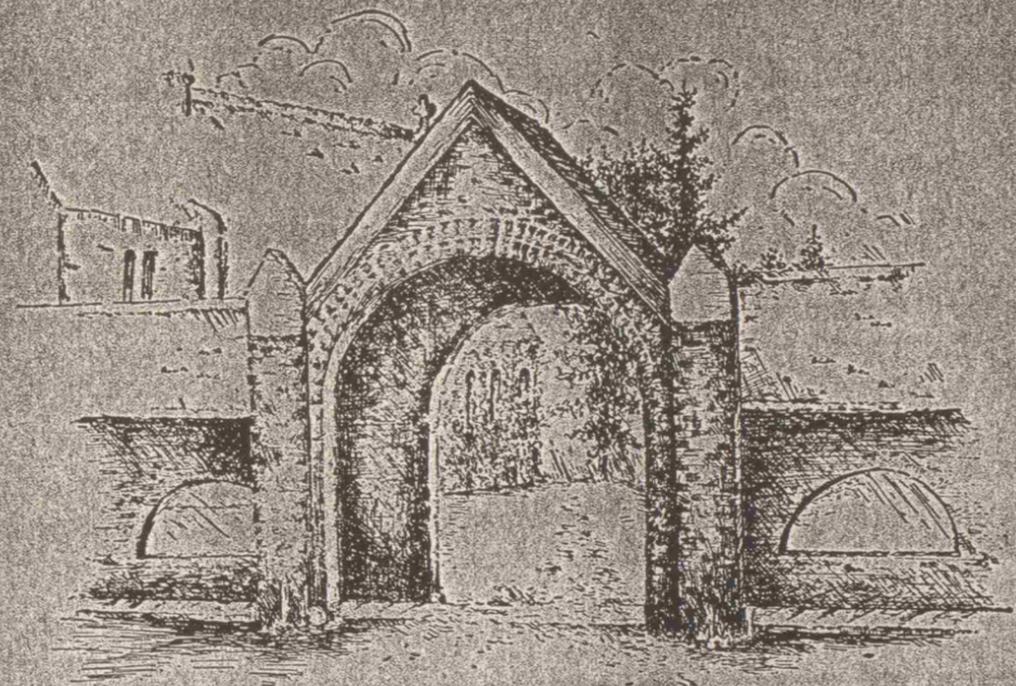


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The Mitre



Vol. xxxviii, No. 4

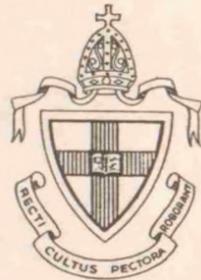
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PUBLISHED BY BECK PRESS, REG'D., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

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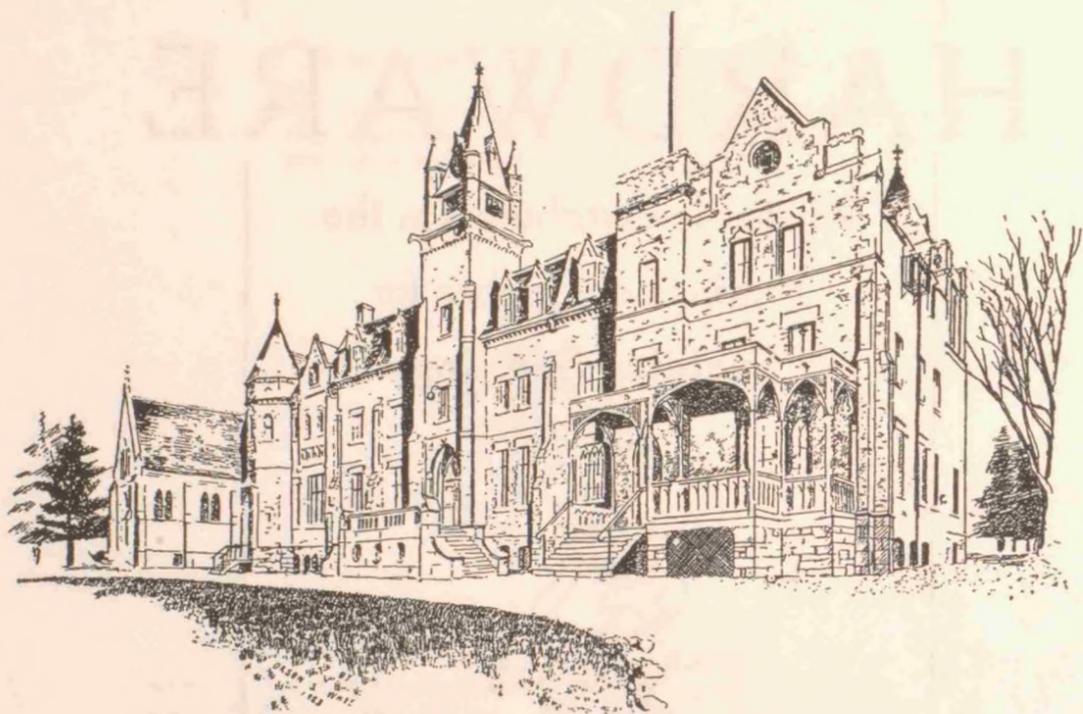


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Editorial

FROM A CRIMINAL POINT OF VIEW.

Miss E. Montgomery, M.A.

There comes a time in the life of every man, when he would like to murder somebody. It is all very well for our gentler readers to turn away in disgust. They know as well as we do that once at least they have wanted ever so badly to put a fellow-creature out of his misery. It may have been the knave who stole the affections of one's lady love, or even the typesetter who transposed a sentence in one's best literary effort. Whatever the deep-seated reason, it remains a fact that one is overcome by such profound resentment and disgust that it requires all the saving grace of civilization to stay a murderous hand. We speak of the saving grace of civilization — but what really stays our hand? Not love of fellow-man, for if that were present, the murderous feeling could not exist. Not a benevolent impulse, for that would prompt us to confer a boon on society by removing an undesirable element. Fear of consequences dictates our actions. And so the concrete expression of the murderous impulse is the exception rather than the rule. Not that we regret this fact. Far from it. We are entirely confident that if such a "crime wave" as is implied were actually to occur, we should be among the first victims, forever denied the privilege of expressing our own feelings.

Still, there is a good deal to be said for such a course — only consider how a human soul, full of the originality and ardour of youth, may be turned in upon itself to its own ruin. Picture the man who has received what he considers righteous cause for indignation — and who shall judge the validity of his claim if he cannot? He tries to carry on his work, but he broods instead over the hurt to his soul and self-respect. His work is bound to suffer. Now think what would be the result of a timely murder. The man's spirit would be purged of its unrest, and his work would go on as before, to the great joy of the man and for the benefit of society at large.

As you will point out, however, such a plan is scarcely possible; since we have criticized society as it is, we ought to prescribe a remedy. We realize that all cannot be murderers, but we do contend that all should be allowed the opportunity. Therefore we suggest that a man be provided with the paraphernalia and general rules of procedure, and be permitted to work out a crime adequate to the situation. We are convinced that when he has done so, his feelings will be so relieved that he will no longer feel the need for the actual commission of the deed. Therefore we stand as advocates of the new "Handbook of Crime" movement.

It is true that the "Handbook of Crime" as such has not yet been put into the hands of the reading public. Its reception when it does ultimately appear may easily be imagined. A few of the more conservative critics will condemn it, a great number will camouflage with verbiage the fact that they do not know what to say, and a few progressive spirits will hail it as it deserves. It will answer the great need of the man in the street. Trained from his youth to refer to text-books for guidance at every step, he will from the first use his Handbook eagerly.

Let us suppose that the above-mentioned man in the street has an impulse to eliminate someone from the scheme of things. Caution born of centuries of social intercourse forbids his instinctive onrush with a club. He must, for his own sake and to savour his deed to the full, proceed in an orderly way. Glancing through the index he finds just the hints he requires. They are carefully listed, the truly essential items in particular. For example, the setting: The urban crime may take place in an apartment house with two entrances, a fine old family residence, a park, or even a river, — the last, of course, in a distinctly genteel way. In a prohibition country, a bootlegger will probably be an adjunct. The motive is present already, the chapter on clues is a great help, and soon our friend is deep in the construction of a crime. Carefully he works it out, commits it to memory, and destroys all incriminating notes.

The rural crime requires no less deliberation. Here allowances must of course be made for the dull-witted rustic constable who has a disconcerting habit of arriving at correct conclusions. The book has a good many suggestions to make concerning chases, footprints and the like. It also devotes a chapter to disguises, since some men have a fancy for such things. We read of one well known criminal who had a penchant for dressing as a butcher's assistant and calling with steaks and joints at the homes of his victims. Clues are of a different nature in the country crime, but they are of equal importance. One word of warning the Handbook never fails to give: If you plot a crime to take place in the country, make sure that there are no members of the city police force taking a rest cure in the neighbourhood. No matter how obtuse the official mind may be in the detection of crime while on duty, it is invariably sharpened by a rest cure in the country. The same general rule is applied to reporters on provincial newspapers. As soon as they enter the city, they become veritable sleuths, and must be avoided.

We need not continue. It is evident that the man who has the impulse to slay, will welcome the opportunity of proving both his technique and his chance to escape de-

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ARTISTIC APOLOGETICS

We have recently experienced an Exhibition which claims (with rather doubtful justice) to be representative of modern tendencies in art. All agree on the variety in style and value: even the most catholic taste cannot appreciate every thing from the most traditional and uninspired to the most advanced and probably insincere. But at least it has the merit of making an attempt to explain our likes and dislikes. What is attempted here is to reach the purpose, and understand it, of pictures in the newer styles. These pictures will be sent on to the next place of exhibition; they will receive again and again the same comments of disgruntled spectators; the more important artists will continue to raise periodic tornadoes of imprecations in the press. Anything for a quiet life, they might exclaim. And yet they persist. Why?

The average man when confronted with a new scientific theory is willing to admit that, while he does not understand it, it may be true. But that god omnipotent, the man in the street, when he sees a picture in a new style will not hesitate to condemn it as bad or ugly, if he be not of a liberal turn of mind. Now ugliness is a purely relative thing. A Chinaman thinks Beethoven ugly. The charge of ugliness often implies that the work in question does not agree with our preconceived opinions. The element of surprise is valued above that of recognition in art of any kind today. The modernist aims at creating a new style which will stimulate the imagination.

"The man can't draw — Little Adolphus does better at school — An insult to the nation" When such criticisms are levelled at great artists like Epstein or Picasso they imply ignorance of the artists' work. Both can and have drawn correctly; both refuse to do so always. Accuracy in drawing is an intellectual and even a manual attribute; a child can often sketch more expressively than a trained draughtsman; XVIIIth century poetry was skilful, but was it poetical? Art is essentially emotional, and the artist must find the technique which expresses his feelings best. The modernist denies that the traditional style can do this for him. He holds that the scientific means of representation, beginning with the perspective and figure drawing discoveries of the XIVth. century and culminating in the colour research of the impressionists, have so overloaded the artist that he is bound to be more concerned with technique than with emotional inspiration. He seeks, therefore, to throw off the weight of tradition; he realizes (which his critics do not) that he cannot possibly vie with the old masters; he stresses, anew, the facts of experience rather than the means of portraying them. Doubtless it is futile

to be artificially primitive; but the more stress laid on simplicity and directness rather than accuracy of expression the better.

It is frequently forgotten that two types of art may be distinguished — the non-representational art of Byzantium, Persia or the Celts; and the naturalist tradition of the Greeks or the Renaissance. The latter style has produced many masterpieces, we all know; but it also depreciates the value of pattern or decoration: compare Rubens and a primitive like Cimabue and this is apparent. To attempt to evolve a new symbolic style is the task the moderns have set themselves.

Their methods are extraordinarily various, and the chief difficulty of criticism is to distinguish the sincere and the bad artist: both needless to say exist in large quantities. What is called 'modern' or 'advanced' art includes groups so various as the Artists, Fauves, Futurists, Dadaists, etc. People sometimes seem surprised that artists do not paint as their grandfathers did: the so-called modern movement is already 50 years old. While it is impossible (and undesirable) for an amateur to understand all their eccentricities, one thing is clear; the stress today is on pattern, whether merely as agreeable decoration or more significantly as rhythm and selection in lines, colours or masses. "The motive and end of any art whatever is to make a pattern" wrote R. L. Stevenson in an age which proclaimed that "Every picture tells a story." The movement is therefore towards figuring forth as simply as possible the emotional idea, and away from a slavish representationalism wherein the subject or the skill stultifies the initial inspiration.

Many pictures at present, it is obvious, fail to communicate an emotion. The reason for this would often appear to be that the artist has failed to define his style or that his ideas are worthless; but more often it is because the spectator refuses to approach the work in any spirit of humility or understanding. Much modern art, in my opinion, has succeeded magnificently while the extremists have very frequently failed. But it is undeniable that the influence of the movement has had the most happy reactions on painters of less revolutionary tendencies. In England alone the innocence of vision we find in, say, Paul Nash, the solidity of Ned Procter or the strong rhythms of Philip Connard, R.A. — all these would have been impossible in the age of Lord Leighton or Bongerueau.

A famous French painter declared that "In art there are only revolutionaries and plagiarists" — an extreme way of saying that liberals and conservatives are always found.

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And We Marry these Women

By J. N. Crandall.

Some years ago George Bernard Shaw made the remarkable discovery — and the more remarkable because it was fairly obvious, that woman was merely "a man with skirts on." Fortunately, however, he went on to explain, that he considered woman a human being and realized that she reacted to situations with reason and emotion, in accordance with the laws of human psychology. Though this has been discovered several times before and probably will be discovered again, it is not yet generally believed.

The man-in-the-street — especially the unmarried man — is unwilling to accept this view for several reasons. To begin with, his mother, his traditions and his favorite authors have told him it wasn't so. He has been misled by the popular songs and movies; and the women, particularly those of the man-hunting class, which includes 99 percent of the unmarried under the age of sixty, are aiding and abetting his illusions. So he still cherishes the quaint traditional beliefs that woman is inferior intellectually to himself; that it is unfeminine to be mentally capable; that there is something celestial about womanhood; that each individual woman is endowed by nature with a fund of maternal instinct that differs in some mysterious way from the corresponding male passion; that it is unfair to judge women by the same standards as men.

It must be admitted that the man-in-the-street has quaint notions on many other subjects but they are matters that do not enter so intimately into his life. If he entrusts his national and municipal affairs to men of no great mentality and ethics, it is seldom that his error results in anything more disastrous than a slightly higher tax rate. If he relies for the safe-guarding of his life and property on a policeman who is engaged in collecting hush money, from the local bookmakers and speak-easy men, the chances that he will be murdered or robbed are very small. But — when he gets out to look for a bride who is to be a combination of Helen of Troy, St. Theresa, and his baby sister — well, it would be a nasty jolt if he got her.

It is not that the young men of this country are less intelligent than they should be, but they have been systematically handicapped since birth in their appraising of their sister citizens.

The propaganda is started early by the well-meaning parents. The young American is caught in the nursery and has inculcated in him the recognized conceptions of the chivalrous code. He is seriously instructed that little girls are entirely composed of, "sugar and spice and everything nice," and consequently are beings on a much higher plane than little boys could possibly be. He is frowned on by

authorities if he neglects to take the lesson to heart but, though the seeds of the doctrine are no doubt planted in his subconscious mind, the seeds do not bear fruit for some years. The average boy of ten will tell you quite frankly that his little sister and her playmates are far from angelic and are creatures to be avoided as much as possible.

With his first suit of long trousers however, his dawning social ambitions betray his mentality. Coming at the age of 15 or 16 to the drawing room and front porch, he finds the conventions too well established to be vulnerable, and his newly found male vanity and natural social backwardness conspire to bring him into a proper frame of mind. He is now in the mood to accept eagerly as the tenets of eternal truth, the very dogmas that he rejected at the more clear eyed age of ten.

And so, having abandoned confidence in his own powers of observation and judgment, he falls an easy prey to the propaganda in which sentimental ballads, maudlin movies and romantic fiction all play such hearty parts.

The SINE QUA NON of this propaganda is that love is the greatest glory to mankind and the only sure guide to marriage. This seems reasonable and receives such enthusiastic support from so many sources, including the pulpit, the editorial columns of the press and the quoted remarks of psychologists, that it is generally accepted. But no one comes forward with a clear definition of just what love is. He is therefore left to his own judgment in the matter. No one bothers to tell him that what he considers to be the genuine dyed-in-the-wool love, is often only a matter of a conditional reflex or natural passions travelling incognito. His parents may be willing to put him right, but they are likely to be inarticulate; in any case they are, as often as not, such obviously embittered pessimists on the subject, that the young man pays no attention.

Having accepted this cardinal principle along with its noncommittant misrepresentations, he is ripe for all sentimental foolishness that may follow.

He is solemnly assured by earnest writers in verse and prose that all women are by nature, clinging vines, and are searching through the world for a sturdy oak to give them support. The nursery maxim of the angelic quality of all femininity is dwelt upon — with the noted exception of where a villainess is needed in the plot — and he is further instructed that a woman in love is transformed for all time. He is carefully indoctrinated with the idea that a vicious flaw in the character of a male becomes a piquant and amusing trait in his sister; that unbounded egotism of

possession is the symptom of true love; and that what would be regarded as rank lunacy in a man — of a type calling for a strait-jacket and a padded cell — is a lovely quality in a pretty girl.

The movies are by far the worst offenders in the purveying of this mawkish stuff. A fairly successful photograph of a few years ago featured a beautiful heroine in a co-educational college. If she had a thought in her head which did not concern her appearance and her exotic impulses, there was no record of it in the film, but, after several reels spent in displaying a pretty face, a pair of well shaped legs, and a character that was an admirable combination of vapidness, self-interest, deceit and poor sportsmanship, she finally wound up in the arms of the college's most eligible young man. He was poor but honest, handsome and evidently not very bright.

A large audience including at least several hundred prospective bride choosers, received this effort, glorifying the American girl, with approval. Several hundred ardent swains instead of arising and removing the girl friend by force, if necessary, from the deleterious influence, flapped their hands vigorously and snuggled still closer.

* * *

There are of course, a series of assinities to which male vanity gives rise directly and which are fostered by the propaganda of the professional sentimentalists. For instance the common desire that the girl be small physically, undersized if necessary, and failing that, that she pretend to be a half dozen varieties of fear or timidity that will enable the more hardy male to appear to advantage in his own eyes. A desire of the same kind is one that puts a premium on the dumb young lady whose views on all subjects, other than food and dress, would disgrace a child of ten.

And so the young man goes his way, tempering the stern realities of life, which he cannot avoid, with pleasant and flattering delusions on the female of the species. If the boss threatens to fire him, he can console himself by cheerfully or longingly whistling, "If I Could Be With You An Hour Tonight," "Broken Hearted," or, "There's Something About a Rose That Reminds Me of You." If he fails to get a hoped for raise in salary, he can dwell on how, only yesterday, a certain young lady asked him who the Tigers were and why they called them Tigers. Or if the thought enters his head that the young lady in question might not be as dumb as she makes herself out to be, he can divert himself by going to a movie that night and seeing just what happens when a masterful man meets a pretty girl.

Most of these pleasant fictions, — ironically known as chivalry — that go to make up the popular conception of woman can be divided into two general classes; those that link her with the child and those which would have her a saint. The appeal to mankind therefore, is probably very one-sided, but it is far from beneficial. As has been mentioned, male vanity and a perverted paternal instinct account for the acceptance of one class, and the other may be charg-

ed up to the pathetic delusion that human nature holds greater possibilities than the more manifest villainies of the male half of it would suggest. The fact that it suggests a highly amusing spectacle hardly offsets the gross injustice it inflicts upon the best type of both man and woman.

* * *

There are two facts which remain undisputed; woman has had more to gain by marriage in times gone by, than man, and therefore it has been woman who puts forth the effort and made the concessions to bring the happy event about; moreover this condition still survives, our modern feminists to the contrary, notwithstanding. Very few men, even the most confirmed sheiks, will pour forth their money, their time and their effort, so unreservedly in the cause of personal appearance, as practically every girl, who has not been put hopelessly out of the running by a harelip or some such blemish, habitually does.

If woman were as independent as man in this respect there would be a distinct drop in the noon hour sale of chocolate bars and lettuce sandwiches. Business men are all aware that nine out of ten of the young women in their employ, no matter how efficient, and regardless of what their future may be with the firm, are with them only pending the arrival of the right man. The man-hunting proclivities of the well-intentioned mother with a young daughter on her hands are well known, but the same good dame who is intent on, "doing right by her Nell," in this fashion, usually spends her spare time in warning her son, Miller, to postpone the wedding march as long as possible.

This being the case what does the average young man demand and expect to tolerate in the girl he marries?

She must have the usual features arranged in such a way, that they are in themselves or can be painted to appear attractive. She must have the skin you love to touch and be able to fill a pair of silk stockings to please the eye. She must have that boyish form, with or without tuberculosis. She may have some intelligence, but certainly not as much as he, and she must express no opinions that clash with his own. It is not necessary that she have any practical knowledge of the work she is undertaking to do, in fact under the laws and conventions that at present govern marriage, it is not necessary that she work at all. If she is flagrantly and incurably lazy, that is to be regarded as feminine weakness, if she has absolutely no sense of honor and is more or less regardless of the rights of others, well! that's the way women are.

* * *

There can be, and certainly is, no doubt that men have their full share of undesirable traits, but women being more realistic and much keener practical psychologists than men, are much more likely to note them. The girl who for want of a better opportunity, decides to marry an undesirable man, should know what she is doing. There is no

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SONNETS

By Ralph Gustafson, M.A.

QUIET.

The tumbled hills lie smooth with evening sleep;
Vast twilights down the darkening valleys drowse,
Where solitude and empty silence rouse
Wide murmurs, and where streams with stillness creep.
Like pearls unstrung upon the hills, far sheep
From distant folds with lazy motion browse;
And lost winds wander through the weary boughs
Of trees near slopes with loneliness asleep.
Thus dreams calm beauty in this quiet mood,
Invests all motion with the natural peace
Of soft contentment; here, no thoughts intrude
Of cloying opposition; none release
The stuff of thick desires; here only brood
Those breaths that bid the soul's mad rhythms cease.

CHERBOURG HARBOUR.

With pale enchantment, crinkled moonbeams creep
In golden shivers far across the bay,
Slow-ruffled by unhurried winds that stray
From circling shores whence distant echoes seep.
Small village lights of red and yellow keep
Unceasing watch, like sprinkled stars astray
From heaven; and lanterned vessels, scattered play
At anchor with their empty sails asleep.
Historic France! that ancient coastline holds
The treasures of proud kings, cathedrals black
With time, high-roads where knights have marched
and gone—
Yet see, where a fisherman slowly folds
His net, and from the tide draws up his smack,
Then simply, turns to sleep until the dawn.

THE PYRENEES.

In grandeur, heavy mountains hurl their bulks
Across the sunset sky: huge range on range,
Insanely crumpled to convulsive hulks
That shudder as the evening colours change.
Far-hidden in the hollows of rough height,
The cold lake dreams unstirred, in crystal sleep,
Where thirsty glaciers drip their tongues of white
And hang like ghost reflections on the deep.
Mad, peak-torn clouds rush breathless down the wind
To leave a passage for the August moon,
And startled stars, their steady silver thinned,
Drift palely pictured, to the soft night's noon.
No breath but beauty's, sound no wind might hear—
But vastness, silent with its silent fear.

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The Lord's Day -- The Christian's Idea

By The Reverend Canon W. H. Davison,
Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Among recent news from the Mother Country probably none has caused greater surprise than the fact that a statute, generally supposed to be obsolete, has successfully been called into operation to combat the growing secularization of Sunday and promote the "proper" observance of the Lord's Day. Moreover, on appeal, the authority of the statute has been upheld, and the position of those who rested their case upon it vindicated. It is extremely unlikely that this legal enactment will be allowed to live again for any length of time and become active in operation; and there are probably few in this day of grace who would wish to invoke the aid of law (save perhaps against the spirit of commercialism, and in defence of those who are compelled to work seven days a week) in the interest of Sunday observance.

The religious obligation to "keep" the first day of the week must rest on an altogether different appeal. "Formalism" in this as in other matters can have but little value, and will be deprecated in an age which with all its faults has the great merit of demanding and appreciating reality. A Sunday well kept will have meaning and religious value in proportion as its observance is the outward visible sign of the devotion of a people who have a real belief in God and a genuine sense of His claims upon their allegiance; and so will set apart times for His worship, "not grudgingly and of necessity," but freely, gladly and because "the love of Christ constraineth" them. This is the "more excellent way" of attaining a result much to be desired.

Ultimately, ideas are the governing forces of life; and it is supremely important that we should have a truly Christian idea of Sunday, and then of the right principles which will govern its observance. We have inherited in large measure, mainly owing to Puritan influences (influences be it acknowledged, which have their merits as well as their demerits), the old Sabbatarian conception of Sunday, with a more or less literal acceptance of the fourth commandment as the principle of its observance. The results have been disastrous; first, in the "character" given to Sunday, and then in the reaction which is finding expression in a growing spirit of secularism. Let us hope that from all this we shall learn how to get back to a right "mind" regarding the day itself, and to a more faithful observance of it "In the right way."

The first thing to emphasize is that Sunday is not simply the Christian equivalent of the old Sabbath, taken over from Judaism, and transferred to the first day instead of the seventh. It is true that Our Lord "Came not to destroy but to fulfill"; but in the act of fulfilling he enriched

and transformed the "old" in the process of making it "new". And he both claimed and manifested Lordship over the Sabbath. Guided by the "given" Spirit, His Church, which he endowed with power to bind and to loose, soon began to keep (not so much by decree, as almost inevitable, with its tremendous consciousness of the Lord's Resurrection on the first day, and the gift of the Holy Spirit, by whom men lived and moved and had their being in the new and wonderful fellowship) Sunday rather than the Sabbath.

As compared with the Sabbath and the largely "negative" expression of its character, Sunday is essentially "positive." Its observance will centre round affirmation rather than negation; its imperative will be "thou shalt" rather than "thou shalt not"; it will tell us what we are to do rather than what we are to do. Because "Sunday" is "the Lord's Day" in a special sense, its commemoration will be first and foremost "God-concerned"; its primary activity will be focussed on God; and directing our minds to the victorious Resurrection of His Eternal Son, it will call out the response of worship, expressed in adoration, praise, thanksgiving and intercession. This is the essential "idea" of Sunday and the key to its appropriate observance. Whatever else we may do, or abstain from doing, as Christians we cannot be said to have "kept" the day unless we have made it first and foremost a day for the worship of God. And Catholic Christians, whether Anglican, Eastern or Roman, owing allegiance to a living part of the Catholic Church, will regard it as a definite obligation — but no less also a privilege and a joy—to take their part in the Church's Eucharistic Offering and Communion. In this matter we shall do well to stress the word "duty", which is emphasized in the Church Catechism; for the fulfillment of the duty is the evidence of a loyalty and a love which is genuine and true. We should be ashamed if we failed in the performance of our duty to our country, to our family, to our fellows; yet there is too little recognition of duty, solemnly binding upon us as the sons of God, and often a sad lack of "noblesse oblige" in that particular obedience to duty which we call worship. We need a quickened sense of duty to God to keep us true to Him, and to control the "moods" and "feelings" of the moment, to which we are prone to surrender.

If we are governed by this "idea" of Sunday, we shall see that the day is properly kept. That which is central and fundamental will be secured, and other things will "fit in" accordingly. As to recreations and the form they

CONTINUED ON PAGE 47



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" I WOULDN'T BE LONESOME -- "

Loneliness is a horrible yet interesting evil. Interesting because it is more or less an universal woe, and one from which the poor suffer less, perhaps, than the rich. At the same time Loneliness spares neither rich nor poor, youth nor age; it is a subtle, invisible, invasive, down-dragging power; it is a deadly disease. There is, however, a cure for this disease and the cure is Friendship.

The words Loneliness, Lonesomeness have a common root meaning, which is Alone-ness; the present day (dictionary) meaning of Lonesomeness, however, is not quite the same as that of Loneliness. Strictly speaking Lonesomeness is equivalent to Solitude, so that a lonesome person is one who is separated from fellow human beings in a physical sense, while a lonely individual is one, who although he is in the midst of human society, still feels very much alone. A certain amount of Lonesomeness or Solitude can be a real treat and a blessing, although some folk are positively afraid of it; as much afraid of it, indeed, as a small child is of the dark. Loneliness, on the other hand, is never a blessing, but a creeping curse and an evil of sinister ugliness; it is the very breeding ground of bitterness and cynicism, morbidity, misanthropy. Perhaps, however, we may say that Loneliness may sometimes be a blessing in disguise. It challenges a man to fight for freedom and life in its fullest sense. Such a fight demands high courage, for it is one of the very hardest of all battles to be engaged in. Moreover, how could that particular virtue of courage in the face of Loneliness be won, if there were no Loneliness in the world? Nevertheless, Loneliness remains an evil. Could there be any virtue, in the sense of moral excellence, were there no evil to fight against on this globe?

It is a generally accepted fact that a person can feel far more lonely in a big city and among a crowd of people than in real or comparative solitude. A store-keeper in London, England, once told a friend of mine that in six whole months, no word apart from business had been said to him until my friend had stopped to have a short chat with him.

"Ships that pass in the night, and bespeak one another in passing,

Only a whispered word."

And yet I believe there are worse things than loneliness; or is it that there are different degrees of loneliness? On second thoughts that does seem the truth of the matter. Think of the prisoned helplessness of an unhappy marriage. Consider the utter loneliness of being forced to live in uncongenial company, daily, hourly, until one's very soul shrivels within one, longing for Solitude or Lonesomeness, as a thirsty man longs for a draught of cold water. Possibly

women are more commonly victims of Loneliness than men. How many thousands of women must there be living with relations, whom they cannot endure? One feels on holy ground when considering family life, for there is something essentially sacred about it, because it is so closely allied to Friendship; yet one can picture in one's mind many a home, where to live with one's family must be the most stultifying of all bondages. Of course, it may be said that any one so imprisoned can leave at will, but it is not always so easy to escape. Sometimes circumstances are hopelessly against an individual so imprisoned, and in any case at least four things are needful, namely money, courage, fair health and capacity to earn a living. Many unfortunate human beings lack all these things and so drift through life prisoners as truly as those the Bastille knew of old — human drift-wood on the sea of life. It is all very well for those who have enjoyed privileges of uninterrupted education, of comfortable homes, and of normal healthy upbringing; privileges of money perhaps, and other blessings: — it is all very well for them to jeer and taunt such prisoners for their lack of courage and initiative, but how many of them, if they had grown up handicapped and under-privileged would have that necessary initiative and courage?

How unutterably boring a crowd of merely "matey" or "chummy" people can be. How trying are those well-meaning folk who disturb one's peace by trying to force their companionship upon one quite against one's will. Yet, here again, we must not confuse "matey-ness" with friendliness, for friendliness is surely the royal road to Friendship. What the Americans call fraternizing is anathema to the English, who as a rule are rather slow in the art of making friends, although once thawed they can be the best of friends.

There is really nothing to be said in favour of Loneliness, but Lonesomeness may be said to have its advantages. An individual living in solitude can at least choose what shall beguile his Alone-ness; sport, music, work, and so forth; a worldful of wonderful people will talk to him whenever he chooses from between the covers of a book, while the dearest friend in the world can be found inside a mongrel's skin.

We should feel sorry for lonely people in the same way that we sympathize with people suffering from some terrible disease or sickness. On the other hand, just as sick people are often sick through their own fault, so lonely people are very often lonely, though by no means always, through some fault of their own. They keep themselves to themselves, or are shy about making unconventional friendships; or perhaps they are difficult people demanding too

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much of ordinary mortals; or snobbish, refusing to know this, that or the other sort of person; or chilly or ungracious in manner; perhaps they are definitely irritable, cranky and tiresome — and yet they expect friends to flock about them.

After all life is a road with many turnings, and any day, any hour, if one is willing to adventure forth seeking friendship (for many fail simply because they sit supine and wait, instead of going forth to seek), one may find it round the very next bend of the road. And what a prize is friendship in its real, true, highest and best sense. It is as old as mankind; it has no need of a written Decalogue to define or defend it. Friendship is free, yet often very costly, and the price of it is paid without a murmur, even when the coin demanded is death: which last fact goes to show that true friendship is not only as old as the hills (and even older for that matter), but also an experience that must go on for ever and ever, however long that may be.

In our casual way we usually feel we understand and know all that there is to be known about our parents, our brothers and sisters. The question is, do we know them and really understand them? It is fairly safe to say that, as a general rule, we do not understand them half as well as we might. We size up our acquaintances and friends and feel confident we know all about them, or at any rate all we wish to know about them, and leave it at that! Furthermore our enemies are probably among the most interesting people in the world if only we could be brought to see it. Enmity is caused when two persons misunderstand the outward acts, words, or attitude of each other. Often the noblest friendships begin after a series of quite spicy quarrels. Different people may be expected to have different opinions about the famous and well-loved couple "Maggie and Jiggs," but who can doubt but that both would feel wretchedly lonely the moment they seriously attempted to live entirely separated the one from the other?

I have heard it said that one can come to know a person too well. This is an astonishing thought and on the surface does seem rather true, but surely it is not true, for it strikes at the very roots of true friendship. Now the truest friends know each other very well indeed; the life of the one permeates the life of the other continuously; and yet even in the case of the very closest friends there must always be new things to be discovered by the one friend about the other, deeper depths to sound, more fascinating mysteries to unravel. At the same time when we hear it said that it does not do to get to know a person too well, we cannot help realizing that, while most of our acquaintances do "improve" on further acquaintance, nevertheless there are many people who have positively sunk in our estimation since our first few meetings with them. Why this feeling of estrangement? There are several reasons, but the main reason is our lack of perseverance in attempting to find something in common with those of our acquaintance, and also the same lack of perseverance on the part of our acquaintances to find something

in common with us. What is that mysterious "something in common," which brings two friends together so that even "in death they are not divided?" It need not be a similar upbringing, or a common nationality, or a common occupation or hobby; it need not be common political or religious opinions. Perhaps it is the sharing together of two attitudes towards life, which, although they are not precisely the same, yet are so beautifully in tune the one with the other that they produce simple harmony.

There are different types of the best friendships. There is the friendship of a man with a woman and vice versa; the friendship between a child and its parents and vice versa; of a man with a man; of a woman with a woman. Friendship which is the cure for Loneliness, is not mere condescending self-satisfied charity; nor is it Love, a beautiful word which has now all but lost its one-time beauty. Friendship is not just acquaintance, a mere tide which ebbs and flows, but it is a clear, bright, shining fact of life that holds when all other anchors drift and drag.

Loneliness is like a vast arid desert or a wide expanse of chaotic waters. Loneliness is a fascinating subject to consider, albeit a very gloomy one, and many a great poet has expressed various thoughts about it. I have here attempted to set down a few inadequate and very scrappy thoughts on this subject and would like to conclude by quoting a sentence from Charles Dickens; it is a remark which strikes very deep:- "It is a wonderful fact to reflect upon that every human being is constituted to be a profound secret and mystery to every other."

—G. K. Cornish.

* * *

ARTISTIC APOLOGETICS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Every great master has been original, and every innovation has been greeted with opprobrium — Michelangelo was regarded as obscene, Rembrandt as too obscure, Turner was accused of throwing a paint box in the face of the public. The minority is not always right, but new ideas can only originate in a minority which expects and enjoys the battle for survival. It is better to risk a mistake and go forward than to stay dully with the certainty of being safe.

C. C. L.

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PRELUDE

I.

Many people thronged the city. Those who had come from the regions round about elbowed each other. There was much noise and excitement there — and dust. But the moon hung undisturbed in the heavens.

Judas pushed his way through the crowd. In his eyes was a great sadness. At length he stopped before an house, and a moment later entered.

II.

"All is at last ready!" Mary sighed. It was hard, this preparation for so large a Passover Supper. Such short notice too!

III.

When Judas entered the chamber he found his brethren already at the table. They were waiting for him. He took his place.

The meal progressed. They spoke little. Each one cast frequent and furtive glances at their Master. At last He spoke.

"One of you shall betray Me."

Judas closed his eyes. In the chamber there was much confusion and the walls echoed with their protests.

Mary attracted by the sound came to the door; so also the Master of the house. They listened excitedly.

Soon their Master raised His hand and all were still. Once more the meal progressed.

Then He spoke. They all watched Him. In His hand He held a piece of bread. He looked at them; and because of the depth of His eyes they trembled. Judas trembled more than they all. But Mary who watched from the door saw and understood.

"This is My Body"; and He brake for each of them a piece from the bread. "This is My Blood of the new Covenant," and He gave them to drink.

Great peace entered the soul of each; save that of Judas. Here there was no peace. Their faces shone with joy, and their eyes were aflame.

Mary would have joined them, but the Master of the house who watched with her restrained her. He liked not these happenings.

Judas, however, would have fled.

As for the rest, so great was their joy that they sang an hymn. Each sang with all his might, save Judas, who dared not.

Then they went out. As they passed Mary saw that their Master's eyes were wet.

IV.

When all had gone Mary stole into the room and knelt at the table. She knelt gladly. Reverently and with infinite care she gathered the crumbs. So strange were her feelings she trembled, for she seemed not to be alone. At last all were gathered.

The Master of the house having shown the visitors to the door came back. He was disturbed at what he had heard and seen. When he beheld Mary with her little burden anger rose within him.

"Fool!" he screamed.

So distraught was he that he seized the dish of crumbs from the horrified woman, rushed to the window, and threw it far into the night.

When he turned from his task he beheld Mary lying on the floor, prostrate. In her hand she grasped an empty cup.

The Master of the house forgot his anger and was filled with great grief, for he loved her. Because of this he forgot about the crumbs which he had thrown away.

But the birds came and carried them up to heaven lest any man should trample on them.

One crumb alone they missed. This sent roots into the earth and by and by grew into a great vine with many branches.

V.

The Master (not of the house) was hung upon another tree. Then He too was buried in the earth. Later He was taken up to Heaven. But often He nourishes the vine.

Thus was Mary rewarded.



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BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY FLYING CLUB

At the time of going to press the whole University is seething with excitement over the new Flying Club. Since the College has been founded there has been felt a distinct lack of something, this something is to be found in an Aeroplane Club — Glee Clubs and Reading Clubs have all come and gone but they lacked stability. It will be wondered what good an Aeroplane Club is, without 'planes but this Club has plans. Dear Readers, do not be misled by this title; it sounds as though the College already operates aeroplanes. It does not; but probably by about 1980 A.D., if the following plans are carried out, Bishop's may boast of owning an aeroplane. Here are the plans:

An aeroplane is given away (free) to any person or persons collecting 10,000 packs of cigarette cards. Now, if 100 students each smoked 2 large packs of Cigarettes per week, it would take 25 years before the 'plane was theirs (provided the cards were properly arranged). This sounds very promising but certain difficulties have to be overcome. In fact, the number of years might be decreased if the following factor is taken into consideration. In 25 years a new generation will be springing up. Suppose now that fifty out of the hundred students are married, and suppose (of course, this is only supposition and therefore, "reductio ad absurdum") that each has at least one son. Suppose these sons start smoking in earnest at the age of seventeen (of course, they will smoke dry leaves, tea, coffee and sawdust at the age of ten or eleven but, unfortunately, there are no cards) then we have fifty more people each smoking two large packs but only for eight years. But this is absurd for by the time the sons come to college, the fathers who are the real founders of the Club, would have left (at least, it is hoped so) and would not get a look-in, in smashing up the plane. Thus we leave the next generation out of the question, seeing we were only working on supposition anyway.

We must remember, also, that by the time the ten thousand packs were collected, the students would themselves be out of college. Hence we must follow a new plan: Suppose one hundred students each smoked a large pack of cigarettes daily, the 'plane would be theirs in seven years and forty-five days (not counting the Leap Year). Even seven years would see some of the students gone, but either of the following plans might induce some to stay:

Four years Arts and "flunking" each year — making a total of eight years — or three years Arts, three years Divinity, and 2 years reading for a B.D., would do the trick. Either of these plans allow eight years at college, hence the students would have 320 days left for flying which is more than sufficient since the 'plane would be broken in less than two

hours. Of course, if this happens we shall start the next generation saving cards as fast as they can and burning their lungs out, like a famous European monarch, but we shall forbid them smoking Turkish cigarettes — this would not be fair to them or to us. But since we have not received the 'plane as yet, why talk of breaking it to pieces?

Of course, if we take Leap Year into consideration and the rising generation, we would have the plane in less than five years. This would allow students to "flunk" only their first two years and pass their final year.

Thus far, we have discussed the difficulties in obtaining the 'plane; let us take for granted that we have the 'plane and let us look at the benefits derived; First: Can you imagine the following words appearing in the College Curriculum: "Bishop's University offers her students a course in Aeronautics?" Can you imagine some mothers gossiping around the tea-table in some such conversation as this: "Oh! to think that my Oswald will learn to fly, etc." On the other hand, some mothers would think twice before sending their sons to Bishop's. However, remembering that all mothers are not like the latter, and remembering that in 1980 flying will be as common as picking daisies, we can assume that the College would be filled. Here then, is a great benefit.

Secondly: The Mathematics department would derive a distinct benefit. Instead of the old-fashioned questions on "Perms" and "Coms" such as: "In how many ways can blue, red, white, green, and pink marbles be put in a bag and properly shaken up so that (a) No two green marbles come next to no two pink marbles. (b) At least one white marble comes between three red and two blue marbles and (c) One blue marble at least, comes between five green marbles?" Instead of questions like this we could have more up-to-date ones like the following:

"How long would it take one hundred students to collect ten thousand packs of Cigarette Cards when (a) one hundred students at least smoke one pack daily. (b) At least one hundred students smoke at the least one pack a day and (c) When Leap Years are taken into consideration. I repeat we would have more up-to-date questions than the old ones on different coloured marbles in a bag, hoisting different signals at railway stations, and seating old ladies at a bridge table so that no one old lady deals more than twice, etc., etc.

Thirdly: Another benefit would be that we would have a club in which all the students of the College were members (the only similar club being the now extinct Cercle Français). Of course, the co-eds would be considered as

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members too, as long as they gave up the practice of handing in their packs of cards for silk stockings, vanity cases and such oddities. By handing in their cards to us, we could rely on the odd five hundred cards periodically, as long as they smoked heartily.

When these plans are followed out, then dear Readers, you would not be misled in the title — Bishop's would own a 'plane. My own personal plan is to smoke "Old Chum" tobacco. A half pound tin of this is like a late Christmas present. In the tin, besides the tobacco, are seven different cards and two pipe cleaners. Readers, do not mistake me, I am not urging people to smoke pipes, (I have been accused on four different occasions of forcing people to do so), nor am I advertising "Old Chum" but I am eagerly looking forward to the day when Bishop's will possess, at least, one 'plane.

N.B. All numbers mentioned in this work have been carefully gone over by the College Auditors.

The following suggestions have been made:

1. The hangar should be built on the present site of the Tennis Courts.
2. Exchange stores for the cards will be found in every building of the College and one in the Ladies' Common Room.
3. The number of rides in the 'plane will be in proportion to the number of cards handed in. This means the co-eds get a ride once in eight years.

Herbert L. Hall.
George Tomlinson.

N. F. C. U. S.

The Second Annual Official University Undergraduates' Tour to Europe has been arranged. The Tour includes visits to Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium and France. The party will sail from Montreal on June 17th. and return from Cherbourg on July 22nd. The cost of the Tour including all hotel expenses, is \$434.75. A chaperone will go with the Tour and experienced leaders will also accompany it throughout. The students of the universities enroute will act as hosts.

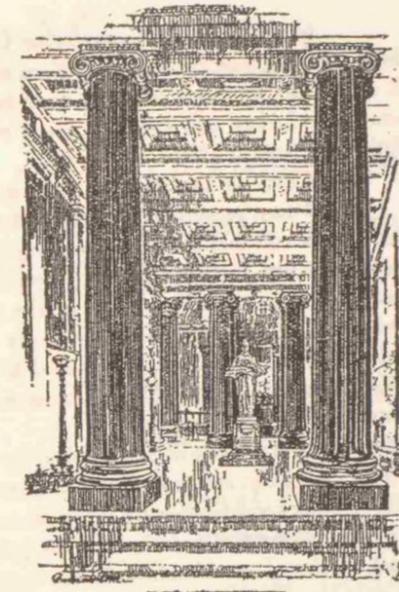
For further information, apply to local representative or to H. G. Burns, Travel-Secretary, S.A.C. Office, Hart House, University of Toronto.

Fellowship Meetings

This year the Principal inaugurated, for the Arts faculty, a series of Fellowship Meetings. These meetings were held in the Students' Common Room every Tuesday evening throughout Lent. The meetings were informal and were in charge of student representatives of the different years in the Arts Faculty. The Committee was represented by Mr. H. Porritt and Mr. H. Hall for Third year, Mr. A. Ottiwell and Mr. J. F. Ford for Second year, and Mr. E. Field and Mr. E. Brain for First year. Mr. Porritt acted as Chairman throughout the meetings. The first meeting took place on February 18th. The Principal addressed the members and informed them of the objects of the meetings. Plans were drawn up at this meeting for the succeeding ones. The main object of these meetings was that religious topics might be discussed. It was decided therefore that members desirous of asking questions should submit them to the Chairman for consideration at the following meeting. The second meeting took place on February 24th. Very interesting questions were answered by the Principal and the Rev. H. C. Burt. On March 3rd. Mr. Sauerbrei delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on Palestine, illustrating his lecture with lantern slides. The lecturer considered architecture principally, showing how the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles left a profound influence on Palestinian architecture. Many slides of temples and famous buildings were shown to illustrate the chief architectural features. So interesting was this lecture that Mr. Sauerbrei consented to give another illustrated one on Egypt. This took place on March 17th. The lecturer took the members on an imaginary trip up the Nile, stopping at the most important places. As in the previous lecture, Mr. Sauerbrei dwelt on Architecture. Many interesting slides were shown of the temples at Luxor and Karnak. The lecturer gave briefly the history of Egypt from the earliest times to about the 2nd Century B.C., dividing this great period into three eras. The growth and decline in architecture in these three eras were pointed out and illustrated by slides. The last meeting took place on March 24th when questions were answered by the Principal.

These meetings proved very interesting and beneficial to the members. Songs were sung at the opening and end of each meeting and refreshments were served prior to breaking up. The attendance was fair considering this was the first year of Fellowship meetings. At five out of six meetings there was an attendance of 31 - 34 people. It is hoped that meetings of the same nature will take place again next year.

The Committee wish to thank Mr. Sauerbrei for the kindness and the great trouble he went to, in giving such very interesting and instructive lectures on Palestine and Egypt.



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The Exorcism of the Muse

Once more thou com'st and poetry
Must scribbled on the paper be.
"Whence art thou, spirit strong?" I cry,
"And tell me, too, the reason why?"

No answer? What? Thou wilt not tell
Though holding me beneath thy spell?
O Muse declare thy purpose now!
Just why must I before thee bow?

Why dost thou come and move me so?
Why do I to thy fountain go?
Cold Logic jeers:- "Oh, stop the row,
Cut out the silly stuff right now."

Art thou here yet? Why dost thou stay?
Thou hast my leave to go thy way.
I have no use for poetry,
I deign not to be swayed by thee.

Since thee on sentiment we base,
Not Logic — "Oh, no!" — not a trace,
And lack of reason ends in woe,
I exorcise thee, spirit, so:-

"By all of great King Logic's might,
Of Syllogisms God by right,
Go, Muse of Folly, dost thou hear?
ABRACADABRA! DISAPPEAR!"

"Hurray! She's gone — but wait a bit,
Have I just dreamed? Or had a fit?
From whence did all these verses fall?
BY JOVE! SHE'S STAYED HERE AFTER ALL.
—John H. Dicker.

C. O. T.C.

To the Editor of the Mitre:-
Dear Sir,

In connection with the successful Annual Inspection of our unit which closes the training season for this year:-

While the good showing made by the Contingent reflects credit on every member of it and has added a certain lustre to the University as far as the general public is concerned, I wish to take this opportunity of reminding the rank and file of the corps that a very small measure of success would have been attained if it had not been for the untiring efforts of Mr. E. V. Wright to whom is due a deep debt of gratitude. The enthusiasm and zeal he has shown in the O.T.C. work has been an example to us all.

While his efforts were successful in keeping the unit together — a very hard task — I venture to suggest that such a great effort on the part of Mr. Wright and his predecessor would not have been necessary if every one had done his part. There should have been more mutual endeavour all the time.

In my opinion, to enable the Corps consistently to hold a major place among the activities of the College, which it should do, as much attention must be given to it as for example Hockey and Football — it really takes up very little of a student's time.

It may be said that the work is not interesting

It may be said by some that the work is not interesting enough and that there is far too much repetition—. This point is easily answered when I say that if we had full parades during the initial weeks of the training season, the rudiments of drill could be very easily mastered, and the balance of the time could be devoted to vastly more entertaining work. It will thus be observed that this matter rests entirely with yourselves.

No doubt it will be remarked by some that O.T.C. work is all piffle anyway, and this letter in particular, but after mature consideration by those concerned I hope it will be conceded by the majority that the points outlined are at least worthy of consideration, in which case the small effort of mine entailed in penning this epistle will not be entirely in vain.

In conclusion, here's hoping that renewed interest may be shown in the Corps by the student body during the next and succeeding years.

Yours sincerely,

Stuart Sanders, Major.

O. C.

The Contingent held its annual inspection on Friday, March 27th. Seventy members of the Corps were on parade. It is very gratifying to be able to report that the high standard of previous years was maintained. Colonel Beamen, the inspecting officer, gave the unit a splendid report. He expressed his satisfaction with the physique and steadiness of the men on parade. The ceremonial work, the company drill and the platoon drill were all done quite satisfactorily.

The Platoon competition was again won this year by No. 2 Platoon, commanded by Lieut. G. C. Dyer. Both platoons did very good work, and as the marking indicates (65 points to 63) the competition was very close.

With the work of the Contingent for this year practically completed, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the many members of the corps who remained loyal and so helped to make the year's work a success.

E. V. Wright,
Lieut. and Adj.



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Or, do you say, "I shall support my family as long as
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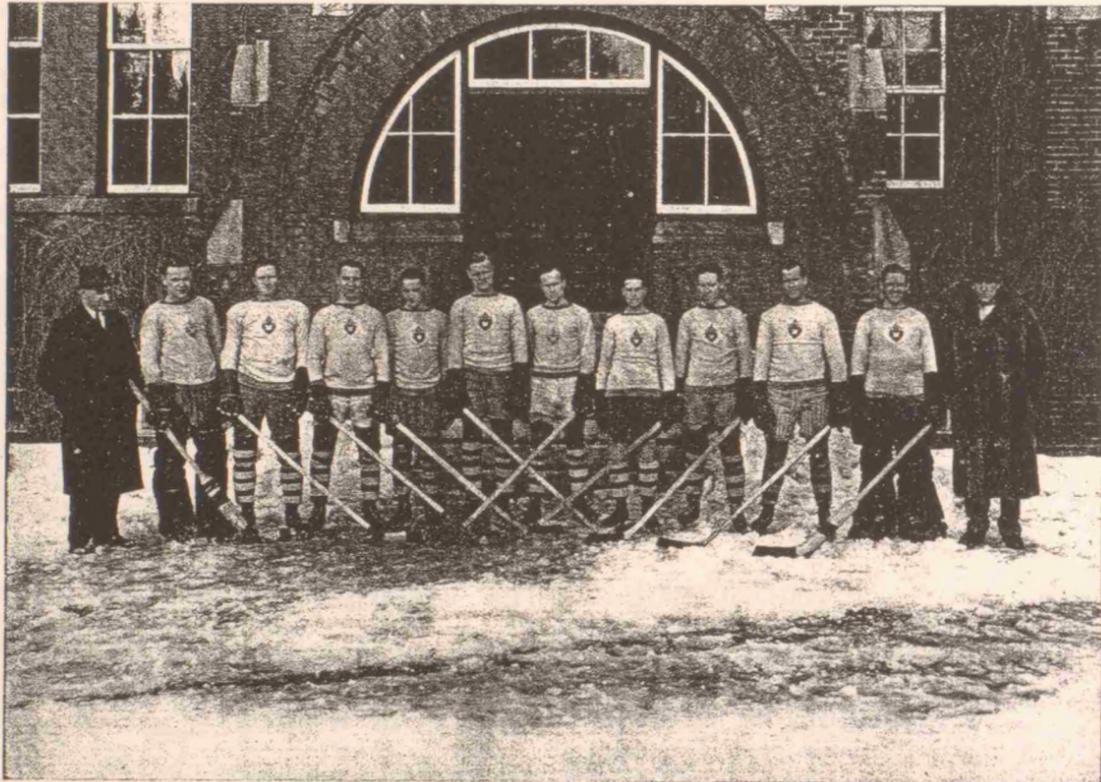
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Left to right: G. M. Wiggett (Coach); A. Williams (Sub. Goal); A. McArthur (def.); F. Cann (r.w.) Capt.; E. Coristine (centre); R. Kenny (l.w.); J. Cleveland (r.w.); R. Carson (centre); K. Crawford (l.w.); G. Titcomb (def.); G. Glass (goal); G. W. Hall (Mgr.)

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY JUNIOR HOCKEY TEAM 1931.



Left to right: E. S. Weaver (Act. Mgr.); G. M. Wiggett (Coach); W. J. Hodgins (r.w.); J. C. Puddington (l.w.) Capt.; R. Evans (l.w.); D. N. McRae (def.); A. Williams (goal); R. McLernon (def.); G. W. Hall (r.w.); E. Field (def.); R. F. Cromwell (centre); G. C. Dyer (centre) Manager; W. S. Aird (Ass't Mgr.)

ARTS '31. — INTER-YEAR CHAMPIONS.



J. C. Puddington (Coach). J. W. McGiffin (Ass't. Mgr.)
Left to right: F. L. Pattee (Ass't. Coach); C. J. Pattee (l.w.); L. C. McLeod (r.w.); W. McDonald (goal); W. Mitchell (def.);
J. P. Fuller (def.); H. H. Skelton (centre); I. Stockwell (l.w.); R. M. Wallace (Mgr.).

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LENNOXVILLE, QUE.



Sports Section



INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY.

Canadiens Defeat Bishop's

The fast Canadiens, Sherbrooke County Hockey League Champions, added another victory to their collection on Monday, Feb. 16th when they defeated the Bishop's squad in an exciting game at the College rink.

Although scoreless, the first period showed much the best hockey of the game. Cristine beat Pergau at the face off and Cann got the puck but Len O'Donnell checked well and the visitors started the attack. Both teams were playing well and the goalies were called upon to do some sensational saving. The Purple and White forward line worked splendidly in combination and time and again threatened the visitors' nets. Lepage and O'Donnell teamed up well together and gave Glass in the Bishop's nets some close shaves. Pergau had bad luck when he missed right in front of the net.

When play resumed the visitors took the initiative, but their efforts went for nothing as Titcomb tore down the right wing and scored with a snappy corner shot. But Gagné, though two of the Canadiens were in the box, made a sensational rush down the ice, fooled four of the Bishop's men and scored with a hot shot from the wing, bringing the count to a tie. Carson was banished and Mathieu, weaving his way through the Purple team, tallied to give the Sherbrookers the lead. Towards the end of the session Lepage snapped up a pass from Pergau and gave the visitors the lead by two. The period ended with no further score.

After the second interim the Bishop's boys came back with plenty of snap and Kenny scored almost immediately after the face-off with a nice shot from the blue line. Mathieu continued his brilliant hockey for the Canadiens and twice almost scored single handed. Play was rough; when the second lines came on, Carson equalized for Bishop's as he flicked the puck into the net from the blue line. Bill Kenny was sent to the box and Lepage caught up a pass from Meek and scored a brilliant goal. A moment later the game was clinched as Pergau tallied on Lepage's

assist. The College boys played furiously, but the visitors played tight defensive hockey, and the whistle sounded before any more scoring could be done, the score being Canadiens 5 and Bishop's 3.

Both goalies played sensational games, Kenny and Titcomb were best for the Purple and White squad, while Mathieu and Lepage were best for the visiting team.

Line up.

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Canadiens</i>
Glass	Goal	Boisvert
MacArthur	Defense	Wolfe
Titcomb	"	Gagne
Coristine	Centre	Pergau
Kenny	Wing	Lepage
Cann	"	O'Donnell
Carson	Sub.	Meek
Crawford	"	Harris
Cleveland	"	Gordon
		Mathieu

Bishop's Score Victory Over Kayser.

On Saturday, Feb. 21st, the Bishop's Intermediate squad defeated the speedy little Kayser aggregation to the extent of six to one at the College rink. The visiting squad did not show their usual skill in combination or offensive work although their checking was good. The College defense was almost impregnable and the forward lines were working well.

The first period started out with the Sherbrooke sextette checking well but no co-operation on their rushes. Kenny started the scoring when he skated in close to beat Asselin with a burning side-shot. Carson scored a moment later as he flicked Crawford's rebound into the net. The period ended with the score 2 - 0 in favour of the Purple and White.

In the first few minutes of the second session the visitors took the lead and for a little while had the College forwards bottled up. Mayo Thibault made a neat rush but failed to make a tally, a moment later Asselin made a

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sensational save when Kenny and Titcomb rushed down together. Carson drew a penalty and Titcomb broke away and beat Asselin on a burning side-shot. Carson got another for the Purple and White team as he picked up a pass from Crawford at the Kayser defense. The end of the period saw the score 4 - 0 in the College's favour.

The beginning of the last period saw Goyette place the puck in the net behind the Bishop's custodian for Kayser's first and only score. Glass was kept more busy during this period than the last. Carson and Crawford teamed up well and added two more goals to the collection before the final whistle sounded.

The Thibeault brothers did outstanding work as usual and Goyette played well. For the Bishop's sextette Titcomb played well and Carson and Kenny were perhaps best in the forward line.

	<i>Line up</i>	
<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Kayser</i>
Glass	<i>Goal</i>	Asselin
Titcomb	<i>Defense</i>	Morin
McArthur	"	Chartier
Coristine	<i>Centre</i>	Thibeault
Kenny	<i>Wing</i>	M. Thibeault
Cann	"	Goyette
Crawford	<i>Subs.</i>	Armstrong
Cleveland	"	Gosselin
Carson	"	
Field	"	

Referee — G. C. Dyer.

Bishop's Lose to Queen's in Semi-Finals.

On Saturday, February 28th, Bishop's Intermediates journeyed to Montreal to engage Queen's University in a sudden death game in the semi-finals for the Dominion Intermediate Intercollegiate hockey championship. The game was played on neutral ice at the Mount Royal Arena; and was refereed by Jerry McGilvray of McGill.

Bishop's went down to defeat at the hands of a superior team, and it is no disgrace that they lost out to such a team as that put out by Queen's which is their best in some years, and also a team of senior calibre. Bishop's really had the game by default for a time as the Queen's team failed to arrive at the appointed time, but Bishop's preferred that the game be decided in the usual manner so it was played when Queen's arrived half an hour late.

The Queen's team proved to be a very strong squad with plenty of speed and a good scoring punch. They succeeded in scoring two goals in the first period, and two in the second, while the third went scoreless. Bishop's was unable to tally, owing to the fine defensive work of Murphy and Squires, and the superb goaling of Morris.

It is impossible to pick any individual stars from the Bishop's team, for every player did his best and the whole team combined well to give the tricolour goalie some anxious moments. For Queen's, Squires, McKelvy, Patterson and

Gibson were perhaps best, although the whole team worked hard and handed out some stiff bodychecks to the lighter team from Bishop's.

Play started out very fast in the first session as both teams tried hard for the first tally. Squires tallied for Queen's after about five minutes of play. This was followed by a score from McKelvy after another interval of five minutes.

The second period was a repetition of the first as Queen's chalked up two more goals to their opponents nil. These were scored by Patterson and Gibson in quick succession after nine minutes of play. With a four goal lead the tricolour dropped back to play defensive hockey, and allowed the Purple and White team to do all the attacking.

The final period was a bit slower than the first two as the fast pace of the former stanzas seemed to have slowed both teams up. Queen's played entirely defensively, while Bishop's fought hard in an endeavour to score. It was during this period that the Queen's goalie showed his true worth as he saved sensationally from Kenny, Coristine and Cann on combined rushes. On many occasions the Bishop's players were right in on him but he showed spectacular form in keeping his citadel intact.

As the final whistle blew Bishop's were pressing hard for a tally; but the final score was:- Queen's 4 — Bishop's 0.

The teams lined up as follows:-

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Queen's</i>
Glass	<i>Goal</i>	Morris
Titcomb	<i>Defense</i>	Murphy
McArthur	"	Squires
Coristine	<i>Centre</i>	Lee
Kenny	<i>Wing</i>	Reist
Cann	"	McKelvy
Carson	<i>Sub.</i>	McDowall
Crawford	"	Patterson
Cleveland	"	Gibson
Williams	"	Tremblay

First Period

1 Queen's (Squires) 5.05
 2 Queen's (McKelvy) 10.00
 Penalties:- Murphy, Reist.

Second Period

3 Queen's (Patterson) 9.00
 4 Queen's (Gibson) 9.05
 Penalties:- Titcomb, Gibson, Lee.

Third Period

No score.
 Penalties:- Squires, Kenny, Patterson, Squires, Reist.

Intermediates Defeat Danville Decisively.

The Intermediates were guests to the Danville hockey team on Saturday, March 7th as the two teams en-

gaged in a friendly exhibition match. Bishop's wound up the season with another shut-out to their credit, it being Williams' eighth shut-out of the season.

The ice was a bit slow, but in spite of this, play was quite fast and at all times exciting. The Danville team showed considerable speed; but lacked the necessary combination play. It is interesting to note that there were three former Bishop's men playing for the visitors, namely Stevenson, Brown and Smith.

Smith and Brown were best for the visitors, while Clapp in goal made some wonderful saves although his style was rather unorthodox. Kenny and Cann were outstanding for the College, and Williams handled most of his shots with a surprising ease and grace. The Intermediates were playing a wonderful game of combination, and their checking was also very good.

Kenny scored three, Cann two, and Carson gave two assists, one of them going to Titcomb, next year's captain Coristine also gave an assist, making the scoring very well divided, and incidentally giving an example of the fine combination play shown by the team throughout the season. It was a very fine exit for the local team after a season of first class hockey.

The final score was Bishop's 6 — Danville 0.

The line-up.

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Danville</i>
Williams	<i>Goal</i>	Clapp
Titcomb	<i>Defense</i>	Brown
McArthur	"	Barlow
Coristine	<i>Centre</i>	Smith
Cann	<i>Wing</i>	Beer
Kenny	"	Stevenson
Carson	<i>Subs.</i>	Grimard
Crawford	"	Hamel
Cleveland	"	Denison
	"	Lockwood

Referee:- G. Hall.

Bishop's Defeats Magog Pirates in Fast Encounter.

On Saturday, March 14th, the Magog hockey team engaged in an exhibition game with the Bishop's Intermediates at the College rink, the latter taking the count at five goals to two. The speed of the Magog team kept the Intermediates hustling, and it required their best combined efforts to score on the Magog goalie who was in very fine form.

The first period went scoreless as both teams made dangerous sallies goalwards, but both goalies were playing well and kept the scor esheet blank for a time. Williams was guarding the nets for Bishop's on this occasion, and was making a very fine job of it. In the second period Kenny scored on a pass from Coristine; and soon after this McArthur gave a neat pass to Crawford who sank the black disc for Bishop's second goal. Soon after this, Carrier scored the first tally for his team when he beat Williams on a tricky long shot.

As the third period opened Cann scored again for the College and this was soon followed by another score by Carrier for the Pirates. Play was fast at this stage, and the Magog team was making the Collegians step with their fine speed, but the better combination of the College squad won the day. Kenny and Coristine both scored in quick succession from scrambles; and as the final whistle blew the score was: Bishop's 5 — Magog 2.

Kenny, Coristine and Titcomb were best for the College team, while Carrier, Mercier and Gauvin played well for Magog.

Referee:- G. Glass.

Timekeeper W. MacDonald.

The Line-up:-

<i>Bishop's</i>		<i>Magog</i>
Williams	<i>Goal</i>	Mercier
Titcomb	<i>Defense</i>	Simard
McArthur	"	Hawley
Coristine	<i>Centre</i>	Gausher
Kenny	<i>Wing</i>	Carrier
Cann	"	Gauvin
Carson	<i>Subs.</i>	Buzzell
Crawford	"	Gaudreau
Cleveland	"	
McRae	"	

From "Sherbrooke Daily Record."

Bishop's Hockey Team Enjoys Annual Banquet.

Presentation of silver "B's" and championship crests by Mr. G. W. Hall, retiring manager.

The annual "Hockey Dinner" for Bishop's Intermediate team, Provincial Intercollegiate Champions, and finalists for the Eastern Canada title, was held at the New Sherbrooke Hotel at 7 p.m. on Saturday, March 28th.

There were but a small number present,- the hockey team consisting of: F. Cann, retiring captain; G. Titcomb, next year's captain; A. McArthur; G. Glass; K. Crawford; R. Carson; J. Cleveland; E. Coristine; R. Kenny; and A. Williams; the coach, G. M. Wiggett; the retiring manager, G. W. Hall; and next year's manager, G. C. Dyer. G. K. Brown of Asbestos was the guest of honour.

Soon after dinner had been concluded, Mr. Dyer called upon the retiring captain, Mr. Cann, to say a few words on behalf of the retiring members of the team. 'Fred-die' praised his teammates for their loyalty and fighting spirit throughout the strenuous campaign, and expressed the belief that the remaining members of the team would have equal success in the quest of honours next year. Mr. Titcomb, the new captain, was then asked to say a few words to the retiring members. 'Tic' expressed his regret at losing so many players at one time, but said that he believed that with the four remaining players as a nucleus, and several promising players from this year's Junior team, another championship team could be produced under the able coaching of 'Jerry' Wiggett. He closed by wishing the graduating players every success in their future endeavours.

Mr. Wiggett was then asked to say a few words to the team. 'Jerry' congratulated the team on the wonderful fighting spirit exhibited by every player throughout the season, and said that it had indeed been a pleasure to coach such a team of men. He recalled the fact that all of their Inter-collegiate matches had been won by very small scores, and praised the players on their ability to 'come through' in a pinch. On closing, he expressed the belief that next year's team would not fail to maintain the high standard set by Bishop's teams in the past two years.

Mr. Dyer, on behalf of the team, then thanked Mr. Wiggett for his kind wishes and sentiments, and expressed the hope that 'Jerry' would be with the team again next year. He then called upon Mr. Hall to present the silver "B's", emblematic of the Provincial Intermediate Intercollegiate Championship for 1931; and the Provincial Championship crests. All members of the team received these awards, except Coristine and Kenny, who will receive theirs when they have completed their first year.

The Dinner was brought to a close soon after this, and three cheers and a 'tiger' were given for coach 'Jerry' Wiggett. This marks the close of the hockey season at Bishop's for this year, as another successful season has become history.

Bishop's Juniors defeat Lennoxville at the Minto

On Feb. 10th, the Bishop's Juniors defeated the Lennoxville Juniors at the Minto Rink in Lennoxville by the score of 3-0. The game was quite fast, and very good hockey was played throughout. Bishop's proved to be the better defensive team, while Lennoxville, with Harris at centre, played a very good offensive game.

Play opened fast as the first period got under way, and end to end rushes were staged by both teams. Hall soon tallied on a pass out from Field during a scramble in front of the Lennoxville goal. This was all the scoring in the first period.

The second period was very exciting as both teams played hard, fast hockey. Bishop's had the better of the argument as they combined nicely on rushes. The second score of the game came from a solo rush by McRae as the big defenseman stick-handled through the opposing team to score a very neat goal.

The final period was a bit rough as both teams fought hard for victory. Hall finally decided the game for Bishop's as he banged home Cromwell's pass. Williams and Fisher played well in goals, with the former taking the honours. Harris and Sterling were best for the losers; while Hall, Cromwell and McRae were perhaps the pick of the Bishop's team.

Bishop's		Lennoxville
Williams	Goal	Fisher
McRae	Defense	S. Doak
McLernon	"	Ross
Cromwell	Centre	Harris

Puddington	Wing	Sterling
Hall	"	Courier

Bishop's Subs: Dyer, Evans, Hodgins, Field.
 Lennoxville Subs: R. Doak, McViety, Hadlock.
 Referee: B. Baker.

Bishop's defeat Lennoxville at College Rink

On Feb. 19th, the final league game of the Junior League schedule was played at the College rink between Lennoxville and Bishop's. The home team won the verdict by the score of 4-0. The game was very fast and at times inclined to become rough as both teams checked hard.

In the first period Bishop's scored two goals on combined rushes by McLernon and Evans. The Lennoxville defense was rather weak and Fisher in nets didn't have much protection. The second session shewed better hockey as both teams battled on an even footing, and Bishop's scored but one goal. Williams and Fisher both played well in goals, — the former getting more protection than the latter.

The final frame was a bit slower as Bishop's played a tight defensive game. Lennoxville tried hard but was unable to pierce the College defense. With but a few minutes to go, McLernon went down the ice on a solo rush and completely baffled the visitors as he worked his way into scoring position to beat Fisher for the final goal of the game.

For Bishop's, McLernon, Evans, Hodgins and Hall were best; while Harris, Sterling and McViety were the pick of the Lennoxville squad.

Bishop's		Lennoxville
Williams	goal	Fisher
McRae	defense	Christosen
McLernon	"	Doak
Cromwell	centre	Harris
Puddington	wing	McViety
Hall	"	Sterling

Bishop's subs: Dyer, Evans, Hodgins, Field.
 Lennoxville subs: Hadlock and Courier.
 Referee: G. F. J. Glass.

Bishop's play Maroons at Sherbrooke Arena.

On Friday, Feb. 13th, the Bishop's Juniors played the Sherbrooke Maroons at the Sherbrooke Arena in a regular league fixture which was postponed from Jan. 23rd. The game had a very unsatisfactory ending as there was not sufficient time for the whole game to be played. The Maroons failed to arrive on time for the game, thus cutting down the playing time given by the Arena management, and the game was declared no contest, much to the disgust of the Bishop's team. At the time the play was stopped, at the end of the second period, the score stood at 0-0.

The game scheduled for Feb. 16th, was not played owing to the fact that it was impossible to get the ice at the Sherbrooke Arena on this date.

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Maroons represented this section of the league in the play-downs against the M.A.A.A. Juniors, to whom they lost out.

Seconds defeat Bury.

Bishop's Seconds defeated Bury in an exhibition game played at the College rink on Saturday, Feb. 14th. The visitors showed themselves to be a strong and fast team but the Collegians, exhibiting the best combination and scoring punch of the season, defeated them easily.

The game started out at a very fast pace and seemed fairly even, the visiting team, in fact, having the advantage for the first few minutes of the game. However, they were soon compelled to adopt defensive tactics. The only tally of the period was when Field stick-handled up the ice and defeated Prangley in the Bury nets with a neat corner shot.

Kenny scored at the beginning of the second period. McRae followed this up with a display of neat stick handling and another goal for Bishop's. The visitors rallied and Armstrong crashed through the Purple defense and defeated Williams in the Bishop's goal. McLernon then scored with a wicked shot that found the corner of the visitor's net. At the end of the period Kenny scored again on a close-in shot, making the count at the end of the second period five to one for Bishop's.

Cummings scored on an individual rush just as the second session began. Puddington scored for Bishop's and at the end of the game Kenny again scored for the Purple and White team. The game came to a close with the score 7-2 for Bishop's.

Williams, Kenny and McRae were best for Bishop's, while Cummings, Armstrong and Lawrence played well for Bury.

Bishop's		Bury
Williams	goal	Prangley
McRae	defense	Ward
Field	"	Stokes
Kenny	centre	Cummings
Puddington	wing	Lawrence
McLernon	"	Armstrong

Bishop's subs: Dyer, Weaver, Hodgins.

Bury subs: Prangley, Morrow, Saveria, Rowe.

University Junior Squad defeat School.

The Bishop's College Juniors defeated B.C.S. in a practice game played at the College rink on Saturday, Feb. 21st. The game was fast and open and the speedy little School team threatened the College boys' lead of three goals on several occasions. Williams brilliant work in the Bishop's nets kept the School from taking the lead.

Hall started the scoring when he took a pass from Carson and scored on Wilson, the visitor's goalie. The School team tried to retaliate but the heavier College forward line was too much for them, and McRae soon put

the College two in the lead. McLernon then scored again for the College on a long solo rush.

The School team found the College defense almost impregnable and soon adopted the tactics of trying long shots. Bud McKinnon tallied first for the visitors when he fooled Williams with a tricky shot from the blue line. Encouraged by this beginning, B.C.S. played with renewed enthusiasm and play was very even.

The final session saw Glass score for the School, when he picked up a rebound from a hard shot of Davis. McLernon rendered the position of the College team safe as he rushed through twice consecutively and brought the University team's score up to five. Glass fooled Williams with a speedy drive from the wing and the game ended with the score 5-3 in favour of the University.

Glass shot well for the School team, Davis and Drury played hard all the time, and Curly Grant was best on the defense. McLernon was probably best for the College boys, three tallies being to his credit, McRae and Field played well, on the defense, Hall and Puddington teamed up well together.

Bishop's		B.C.S.
Williams	Goal	Wilson
McRae	Defense	Grant
McLernon	"	Devlin
Carson	Centre	Davis
Puddington	Wing	Glass
Hall	"	Rankin

Bishop's subs: Hodgins, Dyer, Field

B.C.S. subs: Luther, McKinnon, Kenny.

Referee: G. Glass.

Bishop's Juniors defeated B.C.S. 1-0

Bishop's Junior team engaged B.C.S. in an exhibition match on Monday, March 2nd, at the School rink. The game was fast and clean, as both teams put on a very fine exhibition. Williams added another shutout to his credit which is growing rapidly now, and he still looks good for more at this rate.

The only score of the game came in the second period as Dyer, playing at left wing for the Juniors, beat Wilson on a long shot to put the College squad in the lead. After this reverse the B.C.S. boys put their best foot forward in an effort to even the score, but Williams was not to be beaten, and the final score remained 1-0 for the Juniors.

The first line of Davis, Glass, and Rankin, were perhaps the best for the School; while Cann, Carson, and McRae played well for the College team. The game was well refereed by Mr. Hawkins of the School.

Bishop's Jrs.		B C S.
Williams	Goal	Wilson
McRae	Defense	Devlin
Field	"	Grant
Carson	Centre	Davis

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Puddington Wing Glass
Cann " Rankin

Bishop's subs: Dyer, Hodgins, Weaver.
B.C.S. subs: Doheny, Drury, Luther, Gurd.

Juniors lose to Stanstead in fast contest.

On Saturday, March 7th, an exhibition match between Stanstead College and Bishop's Juniors was played at the Bishop's rink, the visitors taking the count at four goals to two. The match was very fast in spite of the soft ice, and thrills were the feature throughout the game. The Stanstead team showed considerable speed and a very good combination, and their checking at centre was exceptionally good. Bishop's Juniors played as hard as ever, but they were up against a superior team, and the defeat at Stanstead's hand is no discredit.

The DeGruchey brothers and Mowle were best for the visitors; Farley shewed considerable speed, and Brown's unusual style in goals was very effective. For Bishop's, Williams played a stellar game in the nets, while McLernon, McRae, Hall and Cromwell were best on the attack.

In the first period Mowle scored twice in quick succession; this was the only scoring in this period. In the second period Farley put the Red team three up as he scored on Mowle's pass. Soon after this Puddington, the Junior Captain, scored on a pass from McLernon.

The third period started off fast, and soon A. DeGruchey put Stanstead three up as he scored on a long shot. This was followed by a tally from McLernon who rushed from end to end to beat Brown on a clever effort. This ended the scoring of the game, — the final count being Stanstead 4, Bishop's 2.

Bishop's		Stanstead
Williams	goal	Brown
McLernon	defense	M. DeGruchey
McRae	"	Kneeland
Cromwell	centre	Mowle
Puddington	wing	A. DeGruchey
Hall	"	Farley

Bishop's subs: Dyer, Hodgins, Evans.
Stanstead subs: Crisp, Blier, Armitage.
Referee: Carson.

Inter-Year Hockey.

The Inter-Year Hockey Challenge Cup went this year to the Third Year team, which did not suffer a single defeat throughout the season. The whole schedule was not completed, as the Inter-Year Basketball series began shortly after the Third Year team was declared winners.

BASKETBALL

Bishop's lose to Sherbrooke High School 32-22

The Sherbrooke High team moved up in their race for the City League Championship by their 32-22 victory

over Bishop's on Saturday, Feb. 21st. The College squad was leading at the beginning of the second half, but the High cagers staged such a rally during the last half that they ran up a ten point lead which they maintained to the end.

Watson, McCullough and Brundage were the pick of the College squad; while Horsfall, Dunsmore, Ross and Harper were best for the Sherbrooke team.

The College squad were rather lacking in their shooting ability, and lost many fine scoring chances because of this. Watson did most of the scoring for the College, getting eleven points; McCullough and Brundage both scored five points for the Purple team.

The High team displayed a very good combination and a good scoring punch which should aid them much in the quest of another title this year.

The line-up:

Bishop's		Sherbrooke High
McMorran	guard	Horsfall
McCullough	"	Harper
Watson	centre	Dunsmore
Brundage	forward	Ross
Broadhurst	"	Hall

Bishop's subs: Hebert, Bradley, Skelton, Mitchell
Sherbrooke High subs: Kandalaft, McKenna, Hogg, Hammond, Stevens, Terey.

INTER-CLASS BASKETBALL

The series opened on March 18th, when First Year played Divinity. Brown scored for Divinity two minutes after the whistle blew, on a long shot. This started a hard fought game. Although First Year had much the better team, Divinity showed their sportsmanship and played their best to the end and on several occasions missed the basket owing to the good First Year defence. Kenny and Masson played best for First Year, while Brown and W. Davis showed up well for Divinity. The game ended, twenty-three to five for First Year.

Second Year played Third Year the same evening. The game opened very fast and both teams did a lot of shooting. G. Hall opened the scoring, and scored again about two minutes later. Second Year tried hard to even the score, but were unable to get close enough to the basket to do any accurate shooting. The game was rather rough and several penalties were handed out. Cann and W. Stockwell played well for Second Year while G. Hall and L. Pattee did some great work for Third Year. Third Year won by the score of twenty-four to five.

On Saturday, March 21st, Divinity defeated the Third Year 10-6 in a closely contested game. The game was characterised by strict refereeing and numerous fouls. At the opening of the game the Third Year men were doing most of the attacking, George Hall scoring soon after the first whistle. Almost immediately Davis scored for Divin-

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ity, Brett scored from a foul and the period came to a close with the score 3 - 2 in favour of the Divines. In the second period the Divines showed a slight superiority, although both teams played hard. Brett accounted for five points, Davis one, and Buchanan one. For Third Year, Dean scored once, and McArthur and Pattee both scored from fouls. Buchanan and Brett played well for Divinity, while Hall and Dean played best for Third Year.

Saturday, March 21st, First Year defeated Second Year by 27-1. The Second Year men played hard but the Freshmen showed themselves to be much the better team. Cann scored from a foul at the start of the game. McLernon and Coristine both scored from long shots; Masson and Kenny were both shooting well, the former getting eleven points and the latter nine. Cann and Dickson both played well for Second Year.

Monday, March 23rd, Second Year met Divinity in a fast and furious game. Wiley scored first for Divinity, followed by Brett. This started the high scoring for the Divines. McRae and Stockwell tried hard to even up the score; but with no avail. The Divinity team shewed fine combination, and with more practice should make a strong bid for the title. The Second Year team showed possibilities if they could get some good practice. The final score was: Divinity 24 — Second Year 1.

The second game of the evening was between First Year and Third Year, and resulted in a victory for the Freshmen by the score of 10-6. The game was very fast, and, as the score would indicate, the play was quite even. The Freshmen scored first but the Grads soon retaliated by running two in quick succession to put them to the front. During the second half First Year forged to the front and held their slim lead till the final whistle. This win puts the Freshmen in the lead in the race for the trophy. The final score; First Year 10 — Third Year 6.

On Wednesday, March 25th, Divinity and First Year played a very exciting game in the College Gym at 7 p.m. The game was very even throughout, and it was not until the final whistle had blown that the contest could be claimed by either team. First Year opened the scoring

soon after the game began, but this was soon followed by an equalizer from Brett of the Divinity team. Play began to liven up considerably after this, and the first half ended at 19-8. The second half was equally exciting, with both teams fighting hard to gain the advantage. First Year gradually forged to the front, but just at the close of the play Divinity began to catch up on them, the game soon ended, however, with the score; First Year 24 — Divinity 16.

Second and Third year engaged in the second game for the evening and it proved to be a very drab affair indeed. Third Year shewed good combination and fairly good shooting: while Second Year shewed (?). The game was rather slow for the most part, although there were a few lively incidents in it, such as when rugby tactics came into the game. The final score was rather one sided, and although it does not signify the whole trend of the game, Third Year certainly had most of the argument. The result: Third Year 17 — Second Year 1.

On Friday, March 27th, Third Year met Divinity in the hottest game of the series. I. Stockwell soon scored for Third Year after beautiful play. This was their only field basket scored during the game. Both teams did a great deal of fouling, and most of the time was taken up with penalty shots. Divinity however fouled the most and gave the Third Year men more shots. The referee was on his job and did not let anything go by. The game ended 7-3 for Third Year.

First Year gave Second Year a hard game, the same evening. Masson scored first for First Year on a penalty shot. This was soon followed by a wonderful shot by Kenny. From then on First Year showed their superiority and kept Second Year very busy. Cleveland tried hard to give Second Year a few points; but his opponents were too good. The Freshmen started the second period full of confidence and certainly made a good showing for themselves. Their defense could not be beaten, therefore Second Year was unable to do any scoring. Masson and Kenny gave First Year most of their baskets while Cleveland and W. Stockwell played best for Second Year. The game closed with a score of 17 - 0 for First Year.

This win gives First Year the Inter-Year basketball championship for the year 1931.

Players for Inter-Year Basketball.

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Divinity	Positions
McLernon	Cann	Dean	Buchanan	Defence
Millar	Stockwell, W.	McArthur	Brown	"
Kenny	McRae	Stockwell, I.	Brett	Centre
Masson	Hodgins	Hall, G.	Matthews	Forward
Weaver	Cleveland	Pattee, L.	Davis, W.	"
Harley	Davis, H.	Gagnon	Ward	Alternates
Coristine	Smith	McLeod	Macmorine	"
Aikins	Glass	Henry	Cole	"
Woodside	Dyer	Lennon	Wiley	"
	MacDonald	Gray, F.		"

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PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

"The Importance of Being Earnest" is now in the final stages of rehearsal preparatory to its being presented at the His Majesty's Theatre on the evening of April 22nd.

This production of the Society, under the direction of Dean Carrington, should prove to be a decided attraction, for comparatively few plays that the college has staged in recent years have proved to be so genuinely mirth-provoking as this comedy-farce of Oscar Wilde's.

It is interesting to notice, moreover, that not since the production of Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" in 1908 has the Dramatic Society presented a costume play for its major offering. It was felt by this year's Executive, however, that to stage "The Importance of being Earnest" in the original manner with period furnishings and suitable costumes would lend colour to, and enhance the production as a whole.

"The Importance of Being Earnest" is a play which has enjoyed tremendous popularity and since its première in 1895 has seen frequent interesting revivals, among the most notable being Nigel Playfair's in London this summer. It is largely along the lines of that production that the Dramatic Society's presentation is based, the original text being adhered to rather than the somewhat curtailed version of the so-called Acting Edition.

The last issue of the Mitre went to press too early to allow the official announcement of the cast to appear, and so it is given here:

John Worthing, J.P., R. R. Buchanan; Algernon Moncrieff, H. M. Porritt; Lane, J. C. A. Cole; Archdeacon Chasuble, A. C. Church; Merriman, R. H. Thatcher; Lady Bracknell, Mrs. Carrington; Hon Gwendoline Fairfax, Aubrey Acheson; Cecily Cardew, Iola Beaulieu; Miss Prism, Greta Frizzell.

The President.

MOCK TRIAL

On Friday evening, March 13th, Convocation Hall was transformed into a fine Court Room, and an excellent Mock Trial was staged. The Hall was well filled with interested spectators from outside the University, and with a large percentage of the Student Body.

The Court was formally opened by the Court Crier, Mr. Eric Osborne, and the proceedings followed in order. The Trial proved not only a very interesting one, but also very amusing, probably due to the claims made on behalf of the frustrated motherhood of a hen, and to the

excellent way in which all the members of the trial took their respective parts.

The Judge of the Court was the Rev'd E. V. Wright, and the way in which he ruled the Court could not have been improved upon by any Judge.

The Crown Prosecutor was Mr. James Hodgkinson. This gentleman's modesty forbids my saying a great deal in his praise, but it is sufficient to say that he was an excellent type of Prosecutor, and from that the reader is able to gather a great deal.

Mr. George Dyer carried out the role of Attorney for the Defense in a very capable manner. His careful handling of the case points him out as a fine prospective lawyer for the next trial we have at Bishop's.

Mr. Ed. Field was the capable Clerk of the Court, and his reading of the indictment was excellently handled. As the new President of the Debating Society Mr. Field shows great promise not only for the next Mock Trial, but also for the Debating Teams.

The part of the Defendant, Frothbeard, was ably carried out by the Rev'd Rupert Buchanan, and the part of the Plaintiff, Pinkersniff, by Mr. Humphrey Porritt. The dramatic ability of both these gentlemen was greatly in evidence on this occasion.

The Constable was Mr. Heath Gray. Mr. Gray is one of these big silent men who can convince all disturbers with a look.

Mr. W. Humphrey and Mr. J. Cole carried out the role of ladies in an ideal fashion. Both were witnesses, and as members of the more delicate sex, played upon the emotions of their audience. Their technique could not be questioned.

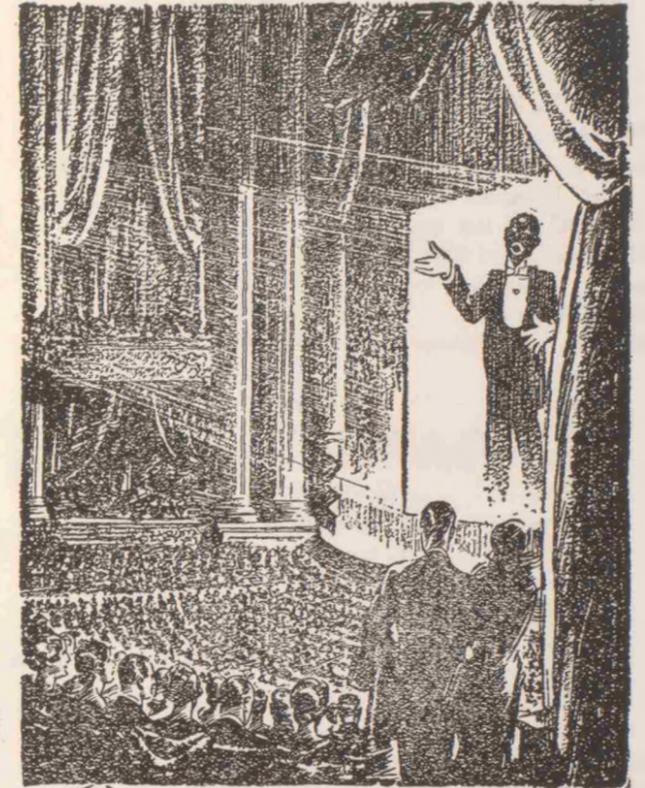
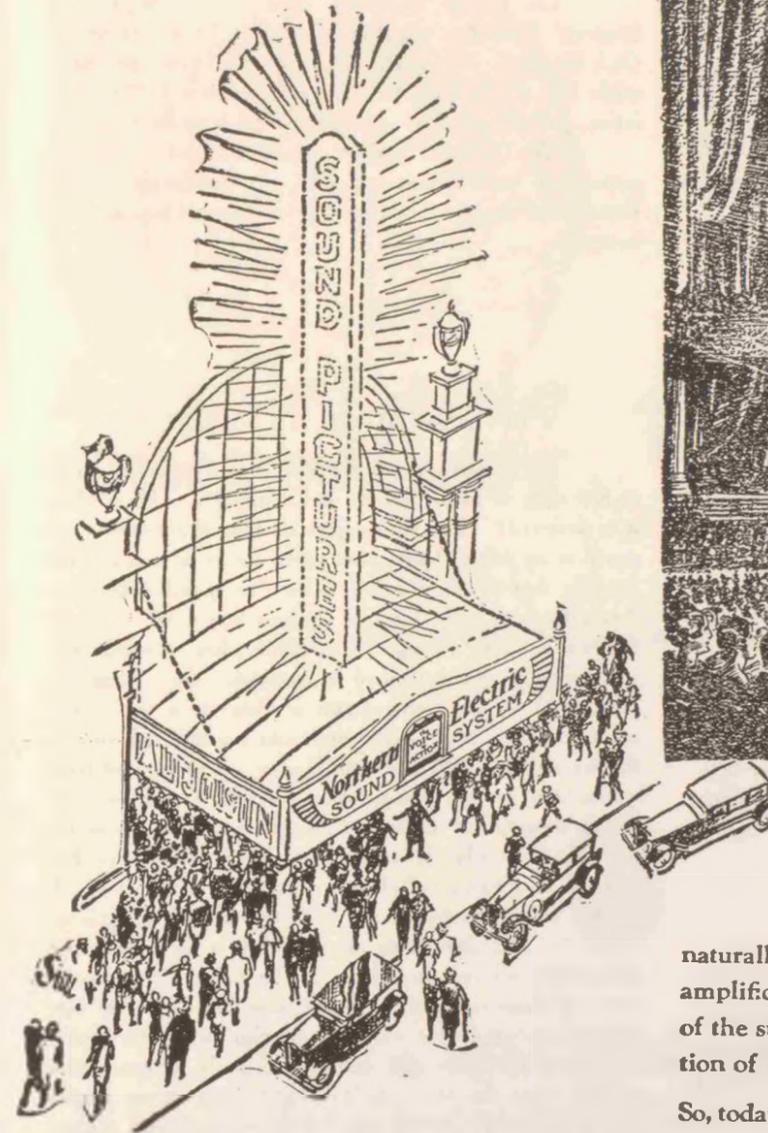
Mr. A. Anderson and Mr. A. Ottiwell also acted in the role of witnesses. Their costumes, and their method of answering the questions of the Attorneys were an ever constant source of humour.

The two Experts were Mr. M. Medine and Mr. M. Armstrong. Their great knowledge of the peculiar traits of barnyard dwellers, and last but not least, Mr. Medine's hen, made their period in Court a delight to the spectators. From good authority however, comes the news that a terrible tragedy occurred in the department of Household Science. In other words the hen has never been seen since that memorable night.

The Jury consisting of Messrs. Gibbs, Sturgeon, Davis, Dicker, Rothney, MacMorrine, Brain, Eades, Hodgins, McCrae, McGiffin, and Thatcher were very amusing, and with the gay flapper and the sedate lady as outstanding characters, proved to be quite a problem for the efficient constable.

The variety of costumes, the oratory of the lawyers, and the clever way in which the members of the cast carried out their parts, contributed towards a very enjoyable entertainment.

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Women Students' Association

BASKETBALL

On February 28th, Bishop's coeds played King's Hall in basketball at Bishop's. The game was one of the most exciting of this year. The play was very evenly divided throughout the game and the score remained very close until the last quarter when Bishop's forged ahead. Miss Loomis and Miss Salicis were at their best in the last part of the game and led the College in a rally which saved the game for them. The final score was 35 to 29 for Bishop's. The line-up was as follows:-

Bishop's		King's Hall
S. Loomis	Right Forward	G. Harding
P. Montgomery	Left Forward	B. Coskran
L. Salicis	Wing	B. Snell
E. Austin	Centre	R. Glasgow
M. Brewer	R. Guard	J. Patterson
G. Jackson	L. Guard	M. Chadwick
J. Pearton	"	C. Baptist
J. Pearton	Subs	C. Baptist
R. Mead	"	
H. Wright	"	

On March 7th, Bishop's coeds played a return match at King's Hall with the disastrous result of a score of 35 to 13 for King's Hall. Though the line-up of both teams was the same as in the first game, the play was much in favor of the King's Hall girls from the first. Their forward line in particular played a splendid game.

Dramatic Readings.

At the last two meetings, the Dramatic Readings Club have been engaged in reading Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," and Shaw's "The Applecart." At the last meeting, which was the final one of the year, the books bought during the year were distributed as usual by lot to the various members of the Club.

On Friday, Feb. 13th the girls basketball team journeyed to Quebec to play the Y.W.C.A. team.

Friday the thirteenth, contrary to tradition, predicted the success rather than the failure of our trip. The game was played in the Y.W.C.A. gym Saturday evening at eight o'clock, and although the score, 39 - 14, stood greatly in our favour, the playing was by no means one-sided. Much credit was due to Lilian Salicis whose scoring was as much a matter of awe to our opponents as of joy to ourselves.

The Bishop's line-up was:-

Forwards:- S. Loomis, M. Brewer, P. Montgomery.
Centre — E. Austin.
Wing — L. Salicis.
Guards — J. Knowles, G. Jackson.

On Friday afternoon, March 6th, the Women Students' Executive entertained the Faculty at tea in the Club Rooms. The guests were received by the president, while Mrs. Carrington, the honorary president of the association, poured tea. An enjoyable social hour followed.

The Women Students would like to take this opportunity to express their appreciation to the Faculty for the interest and support they have shown the girls on every occasion.

ON AN EDITORIAL BOARD.

To be a member of the Board of a magazine seems at first sight to be an honour and a pleasure. How oft is man deceived! Everyone enjoys slashing about with a red pencil in an editorial orgy, but when one is informed in the morning that the orgy ordained for Friday will take place that afternoon, well, the bed changes to one of iron nails and one becomes a Yogi. One always has something else in view when the command is received. And when one perceives that this manipulation of dates is a habit, well again, one becomes resigned and with a gentle sigh cancels the appointment with Madame Garbo. The greatest blow comes later, however, when, after carefully (or not so carefully) copying out the annual contribution, it dawns on the mind that the abbreviation for Associate Editor is Ass. Ed. No one likes to be called an ass but when it comes to admitting oneself to be an ass, it is too much. Especially, when the offending letters are signed to a thesis that took presumably all year to write. It cuts deep, for the epistle is one of those rare things immune from the red marks. One hesitates to apply the editorial criticism when the author sits across the table and stares suspiciously at one. One weakly signs the required O.K. and hands it on, hoping that some brave soul will establish a precedent and deliberately point out the split infinitives. All is not gold that glistens, nor is it a sinecure to be an Ass. Ed.

Mitre Tea

On Thursday, Feb. 12th, Mrs. Vial kindly entertained the Mitre Board at tea. Miss Mary Brewer poured. A number of games were played and a few fortunes told — and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent by all. Mr. Hall proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Vial for their kind hospitality.



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(Suggested by the condition of the Quad. during the past week).

Will there be plank walks in heaven, Doctor?
Will there be plank walks in heaven?
Shall we have to tread on golden boards
After our souls are shriven?

Will they teach us the harp in heaven, Doctor?
(We never played it below)
—A compulsory first year subject like
Latin down here, you know?

Will a seraph in one fair mansion, Doctor,
Tell us the technical rules?
Will he cure us of misinformation
Gleaned in terrestrial schools?

Will he tell us the laws of counting, Doctor?
Will there be specialists too?
Must a half dozen angels instruct us,
Teaching us what we should do?

When we're through for the day in that mansion,
Shall we venture out on the broad [Doctor,
And the amethyst-gravelled expanse laid out,
To form a celestial Quad?

Will there be a musical library, Doctor,
Where our harps may be laid aside,
While we work at angelic minor chords,
Taking a psalm as guide?

And if this is all so in heaven, Doctor,
I'll not care for classes and ranks,
But I want to know — shall we cross the Quad.
Supported by heavenly planks?

E. M.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

H. A. F. Gregory, B.A. '23, has accepted a position with the Aluminium Company of Canada and is now living in Shawinigan Falls.

Eric Lennon, m. '23, has a position as Chemist with a firm in Sherbrooke.

* * *

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Miss Doris Dickson, B.A., to Mr. William Gallop, B.A. of Montreal. The wedding will take place during the summer.

* * *

A SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY for the clergy of the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal and for the clerical Alumni of the University will be held from Tuesday, July 7th to Saturday, July 11th inclusive. The list of lecturers and their subjects is as follows:-

The Rev'd Professor F. J. Foakes Jackson. General Subject:- "Eusebius, the Father of Church History."

The Rev'd K. E. Kirk of Trinity College, Oxford. General Subject:- "Some Principles of Moral Theology."

The Rev'd Professor F. C. Grant, Dean of Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill. General Subject:- "The Growth of the Gospels."

The Rev'd C. A. Simpson, Instructor in the Department of Old Testament, General Theological Seminary, New York. General Subject:- "The Historical growth of the religion of Israel and its apologetic value for Christianity."

A School for Teachers will be held at the University during the coming summer from July 7th to August 18th.

BIRTHS.

MEAKIN. On January 17th, 1931, to Rev'd and Mrs. J. W. R. Meakin, 46 Carlyle Ave., Ottawa, a son (John Allan Douglas).

AND WE MARRY
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

great campaign of song, fiction and drama being carried on to assure the feminine section of the world that man's feelings are laudable and commendable traits of human nature. There is no big demand in the marriage market for men who are beautiful but dumb, or who are dwarfed physically or mentally. In a man a highly neurotic condition is not considered an asset. What faults a man has are recognized as such and are to be avoided. But according to the romanticist it is not so with women.

Has the picture been overdrawn? Not at all. Has it been taken from the years gone by? Far from it. Let the doubters pick up half a dozen magazines at random from a news stand, let them glance over the newspapers or go to a movie palace and hear the songs and watch the picture. Better still let them converse on intimate terms with the average young man and consider the marriages his friends and acquaintances have made.

One of the main troubles with the general acceptance of this egregious nonsense is that it puts the really worthwhile girl at a disadvantage. If she happens to have intellectual possibilities and chooses to develop them, she does so at her own risk. It is the dumb one with whom it is impossible to converse for five minutes at a time without resorting to personalities, who will cause the young men to run a temperature. If she universally allows a sense of honor to find its way into her character she handicaps herself tremendously in social competition and is likely to be known as a "good sport" and remains an "unclaimed blessing." A sense of humor is even more disastrous; she would probably be unable to restrain her laughter at the solemn idiocy of the young man.

It is all very sad.

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EDITORIAL
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

tection. It is equally plain that by the time he has worked out a course of action under the step-by-step guidance of the Handbook, he will have forgotten the identity of his victim, or at least the cause of his resentment. Consequently neither the individual nor society will suffer, the state will be saved the trouble and expense of investigating crudely-constructed crimes, and the compilers of the Handbook will live in the ease and prosperity that such benefactors of the human race deserve.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We feel it both a pleasure and a duty to make some mention of the debt of gratitude which the Mitre owes to Miss Montgomery for the splendid and unflinching manner in which she has worked as a member of the Board all the time she has been at Bishop's. Both in offering helpful suggestions and as a prolific contributor of lively reading matter she has been of invaluable assistance; besides which the Literary Board has never failed to benefit by her keen critical taste and discrimination. Need we say more beyond hoping that such high feminine talent may be found in future Lady Editors.

We wish her every success when she comes to take on her new duties next fall as a member of the teaching staff in Richmond.

* * *

As this issue goes to press we would like to urge the members of the student body to make a final effort to enhance the June issue with their contributions. Articles submitted need not be lengthy and those so disposed might assist greatly in offering constructive criticisms for the building up of still better Mitres in the future. No Editor can do more than make the best use of what comes to hand.

Ed.

THE LORD'S DAY
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

should take, this question can safely be left to the enlightened conscience, which can never look upon the religious ex-

ercises of the day as a "tax upon amusements," grudgingly and hurriedly surrendered, but as the "free-will offering of a holy worship," rendered in a spirit of glad obedience, and giving the "tone" not only to the day itself, but to the other six days as well. What the saintly John Keble wrote of Easter Day in the "Christian Year" we may apply to Sunday, the "Easter Day in every week":

Thou art the Sun of other days,

They shine by giving back thy rays.

Of the importance of a rightly kept Sunday for the well-being of the Christian religion, and of Christian faith and life, there can be no doubt. At the time of the French Revolution the endeavour of the Directory to destroy the old Sunday observance by means of secularizing the day and substituting "decadis" and "fetes" manifested a true appreciation of the power of Sunday as an effective "witness of the Resurrection," and bulwark of the Christian religion. The failure of this effort to legislate Sunday out of existence has not deterred the anti-Christian forces of Russia in our own day; and there are signs that in this matter history will once again repeat itself.

For many people today the key to a better observance of Sunday lies in a different observance of Saturday night. If on Sunday morning we are to offer to God a holy worship, we need to be "en rapport" with this high and noble occupation; and therefore rested and refreshed in all parts of our being. The reason why many are disinclined for this duty, or "bored" in its performance, is that they have not made any effort to attune themselves to it. If Saturday, and often the early hours of Sunday morning, be given over entirely to worldly excitement, we cannot possibly be "fit" in body, mind or soul for our Sunday worship.

In the words of the seer of the Apocalypse, "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day" (Revelations 1,x), we have the clue to the primary occupation of Sunday; and thus "occup'ed" we find rest for our souls, and then for our minds and bodies, from the stress and strain of the world of material things which presses so hard upon us and absorbs so much of our vital energy. A weekly "dose of calm" is an increasing necessity for our own well-being; it is essential as a "setting" in which "we follow on to know" God and His purposes for our lives.

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COMMON SENSE.

Nothing more exposes us to madness than affecting to make ourselves different from others, and nothing assists more to maintain our common sense than a life spent in the common way amidst general society. —Goethe.

ANXIETY.

Anxiety is the poison of life; the parent of many sins and of more miseries. Why, then, allow it, when we know that all the future is guided by a Father's hand? —Blair.

SYMPATHY.

While we have only one companion life is endurable; left alone, it seems as if it was impossible to struggle on, and we fall back in the race, which is the first sign of despair. —Hugo.

GOODNESS.

He is good that does good to others. If he suffers for the good he does, he is better still; and if he suffers from them to whom he did good, he is arrived to that height of goodness, that nothing but an increase of his sufferings can add to it; if it proves his death, his virtue is at its summit; it is heroism complete. —Bruyere.

* * *

We have let the idea of freedom under self-respect go to seed in our colleges and are turning out too many hard-boiled, hard-hearted dumb-bells. —William A. White.

* * *

I care not who makes the nation's laws, if I may make its theme songs. —George Gershwin.

* * *

The necessity for poetry is one of the most fundamental traits of the human race. —Amy Lowell.

* * *

Europe no longer inspires America. The contrary is beginning to be true. —Andre Siegfried.

* * *

The Cambridge University (England) Union, the

famous under-graduate debating society, following a protracted discussion, has voted by a large majority its disfavor of military training in schools. —British Press.

* * *

Civilization proceeds slowly, irregularly, but always —Kathleen Norris.

* * *

There are three eminent pleasures in life — construction, destruction, and obstruction. —Robert Lynd.

* * *

One of the greatest luxuries in the world at the present time is to be let alone. —Dr. Allen Hoben.

* * *

Every social arrangement carries within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. —Dean Inge.

* * *

Many of our troubles, political and religious, are due to people having a very shaky idea of what words mean. —Dr. Cyril A. Alington.

* * *

I believe that when a man has put a limit on what he will do, he has put a limit on what he can do. —Charles M. Schwab.

* * *

Like Punch and Judy we are all here. —Albert Einstein.

* * *

We have had no good comic operas of late, because the real world has been more comic than any possible opera. —G. K. Chesterton.

* * *

By being serious I don't mean being lugubrious. —Sinclair Lewis.

* * *

"It is better to be shocked about religion than to be sleepily satisfied about it." —Abbe Ernest Dimnet.

* * *

Ability without enthusiasm — and you have a rifle without a bullet. —Lord Dewar.

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Birks, Henry & Sons, Limited	- - - - - 44	Poole Book Store	- - - - - 18
Chaddock, C. C.	- - - - - 20	Quebec Central Railway	- - - - - 16
Canadian Bank of Commerce	- - - - - 36	Rosenbloom's Limited	- - - - - 30
C. C. M. Co., Ltd	- - - - - 4	Royal Bank of Canada	- - - - - 44
Gustafson's Studio	- - - - - 34	Sears Studio	- - - - - 22
Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited	- - - - - 12	Sherbrooke Trust Company	- - - - - 24
Imperial Tobacco Company Limited	- - - - - 40	Sherbrooke Laundry	- - - - - 10
Jackman, F. J.	- - - - - 32	Tip-Top-Tailors	- - - - - 12
Milford, John & Son	- - - - - 20	Union Grains Limited	- - - - - 36
Mitchell, J. S. & Co., Limited	- - - - - 2	United Theatres	- - - - - 18
Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden	- - - - - 46	Wilson, H. C. & Sons	- - - - - 34
Molson's Brewery	- - - - - 48	Willard's	- - - - - 50
Mappin & Webb	- - - - - 38	Wippell & Co., Limited	- - - - - 36
Bank of Montreal	- - - - - 22		

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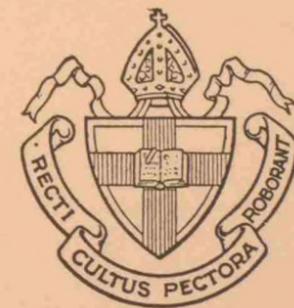
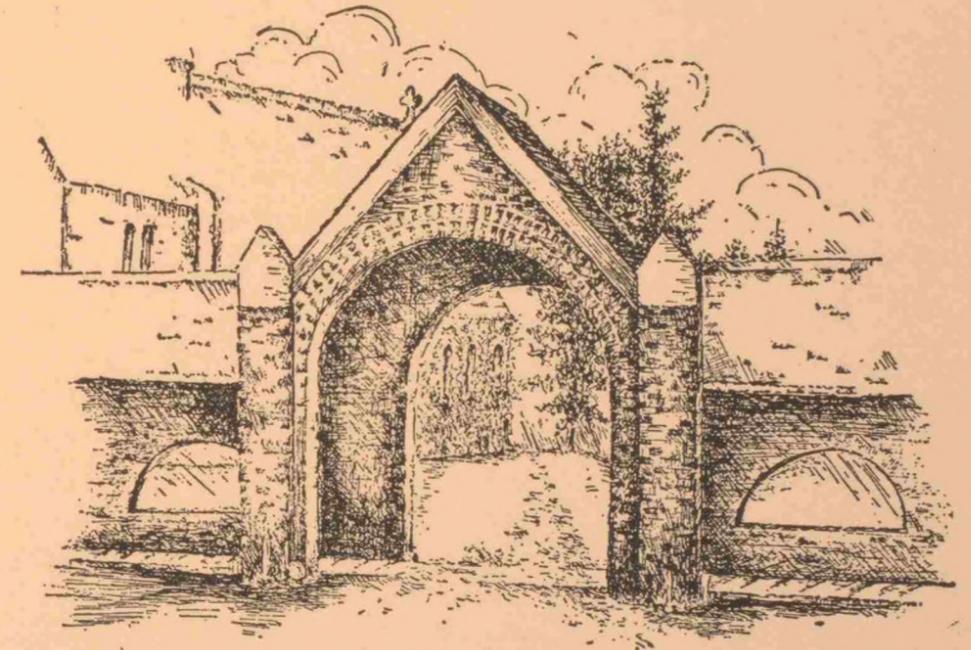
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