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We might begin this self-analysis with the statement that in any one student's college career there is a general tendency for his attitude to become reversed. In attempting to decide what is his purpose in life he tends at the conclusion of his course to look inward, from the outside world from within, while at the beginning of his course he is more apt to look inward from the outside. College life, if well-spent, introduces us to numerous phases of activity and supplies us with a variety of interests which cannot but help to bring about this reversal of attitude. We, like all other men, are social, intellectual and religious beings. Let us see how we stand in each of these spheres.

In a social way every student has ample opportunity for the development of an agreeable disposition and a conversational ability whether among his or her fellow students or in mixed company at teas, dances and socials. Tastes naturally differ in this respect as to which company is most desirable, stimulating or enjoyable. However that may be, social intercourse of whatever selection brings us in contact with the minds and moods of large numbers of people. The value of this interchange of ideas or merely of the exchange of polite pleasantries which takes place in this sphere of activity is undeniable. But we must maintain that the greatest value of such conversation is obtained when we become more humanized by it. The time thus occupied is well-spent to the fullest degree only when we gain an increase of that sympathetic attitude which is closely linked with the observance of the one supreme command of Christ, a command which is best observed when felt and acted rather than talked about.

The part played by intellectual environment and progress, if any, in a student's life is to say the least. The variety of subjects which we study does much to broaden our objective outlook and consequently to cause the reversal mentioned previously. But unless this access of knowledge is rightly applied and kept in proper relation to growth in true wisdom it has more potential power of unbalancing our lives than anything else imaginable. Poor rationalization misguided by ideals has brought better folk than Adam and Eve to misery and ruin. Even in the three most important branches of human intellectual endeavour, Science, Religion and Philosophy we must realize that when studied as ends in themselves they are liable to deteriorate into mere monomania. It is no mere predisposition which leads us to remark at this point that if all followers of science became more simply religious, as some indeed have, and if all devotees of religion became more eagerly scientific and if all followers of Science Religion and Philosophy as such may be used to contradict or to establish the religion of life. But the Christian Philosophy stands at the height of the intellectual realm, between the known and the unknown and best realizes itself when it removes us from the Hell of Atheistic Doubt into the Heaven of Christian Certainty and Content.

As far as religion itself, in college and out of it, is concerned, there is naturally perhaps a marked division of opinion and practice as to how much or how little is good for us. Like most humans since the time when ideas first
began to be recorded we regard Life as either a Great Game or a Great Gamble. But, whether outward religious ob-
mission recalls one of the most dramatic pages in the annals of Quebec. Parkman and others have told the memorable story of the heroism and indomitable fortitude of that gallant little band of men, who bravely faced the hardships of midwinter journeys in primeval forests and the cruelty of savages, in order that they might bring the Huron Indians within the fold of the Catholic Church. Neither famine nor torture, nor the rigour of Nature nor the force hate of the dreaded Iroquois — a foe more merciless than Nature — did the flames of faith and courage die out.

In "The Jesuits in North America," Parkman has found a theme worthy of his pen. Yet the set of the greatest of American historians was hardly needed to emphasize the tale, for the Jesuits have been their own best annalists. Whoever turns to "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents" will question whether the spirited narrative of Parkman, dramatic and colourful as it is, equals in truth-telling the interest the routine reports of their work sent by the missionaries themselves, either to the Superior at Quebec or to the Provincial of the order in France. The Jesuits, it be re-
membered, while missionaries in the wilderness, were men of education and culture, carefully trained in rhetoric and the practice of letters, and showed observers of human nature. Though the conditions under which they wrote, amid the smoke and filth of Indian lodges and all manner of dis-

And voices arise to a shout.

Philosophers quarrel about;

Is over all complete.

So where can its happiness be?

And then each goes back to his fireside.

For goodness' sake" leave it alone.

(This "Nothing" has now grown so complex

"For Nothing" can live without air;

That wondrous day recall,

The finest joys, the purest thoughts which fill

A round unavailing tale," they were no mean narrators. The history of the Jesuit missions between 1630 and 1670, so closely

related in "The Jesuit Relations" is a story of epic pro-

portions, rising at its close to the sublimity of a tragedy.

The final min of the doomed Huron nation is raised above the plane of massacre and horror by the dauntless courage and faith of Jean de Brébeuf, Gabriel Lallemant, and their fellow martyrs.

The festival of All Saints includes those on whom no Church has placed an imprimatur, and in this article I wish to pay passing tribute to one of the most devoted and heroic priests of the Jesuit mission, Father Anne de Noue.

De Noue was one of the pioneer Jesuit fathers in Canada. He was in Canada in 1613, and was joined the next year by Noyrot and De Brebeuf. De Noue's enterprise was soon interrupted by the war with England and the capture of Quebec by kirke. When, after the treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, the mission was re-

opened in 1632, Fathers Le Jeune and De Noue were the first of "the black gowns" to return to Canada. At Quebec they celebrated Mass in the oldest house in the country, the home of Madame Hebert, widow of the earliest French settler in Canada. The dinner of this staunch Frenchwoman and her family over the return of their countrymen after the English occupation, was touching recorded in a letter from Madame Hebert to the Provincial of the Jesuit order in France. "When they saw our ships coming in with the white flag upon the masts, they knew not how to express their joy. But we all stood on the pier, to celebrate the Holy Mass, which they had not heard for three years, good God, what joy! Tears fell from the eyes of nearly all, so great was their happiness."

The gifts that Father Anne de Noue brought to the mission field were not those of eloquent speech, nor does he seem to have been a ready or fluent writer. He had neither the commanding presence of Brébeuf nor the scholar-

ship of Le Jeune. Being handicapped by a poor memory, he struggled in vain to master the Huron tongue. In 1626 he set out for the Huron country with Brébeuf, but being unable to learn the native language was obliged to return to Quebec, leaving the front line trench of the mission to his brilliant colleague. Hereafter he ministered to the French and Indians round about the forts, where an inter-

preter was at hand.

But, if De Noue lacked Brébeuf's personal magnet-

ism and Le Jeune's literary ability, he had practical gifts which compensated for their absence. Whereas there was an untold amount of work with the hands to be done, he was an invaluable mem-

ber of the little community. Under De Noue's direction, the Jesuit residence, which was a splendid building, had suffered greatly during the English occupation of Quebec, was rebuilt. A small house was erected for the priests in charge of Champlain's chapel, Notre Dame de Recuperation. The chapel of the mission-house of Notre-Dame des Anges was furnished with loving pains. Thus we read in "The Jesuit Relations" such extracts as these:

"Father de Noue, who has a good heart, has had the care of our labourers, directing them in their work, which is very much needed.

Our workingmen this year have made boards, have gone about a hundred feet square, being superintended in this work by

So now let's forget it and also

I can't keep it up any more.)

I fear "Nothing" can't help us ever —

"For Nothing" is over all complete.

And then each goes back to his fireside.

For goodness' sake" leave it alone.

(This "Nothing" has now grown so complex

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Our workingmen this year have made boards, have gone
Father de Noue."

When Anne de Noue was not occupied as a builder he looked after the sick, and in times of want fished in the river or dug roots in the woods for the sustenance of his flock. He was an eating worker, a man after Carlyle's own heart. "Though sprung from a noble family of Champagne," says Parkman, "he drank from no well, however humble, to which his idea of duty or his vow of obedience called him."

De Noue was destined to be the first martyr of the Canadian mission. His death, which took place when he was sixty-three years of age, was a fitting climax to his untiring labours, a man after Carlyle's own heart. "Though sprung from a noble family of Champagne," says Parkman, "he shrunk from no toil, however irksome to him, to which his idea of duty or his vow of obedience called him."

February, 1646

"On the 12th, while returning from the benediction at the church, he met two Hurons coming from Three Rivers, who reported the news of the death of Father Anne de Noue. He started from Three Rivers to go to Richelieu, to spiritualize his arms crossed and his eyes raised to Heaven, his hat and his snowshoes near him."

The Death of De Noue

Around him lay the snow. The untravelled wild, With endless rifts piled up in white array. Swift gathering darkness half obscured the view. On either hand the barren wilderness stretched far away. The ice clad pine trees tall, Like hoary watchmen, who in castle halls All grimly guard the winding entrances. The icebound rill, the glassy lake, Mixed with the wind and formed a music drear to echo o'er the land a dirge of death. Not near that circle where, in narrow space, To whom his earthly vows were oft addressed. The martyred saints, playing on psaltery sweet. The topography of the country is simple — consisting of three well-defined elements. The Death of De Noue.

Three Rivers. They lay down for the night, six leagues above Three Rivers; but the Father left them after midnight, in order to send people to meet them and relieve them of their sledge; and he set forth by the light of the moon. But the sky became overcast, and it began to snow. His companions followed him by the trail of his snowshoes, and at last they found him, 4 leagues above Richelieu, — kneeling in a hollow of the snow, with his arms crossed and his eyes raised to Heaven, his hat and snowshoes near him."

First reading this account in my own under the title, "The Death of Father Anne de Noue." It may have been, in that early time before its deoration, a poorer land than it is at present. If one were to look about for a single word with which to characterize it, Palestine might be called a Stone Land. The limestone rock which underlies the Palestinian Plateau disintegrates very slowly into soil, but this soil is so thin and so easily washed away by the early and the latter rains, that over large tracts the bare and barren rock is exposed at the surface. The soil thus washed away accumulates in the depressions of the plateau surface, forming disconnected and irregular patches of arable land. But the soil is almost everywhere filled with loose fragments detached from the underlyling limestone strata and these must be gathered into piles if it is to be properly cultivated. The only extensive areas of fertile land in the country are those on the coastal plain and on the Plain of Esdraelon, and much of this has in recent years been bought up by the Zionist organization and settled by the newly established Jewish Colonies — that restricting the area available for cultivation by the indigenous Arab population which far outnumber the Jewish element, a fact which is an outstanding cause of the recent attacks upon the Jews which have of late attracted so much attention. Such a land is — in broad outlines — the physical character of the country. An intelligent visitor to the "Holy Land" would find hope that he might there find displayed in some special way the benign influence of the coming of the Prince of Peace. But in this he is doomed to disappointment — "He is not here, He is risen." The reason for this is not far to seek — one sees everywhere the result of the racial and religious conflicts which have been waged there from the dawn of history to the present day and which still persist. For at the present time three of the great religions of the world — the Christian, the Jewish, and the Mohammedan — claim Palestine as their special spiritual possession and each would fain hope that at some future time, through the grace of God, the other two might be completely uprooted and banished from the land. There is however, a widespread ignorance of the affairs of these Eastern Lands among the people of the West and this sometimes almost passes beyond belief, as in the case of the American visitor to Palestine who enquired whether the Greek Archbishop was not the head of the Greek Church! Even though these several religious themselves peace does not reign. The Christians, for instance, are represent...
ed by the Greek, Roman and Armenian branches of the “Body of Christ” and between these there is an intense and bitter rivalry which passes all the limits of decency and common sense, and often manifest itself in acts of personal violence. Even between the various orders in the Roman Church there is a constant, unhealthy competition andickering. These religious conflicts are most violent when they centre around what have been considered to be the most holy places of Christianity. Thus it has been necessary to parcel out the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem among the three rival bodies who lay claim to it — the Greek, the Romans and the Armenians — and throughout the Turkish regime in Palestine a Turkish soldier with a loaded rifle was always present to keep peace between these rival Christian bodies, here in the Church where they believe their Redeemer to have been crucified.

Just before the World War, a Roman priest sweeping out a room in the Latin portion of this Church ventured also to sweep a space on the church floor in front of the room in question. This action was at once violently opposed by the Greeks on the ground that if allowed to sweep this portion of the floor, these Greeks would at once claim this as belonging to their part of the Church. The controversy developed into a fight between the adherents of the two parties, as clubs and stones were freely used, and when some Turkish soldiers arrived on the scene to quell the disturbance, one of the fanatic Greeks struck the Turkish officer in the face with a hatchet and destroyed his sight. So that the churches proper, in a worldly sense at least.

A few years since one of the nails securing this to the wall near Bethlehem which so accurately fits into the Biblical text, announced the great event. All the evidence goes to show that this is the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, a fact which all the authorities, ordering one of their soldiers to set up a ladder and wash the window that the light of Heaven might once again shine into this Christian Church. The city of Jerusalem depends for its existence solely on the money brought to it by pilgrims and visitors. A conundrum current among tourists recently sets forth an exact truth — “Why is Jerusalem like your two hands?” The answer being “Because they are supported by two wrists” (tourists). As one of the Members of the Archæological Society remarks of the Holy Sepulchre, “Two important areas are pointed out as those on which each important event in the life of Christ happened — one by the Greek Church and the other by the Latin, and when one is asked which is correct the answer in almost every case is ‘neither.’”

But there is a brighter side to the picture and there are many things in Palestine which the students of Scripture are of striking interest and of marked significance. A trip through the Holy Land in company with a well informed guide, while it will not teach the student who cannot be learned from a careful study of Holy Writ, does serve to bring certain incidents and certain passages in Scripture into a clearer light and as if to make our understanding of them more sharp.

A great many places where this is true are found in southern Palestine. If the main road is followed which runs south from Jerusalem to Hebron and thence on to the sandy wastes about Beerseba which road is now, thanks to the British occupation, in excellent condition, for miles and miles, the town of Jerusalem, the city of Bethlehem is reached. The road runs over the high plateau of Judea, on which both cities stand. On the outskirts of this town falls away to the north and a fine view is obtained over the lower land in which there lies, near the road, a flat stony area not suitable for cultivation but in which a number of sheep are usually grazing. This is called the “Field of the Shepherds” and tradition says that here it was the shepherds who recognized Christ on that night when Christ was born and that here they saw the “vision of angels” which announced the great event. All the evidence goes to show that tradition is in this case correct. There is no other site near Bethlehem which so accurately fits into the Biblical narrative. The shepherds, receiving the angelic message, ascended the steep slope which brought them to the city of Bethlehem and came almost immediately to the inn or caravansary which, it is said, still stood here almost up to the time when the Church of the Nativity was built upon this site which in all probability represents the place where Christ was born, where the shepherds saw the mother and the Holy Child, and where the “Kings of Arabia and Chronicles of Araby” continued on page 23.
Algonquin Park was one of the first areas chosen by the Ontario Government to be set aside in perpetuity as a natural playground and wild life sanctuary. It has a unique setting in the Highlands of Ontario on the Western slope of the Laurentian Range, it has an area of 2,700 square miles, or twenty million acres. Drop into this area and you will find a paradise with bears, timber wolves, moose, and the sleek red deer, with beaver that build their houses so near, that you can watch them at sundown and sundown sawing through the slim poplar and birch to wing the poles across the emerald water to their nestled lodges, disturbing the loons who break the sunset stillness of the lake with its downy antlers not yet mature, and with a startled cry, once we came across a family of Wood Duck, which next to the Mandarin of China is the most beautiful of its species in the world. The Fish Duck with its crested head, the Black Duck, which can be better identified when in flight by the pale silver sheen under the wings, and the Golden Eye are there in abundance. If you wish to forsake the highway, which is the river and lake, for the woods you are amply rewarded. “For their green alders have together wound Their foliage, ashes fusing their arms around, And birch trees rising in silver colonnade,” — there are no signs of town life there, no trains, or cars, or smoke. You may listen undisturbed to the music of nature’s symphony, birds, winds, water; may watch the windings of the streams, and every smile of the sun peeping through the thick branches above. Here you may see nature's moving picture where are blended form and colour, light and shadow with an art that is the despair of human skill. The silence of the forest at dusk is almost tangible in its listening attitude, broken occasionally by the long drawn, diurnal crescendo howl of the wolf, which seems to express remorse for all the crimes of his tribe. The hills are covered with coniferous trees, the blue green of the pine, and the show of the spruce, balsam and cedar are relieved by the lighter colours of the maple, and the silver and yellow birch. Along the shores of La Vieille and Lake Clear the giant white pine, some of it over three hundred years old, reach a height of 150 feet; there stand like giant skyscrapers in a city of diminutive homes. Those green robed senators of the mighty woods, — branch-charmed by the earnest stars, Dream, and so dream all night without a stir, Save from one gradual solitary gust Which comes upon the silence, and then dies off, As if the ebbing air had but one wave.” — Those green robed senators of the mighty woods, — branch-charmed by the earnest stars, Dream, and so dream all night without a stir, Save from one gradual solitary gust Which comes upon the silence, and then dies off, As if the ebbing air had but one wave.”

Along the shore line of the islands the wind has twisted the red pine into grotesque shapes. Tom Thompson in his picture the “West Wind,” which was painted at Golden Lake, Algonquin, has captured the grotesqueness of these twisted branches. Here and there the massed trees are gently parted by an open road of radiance, green as moss, glowing as an emerald, the rivers gleam like living jewels. So clear is the water that ten feet of its depth look no more than two. You can see the rocks and pebbles grey, white and yellow that compose its bed, every inch of the submerged logs, and every velvety spot on the beautiful trout that lives the current. It is like seeing them all through bright, clear air, — coloured air, though with some other magical quality added. 

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23
ESSENTIAL

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Most of us have heard of the great invention of Television, which is now being perfected, how one person can see the other. Telephoning, as we have heard, has a great deal to do with that invention. Television is an excellent method of bringing people together.

A friend who suggested this subject had a dream about it and he said that the result was astounding as he lost every friend he had made and his friends theirs, because everything that was spoken was not believed; and a regular pandemonium ensued.

The writer feels that he can not do justice to this subject and, on this account, asked his friend, who had the dream, to relate it in his own words:

"To begin with, I am mighty glad it was all a dream and not stack reality. It seemed as though I had asked a few of my friends to come up to my room next time, although I don't remember asking them. Nevertheless, when they arrived I put on a joyous look and told them they were welcome and to sit down. There was a general explosion and I heard them shouting "liar" at me. One of them told me to my face that he knew I didn't want them to come and emphasized the fact by saying "But we came anyway."

I replied that I could see that, seeing they were going to leave, I suggested they should have some punch telling them I made it myself, and, because they were my own friends, I added a quart of gin to the punch. Their eyes sparkled with joy, but at the same time I could not help wondering what would happen. The 14th, 15th, and 16th glasses passed away pleasantly; but there was a storm brewing in the offing for the 17th glass. Everyone started disagreeing, a pandemonium followed and the result was that the party broke up and the entertainment and I heard them 'hiccuping,' "quench swe'll have to - twad - ddd -die along."

I could plainly see that they wanted to stay and have more punch and I could see that they were reading my mind. The result was they stayed.

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I could plainly see that they wanted to stay and have more punch and I could see that they were reading my mind. The result was they stayed.
A short time ago the following news-item appeared, "The very busy modern world was shocked for a moment on October the fifth when it learned that forty-seven of England's best men had met death heroically in what was considered the finest of airships."

It is not the intention of the present writer to deliver a long panegyric of the usual sort about those who die for their country, nor is he going to belittle science, nor again to warn all and sundry against travelling in the latest form of conveyance. He is simply trying to write down a few rambling thoughts of an extremely rambling mind.

"The busy world was shocked for a moment."

Except for a few, directly concerned one way or the other with the R-101, there is probably no one who has given it much thought since the disaster. Certainly times have changed. In the "good old Victorian days" the world would still have been weeping and wringing its hands. But nowadays it seems necessary to keep pace with the times. The R-101 disaster is indeed to many merely an historical event. Again the trial trips of the R-101 showed her to be "slightly" defective in spots. The London Times of October the ninth has some very sharp comments regarding this in its editorial. It seems to be the modern "heresy" to do everything as quickly and in as slipshod a manner as possible. The writer had always thought this "heresy" was confined to the American continent but it seems to have infected Old England which used to boast of its thoroughness. The London Times goes further when it says that "We blame the disaster on the carelessness of those responsible for the preparation of the ship." One feels that the modern world does leave too much to chance. It may even be a slight touch of swelled head on the part of some of our world leaders.

Now what about the lack of money in the world? Everyone knows the enormous cost, directly or indirectly, to England of the R-101. Metaphorically speaking that money is now reposing on a French hill. Still the English miner is hunting for a crust of bread, according to the papers. Couldn't that enormous amount of money have been expended in finding work for unfortunates who have to face another penniless winter? The writer believes this is worth thinking about. We must look after the unskilled labourer. Why not allow this tremendous scientific growth to wait a year or two until the world's financial or social status is better than at present? There seems to be a fair supply of work for the skilled labourer but surely the unskilled man has his rights. The tremendous growth of "labour-saving devices," whilst excellent in themselves, has the immediate effect of placing honest men out of work.

Then — has the high tariff wall anything to do with the R-101 disaster? It is well known that the prohibitive embargo of the United States kept the British from using helium gas on the R-101. "The survivors claim," says the World Wide Magazine, "that the explosion and fire caused the worst of the damage." "Hydrogen in the ship's bags, a highly inflammable gas, must therefore be held largely accountable for the sweep and completeness of the disaster." Many people, including Americans, have expressed themselves as favouring a repeal of the law. Nowadays each country is really so dependent on the other that the wisdom of the protection tariff can certainly be questioned.

The writer thinks that there is really much good even in the worst of us. Ordinarily we may argue and fight among ourselves but still when disaster comes we sink our differences and determine to alleviate as much as possible the suffering of those directly affected.

Moreover the R-101 disaster was not without its glory. Every new adventure, be it science, religion or only the daily round of activities, has its martyrs. It is said by Churchmen that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church. Surely this is an axiom that is true for secular as well as religious adventures. Those men, who have given their lives, will prepare the way for what may be in future years the safest mode of travel. The rambling mind of the writer is through with its rambling and he hastens to put down the pen. The world is once more resting on its oars to await something still more startling than the R-101 disaster.

Short Story Competition

Here is something to think about during the holidays. The Mitre offers a prize of $5.00 for the best Short Story of not more than 2,500 words which must be submitted to the Editor not later than January 23rd, 1931. The conditions of the contest are the same as those required in the Literary Competition as announced in the October issue. We hope however that as there is a popular field in short story writing that the response will be still greater.
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Bishop's University Dramatic Society

The Dramatic Society staged three one-act plays in St. George's Hall, Laval University, on the evening of Nov. 19th. The Society feels that in staging these plays it has made a step in the right direction, for new talent has been discovered both for acting and stage work.

On the whole the plays were very well received and a capacity audience more than filled the hall. However, a detailed criticism of the production of the three plays appears elsewhere in this issue.

The major play, Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Ernest," will probably be staged on or about Apr. 16th, and though the cast has not been definitely decided at the time of going to press, we are sure that it will be a strong one and well able to uphold the high standard of acting which has characterized the college plays in former years.

Dean Carrington will be in charge of this production and as this is the first time the Dean has directed a major production for the Society we feel that an added interest will be shown in the major offering of the Society for this year.

The President.

* * *

The Three One Act Plays.

Once again the Bishop's College Dramatic Society has adopted the policy of former years. The producing of one act plays is the best possible way of finding material for the major production. In criticising the three performances of Nov. 19th we are viewing the plays from this point of view entirely. Let us say at once that the plays, with the exception of "The Man in the Yellow Hat," were not chosen as well as they might have been. But the difficulties presented by these other two plays go to prove what we have always held, that the time to choose the major play is after the production of the three One Act plays; we know then what the capabilities of our Society are.

"Annajasna the Bolshevik Empress," by George Bernard Shaw.

This was splendidly produced. But as we have already stated we do not think that it was particularly suitable for the occasion. It takes more than the average amateur to interpret with any degree of success a part like Annajasna. Considering the difficulties of such a part Miss Iola Beaulieu, as the Bolshevik Empress, deserves a great deal of praise. In not attempting too much she was able to carry herself with the ease which the character demanded. But we did not think that her entry was as violent as it might have been, nor did Mr. Sturgeon look as though he had been bitten. We appreciate the difficulty here.

"Annajasna" was scandal; at the same time she was inherently as Emperor. She looked so convincing, yet she despised the worshipper. Miss Beaulieu portrayed one side of her character excellently. Had she put more into her acting she would have captured the whole Annajasna. If she had allowed herself to be more absorbed by the part she would have been the Emperor — she would have dominated.

As it is she just failed where she might have succeeded.

Miss Beaulieu allows real promise. Her acting would be improved if she forgot herself more completely and put more energy and power into her interpretation.

Mr. R. H. Thatcher as Stramfest, succeeded where so many fail; he was consistent throughout. From the outset he captured the spirit of a fine soldier carried away by a movement against which every ounce of his self-respect cries out. Alone with Schneiderkind, he lets himself go with all the passion of a man who will carry his convictions to the grave, who is ashamed to live, and yet afraid to die.

With the Grand Duchess he was given ample scope for demonstrating his real convictions, and Mr. Thatcher succeeded here admirably. And when he turns from the window in the last scene he is a man whose world revolves on an illusion but is content because he has regained his self-respect.

Mr. Arthur Ottiwell as Schneiderkind showed considerable ability in his telephone scene. It is a pity that he does not put the same energy into all his acting. He has a charming voice and an attractive presence. But without energy acting is colourless, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Ottiwell, who so obviously has talent, should lose so much where, with more animation, everything might be gained.

Messrs. Ralph Sturgeon and Ross Whitton made admirable soldiers although here again a more realistic effect would have been gained had they displayed more enthusiasm.

"Karl-Ludwig's Window" by Saki, (H. H. Munroe.)

At the outset let us say again that we did not think this play suitable for the occasion. The success of any production depends very largely on the background. Not once during the performance did we feel that this point had been grasped. It was merely a rather refined and very tastefully produced 'thriller.' We do not wish to be unkind; indeed, great credit is due to the producer, Humphrey Forrett, for his clever stage direction and artistic setting; and to the cast as a whole. But we feel that they bit off rather more than...
they could chew.

Mr. S. E. A. Sherrell, (Kurt von Jagdstein), has an agreeable voice and his diction is excellent. But he gives the impression of one well trained in repeating his lines. This is probably due to "stage fright," which with the confidence of more experience he will overcome. Mr. Sherrell has power behind his acting which in a more suitable part would undoubtedly come to the fore. We compliment him on making such a splendid showing in a part which requires so much assistance from the whole cast, and hope to see him on the boards again.

Miss Elsa Burt, as the Graf von Jagdstein, was splendid. Suitably cast, Miss Burt always gives a pleasing performance. Her voice and carriage fit her admirably for the part of a gracious and dignified Lady. She moves with that unconscious ease, so necessary to the success of any part. Her talent in such a part as the Graf is evident. We should like to see her in the major production.

Miss Alison Ewing, (Isadora). As with all the other characters in "Saki"'s play, Isadora presents very great difficulties. To act the part of a stupid girl without provoking the criticism of an audience which is not familiar with her diction could be improved. We should like to see her in a really good part where her ability might be given scope.

Miss Aubrey Acheson and Mr. Heath Gray, taking the parts of Viktoria and Philip, succeeded admirably in introducing life when the play came dangerously near dragging. It is not an easy thing to introduce a new element into a scene without attracting too much attention to that element and thereby obstructing the natural progression of the play. As with all the details of the production this was managed with real skill.

Miss Phyllis Montgomery as the Heroine under­stood her part. She acted with a good deal of vigour. But her diction was excellent. He too made the most of a small part. We feel, however, that her power of interpretation coupled with the force of her acting would produce a fine result.

As the Villain, Mr. Allan Anderson left nothing to be desired. His every movement and word were in keeping with the part. He put everything he had into his acting and was altogether more effective. We enjoyed very much his villainous chuckle and the shrug of his shoulders and the impressive way in which he moved his hands. Mr. Anderson certainly deserves a part in the major production.

Mr. John Ford (Baron Rabel). Although his interpretation was hardly that of the Baron in "Saki" conceived him, nevertheless Mr. Ford acted with ease and conviction. He was wise in not attempting too much. Much as a minor cast would be a very great factor in the success of that production.

Mr. Humphrey Porritt as a producer deserves very great praise. He hitched his wagon to a star and held on. The difficulties which he faced, in a less capable man would have proved insurmountable. It is a pity that his choice of a play was so unfortunate. We hope to see more of his work; next time under more favourable conditions.

"The Man in the Bowler Hat" by A. A. Milne.

They could chew.

20
THE SONG AND CHEER CONTEST.

At the meeting of the Students' Council on Nov. 18th it was decided that the closing date for entries in the "Song and Yell Contest" be postponed until Jan. 29th, 31. This change was made necessary by the fact that only one entry had been received. Everyone will now have plenty of time to try his or her hand at composing a song or a yell. The five dollar award in each class still holds; let's see some good new songs and yells.

Write your entry on a separate sheet of paper and your name on another. Write a pen name on both sheets. Hand them in in two separately sealed envelopes.

THE SONG AND CHEER CONTEST.

Although as a producer Mr. Church does not give the attention he might to detail, he is to be commended upon the quality of his production. In his play, which never once lagged, there was real team work. We congratulate him on having chosen the most suitable play for the occasion and producing the success of the evening.

THE MITRE

The song chosen by the students was "A Visit to Palestine," which was published in the "Mitre" for December. The chosen song was "The Suffering of the Jews in Palestine," which was published in the "Mitre" for February.

A VISIT TO PALESTINE

Continued from Page 10

Golds brought to him the first gifts which he received — those from the Gentile world. In that excellent book which should be read by everyone interested in Palestine "The Romance of the Last Crusade," by Major Vivian Gilbert, an amazing incident is related in connection with this locality some nineteen hundred years later — at the time of the Great War:

"A battalion of the Royal Fusiliers came up on Christmas Eve to guard the plains below Jerusalem. This battalion was made up entirely of Jews, recruited in England, America and Palestine. It was nicknamed by our men the "Royal Jewellers." It was also known as "The Jordan Highlanders." Their battle-cry was said to be, "No advance without security." As a matter of fact they did remarkably fine work and possessed an extremely nice lot of officers."

"I was in my tent on the Mount of Olives the afternoon of December 24th, and overheard a sergeant of mine say to a corporal: "I tell you how these "ere Royal Jewellers are going to guard the plain, Corporal."

"Yes, Sergeant," replied the corporal.

"I'll bet the shepherds 'll watch their flocks ter-night!" said the sergeant.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN FEB. ISSUE)

ALGONQUIN PARK

Continued from Page 13

At night the pointed stars come out, they flash and blaze, a ghostly glory envelopes the valley, the frets and fissures of long gone glaciers are all smoothed away, and the spruce trees like thousands of minarets are "transfigured in the silver flood." The moon turns the forest into a sea of misty light, draping parts of it in gauzes of silver mist, out of which the higher hills lift their heads like fairy islands.

This is a world that revives and refreshes, a cleaner, freer, quieter world, where you escape from bricks and windows. A summer spent here makes the depth of noise easier to withstand, there is ample room in Algonquin to escape from the bonds of cities. The Park is accessible now only by canoe, and a special permit must be obtained to travel through large restricted areas of it. This necessary precaution is taken as a safeguard against the carelessness of tourists who often defile and destroy the beauty of which they are not only heirs but trustees. Ruskin's savage denunciation of the "human herd with its reckless, indolent, and animal neglect" is not too strong, when you see large areas of country and islands once lovely reduced to pathetic —barrenness by man's stupidity and his criminal neglect of fire.

Groups of pines still stand and they recall the columns of ruined temples, some standing erect, but with out their crowns like shafts that might have lost their capital. Is it impossible to people the earth with the reverence and carefulness for the art of nature? Is it impossible to learn and teach the sacredness of natural beauty in a world which so abounds with it? The Ontario Government realizing the beauty of this virgin country, which is now only accessible to the favored few, is constructing a motor road running from Muskoka through the Algonquin area to Pembroke. It is hoped that this road will be open to the public next year.

—M.H.T.
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On Saturday afternoon, October 25th, 1930, the Loyola Intermediates defeated the Bishop's Intermediates at the Loyola playing field by the score of 6 - 1, to recapture the Provincial Intermediate Intercollegiate Rugby Championship taken from them by the Purple and White team last year.

The game was closely contested and provided all the thrills the great pastime affords. A touchdown by Dubee from a blocked kick proved to be the deciding point of the game, and credit must be given the clever Loyola substitute for his fine bit of playing. On the afternoon's play it was difficult to pick the better team, and it remained only for the "breaks" to decide the issue.

A strong, cold wind blew diagonally across the campus, making good kicking very difficult, but in spite of this the game was featured by much punting as neither team was very successful in marking yards on straight bucks. Both lines held firmly, while clean, hard tackling was much in evidence.

First quarter:
Loyola got the kickoff and Bishop's had it at their backs. Starr and F. Shaughnessy bucked well for Loyola; Loyola fumbled and lost yards. Byrne kicked Fuller, and after a few more bucks Bishop's kicked well into Loyola territory. Stockwell and Titcomb were tackling hard at this time. After a few unsuccessful bucks Fuller tried a kick which was blocked. Both teams were doing much kicking, but Bishop's could not seem to capitalize even with the aid of the wind. The quarter ended 0-0.

Second quarter:
The second quarter found Loyola kicking much with the wind at their backs. Skelton made a beautiful run of 30 yards for the Purple and White. Brown and Masson bucked well, while Mitchell and Buchanan tackled hard.

Second half:
Fuller kicked off for Bishop's and Loyola returned; then followed a few kicks by both sides, and Skelton made another nice run of 25 yards to bring the ball to Loyola's five yard line. With their backs to the wall Loyola fought furiously to prevent a score by Bishop's. Twice in this quarter Bishop's had the ball on Loyola's three yard line and were unable to go over for a touch, but finally succeeded in getting a rouge. Skelton was doing some fine tackling at this time, while Mitchell and Mason were tackling hard.

Final quarter:
During this quarter kicks were in order again as neither team was very successful in bucking; Loyola had the wind at their backs and were taking advantage of it whenever possible. Masson, Stockwell and Titcomb were tackling hard, but Brown's and McAthur's best bucks were ineffective against the Loyola "stone-wall" line. Stockwell blocked a Loyola kick but was unable to recover; an argument followed in which "Shag" Shaughnessy overruled the officials. Loyola got the ball on a feeble by Bishop's and the Purple and White was in danger again. One of Loyola's kicks hit the Bishop's goal post and bounded out, relieving the tension a bit.

As the game came to a close Stockwell and Skelton were both making nice bucks for yards. Stockwell blocked a Loyola kick but was unable to recover; an argument followed in which "Herbie" Skelton almost miraculously, in running all but one out of danger. As the game came to a close Stockwell and Skelton was doing some fine tackling at this time, while Mitchell and Mason were tackling hard. The game ended with both teams fighting hard, the final score being Loyola 6 — Bishop's 1.

It was a typical Loyola - Bishop's game in which rivalry was keen and feeling ran high. It was probably the most closely contested Intermediate Intercollegiate game of the season. It would be difficult to pick any outstanding players on either team, as everyone on both squads played his part well.
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On Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1930, Bishop's defeated McGill 28-3, in the final intermediate intercollegiate rugby game of the season at Bishop's University playing field before a very large crowd. The game was not as one-sided as the score would indicate, and spectators who braved the cold weather were treated to an interesting game, the second of the afternoon's double-header. As usual, the McGill team showed a real fighting spirit until the last minute.

The game started with a return by Masson to Taylor, and Taylor made a fine break for about 30 yards. Then was a pass to Stockwell who ran another 15. He followed this with a nice run across the field and set the Purple and White squad back almost to their own goal line. As play started again the Red team pushed the Purple and White to their own goal line. At the half, Bishop's led 13-3. The second half was as exciting as the first. As play started again McGill was fighting a hard but losing battle as the Purple and White squad could not be stopped. Skelton kicked a couple of field goals in the second half. Fullers' return kick was well executed by Masson. Stockwell kicked off to Taylor who ran well for about 50 yards in a very spectacular manner. Fuller followed this by going over for a touch, which Fullers' conversion was not successful.

The Purple and White team continued to play like men, possessing every break and playing clean, hard rugby from start to finish.

**First quarter:**
- Fullers kicked off to Fuller, and Bishop's returned with a buck by Masson. Fuller kicked to Taylor and McGill kicked a couple of field goals.
- Masson then took the ball down Made and Fullers' conversion was successful.

**Second half:**
- Fuller kicked off and after a few bucks by both teams Fullers' conversion was successful.
- Taylor was again on the line and Fullers' kick was successful.
- Mclllin, who had been replaced in the first half, took over for Taylor and Fullers' conversion was successful.

**Third quarter:**
- Taylor was again on the line and Fullers' conversion was successful.
- Masson then took over, and Fullers' conversion was successful.
- Taylor was again on the line, and Fullers' conversion was successful.

The final score was Bishop's 28 — McGill 3.
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THE MTRE

MITCHELL — Our best tackling was as spectacular as ever, and his fighting helped the team considerably. He certainly will be missed next year.

MARTINHUR — Although "Mac" was handicapped by knee problems throughout the series, this is his last year with the pure and white.

TITCOMB — This is "the old ball of the pommier". Last year playing for Bishop's, and this certainly made good with a vengeance, we expect him back next year.

BUCHANAN — Everyone was pleased to see "Buck" back in uniform again, and as usual he gave his all in every game. We will sore a valuable man when he leaves us for the West.

PUDDINGTON — Jack was relief kicker and could always be depended upon to fill in effectively, when called upon. We are all sorry to hear that Jack is leaving us this year.

MILLAR — When Fred Cans was injured "Gun" filled in nicely. He will be with us again next year.

PATTERSON — If there were a cup for the most improved rugby player at Bishop's, Lyle would surely get it. Injuries kept him out of action most of the season. He, also, leaves at this year.

CRAWFORD — "Kenny" continued his last year's good playing and could always be depended upon to fill in at any position in the backfield. He played a very good defensive game.

CLEVELAND — As a relief linesman Jack was there for the "goods." He was handicapped by a sore hand throughout as the teams were very evenly matched. The visitors.

MATTHEWS — "Tim" was a general relief man, and was always willing to give his best when called upon.

Bishop's Defeated the McGill Juniors. On Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1930, the 57th Battery of Quebec City defeated the Bishop's Juniors, 11 - 10, in the annual football game between the two teams. The game was played on the University playing field at 2 p.m., and was the first of the College double-header feature.

The game was very interesting and keenly contested throughout as the teams were very evenly matched. The feature play of the game was a 100 yard dash by Power, of the Quebec team, which resulted in a touchdown for the visitors.

During the last two quarters the Bishop's team had the advantage in play and McLennan, captain of the Purple and White squad, went through for a touch which was not converted, (5 - 0).

The second period was a repetition of the first as the Bishop's team had the advantage in play and McLennan, captain of the purple and white, scored another point on a fumble; it was not converted, (5 - 0).

The last quarter found Bishop's fighting hard to overcome Quebec's one point lead, but the home team was unsuccessful and the game ended Quebec 11- Bishop's 10.

For Bishop's, Smith, Bradley, Broadhurst and Bran-
As the Intercollegiate rugby season was brought to a close the College rugby fans were treated to some spectacular, though unscientific rugby as the Inter-Year series began. This year, for reasons best known to those in charge, the inter-building series was changed to an inter-year series. The general opinion on the matter seems to be that the inter-building series was the more appropriate of the two. However, be that as it may, the games were very interesting in spite of the fact that one was played in a blinding blizzard, and another on an extremely muddy field.

Divinity defeats Second Year 4 to 0.

The first game of the series was played on a snow-covered field, and afforded many of the pleasures of a midwinter snowball fight. Divinity managed to nose out Second Year by the score of 4 - 0, as Cockburn took advantage of the wind to kick four rouges. Neither team made many yards on straight bucks, but end runs were very popular. The Divines outweighed Second Year considerably, and the lighter though faster team had an easy time of it on the slippery field.

For Divinity, Wiley, Cole and Brett and Cockburn were perhaps best, while Sims Doak and McKergow played well for Second Year.

Divinity defeats Third Year 6 to 5.

This turned out to be the most exciting game of the series, and it can be truly said that Divinity won only by getting a break at the critical moment, when Davis fell on a fumble to score a touch for Divinity. Cockburn kicked a rouge for Divinity's deciding point. The Third Year team was aided greatly by six "Grads," so it may fittingly be called a Third Year - Grads team.

With but a minute to go, Stockwell, captain of the Grads, went across the line for a touch to bring the score to 6 - 5. MacLeod failed to convert, and Divinity won the contest by a one point margin.

Divinity defeats First Year 17 to 0.

The Divines scored their second shutout of the series by defeating the Freshmen by the decisive score of 17 - 0. The field was rather muddy and play was ragged, with only an occasional brilliant play, such as Wiley's 85 yard run when he carried the ball from behind his own touch line deep into the enemy territory.

Brown, Macmorine, and Brett each got a major tally, while Cole made a convert, and Cockburn kicked a rouge. First Year made some very nice plays by the use of the forward pass, but none of them resulted in a score, although they threatened seriously a few times.

Coristine, S. McHarg and Baldwin were perhaps best for the losers, and Wiley, Brett and Brown each played a strong game for Divinity.

And so the series ended for this season, and the new trophy, presented by Chancellor Meredith for Inter-year competition, goes to the Divinity team.
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SHERBROOKE

THE MITRE

The line-ups of the teams are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Divinity</th>
<th>Third Year</th>
<th>Second Year</th>
<th>First Year</th>
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<td>F. Wing</td>
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<td>Lennon</td>
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<td>Armstrong</td>
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<td>Cole</td>
<td>Pattee</td>
<td>Snows (Capt.)</td>
<td>S. McKergow</td>
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<td>Wylie</td>
<td>Carson</td>
<td>McKers (Capt.)</td>
<td>McKergow</td>
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<td>Quarter</td>
<td>Brett (Capt.)</td>
<td>Stockwell (Capt.)</td>
<td>Duke</td>
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<td>Marceau</td>
<td>Tomlinson</td>
<td>McKergow</td>
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DU NN CUP ROAD RACE.

The Dunn Cup was captured this year by Divinity as the team of Tholologians covered the five mile course in fast time to defeat the Second Year team, last year's champions.

To C. L. "Tiny" Gagnon went the honour of winning when he just nosed out Jim Cole in a very exciting finish. "Tiny" took the lead shortly after the start of the race from the Lennoxville teams and held it to the end, although Cole nearly overtook him at the finish.

The Second Year team held the lead over Divinity until the runners reached Huntingville, when the Divines passed them and maintained a good lead to the end. We regret that there has not been more competition in this event during the past three years, but hope that there will be more in the future.

The runners and their times:

- C. L. Gagnon, B.A. (Grads) - 30 min. 11 sec.
- J. C. Cole (Divinity) - 30 " 11.5 "
- J. H. Dicker (Divinity) - 33 " 26 "
- J. S. Ford (Second Yr.) - 33 " 34 "
- G. K. Cornish (Divinity) - 33 " 40 "
- G. C. Dyre (Second Yr.) - 36 " 33 "
- A. McKergow (Second Yr.) - 38 " 55 "
- C. W. Wylie (Divinity) - 39 " 33 "
- C. H. Gibbs (Divinity) - 45 " 54 "
- R. Sturgeon (Divinity) - 47 " 57 "

Although Golf is not considered as a major sport at Bishop's University, nevertheless nearly seventy-five per cent of both Faculty and Students spend considerable time playing the Royal and Ancient game at the College golf course.

Considerable interest has been shown in "Indoor Miniature Golf," a pleasant pastime which we deem very beneficial, especially to the beginner, in mastering the finer arts of "putting" and of playing a "mashie shot" properly. The management of the Avalon Golf Club has kindly donated a silver trophy for competition among students of Bishop's. We might also add that another trophy will be presented for competition among the lady students of the University if a few of them wish to join and enter this competition. To date, Messrs. Skelton, and Mariasine have won the prizes offered for weekly competition.

Mr. Tartre of the Avalon will be very pleased to show around the course any member of the University, whether of the Student Body, Co-eds, or Faculty.
**Trophies**

Trophies — cups, shields, — prizes — fountain pens, leather folders, watches, an unlimited scope, both in price and choice, to settle a difficult problem.

**Divinity Notes**

Collected by Robin H. Thatcher.

Quite an interesting innovation was introduced into the Divinity Faculty lecture periods on the morning of Oct., 21st, when all the Divinity Students gathered in the Common Room to engage in a Theological Debate. Mr. Russell Brown presided very efficiently, and announced the subject of the debate as "Resolved that this House would favour a Celibate Clergy as being in the best interests of the Church." Jack McCausland and Allan Anderson upheld the motion very forcibly, and Fred Clark and Charlie Reeve were equally effective for the opposition. After the leaders had spoken, the House was allowed to discuss the motion, and many interesting view points were expressed. A vote of the House defeated the motion by the narrow margin of one, after which the Dean concluded the meeting by commenting on the various arguments, and offering helpful suggestions to the speakers. Most of us are looking forward with pleasure to a recurrence of this form of lecturing.


**PERSONALS**

H. M. Rider, B.A. '27, and Miss Rider (nee Miss M. Fuller, B.A., '27) are living at 692 Goodyear Ave., Rockmart, Georgia. Mr. Rider has a position with the Goodyear Cotton Company.

Miss Isabella L. Smith, B.A., '15, is at present employed as a teacher under the Psychology department of the Los Angeles Board of Education. Her address is 1490 South Bone Brie St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss C. Martin, M.A., '29, is Principal of the Elementary School at Limoulou, Quebec City.

Miss D. J. Stiveright, M.A., '13, is a member of the staff of the Macdonald College School for Teachers.

T. A. Johnston, B.A. '27, is Principal of the High School at Bedford.

B. T. Titcomb, B.A., '26, is Principal of the High School at Ayre's Cliff.

Miss M. Burt, B.A. '28 is assistant to the Principal.

Miss F. I. Drummond, M.A., is Principal of the Ancône High School.

O. T. Pickford, B.A. '25 is Principal of the High School at Beebe.

C. W. Mayhew, B.A., '27 is Principal of the High School at Bury.

On the staff of the Commissioners' High School, Quebec City, are Miss L. B. Waterman, B.A. '25, Howard S. Billings, B.A. '27, E. W. Johnston, B.A. '27, G. F. Watts, B.A. '24, is Principal of the High School at Cowansville.

Miss H. M. Griffith, B.A. '25, is Principal of the High School at East Angus.

G. E. Green, B.A. '28, is Principal of the High School at Windsor Mills.

G. L. Thompson, B.A. '25, is Principal of the High School at Arundel.

S. L. Hodge, B.A. '28, is Principal of the High School at LeTurque. On the staff of the same school is Miss Dorothy Dean, B.A. '28.

H. M. Doak, B.A. '24, is a member of the staff of the Commercial High School, Montreal.

R. F. Callan, B.A. '25, M.A., is a member of the staff of the High School, Montreal.

Miss H. M. Avery, B.A. '25, is Principal of the High School at New Carlisle.

Miss H. D. Hunting, M.A., is a member of the staff of the High School at Verdun.

Miss E. L. Farnsworth, B.A. '22, is a member of the teaching staff of the High School at Scotstown.

Miss M. Matthews, B.A. '24, is teaching in the High School at St. Mary's.

Wright Gibson, B.A. '25, is Principal of the High School of Sherbrooke. On the staff of the same school are Miss M. McHarg, B.A. '23 and Miss D. M. Hall, B.A. '25.
J. D. Campbell, B.A. '28, is teaching in Stanstead College.
F. D. Wallace, B.A. '28, is in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Stanstead.
R. G. McHarg, B.A. '27, is Principal of the High School at Waterloo.
Miss R. Hopkins, B.A. '21, is a member of the teaching staff of the Westmount High School.
H. D. Wells, B.A. '14, M.A. '18, has been appointed Inspector of Schools for the Knowlton district.
C. H. M. Church, B.A. '29 has a position with the Montreal Board of Trade.
S. D. McMorran, M.A. '30, is reading Law at McGill University and not at Osgoode Hall as announced in the last issue of the Mitre.
Miss Dorothy Lipsey, B.A. '26, is a member of the teaching staff of the High School at Outremont.
The Rev'd J. R. Wheeler, who received his High School Diploma last June, is Principal of the High School at Fitch Bay.
O. Wheeler, B.A. '27, is continuing his study of Art, including painting and sculpture, in New York. His address is 104 West 84th Street.

MARRIAGES

NAYLOR - MCKINDSEY.
The marriage of Miss Margaret McKindsey, B.A. '28, to L. R. Naylor, m. '25, took place in St. George's Church, Lennoxville, on Saturday, August 30th, at 4 p.m. The ceremony was performed by the father of the groom assisted by the Rev'd A. Jones.

REED - SIM.
On June 26th, 1930, in Stanstead Centenary Church, Miss Cora Sim, B.A. '24, to Clifford Reed, North Hatley.

Rover Scouts

Owing to various reasons the meetings of the Rover Scouts have been much interrupted this month; and the proposed all day hike was made impossible by the arrival of bad weather.

On October 27th, we were visited by Mr. F. Hicks the Provincial Secretary from Montreal. On the following Monday there was a patrol competition in which the different corners of the gymnasium were marked off and furnished as dens for the different patrols: this was won by the Wolf Patrol. The Crow Patrol won the Scout spoon which is given as the trophy for the monthly competition.

On November 15th a party went to Richmond to assist a concert there in aid of the local Boy Scouts who are organized by the Rev. H. O. N. Belford; there was a quartet round the camp fire and a one act play which was given with the assistance of Miss Beaulieu as the heroine.

On November 17th no parade was possible owing to Dramatic activities.

On November 24th, the Scoutmaster was away and Assistant Scoutmaster Vaughan took charge. The weather was warm enough for outdoor work.

December 1st was another free day so that the Rover Scouts have rather suffered during the past four weeks.
That there are 413 textile mills in Canada, with a capital investment of nearly $200,-

**DO YOU KNOW**

**VOCATION**

The spinning-wheel, whirling far into the night, provided the accompaniment to our grandmother’s hubbly, for her work never ceased.

The new household servant—electricity—by performing much of the household work that was formerly done by the housewife, has made it possible for her to devote more and more hours of the day to night to social duties and even to political affairs. Nowadays, it is not only the Duchesses who is a leader of community thought and activity—modern society is benefiting from the rich experiences of individuals from all walks of life.

Certainly, today, woman’s vocation is to wield an influence not only in her primary field, which is the home, but also in national and civic affairs. There she has the opportunity to weave into our social fabric those designs and patterns which benefit ourselves and our children.

The following letter has been received from Brigadier General W. B. M. King, C.G.M., D.S.O., V.D., who has relinquished his command of Military District No. 4.

1. On the eve of my relinquishing the command of this Military District, I desire to express to my staff, subordinate staff, heads of departments and services, my deep gratitude for the unfailing loyalty which they have always shown me. Whatever measure of success may have attended my efforts, it would not have been possible without the dedicated, loyal, and devoted members of my staff.

2. To all ranks of the Non-Permanent Active Militia I take this opportunity of extending my warmest thanks for the fine spirit of co-operation they have invariably displayed. To this I attribute the general increase in efficiency which has been noted from year to year.

3. I am particularly gratified by the development of specialist training which has marked my tenure of command. While the general drill and interior economy of all units have favourably progressed, the development of specialists who are of such great importance to the complete training of the unit is to me a matter of particular pride.

4. In saying goodbye to the Command in which I have spent four happy years of effort, lightened always by the devoted comradeship and the faithful service of those with whom I was associated, may I express the hope that the training of Militia Units may continue to receive the sympathetic support and approval of our people. Its value, I trust, will be realized in the future as it has in the past. Its end is not war. Its contribution to our country consists rather of the perpetuation of great traditions, of discipline and duty, of the beauty of service and sacrifice, of physical fitness, of cleanliness and ordered habits of life, of unswerving loyalty and fidelity to a cause, and a unit, and above all, of devoted comradeship and friendly rivalry in achievement.

The aim of militia training at its best is a peace rather than a discord. That these ideals may not be lost is my fervent hope in bidding goodbye to my comrades of other days.

**C.O.T.C.**

A very delightful informal dance was held in the Masonic Temple on Monday evening, Nov. 3rd when the members of the Bishop’s University Contingent of the C.O. T.C. gathered to enjoy the first dance which the Corps has held this year.

The members of the Corps and their partners were received at the door by the patronesses, Mrs. McAlNulty, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. McGreer.

The music for the evening was splendid, and the large number of dancers present appeared to enjoy the evening’s fun very much.

Refreshments were served about 11.00 p.m., and after another hour of dancing, the affair came to a close by the singing of the National Anthem at midnight.

The arrangements for the dance were in the hands of Major Sanders and the Adjutant.

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tended a hearty vote of thanks to Dean Carrington, on behalf of the audience.

**

On November 6th, for the first time in a number of years, a meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was given over to the delivery of impromptu speeches. Although this programme came as a surprise to a great many members, it nevertheless turned out very successfully, and, of the thirty-two present, at least twenty spoke. The others were prevented from speaking only by the lateness of the hour.

The following week, a debate was held on the resolution "that Quebec Province is going to the dogs." The affirmative of this amusing resolution was upheld by Arthur Ottewell and George A. McArthur, and the negative by Ed. Field and Milton Armstrong. The decision was finally given in favour of the latter team. Thirty-four members were present.

On Thursday, November 27th, the first of the series of three Inter-Faculty Debates took place in Convocation Hall. The Faculty of Arts, being the winners of the Skinner Trophy last year, had the choice of subject, and accordingly fixed upon the following motion: "Resolved that a flat (apartment) is the most desirable kind of dwelling place." George Hall, Frank Gray, and Bill Mitchell, representing the Faculty of Arts, defended very ably the affirmative of this resolution, and Fred Clark, John McCausland, and Charles Reeve, representing Divinity, stoutly maintained the negative. After a very interesting and closely-contested debate, the decision was given by Dr. S. P. Smith in favour of the affirmative. Music, piano and vocal, was rendered very well before the commencement and at the conclusion of the debate, by Jim Cole and John Comfort. John Ford presided.

So far, the schedule of the society has run along surprisingly smoothly, and it is to be hoped that in the New Year, with a few such attractions as a Mock Trial, a dance in Convocation Hall. Mrs. Boothroyd and Mrs. Richardson received the guests. The Hall was decorated in Hallowe'en effect in black and orange. The music was provided by an orthophonic kindly loaned and operated by Rev. Claude Sauerbrei. Mr. Richardson then proposed the toast of the evening, that to the Intermediate team. In his address he reviewed the remarkable progress made in the 1930 rugby teams on their creditable showing. He also congratulated Mr. Myer Medine for his efficiency in managing the rugby teams, and suggested that an improvement in accommodation be provided for the loyal supporters of Bishop's in the future years.

Mr. F. P. Clark, in proposing a toast to the Alma Mater, reminded his listeners that they were toasting the ideals which Bishop's had always upheld. Dean Carrington responded to this toast in a delightful manner, recalling that in his "freshman" year at Bishop's he had remarked with astonishment "what bears for punishment" Canadians were, "Stay at Home," and "Why Shouldn't I?" He was ably accompanied by Mr. Mac Turner.

Dr. McErren, the principal, then proposed the main toast of the evening, that to the Intermediate team. In his address he reviewed the remarkable progress made in rugby during the past few years, and said that he, himself,
A Dow a day keeps the blues away!

OLD STOCK ALE
Dow Brewery, Montreal

FURS for Xmas Gifts
R. C. McFADDEN

** **
GENERAL HARDWARE
** **

Phone 105
Main Street
Lennoxville, Que

J. A. Pelletier & Son
SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC

Dear Sir:-

With your permission I wish to make my acceptance of your kind invitation to contribute something of possible interest to your readers, graduate and under-graduate, take the form of the revival of an ancient custom, honoured and recognised in succeeding ages. In March 1894 it was my privilege to prepare and publish in "The Mitre" some selections from a volume of recollections of life at Bishop's written by a student of 1831. These recollections began with the above quotation.

These recollections were naturally in the rough. There would do whatever possible in obtaining better accommoda-

tion for spectators in future years. He paid tribute to

"Herbie" Skelton, captain of the team, and to "Monty"
Montague, the coach.

Mr. Skelton, on behalf of the Intermediate team, thanked the Faculty and student body as a whole for their
generous support at all the games. He also extended his
best wishes to next year's team which will be captained by
Walter Stockwell.

Mr. C. W. Dickson, assistant rugby manager, made a
short address and presented Mr. Montague with a small
token of appreciation from the rugby teams for his services
as coach. "Monty" thanked all members of the team for their
co-operation, and told the gathering that "the team this year
was only beaten by the breaks", but to go on fighting and
Bishop's would soon win a Dominion championship.

The next item on the programme was two vocal
rendered by the University quartette, consisting of Messrs.
Wright, Davis, Cole and Comfort.

Mr. H. M. Proutt, in a very witty speech, proposed the
toast to the Faculty, in which he advanced several very
original reasons why the members of the Faculty might be
interested in watching the rugby games. He concluded by
calling on the students and guests to drink to the health of
a group of real sportsmen, the Faculty.

Professor A. L. Kuchere responded to this toast in a
very amusing manner, and judging from the applause he re-
cieved, he must be "very much in" with both Faculty and
students. He made several clever remarks about the "bud-
lir," and the inter-year games, which he said were interest-
ing because the spectators never knew just what was going
to happen next.

In proposing the toast to the guests, Mr. R. F.
Brown mentioned with what pleasure everyone at Bishop's
welcomed the many true friends of the University on this
occasion. He mentioned in particular, Dr. E. G. Henry
and Archdeacon F. C. Scott. The Faculty and students
joined in singing, "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

The Rev. A. Jones of Lennoxville, responded to
this toast in a very fitting manner, and complimented Bish-
op's upon the fine spirit of optimism and good sportsman-
ship shown by all members of the University.

Another musical number was introduced here in
the form of an anonymous "Parody," in which was sketched
very closely the college life of the average student at Bish-
op's.

The final part of the programme consisted of the
presentation of the different awards for athletics. Dr.
McGeer presented the McGeer shield to J. C. Cole who
this year established a new record for the course. He also
presented medals to the first three men in this road race,
\namely: J. C. Cole, C. L. Gagnon, B.A., and E. S.
Weaver.

The Principal announced that Chancellor Meredith had kindly presented an inter-year rugby trophy, and called
upon Mr. R. R. McLernon, captain of the Divinity team, 1930 inter-
year champions, to receive the Cup.

Archdeacon Wright of Lennoxville, presented the
Dow Cup for the inter-year road racing competition. This
cup was won this year by Dominion, the team consisting of

Major and minor insignia and certificates were pre-
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received minor letters: Skelton, K. Brown, W. C. Stock-
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Cleveland, Matthews, G. Hall, Buchanan, Mitchell,
Titecomb, McArthur, Kenny, Masson, Millar, Puddington.
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McCallough, McLernon, Retzay, Bradley, Evans, Wil-
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Brundage, W. MacDonald.

As the evening's entertainment was brought to a
close, "O Canada," and "God Save the King" were sung,
and the "Duo Potamo" was rendered very emphatically.

Among the guests were, Ven. Archdeacon Scott,
Mayor Skinner of Sherbrooke, Rev. A. Jones, Rev. Mat-
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W. H. Lynch, G. S. Sampson of Sherbrooke, Mr. F. E.
Hawkins of Bishop's College School, and Ven. Archdeacon
Wright.

With your permission I wish to make my acceptance
of your kind invitation to contribute something of possible
interest to your readers, graduate and under-graduate, take
the form of several humorous poems. Personally, I have had
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were fourteen students. The College grounds were still in a primitive condition. The Chapel was not yet built, but the air was pleasant in the spring. It was an age of dreams and visions. For example, we read, "It was evident that the natural advantages of the location were considerable and that it was capable of being developed with time and labour into a really beautiful bit of landscape." And the dreams were not idle dreams. We are told that "some of the students used to sally forth after dinner with pick and shovel, under the leadership of the Principal, to plant trees."

The true Bishop's spirit was already in evidence. Unfortunately, the writer tells us, this enthusiasm gradually cooled, and at the last the Principal remained the sole survivor in this form of effort, when he too desisted.

But ideals are indestructible, and visions once seen are always sure. In some respects it was apparently the Golden age. We read "The food was abundant, excellent in quality, sufficiently varied andcapitally cooked". Lectures occupied the hours from 9-12 a.m. Mathematics and Classics occupied the places of honour, one hour daily being reserved for "such other studies as were from time to time allotted to us". Though few in numbers the students maintained a cricket club; a Quinchillean Debating Society and other activities. One is tempted to make further reference to those early days, but those interested will find a very full account of "The Mitre" for April, 1894 an address, delivered before Convocation in 1860, by Rev. J. H. Nicolls, "which is well worth reading; also, in the May and June issues of the same year, "Historical notes on Bishop's College" by Rev. Principal Adams, and in the issue for November 1894 "Reminiscences of the earliest Lennoxville days" by the late Venerable Archdeacon Roe. All Bishop's men should read them.

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The impression left on one's mind by the picture which they give us of the early days at Bishop's is that Bishop's is not a modern achievement. It is the development of an ideal through generations of patient effort. The impression is confirmed by one's own personal recollections. In 1850 the fourteen students had increased to twenty-nine, but the general features of college life were very much the same. The men of 1890 did their best to win an honourable place for Bishop's in the world of athletics. It must be confessed that their record was chiefly one of honourable defeats but they did their best against the best teams that Montreal could produce, and they found their consolation in the winning of occasional local games of lesser importance. Student activities were efficiently organized and on the whole enthusiastically supported. Bishop's was then, as now, true to type. Its well laid foundations were then and are still unshaken. What are the ideals for which Bishop's stands? Every Bishop's man knows; but at times it is well that we should make public confession of our faith. Bishop's stands for the fullness of life. She stands for the highest possible mental, physical and social development based upon true religion. We must all humbly acknowledge our failure to reach or even do more than feebly aim at this ideal. But we have seen the Vision and we shall reach it yet, if we are faithful. The times are changed, we know that, and we too are changing — Yes, and we older men must be forgiven if we sometimes look back wistfully to the days when we were young, when our dreams had not faded; when we were still full of the joy of living. Every man past fifty is to some extent a "laudator temporis acti." But we are not necessarily incapable of appreciating what is good in the present, or of seeing in it the light of faults and deficiencies of the past. We have not all lost our ideals, even though we may have lost some of our illusions, and be impatient of short cuts and distrustful of cul-de-sacs. What shall we say then of Bishop's and her future? The recent writer would say this: Bishop's men today are trustees of the Bishop's ideal. Their opportunities for its realisation are greater than those of any preceding generation. The spiritual opportunities are not less. There are names which will be held in deepest reverence by past generations of Bishop's men while life remains. But the covenant blessings are unchanged. Those who seek spiritual help at Bishop's will find it in the Chapel services, and in the advice and sympathy of their spiritual guides. Those who are troubled, as most of us have been at some time or another, by intellectual difficulties, will find that there is far more help available for their need to-day than there was a generation or two ago. There are surface currents, we all know, drawing the unstable from the ways of religion at the present time. There are well-disposed, wise and understanding persons, more dangerous because more attractive and alluring than those of the past but those who are prepared to think seriously and deeply about the foundations of faith will find them not only unshaken but incalculably strengthened. And the infallibly blessedly clarified by the growth of knowledge in recent years. And if the religious basis of the life at Bishop's remains unchanged, except in the direction of fuller opportunity, conditions in other respects have certainly improved. Whether full use of the higher educational opportunities is being generally made it is not for one of a past generation to say. There is danger that the multiplication of student activities, and the cult of athletics may be overdone. These things are undoubtedly good, but they must be kept in their due proportion to other things. They are useful only so far as they contribute to the development of a full life. And now this letter, already too long, must close. It is written on Armistice Day. "Recti cultus pectora roborant." - God grant the things that were true of Bishop's men, as in days gone by, as on Flander's fields, now and in the years to come.

B. Watson.

Windsor Mills, Nov. 11th, 1930.
HEAVEN

If I am good through all my life
And marry and sustain a wife
And have some children — two or three —
And make no noise when drinking tea,
And go to church once every week,
And listen when my elders speak,
And never trade in "hells" and "damns,"
But imitate the little lambs;
And always wipe my dirty feet,
And shun the women on the street,
And never read immoral books
Which deal with earls and counts and dukes
Who — well, you know — with maids and cooks;
But keep a strictly moral way,
And clean my teeth three times a day,
And live in some suburban spot.

Oh! then, but not till then, shall I
Attain an immortality,
And I shall wear a jewelled crown
A classically falling gown.
Which will conceal the fact, no doubt,
That I am growing rather stout;
And on my little harp I'll play
And all the patriarchs will say,
"I wonder from what well-bred place
This angel comes and by his face
I think he will be rather nice."

HELL

Somewhere ecclesiastics tell
Beyond the life there lies a hell
Where those we hated most on earth
Surround us from our second birth.
There when I go, for go I must
When dust has turned again to dust
My neighbours in the hellish crew
Will be those folk I most eschew,
Those poets bred in pastoral school
Who in unrhymed stanzae pole
Of cows reacting to the spring;
And people who must always sing
Jazz songs at least a year behind;
And people who pronounce wind, "winde."
Those too who whisper by the score
Limericks which I have heard before.
And those whose talk is more or less
The sport page of the daily press.
Discuss the various sex appeals
Of various people whom they know;
And those who never seem to blow
Their noses but must punctuate
Their talk with sniffings — These I hate.
And these in hell will wail for me.
But more than these — and this shall be
The climax of my punishment;
For there the monstrous regiment
Will chatter in satanic trees.
Hanging like monkeys from their knees.
And all their clamourous talk shall be
Of string and tapes and lingerie
From three till ten and ten till three.

Reprinted from two poems by J. Rafferty in the "Edinburgh Student" 1928.
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