who did extra-diocesan work at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City.

Mr. Anderson had a Mission in the Diocese of Ontario, and Mr. Osborne took charge of St. Peter's Church, Ottawa, as Student in Charge.

Most of the men from the Diocese of Algoma spent the summer doing Mission work in their own Diocese. Mr. Talbot had charge of St. Mary's Church, Aspden, whither a pilgrimage was led by Fr. Turney, S.S.J.E. Mr. Trowbridge was on St. Joseph's Island. Mr. McCausland "taught" the people at Coniston, and Mr. Wiley, of the Diocese of Calgary, ministered at Restoule and Nipissing, Deanery of Parry Sound. Mr. Nornabell either became very romantic or else he must have mixed considerably with real estate agents. When asked how he had spent the summer he went into a long rambling discourse, which, when watered down, amounted to the fact that he had been on Bear Island, in Lake Temagami, which is the centre of Canada's playground. In between the times when he was enjoying the landscape he looked after the spiritual welfare of the people in two Missions.

Office work claimed "Dewdrop" Sturgeon and Mr. Rowcliffe. Messrs. Davis and Vaughan were at their respective homes.

Mr. Parkinson thought, that as he had grown a military moustache, he had better learn something of military life. Consequently he spent the summer in camps, learning the mysteries of camp dancing, three languages, and a little practical warfare. He is now the proud possessor of a certificate which tells all readers that he passed his examinations with distinction.

Mr. Macmorine, who is last but not least, worked in Pembroke Deanery, Diocese of Ottawa.

OUR NEW MEMBERS.

Among the freshmen, registered this year, are four new members of the Divinity Faculty. Mr. Whitton and Mr. Ottiwell hope to earn an L.S.T. within the next four years. Mr. Brown and Mr. Turley are both having a try for a B.A. Th. To these men we extend a hearty welcome and hope that they will represent the Divinity Faculty in the various branches of our University Life. So far they are the only members of Divinity Class '33 and much will be expected of them.

Messrs. Brett, Vaughan, and Buchanan, while old friends, are new brothers. All of them graduated with a B.A. last June and are proceeding to an L.S.T. now.

One who can hardly be termed as new among us is Mr. Thatcher, who left the College three years ago owing to continued ill health. Mr. Thatcher has now regained his strength and hopes to take an L.S.T. in '32.

DR. VIAL

It is a great joy to the "Lambs" in the "Shed" to see Dr. Vial in residence again. Many of us remember him with great affection and his return to Lennoxville is sure to add new members to those who already regard him as a true Father in God. During Dr. Vial's year of absence he visited England and France. Most of his time was spent in the vicinity of London, where, he tells us, he had a most enjoyable time, crowded with pleasant and lasting memories. Among the Bishop's Grads, whom Dr. Vial met in the Mother Country, were the Rev. Basil Irwin and the Rev. Charles Hobart, both of whom have appointments in the Diocese of London. Many other Grads., far too numerous to mention, met Dr. Vial, which shows our Warden's popularity among Bishop's men of the past as well as those of the present.

THE ORATORY

During the vacation the Oratory in Divinity House has been thoroughly cleaned and redecorated. What we require now is a few better attended and brighter services,



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where we may feel our hearts warming up in devotion to, and love of, our Blessed Lord. This would not only be a benefit to those who are training for the Priesthood but to all men in the University. The new picture behind the Altar has made a great improvement in the Oratory. If we may make a suggestion, we think that a narrow oak frame around the picture would greatly improve its appearance. The Arch and the Congregation idea seems to have been taken from two well known pictures, but the original touch of the artist to express the beauty of the Heavenly Host by a rainbow effect is very pleasing. At the last meeting of the Guild of the Venerable Bede every member expressed his delight at this addition to the Oratory.

Alumni and Alumnae Notes

Montreal.

During the year 1928-29 the members of the Montreal Branch of the Bishop's Alumnae numbered twenty-two. the officers being as follows:-

- President — Miss G. E. Read.
- Vice-Pres. — Mrs. Graham.
- Treasurer — Miss Eva Murch.
- Secretary — Miss Evelyn Bennett.
- Editor — Mrs. M. Campbell.

The main undertaking for the year was to send two girls to High School and pay for their fees, supplies, costumes, etc. This was successfully carried out and the money was obtained by means of bridges, teas and dances. The meetings were held at the University Women's Club and there were many pleasant social and educational gatherings during the season.

Among those who came to the Club to address the Alumnae were, Mrs. McBain, Mrs. A. A. Bowman, Dr. F. O. Call, Dr. E. E. Boothroyd, and Miss Eva Bouchard. With the exception of the last named each guest was entertained at dinner before the lecture.

Mrs. McBain gave a delightful talk on "Yeats and the Irish Drama", illustrating her lecture by reading selections from this poet.

Mrs Bowman read a number of her poems, discussing the different types and telling incidents in connection with their composition.

This same theme was followed by Dr. Call who introduced translations and folk songs into his selection of poetical readings.

The historical element was brought in by Dr. Boothroyd who gave an interesting talk on "Human Touches in History".

Miss Bouchard (Maria Chapdelaine), speaking in French, told about many incidents in the life of Louis Hémon, and facts concerned with his novel, "Maria Chapdelaine".

All of these lectures were of great interest and the Alumnae deeply appreciate the kindness of the speakers who came to them.

In October a tea was held in the "Herbert Symonds" Hall—and in February a dance was held in Trinity Memorial Hall.

On November the twenty-second the members of the Alumnae assisted the Alumni at a dance given in Trinity Memorial Hall.

Another enjoyable occasion was on January the eighteenth when the Bishop's Alumnae were entertained at the McGill Alumnae Meeting. Prof. O'Dair lectured on "Sault aux Recollets", after which tea was served.

Miss Read represented the Alumnae at a luncheon given for Lady Willingdon at the University Women's Club and at a reception for Dr. E. Gleditsh, who visited Montreal on her trip to Canada and the United States.

The newly elected officers for the year 1929-30 are:-

- President — Mrs. Graham.
- Vice-Pres. — Miss G. E. Read.
- Treasurer — Miss Margaret Coffin.
- Secretary — Miss A. Allen.

News Items

Miss Erma Parker and Miss Ruby Hopkins are teaching at Westmount High School this year.

The staff at Strathcona Academy includes several Bishop's Graduates, among whom are Miss A. Allen, Miss Julia Bradshaw, Miss Jean Towne, Miss Audrey Bennett and Miss G. E. Read.

Miss Eva Murch, after an enjoyable summer spent in England, has taken a position at the Montreal West High School.

The Mitre wishes to congratulate the Year Book Committee for their splendid work in preparing the 1929 Year Book. The book was excellent in all respects and shows painstaking work on the part of all concerned. We all look forward to another volume of the same sort for 1930.

We see by the Presbyterian Record that R. D. Robertson, B.A. '28, has been appointed Boy's Secretary for the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Mr Robertson was a well known figure around the campus being very prominent in all athletics. He is one of our three-letter men, having been Captain of the Rugby and Basketball teams and a member of the Hockey team. We all congratulate Mr. Robertson and feel confident that he will be successful in his work.



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Woman Students' Association

The Executive Committee of the Women Students' Association and the Freshettes were entertained on the evening of September 23rd, by the Honorary President, Mrs. Carrington. The eight new students were introduced by the President, Geraldine Seale. Bridge of varying degrees of excellence was played until supper; then a number of dances followed. The party broke up at a decent hour, with no unseemly demonstration, unless the uncontrolled passion for macaroons on the part of a respectable member of the Executive be regarded as such. The Executive and Freshettes wish to express their gratitude to Mrs. Carrington for this opportunity of meeting informally and spending a very pleasant evening.

It has been found by experience that there is nothing like a hike or a picnic at the beginning of the year to get the freshettes "in out of the cold" and to start things off in the right way. Acting on this theory, a picnic was planned for the Wednesday after term opened. J. Knowles and O. Jackson were unanimously chosen as mistresses of ceremony, and planned and led the expedition most efficiently. With a favorite picnic spot in the direction of East Sherbrooke as our destination, we set out early in the afternoon plentifully supplied with hot dogs, rolls, coffee and marshmallows. The only adventure on the way was an encounter in a narrow lane with several wild-eyed beasts of the bovine species. However, "Tig" (whom I have omitted to mention, begging his pardon) saved the situation nobly, by dashing heroically at the brutes and scattering them out of the way. Being the only gentleman present, he seemed to feel it his duty to play the part of protector of the weaker sex.

In no time at all after we reached the picnic spot, two fires were blazing brightly and two pails of luscious coffee steaming over them. This, with rolls and hot dogs roasted on sticks constituted a regal feast. The crowning touch was toasted marshmallows, and indeed there seems to have been a great weakness for them inasmuch as not one remained. The home journey was also uneventful, though there was much merriment and song.

We hope the Freshettes enjoyed it as much as the Juniors and Seniors did—and if so, why not have another?

The following elections have recently taken place in the Women Students' Association:

E. Austin — Senior Freshette.

E. Swanson — Representative of the Dramatic and Debating Club.

G. Seale — Circulation Department of the Mitre.

The resignation of P. Montgomery from the office of Junior Lady necessitated the election of another Junior for the position. G. Jackson was elected.

The Freshettes were "entertained" by the Juniors and Seniors at the Club Rooms on the evening of September 30th. Perhaps it would be more to the point to say that the Juniors and Seniors were entertained by the Fresh-

ettes, though the programme for the evening was a surprise to the entertainers. No need to dwell on the lurid details. It will suffice to say that the aim and purpose of the evening was to impress upon the Freshettes their humble status, and the superiority of all Juniors and Seniors. The latter part of the evening was devoted to dancing and refreshments.

An Alliterative Romance

Faint-hearted, fanciful Freddie the Frosh
Felt fatally fond of a fair one.
So he rashly and roguishly risked a resolve,
And eagerly, earnestly hoped 'twould evolve
In a sensible scheme his salvation to solve,
Else he'd gruesomely gamble an air-gun.

Dramatically dashing debate to the dust,
He deemed the dear damsel delightful.
And languidly longed for a look from his love
To sooth sorrow sweetly, give sadness a shove,
Any answer so amiable, added above,
Had his heaving heart heaped to its height-full.

Our hero heroic was hopefully hemmed
By being both bashful and backward.
And eager emotion eked easily east
When her constant companions all chattered nor ceased
Six seconds. So Freddie sought sadly at least
To relate the whole truth, though 'twas awkward.

On Wednesday he warily waited to win,
Passionately pondering his prudence,
Till the dear dimpled daisy demurely desired
Appeared just as always adorably 'tired.
Forthwith Freddie's fancy was fulsomely fired
So he questioned in quaintness and crudeness:

"Will you wander with me to see 'Winsome and Wise'
At the Strand"?, very sweetly and sly.
But the modest maid murmured in meaningless mirth,
"I'm sorry, I've seen it". His sorrow had birth,
His endless ideals ebbed down to the earth,
Bowing brightly she bid him bye-bye.

Now nicer and neater was never a nymph;
Yet the youth who was yearning of yore,
Sits scornful, secluded and smiles in contempt
At adoring ones ambling amorously bent
And visions the vengeance that Cupid will vent.
Since his rosiest romance is o'er.

—W. W. Davis.

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FRESHETTE NOTES

Evelyn Richardson Austin, Grand' Mère, P. Q. Evelyn was born at Grand' Mère in the early days of that city's existence; (her claim to having been the first white child born in the shadow of the Rock has not been contested). Basketball and Glee Club may expect to number her among their devotees; and of course she plays hockey. The Laurentide School, St. Helen's School, and McGill University have all had a hand in educating Evelyn; she is with us "to get through first year eventually". Music, and the effortless getting of things, are her hobbies.

Iola Victoria Beaulieu, Lennoxville, P. Q. Time was when Iola attended the High School in Lennoxville, the town which first numbered her among its inhabitants as far back as 1910. But now the lure of the teaching profession has drawn Iola within the portals of the University. The Dramatic Reading Club and Basketball will claim some of her spare time. Iola is another skater who should prove valuable on the proposed Women's Hockey team this winter.

Mabel Blier, Waterville, P. Q. Apparently it would require more than the mere fact of having been born on Friday the 13th (1912) to damp Mabel's laudable ambitions to get a B.A. in less than five years. Mabel attended the High School in Waterville, her native town, and brings to us an active interest in such sports as skating and Tennis, and in movies, her sole hobby.

Aileen Agnes Dinning, Lennoxville, P. Q. From information vouchsafed by the young lady in question, the cross word puzzle favourite, aeon, approximates the lapse of time since her advent proved a cause for general rejoicing in Danville, P. Q. Besides killing time and studying biology this year, Aileen will be a member of the Dramatic Readings Club. She also indulges in Skiing, Golf, and Bridge. Her hobby, namely, going places and doing things, will occupy her until such time as she enters a nurse's training course.

Gladys Ida Marian Huptley, Sherbrooke, P. Q. Born in Leicester, England, on the first of June, 1910, Gladys ended a period of wandering by settling down to observe life in the Electric City. Sherbrooke High School until this year numbered her among its pupils; now Bishop's will help her to realize her ambition — an incomprehensible one to us — of some day teaching Latin. Until that day, she will devote some of her time to the Dramatic Readings Club, Tennis, Skating, and Basketball.

Doris Mildred Parsons, Waterville. Mildred first smiled upon the great world at Hillhurst, P. Q., on or about September 15th, 1911. Life became more serious as the years passed by, and now she is at Bishop's with the firm fixed intention of specializing in Latin. Such time

as may be left over when the Romans have said their say, she will occupy in various ways, such as Skating and playing tennis.

Hilda Pollock, Sherbrooke, P. Q. From her earliest days in Montreal, where she was born in March, 1912, Hilda has been interested in journalism, it was not, however, until she was discovered feeding the dog printer's ink that the real seriousness of her aim was appreciated. From this time, her education has led her, through Sherbrooke High School, to Bishop's, with newspaper work as her ultimate aim. Basketball, Skiing and Tennis are her favourite sports.

Muriel Evelyn Ross, Sherbrooke. "To complete three years successfully" Muriel replied when we enquired her aim in coming to College. She does not specify what will occupy the three successful years, beyond the fact that she will play basketball this winter. Her hobby is sports. Muriel was born February 3rd, 1910, in Sherbrooke, and attended the Edward Settle High School, Auburn, Maine, and the University of Maine, before entering Bishop's this fall.

VISION

Before a sun-kissed rainbow, flung astride
The dew-drenched heaven, rich youth in eagerness
Stands naked, head raised high in glorious pride
Of all its fresh and native loveliness,
Keen mind supremely conscious of a rash,
Immortal power to quaff with single breath
The pungent wine of love and life, then dash
The crystal goblet in the face of death.

As youth moves toward the rainbow's colour-ore,
First feels the zest of brushing through the grass,
It dares to press where none have trod before
And to the rainbow's foot to blaze a pass.
Only the boundless rhapsody of youth
Would seek the rainbow phantasy of truth.

R. Gustafson.

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Convocation

The Annual Convocation of Bishop's University was held on Thursday, June 20th, in the presence of a large assembly, including many old Graduates.

At the Choral Eucharist in the Chapel at 11 a.m. the celebrant was the Lord Bishop of Montreal, President of the Corporation, and the Convocation Sermon was preached by the Rev. Leonard Hodgson, Professor of Apologetics at the General Theological Seminary, New York.

The Public Convocation took place at 3 p.m., and was held on the lawn beside the New Arts Building; the weather, although it appeared threatening from time to time, was fortunately kind, and no rain marred the proceedings.

The Chancellor, F. E. Meredith, Esq., K.C. D.C.L. presided; his opening address emphasized the continued importance of the humanities in a liberal and cultured education, and, in reference to the recent Special Convocation held in May, the increasing interest in the University shown by men prominent in the public life of the Dominion.

The Principal next presented the report of the past year's work in the Faculty of Arts, a report indicating steady progress and expansion. An equally successful progress in the Faculty of Divinity was shown in the report of the Dean, and a statement of the work done in Music was presented by the Examiner, Dr. Albert Ham.

The ceremony of the Conferring of Degrees then followed; the distinction of D.C.L., *Honoris Causa*, being conferred upon the Rev. Leonard Hodgson, M.A. (Oxon), Professor of Apologetics at the New York General Theological Seminary, upon G. M. Stearns, Esq. of Lake Megantic, one of the Governors of the University, and upon S. P. Smith, Esq., M.A. (Oxon), Headmaster of Bishop's College School.

John W. Beard, Esq. of Ottawa received the Degree of Mus. Doc. in course, after which 6 candidates received the Degree of M.A., 37 that of B.A. (17 of these graduating with Honours), and 6 the Title of L.S.T. Nine students were also awarded the High School Diploma from the Department of Education.

The Public Convocation terminated with the presentation of Prizes (the Governor-General's Medal going to R. Gustafson), the Valedictory, delivered by the Senior Student, and speeches from the recipients of Honorary Degrees.

Following on Convocation, the Principal and Mrs. McGreer entertained the visitors at a garden party at the Lodge; an enjoyable social hour thus bringing to a close yet another Academic Year!

—E.V.R.

PERSONALS

The Rev'd F. A. Scisco, L.S.T. '13, who is rector of Piermont, N. Y., has the degree of B.D. from the General Theological Seminary, New York, and the degree of Pd.M. from New York University. He is the proprietor of Rockland Academy which he established in 1922. The school is co-educational and the enrolment is sixty. The work includes all grades from the kindergarten to entrance to the University. There is a staff of nine teachers, the majority of whom are graduates of American universities.

Mr. A. E. Bartlett, B.A. '20, has accepted the position of Principal of a school in Montreal North. The school is in a district which is growing rapidly and a considerable development of its work within the next few years is assured.

Miss S. M. England, B.A. '25, is Principal of the High School at Waterville.

The Rev'd R. Heron, B.A. '19, M.A. '21, rector of Rouses Point, N. Y., has been reading at Columbia University during the past summer with a view to his Ph.D.

The University has arranged with the Board of School Commissioners of Lennoxville for the practice teaching to be done in Lennoxville High School. The arrangement means a considerable saving of time for candidates for the High School Diploma.

Mr. Howard S. Billings, B.A. '25, has accepted a position on the staff of the Commissioners' High School of Quebec.

The Rev'd H. S. Chesshire, B.A. '10, M.A. '13, L.S.T. '12 is vicar of Todmorden, Lancs, England. His address is Harley Wood Vicarage.

Word has been received that Mr. K. E. L. Wade, B.A. '27 has discontinued his studies at McGill University and has accepted a position at St. Andrew, Jamaica.

Mr. D. B. Ames, M.A. '28 has returned to Yale University after spending a busy summer at tutorial work in and about New Haven. His present address is 73 Lake Place, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Douglas Campbell, B.A. '28, is teaching Mathematics at Stanstead Wesleyan College.

MARRIAGE

The wedding of Miss A. M. Findlay (Nessie) to Mr. Hilton Towne took place at Valleyfield, Que., on July 6th.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Bennett to Mr. Malcolm Doak took place in Montreal on April 23rd. *Teakle — Francis.* On Saturday, September 21st. Miss Marjory Francis, Arts '24 was given in marriage to Mr. Cecil Teakle, B.A. McGill, L.S.T., M.A. Bishop's, in the College Chapel. The Chapel was decorated very beautifully, and the groom's sister played the organ.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Algoma was present in the Sanctuary and the Rector of Lennoxville was officiant.



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VISITORS

The first week of term seemed to be a reunion of graduated "shedites". The Rev. L. I. Greene of St. Stephen's Church, Port Arthur, Ontario, of whose work we hear good reports, clerical and otherwise, was here for Ces. Teakle's wedding. For the same reason appeared the Rev. T. A. Jarvis, newly appointed Priest-in-charge of Petawawa Mission in the northern part of the Diocese of Ottawa. The Rev. A. E. L. Caulfeild, assistant to Dr. Bedford-Jones at St. George's Church, Ottawa, spent a few days with us.

The Rt. Rev. Rocksborough R. Smith, Lord Bishop of Algoma, Mrs. Smith and their son, Selwyn, spent a few days around College. During their visit they were guests of Prof. and Mrs. Richardson. The day of his Lordship's departure for Vancouver, to attend the meetings of the General Synod, was the third anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopate.

Of course Ces. Teakle was around, but no one in the College saw a great deal of him.

EXCHANGE

The Mitre is glad to acknowledge in its first issue of the year 1929-30 the following exchanges:-

"Stanstead College Magazine",
Stanstead, Que.

"Edgehill Review"
Halifax, N. S.

"The Felstedian",
Felsted School, Essex, Eng.

"Vox Lycei",
Ottawa Collegiate Ins., Ottawa, Ont.

"The High School Magazine",
Montreal, Que.

"Loyola College Review",
Montreal, Que.

To each of the schools and Colleges from which these exchanges come we say:

"Congratulations, your Magazine is great."

Of particular interest and merit is the "Loyola College Review" with its splendid variety of contests and its array of pictures. We appreciate a magazine of this kind.

RAMBLING THROUGH THE WEST INDIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

whose physical appearance made a good advertisement for his goods was the representative of a pork concern in Chicago, and the third was simply making a tour through the West Indies. This latter person had just recently divorced his wife and was travelling to get over the ill effects. On the whole they were delightful fellows. In addition there was a tall, very attractive, young West Indian. He was a Mining Engineer, spoke attractive English, and had travelled around the world. These were the most outstanding members of my fellow voyagers, the rest of the passengers being largely coloured women and children who were returning to their old homes for a holiday.

By evening we had broken down all bars of conventionality, and were chatting with one another, busily arranging for the sports and other items of the voyage.

The next day we were in the Gulf Stream. The cares of life seemed to have vanished with the grey skies of yesterday. We exchanged our heavy clothes for lighter ones, and the whole ship seemed to put on a holiday aspect.

Exactly one week after we had sailed from New York City we were alongside of the beautiful island of Grenada. That morning we were up very early, being anxious to catch the first sight of land. Soon the familiar hum of the engines ceased and the anchor dropped. The island was a beautiful sight on this morning in June, as we lay about a mile off the shore. We saw scores of little boats coming out of the harbour, which soon surrounded our steamer. The natives who were piloting these small boats were singing and shouting in great glee. Soon the gangway of the steamer was surrounded with the natives and their boats, and many arguments were being waged between the natives as to the superior quality of their respective boats. Several natives clambered up the gangway and came on deck bidding for a contract to take you ashore. We decided after much discussion to pick 'Lord Nelson', (each man's boat bearing the name of some celebrated person) and away to shore we sail, being very loathe to leave our vessel which had been such a happy home to us for a week.

Grenada, I should judge, is by far the prettiest island of all the West Indian Group, excepting of course Bermuda, which really is not in the West Indies but stands by itself. Grenada is also the richest of the islands. From the deck of the steamer it presents a very beautiful sight; a green mountain on whose slope rests the picturesque town of St. George's, the Capital. The solid Government Buildings rise above the smaller ones, while many church spires pierce the blue sky, and red roofed houses are seen dotted along the shore and hillside. Beneath it all laps the gentle and transparent sea with its foam, forming a silver chain along the coast.

I had not walked far before I realized that I was in the tropics, missing the refreshing breeze that I had enjoyed on the sea. Several cars were on the wharf, a large

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number of which were of the ubiquitous Ford type. Many people were driving Baby Austins, and were I to live in Grenada I should buy one of them in preference to any other make of car. The island being small, just twenty-six miles long and twelve miles wide, the Austin is most serviceable, as there are many sharp curves on the roads and this type of car proves its value then. It was amusing to watch one of these diminutive cars wiggle its way between the larger ones.

The roads, constructed of gravel, are very good, when one considers how far the island is from the large centres. The main road encircles the island running alongside of the sea. It is indeed an enjoyable trip to motor around the island on this road, with the blue sea on one side, and the waving palms and tropical foliage on the other. It makes one feel that he could settle in this spot for the rest of his life.

As I have stated before, Grenada is the prettiest and most prosperous of the West Indian Islands. If one were to go there with sufficient capital, he could quite easily make a fortune by establishing a first class tourist hotel. The town of St. Georges has no suitable hotels or boarding houses, and it occurred to me that thousands could be drawn there during the winter if only suitable accommodation could be secured. There are two companies running steamers with regular sailings to Grenada; the Trinidad Line from New York, and the Canadian National Steamships from Halifax and Montreal. There are also cargo boats from England. The Canadian National Steamships Company have recently launched two new steamers, the Lady Nelson and the Lady Drake; both are beautiful vessels, painted entirely in white.

Trade between Canada and the West Indies is increasing. Grenada exports large quantities of nutmeg and cocoa beans. To raise cocoa trees and to make it profitable, one has to study them and exercise much care and patience. The estates are situated on the highest points on the island, and from here one gets the best view of the country below; stretching out into the distance is the sea, while between you and it are tropical flowers and palm trees, with a dash here and there of the flamboyant trees. One could not wish for a better place in which to settle for life. These estates are owned by Englishmen who appear to do very well. The owners frequently return to England during the severe tropical weather, leaving their estates in capable hands, and return for the winter. The people who have children to be educated send them home to England.

Life in the West Indies is free and easy, but it takes considerable money to live there. One must keep native servants, not as few as possible, but as many as one can afford. The more servants one employs the greater is the esteem for him in a native's eyes. One must have a cook, a cook's assistant, a housemaid, a messenger boy, a man to look after his motor car, and then men to look after the grounds.

The population of Grenada is about 63,000, only

two per cent of which is white. The blacks and the coloured people prevail. The blacks are a loving and contented people, some of them speaking perfect English, but the majority speaking English with a French accent. For example "de" is commonly heard for "the". A boy will bring your car to the door and will say, "De car is at de door". This is accounted for by the fact that Grenada was under French rule before it was taken over by the British. It amazed me how so many people manage to get a living on such a small island, but considering that their needs are small and that there is an abundance of fish and fruit at their disposal, it is easily understood that their living does not come hard. Many of the people are employed on the estates and in the shops. Their houses are huts built along narrow congested streets. Some, however, live on the hill-sides between the towns.

I found the people very superstitious and much given to Voodooism, although it is not practised publicly. Spiritism is a passion among them. They have no glass windows in their huts, but doors which they shut tightly at night despite the stifling heat. When I asked them the reason for this I was told that it was to keep the jambres (evil spirits) out. A ghastly tale was told me, of a man whose daughter was ill. The doctor who was attending her was under the influence of drink, and while ministering to her caused her injuries which resulted in her death. Her father was very wroth at this and vowed vengeance upon the doctor. It is said that sometime later the man had a vision in which he saw the doctor burning in a fire. Five days after that the doctor was experimenting in his laboratory and died from flames. Another story was told me of a man who entered the Parish Church, and with a pin scratched his enemy's initials on the candles, praying that he might be burnt up. Both the Roman and the English Churches are fighting these superstitions and are having much success against them.

The natives love to sing and chatter. On market days the towns are packed with people who remind one of the Tower of Babel. The people are persistent beggars, and frequently were heard quarreling over a penny. I never saw any come to blows though.

While the majority of the natives appear to be healthy, there is a considerable amount of disease on the island. The principal diseases from which they suffer are Worms, Elephantitis and Leprosy. In their persons the majority of the natives are clean. The women vie with each other in appearing in their best clothes on Sunday. It was a comical sight to see them wearing their white dresses and varied styles of hats.

The morals of the natives are not of the best. Illegitimacy abounds among them, for which the white man is largely responsible. Several children were pointed out to me as being the offspring of white estate-owners. The coloured race is a sad people, self-contained, reserved and complex. There are many of them in Grenada, a large percentage of whom go to New York to secure employment, some of them doing remarkably well. The coloured per-

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son is an interesting study; for he is neither black nor white. He has the impulses, faults and ideals of both races in him, so that it is not to be wondered at that he is reserved and at times rebellious.

Modern machinery is not to be found on the island. If it were not for the telephone and the automobile there would be little to remind one that he was living in this advanced age. It is as well for the natives that this is so, for if it were otherwise large numbers of them would be unemployed.

Cooking is done by the natives and is generally quite nicely served. Kitchen stoves are not used, but charcoal burners, which consist of round pans in which the glowing charcoal is placed. With this the native cook can serve up a first class dinner. Fish and fruit was the staple food of the island, although fowls could be had, but they were so poor and thin that one would have to have several of them to feed a family properly. I found it difficult to enjoy my meals and really only ate because it was necessary. This was partly due to the fact that I was in a continual perspiration, which made me restless, and partly because the hours of meals were very different to what I had been accustomed; tea was served in the early morning, what is called breakfast about 11 a.m., light tea at 4 p.m. and dinner about 7.30 p.m.

The fruits are delicious and the fish excellent. The Snapper and the King fish appeared to be the most used among the white people, while the Bqrakuta was the favorite among the natives.

I spent an afternoon, fishing with some natives, and was much impressed with their simple method. They rowed out to sea about two or three miles, and then let down into the water a gourd which was soon filled with Jack fish. This fish is about the size of a sardine, with a light green back and a pearly white coloring underneath. These fish were cut into pieces and fastened on hooks which were attached to strings, all leading from one line. The line was then lowered and not many minutes elapsed before we had the satisfaction of hauling in several fine King fish and some Snappers.

The climate of Grenada is very trying to one who is not used to the tropics. Many cannot stand it and are forced to return to more temperate regions. The average temperature is 82 degrees, and in the summer time goes much higher. The white people looked tired and had very sallow complexions. The heat occasions much drinking and many are the rum cocktails that one consumes in a day. One misses the sunrises and sunsets of this part of the world, and especially the twilight. In the West Indies one is plunged suddenly into darkness and light.

Malaria exists in a mild form in Grenada, not in its malignant form, but still it is there. There is also a tiny insect, that is invisible to the naked eye, which burrows under the skin and forms a rash on the body. New-comers are attacked with this immediately on their arrival. Also there are certain poisonous plants which one must care-

fully avoid, and many disagreeable crawling things which disturb one's peace day and night. One soon becomes accustomed to the croaking of the frogs at night, and to the pretty green lizards which are almost perpetual guests in one's home.

The island is divided into Parishes, in each of which is a school for the natives. The Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England have their own separate schools, of which the Parochial Clergy are the managers. In spite of the rather primitive methods of teaching, the children are given a fair elementary education. For higher education there is a Grammar School in St. George's.

After roaming around this pleasant island for two months I embarked for Canada upon the S.S. Pathfinder. This boat was due to stop at all the islands in the Windward and Leeward group, so that I had the opportunity of making a slight acquaintance with them.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

and producing the articles we stand in need of, for the comforts of life.

And how is it in our own establishment? The scanty rows of books which we then called a library, has grown into 20 fold dimensions. We have a museum containing an excellent geological collection and other valuable specimens, and a number of interesting and curious articles waiting unpacked, for increased space to enable us to lay them out and exhibit them for inspection. We have accommodations which, if not all that could be desired, are at least comfortable, and which I have myself heard compared advantageously with other similar Canadian Institutions, by those whose sympathies lay wholly on the side of what they disparaged. We have a Chapel which, if not equal in beauty to the College Chapels of England, at least serves to bring them forcibly to the minds of all who see it and have seen them. We have a good course of study laid down, and in the main carried out. We have the expectation, reasonable and reliable, that through the efficient working of our Junior Department, we shall soon have pupils in the College in whom we shall be enabled to carry it out thoroughly. We have in-doors much to encourage us.

And with regard to our position in public opinion: We are no longer, as we once were, the subject of ridicule. Even after the College had gone into operation, its efforts were sneered at, and its prospect of success ridiculed. After I had been just a year in the country, it happened that I drove the Lord Bishop of Quebec into Montreal. After baiting at a tavern, near a well known lake in the woods, as we drove on and were mounting the hill before us, a minister of another denomination, enquired who that was with the Bishop (whom he easily recognized,)—when he was told, "That's the Principal of the new College at Lennoxville," he burst out into bitter sarcasm and ridicule

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against the attempt of the Church of England to build up a College in Lower Canada. "The Bishop," said he, "had better send the young man home again." There is still in existence somewhat of the same spirit. We are still sometimes, though not often, sneered at, our work and our sphere of operations are here and there spoken of slightly. There are prejudices and enemies in existence toward us. Among these none perhaps is greater than that which arises from the name of the College. We are set down as bigoted and exclusive. Even the public journals, and some official documents, fail to recognize in Bishop's College any thing more than a mere Theological Seminary. But we are living down these prejudices, and I have little doubt, shall live them down entirely. We have our alumni occupying, some of them, very unclerical positions indeed both in the country and in the cities. There is the fact—unanswerable. There they are, Lennoxville men, and yet are not clergymen; and in various ways the Institution comes constantly more and more into its true place in public estimation, and its aim and objects are better known and more appreciated. Unfortunately there are parties whose interest is to keep up prejudice against us, and if they do not wilfully misrepresent us, we cannot expect any thing else but that they will lay hold of every opportunity which they see to do us harm, and exaggerate our failings and imperfections in the matter of religion.

But on the point of liberality I will only repeat here, what has been already more than once publicly asserted, that our Institution is just as liberal as the United States Colleges. We are, we profess to be, we intend to be, we are not ashamed of being, what is termed denominational; but we open our doors to all; we have no test on admission; we have no test in granting degrees. We expect that where parents and guardians do not give directions to the contrary, our pupils will attend the services of our own Church; we expect all to read and understand their Bible; we make religion a matter of every day life. But if parents are scandalized at our Prayer Book, (which, by the way, is in every body's hands and can be examined and judged of by all—and this, remember, is *not* the case with other religious bodies, who, some of them, have no settled creed, or formally enunciated doctrines,) or if they cannot abide our pure and primitive manner of worship, they may direct the attendance of their sons elsewhere upon the Lord's day,—on which day alone other denominations hold stated public worship. A couple of months ago I had a conversation with a Scotch Presbyterian—a shrewd man, (like most of his brethren,) and a man of business; and he said, after I had explained (in meeting objections he had raised) the position the College has taken with regard to religious teaching and observances, "Well, I don't see what more you could do, or we expect".

But in spite of all difficulties, objections and prejudices, the Institution is gaining every day, more and more confidence. My duty has led me during the past winter into many parts of the country, with a subscription list in my hand, not always the most acceptable introduction to a

stranger. Everywhere I have been courteously received; everywhere our cause treated with respect, and almost every where upheld with solid aid; and others who have been similarly engaged, will bear similar testimony. Now no one can take up that list,—although it is yet but commenced,—and say we want the confidence of the country. No one can listen to the voice of the fourth estate, (as it has been called) of the realm, wherever the Press has spoken out about our appeal for aid in procuring buildings for the Junior Department, and say we have not staunch and true friends. "Go on, in your own way, straight-forwardly and manfully", said a member of Parliament, some years ago, "and the country will come round by and by to your views, and support you". His words are already in process of verification.

For the future of our Institutions, I have, therefore, good hope. I believe that we are doing our work faithfully, and towards those who differ from us, bearing ourselves courageously. I have confidence, therefore, that in the end we shall succeed. The work of my own life, and of my own generation, in the College, I look upon, (and have always looked upon,) as little more than the laying of foundations. These have to be laid. I have desired to see them laid strong and broad, with a view to a great and heavy pile being placed upon them, if the opportunity occur hereafter. We must bear for the present—though it may now and then require some little breadth of mind to bear with patience and equanimity—the taunts and jeers of those whose enmity we are unfortunate enough to have gained. They may say our work is insignificant, and our members are contemptible. I answer, never mind. Great works have had all along little beginnings, and great beginnings, for the most part, end in small results. We may go over Europe and America too, and we shall find that the great Institutions of both worlds, which now perhaps more or less sway the fates of the countries in which they are placed, had their small beginnings. And if great beginnings in our day, be brought up to reproach us with, we must calmly await, and call upon others, to await the test of time. "As I go on," said one who is often called the father of history, "with my history, I will go over the small and the great cities of the world alike. What were once great, the most of them, have become now small; what are now in my day great, once were small. I know that human prosperity never abides in one condition. I will mention small and great alike."

And if there chance to be any one now listening to me, whose mind is filled with the idea I have alluded to, and who in his heart despises us for the smallness of our work, I would beg him to remember, or if he has never thought of it before, to consider the disadvantages under which we labour. The whole of Canada contains a population not much if at all, greater, than that of a first rate city—London, or Pekin, or Jeddo. The whole population of Lower Canada which is not Roman Catholic, (and the Roman Catholics being well provided with their own Institutions,

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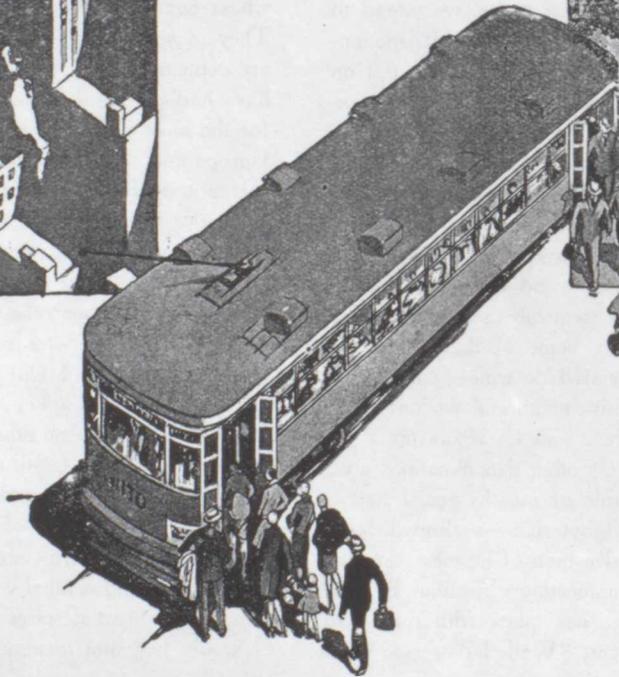
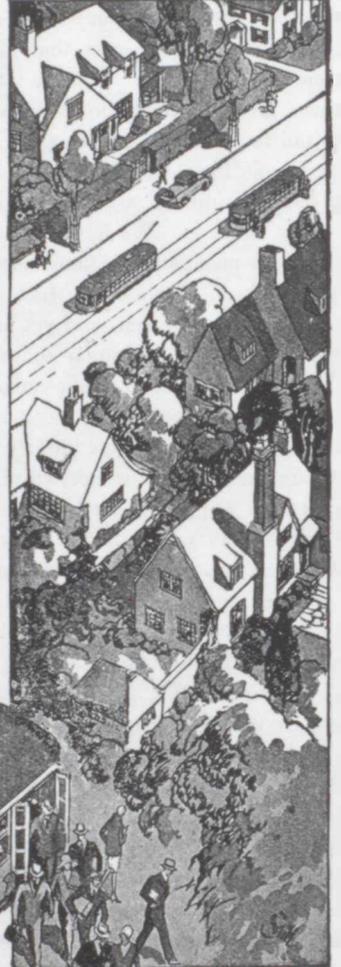
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and not wanting in knowledge of human nature, wisely keep themselves to themselves,) though it is spread over a length of 700 or 800 miles, is but the population of a third or fourth rate city. If any one expects great Institutions to spring up suddenly, under such circumstances, his views on the subject must be different from mine. We cannot have great Institutions, we must be contented to bide our time, and serve our generation. Upon our thorough, our faithful and contented discharge of important duties in an obscure field of labour, may depend much of the future greatness, not only of our Institution, but of our country.

You will say, This is a discouraging view that you take of our position. It is; and if *you say it; we feel it*. But what then? Are we to give up and be fainthearted, because of the present insignificance of our work? There is indeed a strong temptation to do so; and if I may be allowed to repeat a half paradoxical sounding sentiment, it requires a certain *greatness* of mind, to enable a man to persevere in so little a work. But are we, because the country we live in, and have made our home, is in a great measure French, and in a still greater, Roman Catholic, are we, I say, to desert it? Nay, rather let us learn French; French language, French ideas, French literature. Let us try to bring side by side the French Canadian, and the Anglo Canadian minds; try to understand their ideas and opinions, and make known to them our own. If we cannot ourselves attain this reciprocity of understanding, let it be our care that our children shall. Let French be as necessary to their education as English.

And if we feel and realize the difficulty of our position, arising out of religion, let us apply to it, practical faith and prayer. Let us believe as practical truths, the Scripture promises of Christian unity; let us pray to Him who maketh men to be of one mind in one house, that He will in His own good time, bring that unity to pass. Let us be courteous, be friendly to our French Roman Catholic brethren, let us shew them, not as they too often believe, and as, is, I fear, sometimes the fact, that we hate, but that we esteem them; that it is our heart's desire that the veil which hangs over their eyes still, as it did once over the eyes of our own forefathers, may be taken away. Let us rejoice that they like ourselves, value University education. Let us hope that the Laval University, with its great aspirations and abundant resources, will be all to Canada, that the Sorbonne has been to old France; all, nay more, that it will lead the French mind to the same *thorough* emancipation which the protestant mind has attained; and that (let us hope and pray,) without the extravagancies and schisms, mar the face of the protestant world.

Shall we then, I say once more, give up fainthearted? Shall we not rather go on undaunted, go on faithful, go on hopeful, go on in charity; "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three;" let them abide among us in deed and in truth. Let it be our endeavour, if our work is small, not to give it up in disgust, but, if I may use such an expression, to have it in hand, to do it *thoroughly*, to do it *heartily*, for

this will *not always* be so. Our country is striding onward with gigantic (let me not be thought unpatriotic, if I say) with unnatural steps, as far as mere material prosperity is concerned. Let it be our care as an University, let it be our aim as members of an University, all of us in our several degrees and stations, to urge again and again upon our fellow-citizens, that the good and great work of education be carried onward correspondingly.

For it is the business of an University to gather into itself all the branches of learning, to adopt and interweave with the old and well-tryed, what is new and modern; to assist in its measure, and according to its capability in the work of scientific discovery, but far more to sanctify scientific discovery. When man searches and investigates, argues and proves, pronounces at his study-table, that this or that field of rock, produces or does not produce a certain precious metal, or indicates by calculations the existence of some hitherto undiscovered heavenly body, and points out the very spot it occupies at the moment; when the human mind thus strides onward, let it be the University's privilege to demonstrate that the excellency of all this, is not of man, but of God; that while man discovers, he discovers what God has made, what *God gives* him to understand. Universities let us remember are Christian Institutions. They existed not in the proud days of the triumphs of unaided human intellect, they were not known in Greece and Rome, all civilized as the former was, and all powerful and unbounded in its dominion the latter, Universities were instituted to save learning from being swallowed up by barbarism. The University was founded by, and should ever be the handmaid of the Christian Church. It is the fashion nowadays to try and separate religious from secular learning: it is innovation: it is a perversion. Let it be our aim then here, where we profess a religious character, to see that it be not a mere name but a living reality, a something not to talk about, but to be; to shew, not that the Christian *thinks himself* a better or holier man than the heathen, but *that he is*; and being a better, a holier, a more humble man in the sight of God, that he is a *greater*.

And let us remember that the University is, or ought to be, a little world, in which the youth emerging from boyhood, but not yet become man, learns the use of that subtle weapon of life's warfare, liberty. With this view before us, can we think anything more important in University life than the best, the purest, the highest moral, the best, the purest, the highest Christian training? If our young men are *not merely* gaining knowledge, but also acquiring character, to fit them to compete successfully in the race of life, (the present life, and the real life of future existence,) how all important that this should be done on the best and most enduring basis; that the ground work of that character be the one solid one, of a Christian basis; the superstructure, that only lasting one, which is built upon the enduring power of Christian principles and motives.

I have spoken of Universities in two points of view —as intended to place upon scientific discovery a Christian

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stamp and aspect, and as tending to produce a higher and nobler character in its subjects. Let me add a few words in another point of view on Universities, and on the duty incumbent upon them, which I could wish were more faithfully discharged—I mean that of regulating and keeping up the standards of educational attainment. Here again it has been objected to us that our Institution has aimed too high a standard for the wants of the country, and that we mar our success by attempting too much.

I know as well as any one, that we might raise the number of our pupils, and perhaps gain in the eyes of the world a larger front appearance by lowering our standards, and I admit that the country wants any amount of effort that you please to indicate, thrown into the work of raising the tone of such education as is directly preparatory to, or at any rate must precede, University education. And our Institution has endeavored to keep this assertion practically in view. One of its standing rules is that "in order to encourage education generally, the Corporation of the College shall assist in the establishment of commercial and grammar schools," and also affiliate existing schools throughout the Country. And the College is now throwing itself into a great effort to meet this very want of the Country, by erecting in immediate juxtaposition with the existing buildings, accommodation for pupils desiring the sort of education which is thought to be especially needed, and to offer that education on such terms as shall make it as widely as possible available to all the country. There is no exclusive spirit, no wish to encourage one and discourage another, but on the contrary a desire, in the large spirit of an University, or all-educating power, to provide for the wants, as far as may be, meet the varied wishes and views, of all parties.

But this object will not be promoted by throwing down standards, any more than a good stock will be produced on a farm by throwing down its fences; that course would, I dare say, bring in a good many head of cattle; but is that the way to rear a good stock? Nay, there must be good pasture within — good grass, plenty of turnips, plenty of oats, plenty of carrots; the lambs must be fed themselves, and the calves in their season, and in their proper place, receive the farmer's care; the sheep must have their own walks, and the cattle must feed in rich pastures. And if you merely break down your fences, and open your bars, and drive in the sheep and the calves into the cattle pastures, you know well what will be the results.

It would be a pleasant thing enough for us to open our pastures in this way, and then go boast about the country of our fine farm and large stock. For a while we might deceive the public: but a time would soon come when the hollowness of this would be brought into notice, and most severely and unsparingly censured. But no; we have a duty to perform to our country, and a responsibility to remember to the charter and legal powers and privileges bestowed upon us. And the question of the correctness of the line we have taken really resolves itself into this practical enquiry, Is University education really needed amongst us?

I answer that I believe it is, and that you will admit that it is, and with heart and soul give your support and encouragement to this University, established in this the most fertile, and the most progressive part of L. Canada, if you reflect upon what it is doing for you. Are the young men of the Eastern Townships to go forward to beg admission into Professional life, or to *claim* and *take* their place in it, and it may be at the head of it? Are you to go to Town to look for members fit to represent you worthily in Parliament, because you have not men of mind and manners fitted to take a prominent place in public life? When our country has gone on as in all human probability it will in a few generations, to independence, are our grandsons then to grumble in bad English, "Wish father had taken the trouble to get me decently educated, and we was able to speak out like them fellers, without being afeard, and to walk across this big room without feeling as if the roof was going to fall down on our heads".

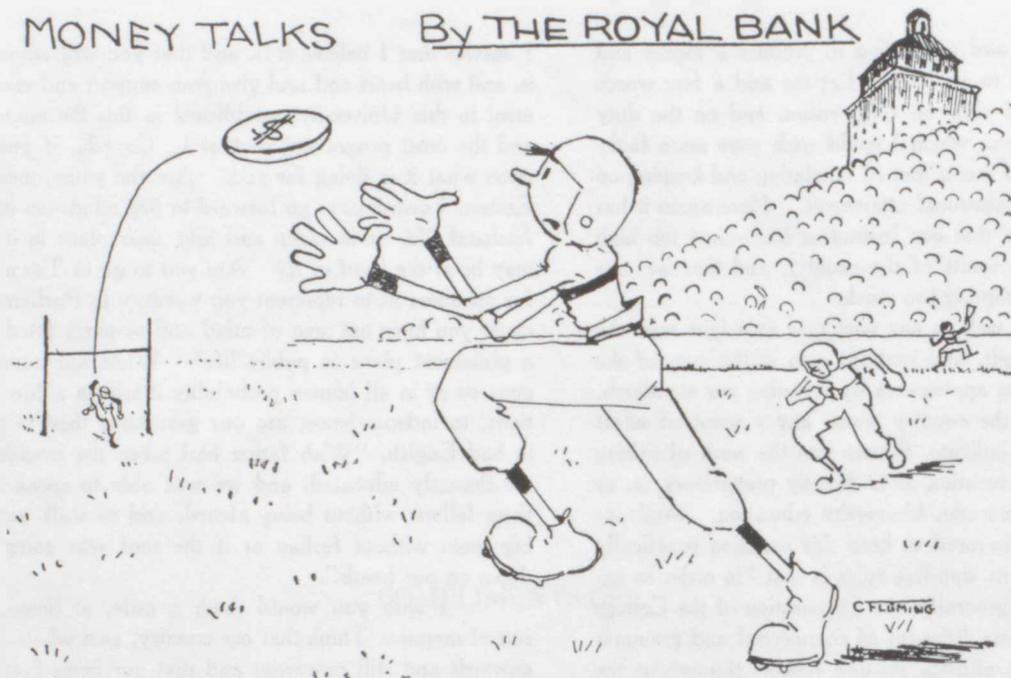
I wish you would think a little, at home, in this sort of manner. Think that our country, as a whole, is going onwards and still onwards; and that our immediate district and neighbourhood is not unambitious, and make up your minds what effort you will make to set forward its mental progress, what strength you can add to the movement which this Institution is making. Listen to a word from the well known pen of Sam Slick:

"Scarcely had the ground in the neighbourhood of Boston been cleared, when the General Court founded a College, which they afterwards called Harvard, in token of gratitude to a clergyman of that name, who bequeathed a considerable sum of money to it. (The town of Newton in which it was situated, was denominated Cambridge, the name of the *Alma Mater* of many of the principal people in the Colony.) In this respect, they showed a far greater knowledge of the world and of the proper course of education than the inhabitants of the present British Colonies. They first established an University, and then educated downwards to the Common Schools as auxiliary seminaries, which were thus supplied with competent teachers; while duly qualified professional men and legislators were simultaneously provided for the State. In Canada, there is an unfriendly feeling toward these Institutions, which people who play upon popular prejudice or ignorance, endeavour to foster, by representing them as engrossed by the sons of the rich, who are able to pay the expense of their own instruction, without assistance from the public treasury; and that all that is thus bestowed is so much withdrawn from the more deserving but untrained children of the poor."

Help us then in bringing the standard of education up: do not try and force us to let ours down.

And here it will not be out of place for me to say a few words on a matter, on which legislation is not unlikely to take place soon. I allude to the idea of forming one University Board of Examiners for the whole Province. For my own part, I cannot but regret that in such a movement, what is called the "loaves and fishes argument" should come

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Lennoxville, Que.

in at all—much more that such a movement should have arisen out of a desire to parcel out the revenues of University College, Toronto, among rival Institutions. But as far as the idea of a Board of Examiners for the Province is concerned, from which all titles to University distinction should emanate, *that* has, and has had, for some years, the approval of my own judgment, and I believe that the other Professors of this College look upon it with approbation also. Only the thing must be done fairly and impartially, and it will require the utmost care to accomplish it.

In the first place here are a number of Institutions, all claiming, having, and exercising the right to examine and confer degrees. It is not an easy thing, to force an Institution, by an Act of Provincial Parliament, to surrender a Royal Charter. If the Government could follow the example of the worthy Mayor of Sherbrooke, in *recommending* the observance of the Queen's birthday as a general holiday, and follow it with like success; if the Government could, with the good will of the Universities of Canada, establish one Board of Examiners for all, it would be an excellent step indeed. The Institutions themselves, might and would retain their power of conferring their own degrees, and if they liked, might insist upon other terms, over and above those imposed by the Board—as *e. g.*—in denominational Institutions—that the character and religious knowledge of its Alumni should be enquired into and certified, prior to being allowed to go before the Board of Public Examiners.

Then the constitution of the Board must be carefully attended to. The Examiners must be competent men, chosen in such a way that all existing interests will be maintained with a fair balance of power. They should meet at two places annually, one in Canada West and one in Canada East; or else the examination should be conducted altogether by writing—papers of questions being prepared by the Board, and sent down to the various Colleges, where the Board should have a representative, sworn to preserve the inviolability and secrecy, both of the questions and the answers made to them, and to send away the latter under seal to the Board—the answers being given with mottoes instead of signatures of names, so that the examiner should have no idea whose papers he was looking over, or even from what College they came; and to ensure thorough fairness, not the names of the persons who had passed their examination, or gained honors, should be published, but the mottoes under which the papers were sent up to the Board.

From the adoption of some such system, I should hope for the best results. The present state of things is objectionable upon two especial grounds. First: If there be a number of Universities, each examining its own pupils itself, and by itself, there is a great and real danger of their out-bidding each other in facility of conferring distinctions; and this sort of rivalry, where it exists, is a worm gnawing the very pith of the plant of learning. And secondly: In small Institutions, there is a necessity that the teachers should be in great measure the examiners also—a most lamentable

state of things. Pupils soon come to know and understand the line of examination they are likely to fall into, and do not half prepare themselves as they might; and the Teacher, if he be not very strictly conscientious, prepares his pupils so as to enable them to cut a figure in the eyes of the public. And I appeal to your own experience, are you not aware that this is a very common state of things? Or if the Teacher is conscientious, he is tempted, nay he is more or less constrained, to forego advantages which are open to him, of working up his classes, and giving them additional polish. I have found myself oftentimes much disheartened by this state of things existing necessarily here. I cannot set my examination questions until the teaching is all over—for if I know what is to be set for examination I must either pass it over entirely in revising my work with my class, which may be unfair to them, or else work them up in it, which is still worse, and so our examination work becomes all crowded and hurried.

I say then—give us one Canadian Board of Examiners, fairly constituted. I am an Englishman, and glory in an Englishman's motto: "a fair field and no favor". We want to produce scholars of first-rate attainments. Let us provide diligently the best means for developing them. Let us hold out to them from the beginning, that their real merits, their abilities and attainments, will be thoroughly and searchingly investigated, and stamped and passed into currency accordingly. We shall have them, in addition to mere sense of duty, the stimulus of wholesome ambition, and in some few cases, wholesome fear of public degradation, to apply to our pupils. The results will be immediately visible: the teaching will be more careful and more energetic, and the study possibly more comprehensive, and certainly more thorough, and carried on with greater pains and diligence, and with quicker life."

Contemporaries, who were in the same class with R. H. Bates, Arts '99, will hear with regret that Mr. Bates died recently in Victoria. After leaving Bishop's Mr. Bates made a considerable reputation as a schoolmaster.

R.I.P.

FRESHMAN DANCE

The first dance of the academic year was held on Oct. 2nd in the Gym. The Principal and Mrs. McGreer, Dr. and Mrs. Boothroyd, and the Dean of Divinity and Mrs. Carrington received the guests at the door.

There was a large attendance and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

Refreshments were served at 10.30 and the dance came to an end soon afterwards.



— wonderful,
that's my verdict,
they are
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SAVE THE "POKER HANDS"

As we go to Press, we hear of the birth of a son to Prof. and Mrs. A. L. Kuehner. The Editor and Staff of the Mitre extend their congratulations.

The Editor and the Mitre Board wish to express their thanks to all contributors who have aided in the publication of this issue of the Mitre.

Bishop's Defeated Loyola

From "The Standard", Montreal.

Loyola College dropped their first game of the year here this afternoon, Oct. 19th, when they bowed to a much superior Bishop's aggregation, 23-0, in a regular scheduled fixture of the Intermediate Intercollegiate League.

As a result of this game, a deadlock has been created with Bishop's and Loyola sharing premier honors. Bishop's have two games to play to conclude their schedule, while Loyola have but one, namely, a return game with Bishop's, which will be played in Montreal next Saturday.

This fixture was the first meeting of these two rival teams this season, and consequently the outcome was more than doubtful. Bishop's, with most of their last year's squad in uniform, and with a 10-5 victory over McGill to their credit, seemed to be the most probable choice of winners, since the opposing squad could boast of but three regulars from last year's Dominion champions.

When the rival squads lined-up opposite each other, an atmosphere of grim determination seemed to settle over both camps, since Bishop's were set to fight their way to the head of the League, and Loyola were in no mood to share the top rung with any other opponents. As chance would have it, however, the laurels of victory went to the Lennoxville students, shattering the fair dreams and aspirations of Loyola supporters.

Previous to this afternoon's game, neither team had yet tasted the bitterness of defeat, with the result that when the two squads lined-up on the Lennoxville Campus the spectators and supporters felt that neither side would bow to the other without first having put up a hard struggle.

And so it was.

A kick-off from the Loyola quarter opened the game. Bishop's lost no time in opening the onslaught. Led by their veteran quarterback, Blinco, the purple and white set up the field, charging and charging the Loyola line till the maroon squad was forced inch by inch into its own territory. When in possession, Loyola gained ground, but on

an exchange of plays, the purple and white came out on the top, placing them within scoring distance of the Loyola stronghold. Blinco called for an onside kick; Hobbs, the Bishop's fullback, responded with a neat punt that crossed the Loyola line. The ball was fumbled in the Loyola territory and Blinco was right there to pounce upon it for Bishop's first counter. Fuller converted.

The Montreal students went into the second stanza of the game with a more threatening attitude. A series of line-plunges by Starr, Ryan and Letourneau, advanced the play into the Bishop's territory. A thirty-yard end run by McAlear, the speedy Loyola half, brought the pigskin even closer to the Bishop's line. The purple and white tightened up at this point, the line holding like a brick wall. Line plunges by Parkinson, McMorran and Denison forced the maroon squad back, and several short end-runs by Johnston and Skelton made it possible for the Lennoxville boys to cross into their opponents territory once again. Using pretty much the same tactics as in the former period, Blinco called for an onside kick, which again was fumbled in the Loyola territory. Buchanan fell on the ball for Bishop's second touch, and Fuller converted.

At the end of second period: Bishop's led Loyola 12 to nil.

After a short rest, both teams once again appeared on the field, appearing somewhat more refreshed. Hobbs turned in a fine programme for the local boys, with the Mitchell-Crandall combination on the wings pinning every one of his kicks. Throughout the most of this period the play was in the Loyola territory, with occasional variations, when the maroon team were successful on several end-runs by McAlear and Byrne. The high spot of the game came when Johnston on a fake kick, carried the pigskin fifteen yards and deposited it between the poles for a major counter. Fuller kicked the convert, to bring the score up to 18-0 in Bishop's favor. A rouge from the boot of Skelton concluded the scoring for that period.

End of third period: Bishop's, 19; Loyola, 0

Loyola made a last minute rally in this period, but were no match for the purple and white, and the heavy score was rather a hopeless case to deal with. Hobbs, on the Bishop's half line was the most spectacular man on the field, with Johnston running a close second. For the losers, Haynes, McAlear and McCarrey showed up best in the back field, with Ryan, Starr and Letourneau turning in a good game on the line.

Despite all Loyola's efforts the purple and white were able to chalk up four more points, which came in the form of rouges. With three minutes to go, Loyola gave a remarkable exhibition of grit and spirit, when on a series of line-plunges and short end-runs they forced the Bishop's aggregation back sixty yards to their own fifteen yard line. This effort proved useless, however, for the time-keeper's whistle had blown before the Montrealers could take advantage of their position.

Game over: Bishop's, 23; Loyola, 0.

Here a Spot ●

There a Spot ●

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