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EDITORIAL

"ON BEING FED-UP"

Let me begin by saying that I have no intention of trying to equal Lamb's "D'ssertation on Roast Pig", though perhaps the frequency with which portions of that luscious animal appear on our menu might justify me in making a few caustic rather than courteous remarks; but of course it is not the fault of the poor pigs, they never asked to be slain.

What I would like to do would be to give inspiration to the cook, cuisine or commissariat so that our appetites might be more frequently titillated with delicacies than discouraged by overloading with protein and calory-containing carbo-hydrates. I hope my meaning is scientifically clear. Also I would like to recommend to all and sundry who vegetate, carnivorate, germinate or merely eat the edibles that are edible, within the precincts of the college salle a manger, that an attitude of patient resignation is the best to adopt under existing circumstances. Those circumstances, if well-considered, are not half-bad, though occasionally we do discover something all-bad. Sometimes it is well to remember that only our own finickiness or a passing mood affects our mealtime outlook; and if we have had a row with anyone there is likely to be a bad taste in our mouth to begin with. Of course when it comes to the odor-test, we have

less grounds for doubt as to the merits of what is set before us, in fact hardly any; but fortunately the cook has also a useful proboscis, in good working order, and it is seldom that we have cause to wrinkle our noses.

Sometimes a little of that Kruschen feeling is all that's needed to make the most pale and ghastly looking soup appear peacefully pink—until disturbed. Sometimes we object because we have not been well-trained at home that we make mistakes as to the proper proportions of prunes, pies, beans and sinkers that can be safely stowed away in the inner regions with beneficial effect. Sometimes it is merely because we have never got used to these types of provender that we give them a miss or loudly shout "what have you else". And, alas there is nothing else — not even cheese, — which I personally think can often prove the worse of two evils.

Frequently the articles served at table are employed as convenient objects of witticism, especially when our imaginations begin to work and we make assumptions about their probable origin and venturesome remarks as to the why and wherefore of their present state. Should I hear a chap remark "The hen that laid this (pointing to an under-sized egg) must have had a week-off in a gravel pit", I feel sure he only wants to say that a larger egg would please him

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

The Voice of Canadian Business

By Col. J. H. Woods, Managing Director of the Calgary Herald and President of
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce.



The Canadian Chamber of Commerce was born of necessity. It has lived through its early years by the inspiration of those who realized that necessity and saw in it a remedy for conditions that were becoming more and more evident as time passed. It has grown within a short period of less than four years to become an abiding factor in our national life. It has taken its place as a specific against sectionalism. It is serving, in addition to the details of its work, as a binding element among the different peoples that make up this country.

Post War Canada

We need not go far back to recall how Canada was drifting a few years ago, — hard times after the excitement of War, depression from family bereavements, ruined hopes, dissatisfaction with the details of Government — all these were causing the different parts of Canada to turn in upon themselves. British Columbia, with its high ambitions of Pacific and Panama Trade, saw them deferred from year to year. The Middle West, having come back, as it were, to earth after the period of War prices, conceived itself injured by causes and circumstances which even it could not determine. Ontario and Quebec, having the greatest financial stake in Confederation, sent out missions among us seeking earnestly for the causes of a condition which they recognized. But, after all, the missions were only words and

carried no united voice to the people. The Government, in its then unsettled condition and with its varied and various elections, was incoherent and offered no remedy. The Maritimes were suffering alike with the others from the consequences of War. We were indeed a babel of voices and most of us crying in the wilderness, and all our preaching to one another concerning the necessity of unity had little effect against the inherent causes which like cross currents on a turbid sea, were drifting us apart. There was great need for something, some united voice, some chord that might be struck in unison, some clearing-house of thought through which the lesser discords might be submerged in a united theme.

The National Chamber

Out of this condition grew the gathering in Winnipeg in November of 1925 when The Canadian Chamber of Commerce was formed.

Its object was to raise from the business of Canada one common voice concerning great common principles, to secure the considered judgment of Canadian business on Canadian questions, to serve the economic, commercial and social welfare of communities through the country, to hear and discuss and satisfy as far as possible the individual needs of our individual sections, and thus to contribute to the advancement of Canada and the harmony and happiness of its people. The formal organization of the Board took place in Saint John, New Brunswick, in 1926, and was succeeded by Conventions in Vancouver, in 1927, Quebec in 1928 and Edmonton and Calgary in 1929. Each year the organization and its Conventions have grown in strength, until the last Convention numbered 527 delegates and 53 Boards of Trade as against a maximum of 219 delegates from 36 Boards of Trade at any previous meeting.

Parliaments of Business

The Convention of 1930 will be held in Toronto and we hope for a gathering representing every branch of Canadian business such as this country has never seen. We expect that there will be over eight hundred delegates participating in this Convention.

It is interesting to recall the fact that at the recent Convention in Calgary, the Presidents of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the United Farmers of Alberta sat together on the same platform. There were six delegates present who were members of the Wheat Pool, while the banking, commercial, transportation and financial interests of the country were represented.

Canadian Consciousness Mooted

Such in brief is the history of this young organization not yet five years old but already a great and growing force in its influence on the commercial life of Canada and on legislative enactments by which that life is in great

measure controlled. It is in fact the agency through which the opinion of Canadian business on national economic questions is canvassed and determined, and the machinery has been, and will be, the building up of a Canadian consciousness, the bringing together of Canadian interests on a common and equal floor, the arresting of that poison of sectional selfishness which was threatening our country.

A United Business Voice

The Canadian Chamber also acts as an advisor to the Federal Government on various matters concerning the nation's business. Before the Chamber started to function the only means whereby the Government could obtain the opinion of Canadian business was to tune-in on the many arguments, theories and mutterings which were being voiced both for and against the question under discussion. It was indeed a confusion of voices out of which it was very difficult for any government to frame a bill which would be both acceptable and applicable to all the business partners of Confederation. As a result of its conventions and by means of referenda, the Canadian Chamber is able to place before the Federal Ministry a consensus of the opinion of Canadian business men on national economic questions, and it is likely to be admitted that business, after all, should be, and is, best qualified to present solutions for the problems of business. The retention of wholesalers sales tax licenses, the extension of scientific research, sales tax reduction, aviation and immigration development, provisions for the greater use of Canadian coal by Canadians, the extension of auto tourist permits and the expansion of the Trade Commissioner service in Latin America and the Orient are some of the Chamber's policies which have been taken up and acted favourably upon by the Government during the past twelve months.

A Practical Necessity

Viewing the question from these two aspects alone it would seem that the existence of a National Chamber of Commerce in Canada is fully justified and that there is room for such an organization in the economic life of our Dominion. It has been seen that The Canadian Chamber of Commerce was born of necessity, and of necessity it must continue to live and grow and to have its being. So long as there is a margin between what our country is and what it ought to be there is work for The Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The activities of the Chamber, however, have outreached the foregoing functions. In addition to being a specific against sectionalism, a preacher of the gospel of Canadian and Empire unity, it is a live, practical body, gathering data for the study of national business problems from the viewpoint of business men. For example the published reports of the Chamber's National Committees on Aviation and Arbitration were compiled in each case by representatives of the legal profession, aviation and business. In addition to gathering data by means of these committees, the Chamber frequently despatches questionnaires to all its member Boards and Chambers covering the salient aspects of the subject to be reviewed. It is by means of these returned questionnaires that the Chamber has canvassed busi-

ness opinion in Canada on such subjects as the nationalization of Radio Broadcasting and the Revision of the Calendar. Board and Chamber work in Canadian industrial life were also surveyed in this manner. The answers in the returned questionnaires are tabulated and from this tabulation are compiled the findings of Canadian business in regard to the topic under discussion.

1930 Activities

Perhaps the Chamber's chief and greatest objective for 1930, for which a committee has been organized, is to take part in the vast movement recently begun for the expansion of trade relations within the Empire. Fourteen prominent Canadian business men have been named to this Committee, the setting up of which marks an important step in the promotion of Intra-Empire trade, a step in which Canada through this appointment has taken leadership. In connection with this Empire Trade activity the Chamber is organizing a delegation of Canadian business men to attend the Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in London next May and it is expected that some fifty leaders in Canada's economic life will participate in the Chamber's tour.

To the Orient and Latin America

In addition to a tour of the mining, lumbering and agricultural districts of Northern Ontario and Quebec in connection with the Fifth Annual Convention to be held in Toronto in October, the Chamber is organizing a trip to the Orient in the late Fall. It is anticipated that this trade tour will do much to further Canada's commercial relations with China and Japan, with which countries the aggregate trade of Canada last year amounted to over \$110 millions.

A trade tour of Canadian business men is also being organized to visit Latin America in February of 1931 and to participate in the British Empire Exhibition to be held in Buenos Aires at that time.

National Business Problems

While the Chamber is taking an unusual interest in Empire, Orient and Latin American trade her activities are, for the most part, domestic but space does not allow for more than a mention of the Chamber's work in Canada. The economic problems being dealt with by The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Canada include in part: the reduction of loss by fire; the bettering of national health; inter-provincial trade; nationalization of radio; commercial aviation; circulation of foreign periodicals in Canada and the use of foreign text-books in Canadian schools; St. Lawrence Waterway development; the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; judges salaries; taxation of public utilities; Trans-Canada Highway; the furthering of scientific research in agriculture and pure industry, and seasonal unemployment.

National Conference of Agriculture

Worthy of particular mention, however, is the National Conference on Agriculture held in Regina on March 27th. by the Chamber. This conference may well be considered among the Chamber's most successful events. Practical farmers and stockmen, dairymen, fruit and vege-

Life in a Paper Mill

By D. Cooper, B.A.



D. COOPER, B.A.

To a visitor, a paper mill may not seem a very thrilling place. This is a very natural opinion to form. The visitor is impelled by a desire to get away from all the heat and noise, and, after a very casual look around, goes away with this thought. "What wonderful machines, but what uninteresting work those men do."

A mill hand's work may seem uninteresting but at times it really is very exciting.

At the best the work is very hazardous, accidents are numerous and very often serious. The unfortunate part of the matter is that the majority of accidents are avoidable. However some risks are always present and so one has to be continually on one's guard.

Certain parts of a paper machine, because of their peculiar nature can not be adequately guarded. One of these is the Calender Stack.

This is a series of rollers placed one on top of another. The paper passes in between these rollers from top to bottom and is thereby given a smooth finish. Men have to work around this Stack and sometimes get their hands caught. This almost always means the loss of a finger or two.

Another source of accident is the winder. Although the paper is wound more or less tightly as it comes off the machine, it has to be rewound and cut into smaller rolls. Thus a special machine has been developed to do this work.

The largest of these winders run about 1800 - 2000 feet a minute at full speed and wind a roll of paper weighing a ton or more. Too often a man slips and gets caught underneath the roll and receives a very serious injury.

A delightful part of working in a paper mill is the uncertainty of things. Paper machines run twenty-four hours a day — the day being divided into three shifts of eight hours each. A mill hand does not leave his job until some one comes in to take his place. If no one comes in he is faced with the prospect of working sixteen hours. — not very pleasant. Uncertainty also confronts one in the matter of meals. Most men bring lunches, however a few eat at the cafeteria. The food is brought out to the machines on trays. If every thing is running properly one can enjoy the meal. But if trouble develops, as it usually does at meal time, dinner is postponed, and, the hot things cool and cold things become warm.

The noise of the machinery restricts conversation. Thus for the most part meaning is conveyed by signs, signs. This is done especially in connection with the work. Should any defect be noticed in the paper the nature of that defect is immediately pointed out to the proper person by some gesture known to both. So in your next visit to a paper mill, should you see a man waving his arms with apparent abandon, please do not misjudge him but know that he is in all likelihood usually discussing his work with one of his confreres. Or if you have not yet visited a paper mill by all means do so for I have but little doubt that you will find it very interesting.

On Reading and the Fine Arts

By *A. Theodore Falkenstrom.*

The study of literature, like that of music, or art, requires the most serious application, investigation, research, and experience. The average person prefers rag-time to the symphonies, nocturnes, and grand compositions of musical masters, just as trashy reading appeals to the minds of the uncultivated. This is not, however, a reason for maintaining that the meretricious tunes of the hurdy-gurdy, or the ephemeral novels of the present are of higher importance than the works of the great composers and authors. But, by a systematic course of study, one can so train the ear and mind that only the best will satisfy in the end. It is the story of all book collectors and collectors of the Fine Arts that their collections are gradually weeded out as their tastes improve and a higher standard is demanded. University men especially, should aim to develop appreciation of the best in our literature and Fine Arts.

Intuitively some minds are attracted to the best in music, art, and literature. Some become blasé with Johann Bach, trembling of soul and body with rhythmic sublimity to compose Mass in B minor, or with Beethoven, full of noble melody, or Mozart who with sadness and happiness weaves such a concourse of sweet sound, that all later compositions seem chaotic and discordant. Some are absorbed in the pictures of Watteau, Fragonard, Reynolds, Michelangelo; or in such pictures as portray fascinatingly the tender, caressing beauty and eloquence of sensuous piety as Murillo's Immaculate Conception; or in the idyllic grace and poetic softness of a picture like Gorat's Dance of the Nymphs. Theodore Rousseau's Sunset with its forceful harmonies, forms, and accents of a typical autumn day; or Kauffman's Vestal Virgin, which reveals purity of conception and pleasing beauty; or Raphael's incomparable Sistine Madonna with the beauty, dignity, and grandeur of the Virgin, and the two enchanting angel boys at the bottom, giving the last touch of beauty to this magnificent work, or lastly Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper whose force of conception, harmony of detail, and delicacy of touch make it rank among the finest works ever painted; all these will naturally be attractive, along with many others, to the mind of him who appreciates the Fine Arts. Some minds become taken up with Bacon and Milton, whose works raise English prose to its highest level; or with the philosophy of Hobbes, Bacon, and Locke in England, and Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz on the continent; or with Johnson, Goldsmith, and Gibbon; or with such novelists as Fielding, Sterne, and Smollett, still unsurpassed in England; or with such an economist as Adam Smith; or with such cynics as

Jonathan Swift, and mystics as William Blake. In the field of sculpture, some minds appreciate the statue of the Venus of Melos, one of the most perfect master-pieces of Greek sculpture; some Canova's Pauline Borghese in Rome, which statue caused a great sensation as a combination of portraiture and mythology. Michelangelo's Moses is an extraordinary expression of the sublime and terrible, along with Barye's Centaur and Lapithae now in the Louvre, revealing a fine mythological composition of this genius as a sculptor of animals.

These minds are, however, the exceptions, not the rule. Even these can be improved and strengthened by study, research, and experience. The development of appreciation must begin for the college man while at college, otherwise it is likely to remain dormant after graduation, for it is then that education really begins. College education is therefore merely a preparation which gives us an opportunity to learn how to appreciate and make use of future education.

It is a well known fact that when Sir Walter Scott had formed the nucleus of a new novel by which his imagination would naturally be engrossed, he would, nevertheless, read volume after volume that had no reference to this particular subject, merely because reading intensified the working of his brain.

Most of our knowledge is obtained by reading, and thus it is while at college that men should begin to read intensively and extensively. Unfortunately, civilization, even at this stage, does not promote keen desire for reading. Unless a man has had early training, what would encourage him to read Maimonides or Amar on the prosperity of the Jews and Persians under the old Moslem sway, or how Fauve rhapsodizes on the unprecedented efflorescence of painting, statuary, and ornaments during the Italian Renaissance? Does the average graduate spend much time reading, besides ephemeral novels, the philosophers of our parent-century, from Schopenhauer, who wrote an encyclopedia of misery, to Nietzsche, who loved life because it was a tragedy, but went insane with the thought that he might have to live again? Is he likely to read of Goethe, the only sound genius in the nineteenth century, who differed mainly from Shelley by growing up; or to read of Napoleon, the powerful instrument of imagination, energy, and will as described by Ludwig; or to read Montaigne in the greatest essays written about public and private affairs, or to read Cervantes who found one arm sufficient to write the most famous of novels, Don Quixote.

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of his eightieth birthday in 1928, the Prince of Wales said, "Lord Balfour was a Cabinet Minister eight years before I was born. For more than half a century he has maintained his golf handicap at a lower level than mine is ever likely to attain".

This "Grand Old Man" was an accomplished Parliamentarian. He was a master of debate, earnest in delivery, witty in repartee and destructively sarcastic when heckled.

Balfour represents the true gentleman; cultured and modest, aristocratic and gentle, refined and masculine. He won the love of his friends, the admiration and respect of his foes.

Though retired to private life, he led an active existence until 1929 when his health began seriously to fail.

Lord Balfour died March 19th, 1930 at the home of his brother, Gerald Balfour, to whom the title passes. Lord Balfour never married.

As soon as his death was announced messages began to pour in from all over the world. Among these tributes the words of the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin are worth repeating:

"He was the last of the Athenians. His mind was all-embracing, and things of the mind — not things of the market-place — were what filled his thought. He visualized co-operation of the English-speaking world, where to we all look for the progress of peace in the world. I am confident that America will mourn Arthur Balfour no less truly than we will. He has passed into that vast eternity where one by one our great men are passing. They would not have us mourn but would have us work while it is yet day, and carry on the great tradition they have left us."

don't like dissecting steak and kidney pie, jelly shapes, or sticky puddings. Of course it may be amusing to other people, but it's tragedy for me when I am required to make a fair division of a steak pie; for the crust crumples, gravy drips and steak morsels and kidney morsels contend for right of way on a spoon that isn't large enough to assist me in speedy and efficient serving. Oh well, though my arm sometimes aches I feel content when everybody's served and, as a consequence, happy. As for jelly shapes, the slippery, slimy things would give me a touch of brain fever had I not acquired a little tactical skill in dealing with them. If the wriggling devil inside refuses to stay on the spoon I find it's easier (though not etiquette) to transfer him from the larger to the smaller dish with a push which makes him slide swift as a soap-cake. Though of course it is well to get in front quickly and stop the sliding motion or the floor will need a wash. But far more annoying, and far more trying to the patience is the obstinate demon inside other varieties of pudding, which insist on sticking fast and defying all but the most persevering and strenuous attempts to dislodge him. That sort appears to love the spoon; but not I that sort. 'Nough sed'.

There is much more that goes on at table, tricks that are pulled off at table which I will leave for more fertile minds than my own to reconstruct for our amusement and enlightenment. Wine is not the only thing that makes glad the heart of man, and on the other hand wine or food whether good, bad or indifferent all make sad in excessive quantities. The moral of this nonsensical stuff if any is, "Cook don't treat us boys too badly, and Boys don't be too hard on the afore-mentioned Cook, Cuisine or Commissariat."

C.W.W.

* * *

EDITORIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

better. When I heard the question, relating to a dish of potatoes or gooseberry jam, "Haven't they got rid of that last carload yet?" I immediately surmised that frost-bitten spuds or over-sweetened 'goo' were becoming slightly unpopular. You can often tell by the tired tone of voice. When public opinion suddenly swings in favour of the S.P.C.A., and someone politely inquires whether the poor beast, from which the meat at that moment decorating the plates has been procured, was sacrificed by a worn out circus manager (no less so than the beast) whose eye was caught by the glitter of gold, or words to that effect, I gather that others too have found that one's teeth don't make such a favourable impression as one would desire. In fact the subject is so tough that I refuse to pursue it further "Coward!" you say? "Perhaps" I reply "but won't you admit that sometimes discretion is the better part."

From the point of view of one who sits at the business end of the table in the matter of serving, I would like to lodge a complaint or rather ask solution of a difficulty. I

NEW BOOKLET ON PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has just issued a booklet entitled Natural Resources of Quebec. It is a succinct resumé of the natural resources and economic conditions existing in the Province of Quebec and includes not only a bit of history, but also the present conditions and opportunities existing in the Province. The booklet is accompanied by several maps showing the agricultural areas, the mining districts, and location of the forests, and is well illustrated. It is a publication that will be of service to the capitalist, the industrialist, to those interested in agriculture, minerals, or fisheries, and to prospective settlers. The latest statistics obtainable are included and only accurate and reliable information is given. The booklet is not only useful but well written and readable and we commend it to the attention of all interested. Copies in either English or French may be had on application to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.



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IBN BEN HASSAN

CONTINUED FROM MARCH ISSUE

"Thank the Lord!" exclaimed Lieutenant Parker, wiping the cold perspiration from his forehead. "I could have sworn you had passed in your checks," he continued, with a lame attempt at levity, in order to hide his real feelings.

"Is there not danger in an experiment of this kind?" inquired Jessop anxiously.

"I suppose there is," replied the Prince, smiling, "but certainly not more than you have to face continually in your Secret Service adventures, or in a pleasant jaunt on our good friend Parker's bi-plane over the German lines!"

The two officers nodded assent.

"Perhaps," continued Ibn Ben Hassan, evidently slightly embarrassed, "it will be just as well for me to explain to you fellows what I was trying to do to-night. I am sufficiently Western-taught to enter into your feelings, and, for this very reason, I hesitated to touch on a subject so universally derided as the claims made by our Yogis to possess the power of going to sleep as I did, and sending out what has been termed an 'Astral Body', wherever they see fit, materializing, or dematerializing it at will!"

"Gosh!!" ejaculated Flight-lieutenant Parker involuntarily.

"Ever since my accident at Oxford," went on Hassan unheeding the interruption, "I have devoted myself to the 'Secret Lore', and, under the careful guidance of one of our most advanced 'Adepts', I have at last arrived at the stage when this experiment becomes possible for me. I may say at once that it was well worth the risk involved!"

"You succeeded, then? You learnt something?" asked the Captain eagerly.

"Not more than fifty miles from here, there is a splendid old Chateau, belonging to the Count de Vismes, now a colonel in the French Army defending the Verdun sector. The Count's daughter, I learnt to-night, died recently of ill-treatment and shame; the two little boys are also beyond the reach of even German malevolence! The House, however, remains intact, its treasures of Art unstolen; the Kaiser has made it one of his many places of temporary abode. I paid it a visit to-night, and ——."

"Oh, say, look here! ——" began the big Lieutenant, but he manfully gulped down any further expression of his feelings, so, with a quiet smile in his direction, the Prince went on:

"There was a Council of War, at which von Hindenburg, the Imperial Chancellor, von Hertling, and several other notables were in evidence. As you are aware,

Jessop, I have scraped together quite a little German, as I had to get a working acquaintance with it to do the special reading for 'Greats' at old Oxford. It came in very handy, I can assure you! After supplying me with a lot of detailed information corroborating and supplementing what we learned from our prisoner this afternoon — I'll write it out for you later, Captain — the Council began to discuss affairs in Russia. The Kaiser, who is looking very aged and over-worked, opened this phase of the discussion: how a man can be such a hypocrite, unless he is indeed demented, I really do not know!

"'Gentlemen,' he said; 'the great and good German God is still our invincible defence and shield. By the breath of his lips our Eastern foe, the Muscovites, are scattered as sheep that have no shepherd. Our own people — even the uneasy Socialists — have learnt from Russia's shame and defeat what are the fully ripened fruits of rebellion and anarchy: they know that the greatness and prosperity of the Fatherland can only be maintained through the alliance between the Lord God and the noble and illustrious House of Hohenzollern!' This characteristic outburst was greeted with applause, though I can swear I caught a twinkle of amusement in the wooden face of old Hindenburg. The rest seemed to take it quite seriously."

"The poor fools!" growled the stalwart bird-man.

"'The actual details of our future campaign,'" went on the Emperor, "I feel I can leave with quiet confidence in the capable hands of my brave and skilful war-leaders; but my decision as regards our general policy is to hold fast our gains in the Western front, and, with the aid of our allies of Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, seize upon and divide the Russian Empire. Our prisoners of war that have been liberated in Siberia are already occupying fortified places, and arming themselves. What is there to prevent the establishment of a vast German-ruled Empire reaching from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, and from the Belgian coast to the shores of the mighty Pacific?"

"And what of India, Your Majesty?" asked von Hertling.

"Ay, those English are at least vulnerable there!" gritted the Kaiser through his clenched teeth. "I was about to add, that our God is about to put all things under our feet! Russia, vast though she is, may be regarded merely as a wide-open gate to other and still more alluring Lands of Promise destined to be subdued before the Chosen Race. Well may proud Albion tremble when ——"

The All-Highest never finished the sentence.

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Lennoxville, Que.

Shoutings and cannon-shots and the bursting of bombs outside the Chateau put an end to the conference.

'It is doubtless an air-raid of those treacherous English!' observed von Hindenburg.

"As if by magic, the Emperor and his War-Lords disappeared to safer apartments underground, and I returned hither in response to the summons of my trusty little clock! Very glad was I to see both my good friends, and to be able to fulfil my promise to make it worth their while honouring the lowly cell of a humble anchorite."

The two Canadians looked at one another in bewilderment. These happenings were altogether beyond them; and yet, to doubt was even less logical than to believe! Both of them had long since passed the stage when they should accept as true only what they could understand, which is, indeed, an utterly absurd position for a reasonable man to assume, for Science itself, though seemingly devoted to the sphere of the exact and the proven, is full of mysteries, and even Mathematics is on familiar terms with 'Infinities'! Parker recalled his experiences of only three days before, when he went to sleep with the German Brigadier's 'Iron Cross' in his hand. Jessop could go much further back to the first occasion on which he had met Ibn Ben Hassan, after they had been fellow-students at Oriol College, Oxford, when the Prince had by occult means found the 'key' to the official 'Code' of the German Secret Service, thereby unveiling the hidden career of the brilliant Rhodes Scholar, Karl Fuchs.

"A glass of sherry would perhaps be acceptable," suggested Prince Hassan, producing a bottle and three glasses from his little cupboard.

When the others had enjoyed their glass, and seemed more at their ease, their strange host took out of his pocket a gold locket, beautifully chased and studded with small diamonds. This he handed over to Jessop with a low bow.

"It is now three days," he observed casually, "that I have had this treasure in my possession. The face within is a perfect index to a pure and beautiful soul!"

"Thank you, my dear Hassan," replied the Canadian, flushing darkly under his tan. "Mathilde shall know your good opinion of her. Did you, by any chance, learn something about her — where she is, how she is getting on? You can imagine that to have one's wife a Secret Service Agent within the German lines is no picnic!"

"Well, I should gently smile if it was!" broke in Parker.

"I have information that I think will interest you," went on Ben Hassan, smiling enigmatically, like the Sphinx. "Indeed, I am rather proud of myself to-night, for I had set before me two tasks; I wished to be present at the Kaiser's Council of War, and I no less strongly desired to make the acquaintance of my dear friend Jessop's heroic wife. And let me say, I appreciated to the full the high confidence reposed in me, in letting me have possession, even for a brief space, of a trinket so intimate and so beautiful."

"No one else should have had it, by Jove!" said the Captain. "Mathilde handed it to me just after the wedding; it belonged in the first instance to Marie Antoinette, and was given by that lovely, but most unfortunate Queen, to a favorite Maid of Honour, who married Count Jerome de Boutillier, lineal ancestor of Felix and Mathilde."

"It served its purpose," resumed the Prince. "Before I attended, unseen and uninvited, the interrupted War-Council, I sent my 'Astral Body' in search of the Lady. Having heard of the remarkable 'King's Knight's Gambit', and learnt the exact location of the old stone house where your good Padre took such care of you, I determined I would pay it a visit.

"I entered a very large room, with blackened old oak beams, and a great fire-place, with a fine bear-skin rug in front of it. Near a door with a broken panel stood a small table with squares of inlaid satin-wood and ebony, upon which a set of beautiful ivory chess-men were standing as they would at the close of a well-fought game. I noticed, however, that the White had the decided advantage."

"Great Scott!" cried Jessop excitedly, "was it 'Mate in Four'? That's just how those devils left it!"

"I am sorry to say I did not examine the board very closely," replied Ben Hassan. "Hearing voices in the adjoining room, I entered, being of course invisible to the inmates. There were two French peasants, with heads close together, pouring over a crude map they had drawn of the German lines. The man was a large, well-built fellow of about twenty-five years, the woman looked at least fifty, and her face was covered with unsightly blotches."

Parker sat up with a gasp of astonishment.

"Look here!" he broke in, "this sure gets my goat! All my ideas are jumbled up endways. Great Jehosaphat! What in ——"

"That'll do, old chap," interrupted the Captain, with admirable restraint, which nevertheless could not conceal the excitement under which he was laboring. "For God's sake, don't interrupt the Prince!"

"After a few minutes' discussion about the map," resumed Hassan, "the young man turns to the woman an anxious gaze. 'Mathilde,' he said, 'you are looking positively ill. Father Paquin, as you know very well, is just as good as most doctors, and he simply orders you to give up this nerve-wracking work. To destroy yourself to no good purpose will not save France, and you may live to be of the greatest service. Both as brother and as Head of our House I command you to obey! This very night we shall make our way to our ruined Chateau, and take the underground passage through the German defences. Would that I could get a message through to your husband, but that, of course, is impossible!"

"Good God, Hassan!" cried Captain Jessop. "Do you mean to tell me they are making their attempt to-night?"

"Certainly!"

"That in all probability they'll be through by now?"

"I should imagine so!"

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MAIN STREET

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

"Good-bye, my friend," said the Captain in a voice he tried in vain to steady; it's no use my trying to thank you! Come ahead, Parker."

Captain Jessop ascertained next morning that everything had transpired precisely as Ibn Ben Hassan had described!

Mathilde and Felix succeeded in getting through to the British lines without mishap. The latter returned after a week's rest in the pleasant little vine-covered cottage, that the Secret Service Man had secured some months before, for the use of his mother and his sister, Eveline, who had insisted on accompanying him to France at the close of his 'Furlough' in Quebec. And a very very happy family they were!

'Rumour' has it — and they say: 'Vox populi vox Dei' — that the young Count de Boutillier's frequent journeys through the underground passage from the ruins of his ancestral Chateau, are prompted not solely by his undoubted affection for his lovely and heroic sister, now no longer lame and disfigured, but more beautiful than ever!

'On dit' that the fair Eveline is the chief attraction. This, at any rate, is the private opinion of Flight-lieutenant Parker, D.S.O.

DIVINITY NOTES

COLLECTED BY ROBINS H. THATCHER

A week of Devotional and Practical Training was held for the members of the Divinity Faculty during the week of March 10th.

The Devotional Training took the form of a Retreat conducted by the Rev. Henry M. Little, Rector of the Church of the Advent, Westmount, which began at Compline on Monday evening and closed with a Eucharist of Thanksgiving on Thursday morning. Fr. Little took for the subject of his address The Training and Inspiration of St. Peter and applied this to the training of a candidate for Holy Orders to-day.

On the mornings not included in the Retreat there were Meditations given by the Rev. C. Sauerbrei, which were also of a very helpful and practical nature.

The practical training was of a varied nature. The Dean gave three lectures on Theosophy, Spiritualism, and Christian Science, in which he outlined the history and doctrines of each of these religions, and contributed much valuable material for the refutation of them. Fr. Burt gave one lecture on Moral Theology, and Dr. Vial two lectures on Spiritual Direction.

While only speaking as an individual, the present writer feels that the gratitude and appreciation of all Divinity Students is due to those who arranged this week and to those who helped to make it a success by their instructions and lectures.

On Thursday, March 12th, Messrs. Russell Brown, Arthur Ottiwell and Ross Whitton were admitted to membership in the Guild of the Venerable Bede, Dr. Vial officiating.

Women Students' Association

The election of the officers of the Women Students' Association for the year 1930 to '31 took place on March 18th. The following were elected:

President:- Miss Grace Jackson.

Vice-President:- Miss Evelyn Austin.

Secretary-Treasurer:- Miss Patience Strong.

Captain of Basketball:- Miss Jessie Knowles.

Senior Associate Editor of the Mitre:- Miss Hilda Pollock.

On March 19th, the Juniors entertained the Seniors at a dinner at the New Sherbrooke House. In spite of the fact that the occasion was the traditional formal farewell of Juniors to Seniors, and therefore sorrowful at heart, all managed to maintain a merry front,—and it was unanimously agreed to have been "one of the jolliest dinners ever!"

In the past term the Women Students' Glee Club has been practising steadily under the supervision of Mrs. Boothroyd. Recent meetings have been held at the homes of Mrs. McGreer, Mrs. Vial, Nan Holgate, and Geraldine Seale. Each time a pleasant social hour has followed the practice, and the members of the Glee Club wish to thank their hostesses for the kind hospitality extended to them. At present plans are being made for a concert and tea to be held early in May.

On March 24th, the Dramatic Reading and Debating Society held a meeting in the form of a social evening. Although loyalty to the College Basketball team claimed several members, those present enjoyed either bridge or dancing until later in the evening when refreshments were served.

The following Monday, March 31st, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Carrington, Sheridan's play "The Rivals" was read and fully enjoyed. Those present wish to thank their hostess for the social pleasure which she afforded them.

Basketball

Stanstead entertained the Bishop's College team on March 8th. A crowded gymn witnessed an exciting game and cheered the Stanstead girls on to victory. Boy's rules were played however, and perhaps this accounted for our defeat by such a large margin 38 - 13. We appreciate the good time and hospitality which we received from our opposing team.

On March 15th, the Quebec Y. W. C. A. team met the Bishop's Women's team in the gymn. The score stood greatly in our favour when the final whistle blew (51 - 18). After the game the visiting team was entertained in the Club Rooms.

One of the fastest and keenest basketball games in which the Bishop's Women's team have ever participated was that played against the St. Mary's Grads, the Senior

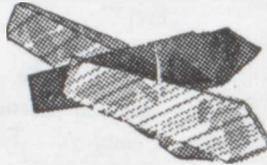


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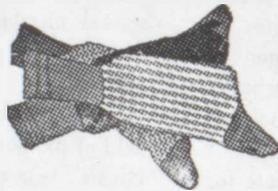
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Champions of Montreal. This was an exhibition game, and was played in the MacKinnon Memorial Building, Sherbrooke on March 22nd. Although the victory went to the visitors who scored 31 points to Bishop's 28, remarks on all sides prove that the College team was equal at all times to their opponents in shooting, pass work, and speed of motion. In the 'Montreal Daily Star', Myrtle Cook reported "The last game between Bishop's and St. Mary's kept us all on the edge of our chairs."

Play was furious, and at half time the violet clad Bishop's were in the lead 19 - 13. Margaret Brewer had added to the good work of Olga Jackson.

There are many who think Bishop's is the better team. Their play is certainly a treat to watch. Those one arm shots are marvellous for they come from all parts of the floor."

Those College Bells

What is it makes me jump the stair—
And tears my garments unaware—
That bids me fill my vacant chair
And risk my life on college fare?
The Breakfast Bell.

What is it? — that which "Ding dong dings"
And o'er the quad its clangour flings —
That soul and body straightly brings
From sausages to higher things?
The Chapel Bell.

What is it tells of problems deep
Which scholars wise upon me heap
That I with these my mind may steep
And never, never go to sleep?
The Lecture Bell.

What is it calls me to the fane
From my pursuit of worldly gain
And seeking after what is vain
As evening falls? It is again
The Chapel Bell.

What shall I dream of — yea, and miss —
When in the bush, on precipice,
Where waters cover the abyss;
In short, when I am far from this?
Those College Bells.

—John H. Dicker.

Inter-University Debates

The McGill University representatives, upholding the affirmative of the motion, "Resolved that woman's place is in the home", carried off the decision over Bishop's College in a closely contested debate at Convocation Hall on February 28th. The McGill team showed a more finished style of delivery than their opponents, and managed to uphold the motion to the satisfaction of two of the three judges. The Bishop's debaters were Messrs. C. E. Reeve and John Ford, while the visitors were Messrs. J. Alex Edmison and Edmund Collard.

Rev. Albert Jones, of Lennoxville, as chairman of the meeting, opened the debate by welcoming the McGill representatives to Bishop's and calling on Mr. Edmison to open the discussion.

Mr. Edmison expressed the pleasure he and his colleague felt in debating in Lennoxville and proceeded to define the motion: "Resolved that woman's place is in the home". The affirmative interpreted the subject as implying that the home should be the woman's chief centre of interest and place of abode, just as the sick room is to the physician, or the court room to the lawyer. He inferred from the general protests being raised against the decline of home life, that home life was essential to a nation, and he was convinced that woman's presence is essential to that home life. The care of children up till the age of seven years depends almost entirely on the mother, and declared that the increase in juvenile delinquency cases showed what lack of proper maternal care is doing. Lastly, he maintained that removing woman from the home was gradually doing away with chivalry and sounding the death knell to romance.

Mr. Reeve commenced the negative argument by asking his opponent why they were unwilling to allow women to give the "home" spirit to the world if they were solely responsible for the prevalence of that spirit in the home. He pointed out that education for very young children was growing more widespread every day, lessening the importance of home training. Child-bearing and child-training occupied only a portion of the life of women. Changing conditions have placed women on a new footing and the home had ceased to be the centre of civilization. Mr. Reeve proceeded to deal with the variety of modern professions, such as teaching and nursing, which are filled almost entirely by women.

Mr. Collard proved quite witty and entertaining as well as somewhat oratorical. He stressed the fact that the distinctions between man and woman are fundamental and cannot be removed like distinctions between man and man. In reference to some arguments of the opposition, he declared that exceptions were unimportant.

He called to mind the great problem of unemployment, stating that woman's place was not in the world economically as the world already had too many workers. He pointed out how the absence of the mother from the home ruined the home spirit for her husband and children, and concluded by stating that the home is the essence of the



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nation and woman the essence of the home.

Mr Ford feared the affirmative speakers were narrowing the subject to make women signify only mothers, and showed how women can attend to many outside affairs and still have their home. He went back to the cave man days when woman was merely a chattel who had not even the right to think for herself. The nineteenth century had brought a change, was the speaker's contention, and stated that a return to the primitive custom which the affirmative appeared to desire would be a distinct step backward. Continuing his argument, Mr. Ford cited a great number of business activities and professions which depend almost entirely on women for their labor and management. He stressed the wonderful work women are doing along religious lines, and wondered what would happen if women were barred from such work. Lastly, he mentioned the position woman had taken on the stage and screen, and pictured how sad we would be without the melody of her voice, the charm and beauty of her form and personality and the rhythm of her dancing feet.

Mr. Edmison, in a short rebuttal said that in the opinion of the negative the church, school and home went hand in hand in the work of child training. He concluded by stating that the home gave woman ample scope for her talent. In fact it was the greatest profession of all, and undoubtedly woman's place.

The judges, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. A. W. Reid, and Rev. Mr. Matthews, handed in their decisions separately, and it was found that two judges had awarded the decision to McGill and one to Bishop's.

A hearty vote of thanks to the judges was moved by Mr. Reeve and seconded by Mr. Edmison. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

On the same evening, in Toronto, Mr. W. G. Bassett and Mr. F. P. Clark, upholding the negative, debated the same subject with McMaster University, before a small but appreciative audience. The judges' decision was in favour of the McMaster team.

THE VOICE OF CANADIAN BUSINESS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

table growers, representatives of the grain trade, business men, manufacturers, lawyers, scientists and representatives of the press convened together in a wholehearted manner to participate in a frank open discussion concerning the greatest factor in our business welfare, realizing that when any phase of national economy is to be considered it is desirable that all branches of business life should be duly represented.

What is expected to be a far-reaching recommendation endorsed by the delegates to the conference was embodied in the unanimous resolution that there should be set up within the Chamber a National Bureau of Agriculture under the direction of recognized experts. This resolution will accordingly be laid before the next meeting of the Chamber's National Executive for their consideration.

It is believed that such a Bureau can render very valuable service to Canadian agriculture and business by making available to agriculturalists and business men findings and recommendations which would commend themselves as sound national procedure and inspire greater confidence on the part of producers, middlemen and consumers. Among the Bureau's duties would be the surveying of the whole question of agricultural production, marketing, research, education, grading, standardization, etc., and in addition it would, through the Chamber's contacts, keep in close touch with the local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in order to implement and assist the work of Agricultural Committees in the various Canadian communities.

Other resolutions passed at the Conference recommended the appointment by the Federal Department of Agriculture of a committee of men familiar with the economics of agriculture, one of whom would be the Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to survey the agricultural situation in Canada and recommend policies applicable to Canadian agriculture; and further recommended that the benefits of agricultural education and research be again impressed upon the farmers in Canada as being of immense practical value to them in profitable production and improvement of quality and to that end the Conference recommended the continued extension of research work in all the provinces of Canada and the adoption of further methods to bring the results of such research, as far as can be done, to the knowledge of the individual farmers.

It is particularly interesting to note, in addition to the diversity of business interests represented, that delegates had travelled from places as far away from Regina as Victoria, Calgary, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, London, Sutton West, Ottawa, Montreal, Kamouraska and Charlottetown to attend the meeting. Such evidences of support to the Chamber's activities on the part of prominent and representative Canadians is a striking example of what business men think of The Canadian Chamber of Commerce and its activities.

The Chamber Gets Results

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce cannot, therefore, be accused of being an organization which is merely an agent for disseminating propaganda on abstract theories and concepts. It is achieving practical results which will be of immense benefit to Canadian business, in fact the results of its past work are already becoming apparent. The programme of work for 1930 is in line with the trend of Canada's progress and is of a sound and practical nature. Its policies have been drawn up by experienced business men who have the interests of the country in mind and who are fully aware of the opportunities which are at hand. The practical nature of these policies should commend the Chamber to every Canadian business man who is alive to the issue of the day. All organizations such as a National Chamber of Commerce are judged at the bar of business on the practical nature of their work and the work which is being undertaken by the Canadian Chamber is quite able to stand judgment at that bar.



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ATHLETICS

HOCKEY

Ottawa, Ont., March 17th. — The Auditorium was the scene of the Bishop's-Varsity game on Saturday afternoon, and a comparatively small crowd of spectators saw the big blue team from Toronto register a four to one victory over their opponents, and incidentally win the Dominion Intermediate Intercollegiate hockey title. The Varsity team earned their victory, for the Bishop's boys found themselves matched against a heavier and faster team that played an almost impregnable defensive game, and only opened up on rare occasions, and then usually to attack with remarkable coolness and certainty. With the odds so overwhelmingly against them, the Purple and White made a great stand, and succeeded in securing a neat counter towards the close of the game, thus preventing a shut-out.

The winning sextette proved themselves a real team, and their clever combination plays were always hard to stop. For that reason it is difficult to say which of their players deserve most credit for the victory. The way they accumulated their total score shows how steady their style of playing was. They tallied one goal in each of the first two periods and two in the final stanza. Clute, at centre, and McCartney in the nets, were probably the outstanding men on the Toronto team, the latter saving his side repeatedly by brilliant saves.

For Bishop's, Blinco, their brilliant centre, appearing for possibly the last time in a purple and white sweater, turned in his usual sparkling performance, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to find the net. Cann tallied on a nice pass from Blinco. Denison, big defence man and captain of the Bishop's squad, played a stellar game of hockey and deserves a great deal of credit.

Though the Lennoxville aggregation put up a good fight, they were decidedly below form, and the fact that they had had no regular game for nearly a month undoubtedly was a factor in multiplying Varsity's chances.

Bishop's Beat Canadiens in Overtime Tilt

Climaxing a brilliant career of hockey at Bishop's University, Joe Blinco, flashy centre of the college squad, gave his team a two to one verdict over Canadiens last night in an overtime struggle at the Exhibition Arena. Playing perhaps his last game under the purple and white colours, Blinco was the outstanding performer on his team and certainly deserved the credit for giving his aggregation the un-

official championship of the Sherbrooke City and County League. Both these teams ended the regular season tied for first position, but Canadiens continued into the Allan Cup play-downs by consent of the league's officials owing to the fact that the university boys were engaged in the conquest of the Dominion Intermediate Intercollegiate crown and reached the finals only to be ousted by Toronto Varsity. The game last night was to decide the unofficial winners of the league title.

The fans, who numbered about four hundred, were treated to a game which was spectacular in spots, the dazzling stickhandling of Lepage, Viger and Blinco and the goaltending of the two net-minders being high spots of the contest. Boisvert, replacing Workman in the local nets, stamped himself as a worthy substitute to the regular goalie, and the two shots that evaded him were hard to handle. Glass in the college nets also put up a star display.

For the winners Blinco was the best performer, while his wings gave him good support. The defense proved a stumbling block to the Canadian forwards and formed a strong barrier before Glass.

INTER-CLASS HOCKEY

The Freshmen won the McKinnon Cup tonight when they defeated the Seniors 1 - 0 in a fast and exciting game. Up until the last few minutes it was anybody's game, it being quite apparent that one goal would decide the issue. A few minutes from the end MacRae stickhandled the length of the ice to plant the puck behind McMorran to win the game.

As usual Third Year had no subs and so were badly outskated by the faster and fresher First Year team. Both goalies had plenty of work to do, McMorran having the more difficult shots to handle but Stockwell the most. The game was fairly rough, penalties being evenly distributed between the teams.

In the first period both teams tried hard and a furious pace was maintained throughout. Wood, Findlay and Dean led some dangerous rushes which were returned by Doak and MacRae with interest. The second period was slower and rougher, while the third period speeded up a bit. Twice First Year got through and twice Crafty made miraculous saves. Then MacRae scored on a play in which Crafty had no chance.

McMorran, Findlay and Dean stood out for Third

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Year and Stockwell, Doak and MacRae were the pick of the Freshmen.

The Final League Standing

	WON	LOST	DRAWN	FOR	AGST	PTS.
First Year	5	0	0	13	1	10
Third Year	2	2	0	7	4	4
Second Year	0	2	2	5	10	2
Divinity	0	3	2	4	14	2

THE CO-ED - DIVINITY HOCKEY MATCH

Bishop's University Co-eds ended a triumphant season by defeating Divinity 3 - 1. As the ladies had already defeated such teams as Ottawa, Maroons, Boston, etc., it was somewhat of a surprise to the 20,000 spectators that they had such a hard time beating the Divines. The Divines showed unexpected form and but for the vigilance of the referee might have scored more goals. Their flashy left winger, Ross Whitton, like Morenz, could hardly be seen so dazzling was his speed. Unfortunately he was slowed up considerably when Evelyn Austin handed him a terrific body check, which practically knocked him unconscious. In the first period Lillian Salicis scored two very fine goals which earned her just applause. For Divinity "Pickwick" McGrath worked tirelessly, proving that there is at least one great American born hockey player the N.H.L. has passed up. Cole was handicapped by his long sweater and basket of supplies, otherwise he would no doubt have starred. As usual the Co-ed defense was very strong, no one could pass such charming ladies as Phyl and Cher without first talking with them, probably losing all surplus change into the bargain. So furious was the Divine attack that Miss Strong was replaced in the cage by Eileen Montgomery, whose dignified "get thee hence" look succeeded in keeping the puck where it belonged.

In the last period all players, subs included, were on the ice at once and a delightful if unscientific melée ensued. Who scored for Divinity is a matter of pure conjecture, in fact one has doubts if Divinity really did score.

The teams lined up and fell down as follows:

<i>Co-eds</i>		<i>Divinity</i>
Miss Strong	goal	Nornabell
" Montgomery	defense	McGrath
" Austin	"	Wiley
" Ross	centre	Cole
" Salicis	wing	Dicker
" Meade	"	Whitton
" Wood	sub.	Cornish
" Ewing		Ford
" Seale		Brown
" E. Montgomery		
" etc., etc.		

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BASKETBALL

High Won Fast Contest from College Boys

In one of the fastest and most exciting games played in the college gymnasium for some time, Sherbrooke High School basketball team defeated Bishop's College by the score of 24 to 23 in a regular City League fixture. Both teams played well, and, as the score indicates, there was not much choice between them, for the College's superiority in guarding and passing was offset by the High's better shooting. As a result of this game the two teams are in a deadlock for first position, each having lost one encounter to the other, and another game must be played to decide the winner of the series. Both these teams can put a smart aggregation on the floor, and which ever comes off victorious will have to put forward their best efforts.

A slight discussion arose after the game about allowing Robinson's last basket to count, but it was soon settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The line-up —

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>High School</i>
Robinson	centre	Dunsmore
Rudner	forward	Welsh
Fuller	"	Ball
McMorran	guard	Harper
McCullough	"	Hogg
Findlay	sub.	Mutchler
McKay	"	Bradley
Turner	"	Kantilaft
Hobbs	"	Robertson
Mitchell	"	Ross
Wallace	"	Hall

Mr. Corfield, of Sherbrooke, refereed.

Beavers Nosed Out A Victory Over Bishop's

The Montreal Beavers defeated the Bishop's University basketball team by thirty-one to twenty-three in the first game of a home and home series for the Provincial Intermediate Championship, in a fast and exciting encounter in Montreal on Saturday, March 22nd.

Saturday's game was played on the Baron Byng High School floor and proved close and exciting throughout, as the Beavers did not secure their lead until the closing moments of play, when some accurate shooting from centre floor gave them their eight point advantage.

The Bishop's boys, though hampered by playing on a strange floor, put up a great fight, especially in the last half, when they forged into the lead, only to lose out before the determined rally of their opponents.

The winning five showed a brilliant passing and combination style of play which was hard to check, and which invariably resulted in scores. They had no particular outstanding player, and their tallies were almost evenly divided between the members of the team.

For Bishop's Robinson and Turner were most ef-



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fective, accounting for fifteen points between them, while Rudner got four. Robinson made something of a record in penalty shots, counting five out of six attempts. McMorran and McCullough played well as guards.

Bishop's Enter Final Play for Quebec Title

Playing a fast and close checking style of basketball, the Bishop's University team defeated the Beavers of Montreal by the decisive score of thirty-eight to twenty-three in an overtime contest staged in the Sherbrooke Y. M. C. A. Undaunted by the eight point lead which the Montrealers held by virtue of last Saturday's game in the Metropolis, the wearers of the Purple and White took an early lead and finished the game eight points up, tying the round. In the overtime period, the local Collegians tallied nine points to their opponents' two, and by virtue of the victory entered the finals for the Provincial Intermediate Basketball Championship title, which will involve home and home games with Quebec.

The Bishop's team played smart basketball from the opening whistle. They established a lead in the first moments of play and held it throughout. Their defensive tactics were hard to beat and the harassed Beavers were practically forced to shoot from such long distances that they could hardly have any degree of sureness. The Montreal team showed a nice passing system, but they could not get near enough to the Bishop's basket very often to be really dangerous. In spite of the fact that the local team had the edge, there was always that eight point handicap hanging over them, and right up till the end of the game the Beavers had ample opportunity to make the lead good enough to win the round.

Turner was top scorer for the winning team, tallying eleven points; while Robinson and Rudner each counted seven. McMorran, Bishop's guard, scored eight points, all on pretty shots from behind centre, and his team work with McCullough was a big factor in bringing about the victory. The whole team showed brilliant form, which bids well for their chances in the Provincial Finals.

The line-up and points scored:

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Beavers</i>	
Rudner—7	r. forward	Goodman—7	
Turner—11	l. forward	Elias—3	
Robinson—7	centre	Cohen—3	
McMorran—8	guard	Rosenthal	
McCullough—3	guard	Eremsky	
Fuller—2	sub	Silverstone	
Mackay	sub	Lutterman—10	
Mitchell	sub	Raff	
Hobbs	sub	Katz	
Findlay	sub	_____	
Wallace	sub	_____	

Time-keeper: Crandall; Scorer, Medine.

College Team Took Honors Against Quebec Representatives to Tune of 33 Points to 19.

Quebec, March 31st. — The C.N.R. team of Quebec City went down to defeat before the Bishop's Uni-

versity five to the tune of thirty-three to nineteen in the first game of a home and home series played in the Quebec Y.M.C.A. on Saturday night in the play-offs for the Provincial Intermediate Basketball Championship.

In spite of the rather one-sided score, the Quebec team gave a good account of themselves, their difficulty being that they were not able to obtain a scoring "punch" while the purple and white team were dropping in points from the opening whistle.

The game had its black side for Bishop's, for "Mac" Turner, their brilliant left forward, hurt his knee badly with three minutes of the second half left to play. Previous injuries to his knee have kept Turner from playing regularly, but during the semi-finals he has been one of the mainstays of the team. In the tilt at Quebec he turned in a splendid performance, scoring ten points for Bishop's, before his injury forced him out of the contest. The removal of Turner from the forward line will probably lower the collegians' scoring average, and consequently the Quebec boys are all out to whittle down the Bishop's lead in the game Wednesday night. With such an able substitute as Fuller, the locals feel sure they can keep up their winning streak.

Turner topped the Bishop's scorers, and Robinson and Rudner ran him a close second, the former getting eight points and the latter seven. The forwards teamed up beautifully, and their opponents found great difficulty in checking their smart passing game. Defensively McMorran and McCullough were hard to beat, McMorran aiding the forwards in their offensive, and McCullough "holding the fort" against the Quebec sharpshooters. Fuller and Hobbs each accounted for a couple of points while they were on the floor.

The line-up:

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Quebec</i>	
Rudner 7	r. forward	Wright 5	
Turner 10	l. forward	Amaron 3	
Robinson 8	centre	Walker 9	
McMorran	guard	McTeer	
McCullough	"	Dundan	
Findlay	sub	Amy	
MacKay		Hughes 2	
Hobbs 3		Vizina	
Fuller 2		Duggan	
Mitchell		Devine	
Wallace			

Bishop's Took Another Title

Bishop's University won another Provincial Championship when the basketball team defeated the Quebec C.N.R. team at the Sherbrooke Y.M.C.A. last night in the intermediate finals. Going into the game with a fourteen point lead by virtue of their victory in Quebec on Saturday, the local boys were determined that nothing should stop them in their search for greater honors, and by the form they displayed last night they certainly deserved their victory.

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The Quebec team was handicapped by the knowledge of that fourteen point lead hanging over them, and also by the strangeness of the floor, but they put up a great fight and, in the second half, when they had become accustomed to the playing surface, gave the college team anxious moments.

Both sides played much the same style of game, five man defence and four man attack, but the Bishop's squad tried more long shots than the visitors, who generally attempted to worm in under the basket, where they lost the ball to the opposing guards. This accounts for the big lead established by the purple squad in the first half, for a good percentage of those long shots found their mark, while the Quebec team, deadly under the basket, found some difficulty in sinking their shots from further out. In the first half Bishop's obtained a comfortable lead, and seemed to have the game sewed up, but in the second session Quebec came back strong, and pressed the College boys hard reducing the ten point advantage to five, and nearly drawing up on even terms towards the end of the game.

For the visitors Wright and Amaron were the best, Wright scoring thirteen of his team's twenty-five points, while Amaron played his usual brilliant and energetic game. Fuller and McMorrin turned in the best evening's performance for the Lennoxville squad, Fuller being the high scorer with fourteen points to his credit, while McMorrin sank five long shots, some of them from behind his own foul line, and as left guard was a tower of strength defensively. Mention must also be made of Robinson, the Bishop's centre who received a bad cut over his right eye early in the first half, but who returned to the game again as soon as temporary repairs had been effected, and played a good game notwithstanding the severe treatment he received.

INTERCLASS BASKETBALL

Divinity beat the Freshmen in a fast and exciting game by a 22 - 11 score. There was never any doubt as to the ultimate winners. Divinity's superior team play and shooting proved too much for First Year. Brett was the best man on the floor scoring half his team's points, while Brown and Buchanan proved to be sturdy and effective guards.

Third Year defeated Second Year 20 - 7 in the second clash of the evening. Again superior teamwork won the day. Third Year began slowly, improving as the game progressed. Ayton Lennon was the big gun for Third Year while Second Year had no outstanding star.

Third Year lowered Divinity's colours in the closest game to date by an 18 - 15 score. Third Year's deadly long shots proved too much for even Divinity's excellent team play. Lennon and Hall excelled for the Seniors whereas Brett, Buchanan and Brown were the pick of Divinity.

The Freshmen trimmed Second Year without much difficulty in the second game. Showing improved form they outplayed Second Year and earned a deserved triumph. Herbert and Walter Stockwell showed up best for the

Freshmen and Ivan Stockwell and Skelton for Second Year. The score was 29 - 19.

Third Year clinched the first round of the Basketball League when they beat the Freshmen 14 - 10 tonight. Good shooting and better team play again triumphed. Lennon and W. Stockwell were the outstanding men for their respective teams.

Second Year won its first game of the season at Divinity's expense, beating them 18 - 15. The game was close and exciting. Divinity were minus several men and were handicapped to that extent. Skelton played a magnificent game completely overshadowing the other men on the floor.

Divinity swamped the Freshmen tonight by a 38 - 8 score. The Freshmen seemed completely unable to cope with the furious attack put up by Divinity who showed superior speed, generalship and shooting. It would be unfair to pick any individual Divinity star as all showed remarkable form.

Third Year nosed out Second Year 16 - 15 by scoring a basket just as the whistle blew. It was an exciting game because of the closeness of the score. It was Third Year's fourth straight win.

Divinity obtained revenge for their previous defeat at the hands of Second Year when they won the return encounter by a score of 38 - 15. After piling up a 10 - 0 lead early in the game Divinity were never in danger and coasted to an easy win. They showed excellent shooting and good teamwork. Skelton proved the individual star of the game but received little support from his mates.

Third Year swept to their fifth straight triumph when they beat First Year 24 - 16. The winners thoroughly deserved their victory as at no period did the Freshmen show winning form. Hall and Lennon were the best men on the floor and Hebert and Stockwell turned in good efforts for a losing cause.

First Year won their final game of the season when they beat Second Year 15 - 11. Jimmy Hebert and Herb Skelton were the individual stars of their respective teams.

Third Year ended the season in a blaze of glory when they thrust aside the strong Divinity threat in convincing fashion. The first period saw Divinity make a bold bid for victory but in the last sessions they were completely outclassed by a steady and hard working aggregation. Divinity blew up completely, missing shots, passing wildly and being called for unnecessary fouls. For the losers Brown was the best, for the winners the entire team played a steady game, McArthur, Lennon, Gray, Hall and Smith all showing good form. By this victory Third Year won the Meredith Cup, emblematic of the Inter-Class Championship.

In a fast game Bishop's Grads defeated the Freshmen by a 5 - 4 count. The encounter was exciting and close at all stages. Vaughan and Stockwell rose to dizzy heights in their netminding. Time after time Walter robbed Johnston of sure tallies and Vaughan did likewise to

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Simms & Co. The first period was a sizzler, play going from end to end with great rapidity. Johnston notched the opener for the Grads when he banged home Brett's pass. The second stanza saw MacRae stickhandling the length of the rink to equal the score. Johnston again put his team in the lead when he accepted Wood's pass, skated in close and planted the puck in the corner. The Grads' lead was shortlived, however, as Hutchison took Simms' passout to tie the score again. The third period had scarcely started when Johnston skated through the Freshman team twice to score on each occasion. The Grads were tiring fast as they had no relief, and the Freshmen hemmed them behind their blue line. Their efforts were finally rewarded when Simms scored on Price's rebound. Mack Brett then scored on a fine individual effort. The play was all around the Grad's goal and they were taxed to the utmost to keep the puck clear. Just as the bell rang Price scored on a lucky shot that bounced off Buchanan's stick as he vainly attempted to clear. For the Grads, Johnston, Brett and Vaughan were outstanding, Buchanan was a bit off colour, Wood was not very effective owing to his injured knee, while Pattee was on his wrong wing. MacRae, Hutchison and Stockwell showed up well for First Year with Simms and D. Doak close behind. This latter player however is handicapped by his inability to keep his temper.

The game was efficiently handled by the one and only Joe Blinco.

BADMINTON

Amongst the more important organizations within the college precincts, the newly formed Badminton Club has made noteworthy progress. At the beginning of the Michaelmas term, it was decided to organize a badminton club for students and members of the Faculty who were interested in that form of diversion.

Beginning with a rather small membership, the club has grown into perhaps the largest and most popular of its kind within the college, not only with the students, but with the faculty as well. As it was only possible to have one court a schedule for play, was drawn up, to the complete satisfaction of everyone.

Following the Mid-Lent term examinations, a benefit tea-dance was held for the Badminton Club, which although not as great a success financially, as it was hoped to be, it was, without doubt, one of the most delightful dances of the year. At this time, we wish to thank our patronesses Mrs. A. H. McGreer and Mrs. W. O. Raymond and also the young ladies of the club, who did much towards making the tea-dance a success. James, as usual was in charge of refreshments, and with his corps of trained waiters put the finishing touches to everything.

As the Mitre goes to print, the first stages of the tournament are being run off and interest is at fever heat throughout the college as to the probable results. Although the Club is suffering under financial disabilities, it is hoped

that with the tournament entrance fee and perhaps a grant from the Students' Council, which would certainly help matters along, we, the members of the Badminton Club, confident of our strong organization, hope to finish the year with only credit on our side.

R. Miller Wallace.

THE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

The O.T.C. brought another successful year to a close on April 8th, when the contingent was inspected by General King. This year the Corps contained more members than ever before, 69 of all ranks being present at the muster parade, and the drill put on for the general inspection was considered the smartest ever displayed since the corps came into existence. The General remarked afterwards to an officer of the Sherbrooke Regiment that the Bishop's College Contingent was the best O.T.C. unit in the Province of Quebec, and, indeed, was the most efficient militia unit under his command, being almost as good as the regulars. This year the introduction of a Lewis Gun squad into the Corps marked a new departure, and this squad, under the instruction of Lieut. Parkinson, reached a high degree of efficiency in handling the gun, although lack of facilities precluded any firing practice.

All traditions were broken when No. 2 platoon under the command of Lieut. Smith defeated No. 1 platoon commanded by Lieut. Hall. Since the cup was first offered in 1925 for Competition between the Platoons, No. 1 has always won it, but now that No. 2 has had possession of it, perhaps it will change hands more often.

We were all sorry to lose Captain Stewart who has been our Commanding Officer for some years, but who resigned last fall when he moved to Montreal; but under the command of Captain Sanders, who this year gave ungrudgingly of his time and services under very difficult conditions, we feel that the Corps will carry on in an even more efficient manner than formerly.

The results of the "A" certificate examinations will not be known until June, since these papers have to go to the War Office, London, to be corrected.

E. Parkinson,

Lieut. and Adj.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED FOR STUDENTS' COUNCIL

In accordance with the constitution of the Students' Association of the University of Bishop's College, the new officers for next year's executive council have been chosen. The president, vice-president and secretary of the Council automatically fill the same offices for the Students' Association. Nominations for these positions were received on February 24th, and on the following Monday, March 3rd, the elections took place. The remaining six officers were decided by a nomination meeting on March 10th, and an

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election on March . Below is a list of the officers-elect who will compose the 1930 - 31 Students' Council:-

President, Mr. E. V. Wright; Vice-President, Mr. William Mitchell; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Davis (acclamation); President of Dramatics, Mr. H. M. Poritt (acclamation); President of Literary and Debating, Mr. R. F. Brown; President of the Mitre, Mr. H. L. Hall; Manager of Rugby, Mr. Myer M. Medine (acclamation); Manager of Hockey, Mr. J. N. Crandall (acclamation) and Manager of Basketball, Mr. Ivan Stockwell (acclamation).

The president-elect takes office as vice-president immediately, and takes office as president in September. The managers of the teams take office as soon as they are elected, while the other councillors take office in September. As four of the new members have had previous experience on the executive the student body has every reason to expect that the work of its governing body will be quite satisfactory during the coming session.

Another Point of View

By J. N. Wood, B.A.

In an article entitled "Sportsmanship" written in a recent issue of "The Mitre", much ado was made about athletics and character development. Although I agree with much that was written, yet there were many things to which I must take exception.

This article was a reply to a previous article written by one of the students who expressed the opinion that athletics played an important part in character development, and the writer of the reply apparently misconstrued the author on several points. In the first place it was far from the author's intention to infer that athletics are specifically designed to develop character; as a matter of fact he states that however important character development may be, it is only incidental. Nor did he say, as the writer of "Sportsmanship" so unwisely claims he did, that the athlete has virtues far beyond the average; he has lived long enough among athletes to know that such a statement is a falsehood; but he does point out that athletics develop certain characteristics such as courage and unselfishness, which, if the athlete fails to develop, he is a failure.

Now the type of athlete known as the Cambridge "blood" is no doubt a very fine fellow, but against the competition which he would now have to face, and in view of the training which he would have to go through, the "blood" would perhaps find his blood pressure too high; for conditioning is one of the necessities of a successful footballer, hockeyist, or what you will in athletic endeavour. Again, it seems to me, that it ill becomes a man with such a limited knowledge of athletes and athletics as the writer of the last article claims to have, to say what the athlete, either of his

own day or of the present time, thinks about, whether on or off the playing field. The writer of the article to which I take exception would lead us to infer that because one man points out some of the good results of sport, we must necessarily believe all athletes to be prigs.

Personally I disagree. A man may possess courage, and some degree of self control and yet be entirely lacking in morals if he wishes. Let me assure the author that the first writer had no intention whatsoever of claiming that any athlete's heart is pure.

It also seems that the statement "Basketball and hockey come in for casual mention" was entirely unnecessary. The author merely used football as an example because his own experiences were mostly those of the gridiron. Neither did he make any claim for moral superiority on the part of men who turn out for the various organized sports of the college. He merely wished to point out that, important though college activities may be, athletics are the most important. I heartily agree with this. The three main branches of athletics need one third of the total representatives on the council to manage their affairs. The great number of students who engage in athletics in one form or another, either on the various college teams, or in the inter-class groups, or at golf, tennis, or badminton, and the immense amount of money spent by them on sports prove beyond doubt that athletics is the most important extra activity of the college. This was the point which the writer desired to make, not that athletes spend their time gazing at themselves in a mirror.

John Nicholson

Nearly seventy-five years have passed since Brigadier-General John Nicholson vanished like a meteor from the scene of his gloriously brief career. The "heroic Nicholson" is the title by which men of his own generation spoke of the young soldier-statesman who led the stormers against fearful odds into the central stronghold of the great Sepoy rebellion of 1857. History, gossip and fiction have busied themselves with the deeds and character of John Nicholson and numerous legends have grown up around his name.

Nicholson was born and bred in Ireland. At the early age of sixteen he obtained a cadetship in the army of the East India Company. He arrived in India in July, 1839 where he immediately took up his duties as an ensign of the 41st. Bengal Sepoys. He received his baptism of fire early, being transferred to the Afghan border where war with Afghanistan had already begun. The young soldier distinguished himself greatly during the siege of Ghazni, one of the border fortresses. He had the great misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Afghan leader, Shamsuddin Khan. It was during this period of imprisonment that Nicholson learned the true character of the Afghan whom he described as being the most treacherous race upon the earth.

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After his imprisonment he became a commissariat officer, in which capacity he served during the first Sikh War.

During this campaign Nicholson obtained the friendship of Henry Lawrence, the Governor of the Punjab. Nicholson served under Lawrence as a political officer for the next two years, years which were filled with adventure for the young officer who by this time had received his lieutenancy. In 1848 the Second Sikh War broke out. Nicholson was placed in command of a force of seven hundred men with whom he disarmed several mutinous regiments. Throughout the war his tireless energy and competence won him not only the esteem of his superiors but also the fear and respect of his foes. One of the noblest things he accomplished was the prevention of plunder and pillage so common in the Indian Army of that day.

In 1850 he took a well-earned holiday. He returned to England and spent some time in London. An amusing anecdote is told of his visit to the opera. When asked how he enjoyed it, he replied, "Thank Heaven we have nothing so bad in India!" This is characteristic of his outspokenness.

Upon his return to India, his friend and chief, Henry Lawrence, entrusted him with the government of Bannu, the worst district in Northern India. Within two years robbery and violence became practically unknown, testimony indeed to his ability and thoroughness. While he was here, John Lawrence succeeded his brother as Governor of Punjab. Nicholson never got along well with Sir John as he seemed to resent the fact that he had replaced his brother.

The respect which the natives accorded him is well illustrated in this statement of a border chief, "Nikalsain, he is a man. There is not one in the hills who does not shiver in his pyjamas when he is mentioned." Ten years later another tribesman said, "To this day our women wake at night trembling, and saying they hear the tramp of Nikalsain's war-horse".

Once he was called upon to decide the ownership of some land and he did it in characteristic fashion. The land was claimed by a rich Khan and also by his two nephews. One morning the villagers saw his white horse standing by a tree to which Nicholson was bound. Nicholson demanded wrathfully whose land he was standing upon. The terrified villagers said it belonged to their Khan, who came forward and denied it, saying that it belonged to his nephews. The next day the court upheld the claim of the young men and the case was dismissed.

By the time of the opening of the great Mutiny in 1857 Nicholson had risen to the rank of Colonel. Due to his advice the Sepoy regiments of Punjab were disarmed thus preventing a repetition of the horrors of Central India. He also headed several minor expeditions in which he proved his capacity for generalship. While in command of a column destined for Delhi he proved his resourcefulness in unmistakable fashion. He had a regiment of British infantry, an artillery battery and two regiments of Sepoys

who were ready to mutiny. He ordered the Sepoys to halt while he pushed on with his faithful troops. These he posted in an advantageous position. Then he marched up his Sepoy regiments, one after the other, and disarmed both, thus saving much time and bloodshed.

Upon his arrival before Delhi increased activity marked the actions of the tiny British besieging force. Everyone recognized the genius and force of the new Brigadier. Momentous was the task before him but to a man of his type nothing seemed impossible. To besiege and carry a fortress defended by twenty-five thousand troops with a mere four thousand seems incredible, yet Nicholson accomplished it. Wilson was the British commander and a more incompetent man could hardly be found. However Nicholson forced him to assault Delhi against his wishes much to the joy of the camp. Huge breaches were made in the walls and on September 14th, 1857 the attack was finally delivered. Nicholson himself led the assault on the Kashmir gate, during which he received his death-wound. The attack was universally successful; like Nelson he was killed at the moment of his crowning triumph.

So died the greatest soldier of the Mutiny. In the official despatch this remark was made, "Delhi has fallen but Nicholson was killed; it is doubtful whether even the fall of Delhi was worth the death of Nicholson". His was indeed a remarkable career; at the age of 34 he had become recognized as the finest soldier in the Company's army; to what heights might he not have risen had not death snatched him away at so critical a time!

SKETCHES ON INDIAN LIFE IN CANADA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

those who live in the older parts of the province, and who own modern homes. Their farms cannot be distinguished from those of their white brethren. In the annual ploughing matches, these people win many prizes. The second class are those who live in the Districts and have log houses and shacks. It is with this second group that the writer has the greatest familiarity. They work at various occupations and some of them grow enough grain for several hours threshing. Others grow only Indian Corn and potatoes. (Indian corn has very little stalk but grows large ears which mature early). In the lean years of 1922-23, they were the only people in sections of the country who had any corn at all. Their wives share in all these small farming operations. It might be noted here that "squaw" is a common white man's term for an Indian woman, but the natives themselves object strongly to its use. The third class are those who live in the remote parts of the province in wigwams as of old.

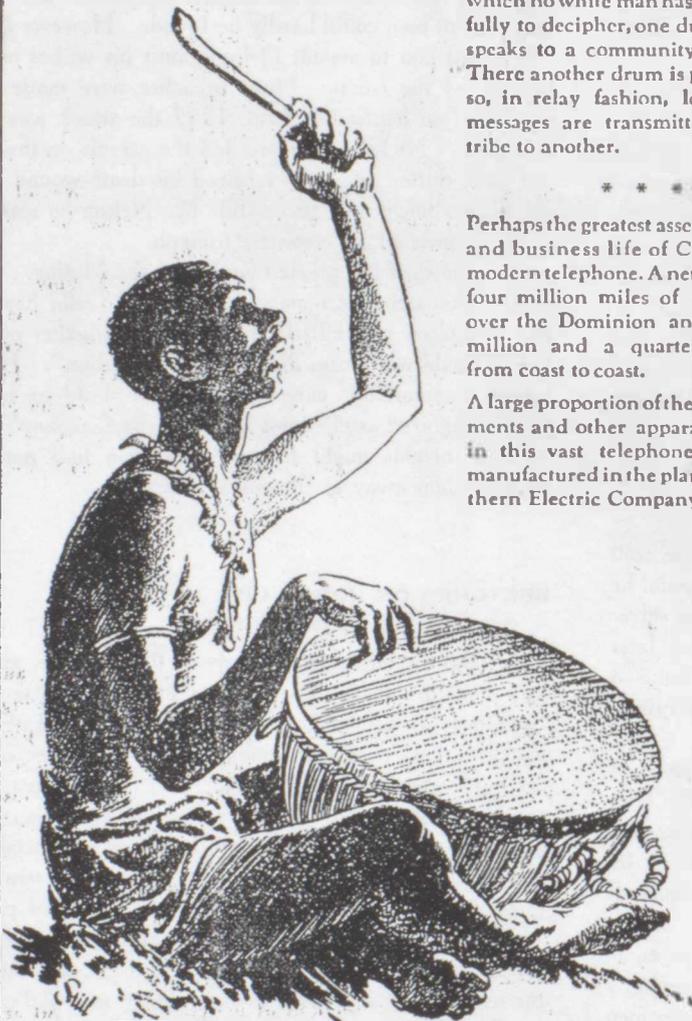
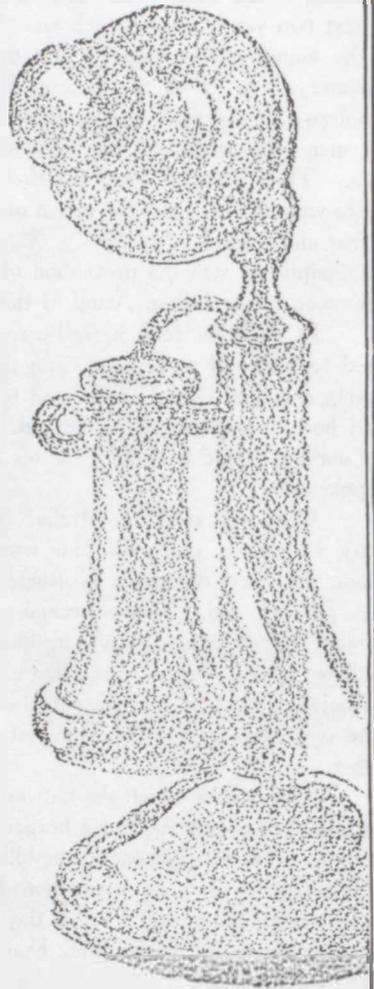
The Indians invariably have timber on their reserves and this is their chief source of revenue and provides work for the greater part of the year. In the autumn the Government Agents meets the Tribe and pays them their Treaty Money, and arranges that they should cut a certain amount

COMMUNICATION

THROUGH the jungles of darkest Africa the voice of the primitive "telephone"—the drum—still reverberates. By means of a code of drum-beats which no white man has yet been able fully to decipher, one dusky operator speaks to a community miles away. There another drum is pounded, and so, in relay fashion, long distance messages are transmitted from one tribe to another.

Perhaps the greatest asset to the social and business life of Canada is the modern telephone. A network of some four million miles of wire spreads over the Dominion and links up a million and a quarter telephones from coast to coast.

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of pulpwood, cedar, and logs. The Chief, now elected by popular ballot, is the Indian's spokesman. The timber operations begin in November and end in April, when the snow disappears. The pulpwood is hauled to the shores of the lakes and the banks of the rivers. In the summer many of them get work, loading this wood on the barges which convey it to the United States and other places. Many of them work in the saw mills during the summer season.

In the Districts, the country stores are always well supplied with blankets of every description made by Indian women. These are well made and are artistic, and if marketed to advantage would prove a real source of revenue to the producers. They also make very pretty mats, decorated with coloured porcupine quills on a birch-bark background. During the mid-summer season they pick large quantities of blueberries which supply the local markets to capacity. In times past they made a considerable amount of maple sugar. Their sugar camp was always a centre of interest to the white people of the district. The only manufactured article used by the Indians was an iron pot, which in some cases white men have been known to steal. They were generally willing to exchange their wares for butter, eggs and flour. The younger men of to-day do not take so kindly to this occupation and the quaint little sugar camps, and artistic birch bark sap-troughs are falling into decay.

Many are experts at making hockey sticks, axe handles, moccasins, snowshoes and woollen mitts. During the tourist season many act as canoe men and guides.

Of the 105,000 Indians in Canada, 43,000 are Roman Catholics and 20,000 are Anglicans. The scattered tribes of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec are almost entirely Roman Catholic. The latter body is also very strong among the British Columbia Indians. Naturally the Indians like the ornate services of the Roman Catholic Church, and at the same time admire the freedom and authority of the Church of England, but strange to say they will not compromise and become Anglo-Catholics.

A large number enlisted in the Great War. Casualties among them were very high, large numbers of them dying of exposure. Every Indian who served in the Great War has a right to vote in the Provincial and Federal Elections, otherwise only enfranchised Indians have the right to vote. In order to secure the franchise, an Indian must have left a Reserve for two years, it being understood that he will never return to it, and have made his application to the Federal Government through the Indian Agent. When he secures the franchise he receives a considerable sum of money from the Government, but on the other hand he gives up all his exclusive rights as an Indian. These are briefly as follows: The right to hunt, fish, farm, and cut timber, on the Indian Reserves, free education and school books for his children, free medical attention, and if any member of his family contracts tuberculosis the Indian Department sends the invalid to a Sanitarium and supports him while there. Some Indians endeavour to secure their franchise for the sake of the golden egg which comes into their hands at once.

As a rule they squander their money very quickly and become poorer than ever before. The Roman Catholic Clergy discourage the Indians in regard to this practice and quite rightly too, in the opinion of the present writer.

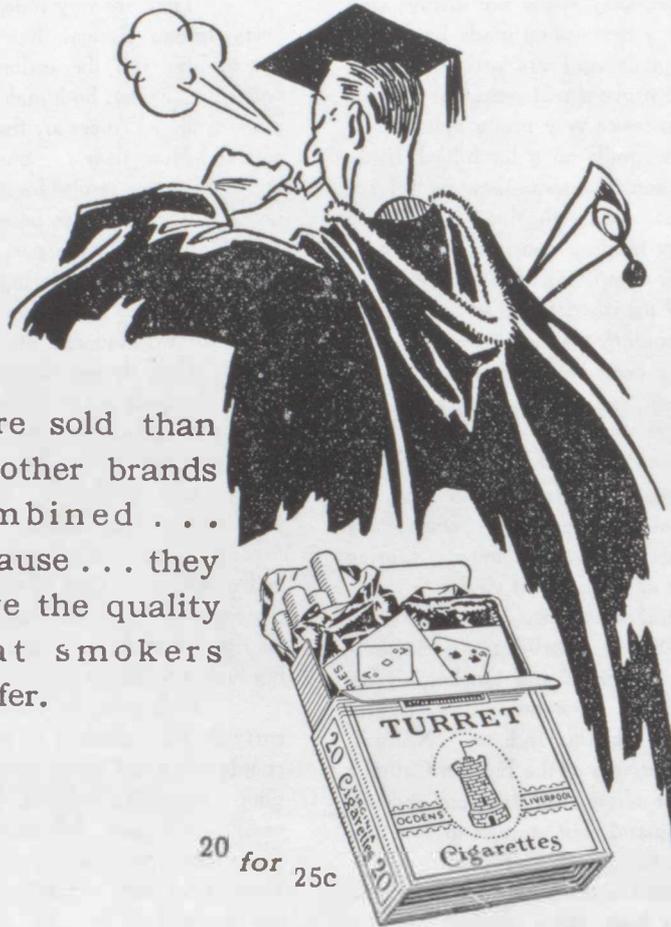
Nearly all the Indians of to-day who belong to either the first or second of the classes previously mentioned speak English, and many of them can reason and argue in it too.

They are very fond of music and dancing. Nearly every Indian Reserve has its band which compares very favourably with the ordinary town band throughout the country. Many, both male and female, play the organ and piano well. Dances are the order of the day around Christmas and New Year's. Sometimes there is an orgy of drinking with serious results for the offenders when caught by the police. It has always been "against the law" to sell liquor to an Indian. In the past, however, that law was largely ignored. Since the closing of the bars, and notably since the end of the Great War, Indians have taken to making "home-brew" liquor, which has had a deadly effect upon them. They do not dance during Lent but step out with renewed vigour after Easter. The young men are very supple and step-dance well. Even quite old women like to take their turn on the floor in the old-fashioned quadrilles learned from whitefolk. Everybody, both old and young, is present at these dances. Some years ago a young lady was staying at a boarding house where there were two young Indian women. One of the latter came in from a dance in the early hours of the morning and in her enthusiasm woke nearly everybody up. She was heard to exclaim "Big time, big time, everybody drunk — white girls and all".

Only recently have the Indian men folk taken to carrying their children in their arms. A few years ago a couple came to Church on a very warm day, the wife struggling along with a heavy girl in her arms. When they reached the door, the Missionary's wife exclaimed to the man "Do you allow your wife to carry that big baby?". Ever afterwards he was seen to be carrying the child when out in public.

In spite of a stolid exterior, many Indians have a real sense of humour. A white lady was driving in the winter with a horse and cutter to a distant point over a road which she did not know. At a corner she noticed an Indian woman on the side of the road. She called out at the top of her voice "Hello, which way to X.....?" No reply. Then again, "Hey, which way to X.....?" Still there was no answer. "Say, tell me the road to X..... or I'll hit you with my whip." This brought an outburst of hearty laughter as the woman pointed down a certain road saying "That way, that way".

The man who would expect to find birch bark canoes, tomahawks, and feathered arrows, among the settled Indians to-day would be doomed to disappointment. These things have passed away forever. In the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, there are some good relics. In the writer's younger days, he saw a party of Indians with long bows and arrows with which they had shot partridge,



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but it would be a rarity to find an example of this to-day.

Some people in writing about them can speak only of the squalor and dishonesty which they find. These charges are only true in part. A white man cannot sue an Indian for debt. A friend of the writer's, now deceased, had an Indian in his debt. He tried once or twice to collect, but in vain. Finally he appealed very strongly and this is the reply he received, "Rich man you, poor man me. I cannot pay you — you don't need the money".

But the Indian above all is a child of nature. He responds to kindness, sympathy, courtesy, fairdealing, and invariably makes a life long friend.

They throng to Church in great numbers and prove devout worshippers with a great respect for the Sacraments. On great occasions, such as Dominion Day, they pour into our towns and villages. In sports they are good at baseball and running. Indians somehow have the knack of throwing a baseball with extraordinary speed.

They are influenced by everything which affects us. They have exchanged the canoe and the Indian pony for a used Ford. Thanks to the efficiency of our schools, their race is providing more and more clergy and professional men for the country.

It is unfortunate that these primitive people come in contact with and are corrupted by the irreligious and immoral elements among our white population. There are no swear words in the Indian dialects, they have to resort to English to express themselves forcibly in a profane way! Many missionary workers, for this reason, think it best to keep the Indians as much as possible by themselves, but this is becoming increasingly difficult. It seems to me that it is our duty to present to the Indian our highest Christian ideals and not the worst that our race can produce.

ON READING AND THE FINE ARTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The average man can hope only to achieve reasonable discretion in the matter of taste by serious investigation and much sober reading. Some one has said that a good book means a combination of two people — the writer and the reader. The same idea can be applied to any work of art.

Reading in its earliest stage cannot have been remote from a magical or hieratic process, and it was part of a rite. Our way of reading, by just running our eye quickly along a page of type, would have surprised and shocked the Ancients. Few people, in antiquity, knew how to read and few possessed the cuneiform bricks, stone tablets, or rolls necessary for reading. Almost all reading was done aloud, and to-day the rustic who moves his lips as he reads is keeping up the tradition. It is said that Saint Ambrose was sorely tried in old age by having to renounce reading, "because his throat was affected". These people would only take up a book for a purpose, and with a gravity now re-

served for reading the Bible or any documents of a semi-sacred character.

Books were few and costly and there was no idea of accumulating them indiscriminately. Libraries were not a fashion as they are now. Many kings had but small libraries and even the rich monasteries seldom owned more than a few hundred volumes. Spinoza possessed fewer than sixty volumes; while Kant, a hundred years later, owned about three hundred, a large number being on travel.

These people limited themselves, both from necessity and traditional choice, to what we call to-day the classics, which were not played with as they are to-day. These languages had to be studied and mastered. How many of our present day popular books could be called classics by our grandchildren? There need not be a condemnation of all present day literature and art, but a better appreciation of those of the past is necessary to a cultured man of to-day. The problem arises, what should we read?

If we turn to the authorities, they will tell us that we must first learn that we might have a full perspective, which is the source and summit of understanding, to put our knowledge, as we gain it, into logical sequence in our memories. With this idea in mind, we ought to begin as early as possible to develop a sense of taste by wide reading and research. Again, the authorities will tell us to limit ourselves as much as possible to the best that we can obtain, whether in music, art, or literature. They will tell us to read, for literature of the early ages, *The Outline of History* by H. G. Wells, with his geological periods, and paleontological remains and anthropological origins — *Frazer's Golden Bough* for enlightenment of the origin of religion, and its development from superstition to philosophy.

In the early periods of Asia and Africa they will list many books concerning the activities of civilization pertaining to economics, political science and philosophy, literature and religion. One does not necessarily have to read these continually — for Plutarch, George Moore, Poe, or even some of our present day novels will serve as hors d'oeuvres when oppression is too heavy. Wells and Breasted, along with Bury will enlighten us on these periods and unravel the complexities of Greek politics for us. The Bible affords interesting and edifying material — unequal in simplicity and beauty — a history proving itself, consisting of material which can be pondered and enjoyed beyond words, and time and patience only can capture the obscure and lofty works of wisdom's citadel. They will tell us to study Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, revealing themselves in literature, or of Plato the Reformer, or that great martyr of truth, the noble Socrates, and Aristotle the walking encyclopedia, or Stoicism and Epicureanism as illustrated by Zeno and Epicurus (respectively). Brown's excellent book on Confucius' wisdom should not be overlooked.

Our authorities will not miss the scientific fields. They will mention the books of Williams, especially his *History of Science*, telling us how Hippocrates became the "Father of Medicine", and Archimedes solved theorems for

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Although the Roman admirably laid the foundation of social order and political continuity for the nations of a later age, he lost himself in many laws and wars, in building roads, and repelling barbarians, having no time to snatch the quiet thought that flowers in literature, philosophy, and art. Yet he gives us Lucretius, expounding on the Nature of Things, and Virgil, whom perhaps we detest in Latin, yet whose works were translated so that all might enjoy his country's legendary past. Our authorities surely will mention Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, that we may feel the tones of desolation, which might be the origin of a mighty 'marche funèbre'.

Robinson is mentioned on the Middle Ages because he tells us of the rise of the Papacy to the realization of the greatest dream of Western statesmanship; and how the princes of Germany, using the religious revolts as an instrument of policy, separate their growing realms from the Papacy, and establish a multitude of independent states, inaugurating the dynastic nationalism which is the thread of European History from the Reformation to the Revolution. During this same age the Oxford History of Music will give us an insight into the music of the Middle Ages. Nietzsche will tell us that life without music would be a mistake. J. A. Synonds will reveal for us medieval art and thought. Wells is too inadequate on this subject. Burckhardt will prove a delightful recreation.

Such a history as Oman's Dark Ages is not a story like a dry compendium, but a drama, each act and scene of which has its individual interest.

Most histories written to-day are placed in a comprehensive, detailed, yet readable form, and Taut's Empire and Papacy, as an admirable and impartial work, may be ranked as such.

W. P. Kerr also is a literary authority, and has every right to a place among the most interesting writers of English Literature in the Middle Ages.

Unfortunately we all have not the means or time for travelling; yet that does not hinder us from knowing of the Palace of the Medici, (where Michael Angelo would be found), or of the Vatican, with its marble floors and the Church turning the wealth and poetry of this early time to the stimulation and nourishment of every art. Botticelli, along with Raphael and Cellini, are mentioned by our authorities. Cellini abandons murder occasionally to cast his Perseus or to make a perfect vase. While reading of the Italian Renaissance, we find Copernicus, Vesalius, and Gilbert laying the corner-stone of modern science, or Luther antagonistic towards our beautiful Italy.

Our collection cannot miss that Age of Romance: Catherine de Medici, and Henry the Eighth, Charles the Fifth and Philip of the Armada, Elizabeth and Essex, Mary Queen of Scots and her inextricable lovers.

The seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries seem very important to our authorities. For the seventeenth

century, they suggest reading La Rochefoucauld, giving finished form to the cynicism of theatres and courts; Molière fighting with ridicule the hypocrisies and conceits of his people, and Pascal mingling, in passionate rhetoric, mathematics, and theology. In the scientific fields they suggest reading Galileo in astronomy; Sir William Harvey in physiology and anatomy, Boyle in chemistry, and Isaac Newton in everything. Holland produces Rembrandt and Hals; France has Poussin and Lorrain, while Spain has El Graeco and Velasquez.

The eighteenth century authorities tell us to read how Handel dispenses oratorios, how Haydn develops the sonata and the symphony. They tell us to read of the eighteenth century, that age of barbaric wars, advancing science, and liberated philosophy; of baronical exploitation, fine manners, and handsome dress. We may read of the lives of the gilded men of this century in Sainte-Beuve's Portraits, and see their pictures in Watteau, Fragonard, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. They advise us to read of the outbreak of the French Revolution, when aristocracy is guillotined, art and manners droop, truth replaces beauty, and science remakes the world nearer to its heart's desire.

The nineteenth century, the century in which the theoretical mechanics and physics of the eighteenth century has its practical victory, the nineteenth century, when man dominates the scientific scenes, may be weak in sculpture, despite the unfinished Rodin, but it exceeds the others in music. Our authorities refer us to Beethoven, passing, with the turn of the century, from the Mozartian simplicity of his early works and the perfection of the "fifth symphony" and the subtle delicacy of the Emperor Concerts and the Kreutzer Sonata, to the sublimity of the later sonatas and the Choral Symphony. Schubert is in this age, a man with infinite store of melody, leaving unsung masterpieces to rot in his attic. This age also produced the melancholy Schumann center of one of the finest love stories in truth or fiction. The life of Johannes Brahms is listed, a composer looking like a butcher and composing like an angel, weaving harmonies profounder than any of Schumann. What a dynasty of suffering, from dying Beethoven, shaking his fist at fate, through Schubert drunk, and Schumann insane, through Chopin, haunted by tuberculosis, to Richard Wagner, genius and charlatan; Liszt drinks fame to the last drop, till all his life in intoxicated with glory.

Again our authorities will refer us to Russia, where we find the broken Mousseorgsky singing of death, and the pathetic Tschaikovsky, breaking his heart over a Venus of the opera, ending life with poison.

If we seek our authorities on England for a while, they will tell us to absorb every word of Taine's History of English Literature as told by a Frenchman — to read Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Cain, and then some of Don Juan. Because the odes of Keats are the finest poems in the language, they would be chosen. Tennyson enters with In Memoriam and The Idylls of the King. Thomas Malory, whose Morte d' Arthur is a stately monument of

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English prose, cannot be overlooked. The *Pickwick Papers*, *Vanity Fair*, or *David Copperfield* and *Henry Esmond* prove edifying in sensing the ideals of the age (also Green's *History of England*).

Carlyle is said by Goethe to be the strongest moral force in English Literature of the nineteenth century.

"Sohrab and Rustum", the most finished and successful of Arnold's narrative poems, while the Scholar Gypsy remains the most charming, is one of his happiest poems in conception and execution.

Thackeray is immortal in "*Vanity Fair*"; Dickens lives eternally in "*David Copperfield*"; Charlotte Brontë dwells in everlasting memory in "*Jane Eyre*".

Disraeli, the illustrious statesman, the baffling and exotic genius, in one of his charming novels, has described with brilliant wit the English political and aristocratic life of his day, which he personifies in the character of Coningsby.

In the *Lyrical Ballads* of Wordsworth and Coleridge, one feels a direct and conscious break with all the poetry of the past, and it may well be the earliest realization of the new spirit in all its fullness.

After this, Balzac, almost as illuminating as life itself, should be read. Victor Hugo's "*Les Miserables*" is a monument to the author's memory. Flaubert's two masterpieces "*Mme. Bovary*" and "*Salammbô*" cannot be overlooked. Then our authorities will tell us to nibble at the delicacies offered by Anatole France, especially in "*Penguin Island*". He is the distilled essence of all French culture and art. Read Ibsen, ignore his other plays if you will, but do not neglect "*Peer Gynt*". In Russia our authorities will lead us to Tolstoi's "*War and Peace*", and at last surrender us to Dostoevski, the greatest novelist of all, writing "*The Brothers Karamazov*", "*Crime and Punishment*", and "*The Possessed*".

As a passing thought, biographies cannot be estimated too highly, cannot be valued too highly, in their importance to the University student. To one who is study-

ing English Literature, the character sketch and life history of Shakespeare, as represented by Gervinus, is almost indispensable; to the prospective chemist, D. Vallery-Radat's "*Pasteur*" is of unbounded worth, and to the student of history, Hackett's "*Henry VIII*" is a source of surpassing interest.

In our own age, we have but lately passed from pioneering to commercialism, and are just beginning to emerge from commercialism into art. We have scholars, poets, artists, musicians, and whatnot, but we cannot afford to ignore the past. It reflects itself daily to us, and the sooner we begin to appreciate its contents, the quicker shall we advance in civilization and culture.

This essay has mentioned only some of the great works, authors, and composers which have gone before us. They are essential. These men were all great craftsmen, and they have something to give in preference to all the literature of escape which is in vogue to-day. They have something worth the world's listening ear, each in its own way and each according to its own lights; but it always has truth of humanity, nature, beauty — always truth. The observer may not always understand them, but the fault is not theirs, and it is up to the observer to reorganize his point of view, for no ignorance, no stupidity, no false arguments can for one moment dislodge truth, which despite all efforts remains as firm as the Rock of Ages, as truth, eternal, unassailable, inviolate. So read these great craftsmen. Get their point of view, the point of view of men who by study and experience are better qualified than we to judge, so thus in a humble spirit and with a child's openness of mind, approach the work of these great men whom heaven has endowed with beauty of thought, precision of mind, and splendour of imagination. If we do this reverently, and with the genuine desire to learn, the reward will be ours. It will repay a thousand-fold, for if we may not all be creators, we may get an intelligent satisfaction from those more gifted.

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