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Editorial

NOT so very long ago the quiet accidental atmosphere of this part of the Eastern Townships was penetrated and pleasantly agitated by the impact of a thoroughly oriental personality. Oriental in the extreme, the vivid robe of Sadhus, John Christiananda could not avoid attracting attention and arousing a curiosity which was perhaps at times too much of the vulgar type. But his native dress was thoroughly consistent and harmonious with his speech and thought.

The words and phrases were in the English tongue; but we certainly were made to feel that he spoke as a true son of India. Mystical idealism combined with blast and witty criticism of Western civilization should have acted as a thorough mental tonic for everyone who made an effort to sympathize, even though we could not subscribe to all that the Sadhus said. English people have been known to offend the people of many races by a domineering self-assurance. Can we not tolerate being "hattied with our own petard" just a little and recognize with profit that the oriental mind too may possess a little of the conceit of genius which seeks to change the face of the earth and bring Christ home to our hearts from another angle. Always there exists the race distinction; but it only jars when we insist on the clash of colour or creed not when we introduce an understanding attitude, for then we see it as an interesting kaleidoscope.

Charity should begin, but never stay, at home.

In the narrow sphere of our own dominion we are all aware of the manner in which East meets West. Often there is misunderstanding between the two; but in colleges like Bishop's many of us who come from the West receive great pleasure and profit, apart from studies, and trust that you also feel something good to learn from us. Perhaps you feel us too aggressive, too strenuous, perhaps we think you are too conservative; but what of that? The differences are not so great as fools would make them out to be. In spite of the fact that many people claim that there are no race distinctions; but it only jars when we insist on the clash of colour or creed not when we introduce an understanding attitude, for then we see it as an interesting kaleidoscope.

Charity should begin, but never stay, at home.

The glory of life is its many-sidedness and, as far as the future is concerned it is not our intention here to spend a highly coloured panorama of possible power and achievement before our own or other anxious eyes. Each individual is his or her own "prophet of gloom" or "messenger of joy" to the following and final extent: This life is largely what we make it — under God, the Christian naturally adds — and definite aims and consistent attitudes prevent us from exasperating in hysterics at the folly of life or from dying in despair because we cannot reform it pronto. The glory of life is in its many-sidedness and, as far as the future is concerned, to spend a highly coloured panorama of possible power and achievement before our own or other anxious eyes. 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To some more obscure reason, neglected to add some comment as to how such a change is brought about. As a matter of fact, a process of this kind is not easily described. There is a possibility that, in the attempt, one may become so hopelessly tangled up as to shackle the Gordian Knot in comparison. The attempt shall, however, be made.

There are still (and undoubtedly always will be) a goodly number of trustful souls in this hard world, whose eyes have been turned with a shudder of abhorrence. To-day, on the contrary, it seems impossible to weigh any matter at all without coming into contact with evidences of evolution. If we look into the commercial world, evolution stares us right in the face; if we glance at social conditions, evolution throws itself hopelessly into the foreground; if we investigate the solar system, evolution pushes itself right under our noses. We just simply cannot get away from the bafflingly complex subject.

In the religious sphere, for example, contemporary thinkers beheld a struggle between fundamentalist and modernist. The former, the product of an age which believed in a literal Hell-fire with plenty of sulphur and brimstone, was still confused and confused, confused. The Bible must be accepted verbatim, and frowned darkly upon any attempt to put an allegorical interpretation upon its contents, giving as his reason the theory that the Book is divinely inspired. His adversary, an outgrowth of the post-war disillusionment, has come to realize that, even in Biblical times, symbolism was highly developed and pro­duced a host of fables, parables, and allegories. As a matter of fact, giving his justification the belief that the Book is divinely inspired. Not so long ago, the former element was in the vast majority; at present, the latter party far outnumbers the former.

The reader, being by this time (we confidently as­sume) of the opinion that the League of Nations is quite evidently a virtue — and a virtue of a peculiar kind — he will have already formed the opinion of the former. He is quite evidently a virtue — and a virtue of a peculiar kind — he will have already formed the opinion of the former. He is not ben spared in the attempt to reach this goal. Yet, strange to say, that there was some reason behind Russia's attitude, and that it is sometimes unsavory to be too quick­tempered, cautious Russian sentiment in the matter. Disagreement arose between the two parties. Germany, now growing quite bold, made a gesture of de­fiance, saying that it had not been looking on at the side-lines convinced that the affair was none of her busi­ness, now gave expression to a gasp of amazement, and burst into a flame of violent indignation. Russia, feeling a kindred sympathy for the poor misguided peasant, ventured to drop a word of defense on its behalf, and looked reproachfully upon the hasty show of temper from Austria and Germany. France, realizing that there was something behind Russia's attitude, and admitting that it is sometimes unsavory to be too quick­tempered, cautiously endorsed Russian sentiment in the matter. Disagreement arose between the two parties. Germany, now growing quite bold, made a gesture of de­fiance, saying that it had not been looking on at the side-lines convinced that the affair was none of her busi­ness, now gave expression to a gasp of amazement, and burst into a flame of violent indignation. Russia, feeling a kindred sympathy for the poor misguided peasant, ventured to drop a word of defense on its behalf, and looked reproachfully upon the hasty show of temper from Austria and Germany. 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"love of country" is hard to hold the love of one's country as being synonymous with the depopulation of that country or the draining of that country's resources. Yet, it is precisely what happens. If only we would brush a few of the cobwebs out of our mental chambers, we might be able to perceive that a true love of our country would keep it in harmony with other countries, and develop new ideas to that end. There is the narrow, nationalistic type that exists only for the sake of the state, and that which has obtained for so long, is becoming "old-fashioned" patriotism.

Far be it from us to suggest that the present Chamber of Commerce was acting in the manner of Big Bill Thompson. But, once the initial step has been taken, there is a danger that succeeding Chambers of Commerce may develop the principle, and Canada will suffer from patriotic indigestion.

Why should our history text-books be written only by Canadians? What can possibly be at stake in the face of such a suggestion from the Chamber of Commerce? Is it that we have all the best historians right here in Canada? Glorious as it would be to think so, we have some doubt about it. And if a world-wide industry is necessary to re-recognize a foreigner's pride in his country to be as just and as great as our own, and to realize that by getting together reasonable we may all work out a mutual benefit.

The first of these has obviously prevailed up to the present time and is obviously unbelievable. The second, though propounding the doctrine of "the greatest good of the greatest number," is apparently too ideological to be sound or practicable under the existing conditions. The last is the one with which, for the time being at least, we must be content and towards which we must direct our progress. If the general desire of our contemporaries for a world peace can be taken as any indication whatever, it would appear as if we are taking a step in the right direction, that the new view of patriotism is coming in, and that the other view, that which has obtained for so long, is becoming "old-fashioned".

At least we are ready to deal with the main issue in this article. The way up to this point has been circuitous and complicated, and — alas — the road that lies before us offers no hope of easy solution. But the way of a true progress is always hard, and if the reader has reached this far he has obviously transcended all the laws of natural expectation. This is the way. Upon this journey which we are about to make, things that must be unexpected in our minds is that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has within recent times issued a radical statement concerning the nature of history as taught in the schools. Such textbooks, according to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, should be by Canadian writers; and, in saying this, they have subverted, unconsciously to a flourish of "old-fashioned" patriotism.

Now, it is not denied that the stand taken by the Chamber of Commerce has its excellent points. Anyone who is an ardent (and hopeless) patriot cannot help but endorse such a policy. It would be futile to suggest that the members of the Chamber of Commerce were acting upon any but the best and most well-informed intentions. For this much we should give them credit. We give it. But what we do wish most earnestly to point out is that their attitude places them in the category of men who are clinging to the old-fashioned idea of patriotism. They are so enthusiastic in writing for Canada's good that they have lost sight of what their endeavours may amount to other countries and to international harmony as a whole.

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Among the things known positively concerning the disease at this time were: first, the rabic germ was contained in the brain of the animal; second, the disease was communicable from human to human; third, that the period of incubation might vary from a few days to several months; perhaps experiment might throw more light on the subject. Consequently Pasteur performed the following: he gathered some of the morceau from a mouth of a child which had just died of rabies, mixed it with a little water, and inoculated some rabbits with it. These rabbits died in less than thirty-six hours, and their saliva injected into other rabbits caused death in about five days. One day, wishing to collect saliva directly from the jaws of a rabid dog, two of his assistants undertook to drag a mad dog out of its madhouse, from its rage. They seized it by means of a leash and stretched it upon a table. While these two men held down the struggling beast, whose bite was so dangerous, a third, Pasteur's assistant, drew, by means of a glass tube held between his lips, a few drops of the deadly saliva from its jaws, his face within two inches of them. This was an example of the heroism and the chances which are taken for the sake of science.

But the same uncertainty followed the inoculation of saliva by this method. Too often the attack appeared too soon; the violence of the symptoms was greater than usually associated with a rabies attack, recover, and be thenceforward immune. This, he showed definitely to be true, when in the spring of 1881, an extraordinary opportunity now offered itself to Pasteur for the study of disease; an epidemic, anthrax, had broken out in France, and he was asked to investigate. He showed this disease to be entirely due to a certain type of bacteria. From these experiments something very important was discovered. The bacillus which was possible to take up with the cathodic and the skin only when the brain of the rabbit which had died of an inoculation was cut into pieces and soaked in, whereas the control remained healthy. He also showed that it was possible to take up with the cathodic and the skin only when the brain of the rabbit which had died of an inoculation was cut into pieces and soaked in, whereas the control remained healthy.

This gave him the idea of inoculating all the dogs in France and so make them refractory to the disease. But he soon found that the immunity thus imparted would not last; for an epidemic came to him, bounding about as usual, and he was told of what had been done, showing it to be a painless operation. Two weeks later the dog developed hydophobia and died in a few hours.

As Pasteur grew older, he was unable to study as much as previously, but, before he died he took part in the largest of its kind in the world. Institutions on a like model spring up all over the world, especially in those countries which suffered most from hydrophobia. As Pasteur died in September, 1895, the world's debt to him is enormous. It was due to him, a chemist trained to specialize in crystallography, that all the old theories of medicine were thrown aside and the foundations for modern medicine laid. His work, besides saving the lives of millions, did much to bring prosperity to France, putting many of her industries on a firmer basis. If all he had done up to be had the theory of spontaneous generation we still hold over him much, for, until this theory was shown to be false, medicine could never have advanced.
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Singing and Serving
By Rev. C. Ritchie Bell, B.A.,
St. James’ Presbyterian Church, Truro N. S.

"And when they had sung a hymn, they went out unto the mount of Olives." (St. Mark 14:26)

Swarld W. S. McCall writing in a very fascinating manner in an exceedingly helpful volume entitled, "Music and Religion," asks this pertinent question: "How is it that Christian art has so missed this picture of Jesus singing? Surely if a cross has become the symbol of the extent to which his love would go, nothing better than music could suitably represent that unquenchable and winged inner life which his love would go, nothing better than music could suitably represent that unquenchable and winged inner life, that soaring faith and spiritual experience, which was his most essential characteristic—The song suggests something in him that is not secondary, no, not even to that which the cross suggests."

Jesus has just concluded his solemn introduction to the disciples of those grim symbols of suffering and sacrifice, the bread and the wine, "this is my body which is broken, this is my blood which is shed." In a little while the same quiet voice will correct the impetuous confidence of Peter, who is about to vow that he will never for­take Him. Already something of the awfulness and boun­tifulness of His position settles down upon His mind. He is conscious that His disciples have not yet known Him. He asks for the cool, evening breeze of the garden, Gethsemane to that which the cross suggests." A piercing pain, a killing sin.

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ought to be escape for a few mo­ments there. The group is rising to sing — and Jesus lifts His voice with theirs as they stand around the table before they go out to the Garden of Gethsemane— think of it. I wonder what they sang? A psalm, undoubtedly, but which one? The twenty-third? Or the one hundred and third — "Bless the Lord, 0 my soul"? Or was it the fifty-seventh — "Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me"?
The psalms comprising the Hallel are usually regarded as those sung at the Last Supper. This is the group known of as "The Psalms of Praise" and always sung at the Pass­over, they comprise the psalms 113 to 118 inclusively.

A little while ago a meditative American suggested that Jesus must have found some of the sentiment of the Hallar quite appropriate: "The sorrows of death com­passed me, and the pains of hell gat hold of me: I found trouble and sorrow. Then called I upon the name of the Lord; O Lord, I beseech thee, deliver my soul. Gracious is the Lord, and righteous; yea, our God is merciful return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee. For thou hast delivered my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling".

Jesus would have had no difficulty with those words, nor with these: "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear: what can man do unto me?" Then with the glow of his own quiet idealism, my American friend asks, but how could Jesus manage these: "All nations compassed me about; but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them". There is something in this quite alien to the singing heart of our Master.

Let us look at Christ singing, attempting to see what this signifies, allowing the words we have used as a text and their message to emerge from our homely study.

There are, I think, at least three lessons to be learn­ed from the singing Christ.

First, Jesus singing just before Gethsemane teaches us to go forward with sustained idealism to the tasks which confront us to-day and the endeavours which will charm­our for our attention to­morrow.

I have just finished reading the life of Phillips Brooks. Here was a man who possessed the singing heart of Jesus. A Boston paper once contained this line: "The day was dark and gloomy, but Phillips Brooks walked down through Newspaper Row and all was bright." People crowded Trinity Church not merely because an orator spoke from its pulpit, but because the sunshine of a radiant Chris­tian faith was there, something which gave them encourage­ment to go on and try again and do better.

Robert Louis Stevenson was a man who had learned the secret of Jesus singing just before Gethsemane. In spite of illness and exile Stevenson could write: "If I have faltered more or less In my great task of happiness; If I have moved among my race And shown no glorious morning face; If beams from happy human eyes Have moved me not; if morning skies Knocked on my sullen heart in vain — Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take And stab my spirit broad awake; O, Lord, if, too obdurate I, Choose thou, before that spirit die, A piercing pain, a killing sin, And to my dead heart run them in."

Not all good people belong to this singing company. Sorrow, tragedy and sin have bowed down their hearts and they no longer lift up their voice in praise and thanksgiving. And this leads me to say,
ESSENTIAL

Whether training to qualify for the responsibilities of life, soaring on the high peaks of attainment or merely employed in the lowly tasks, the big essential to carry on is —

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Secondly, that Jesus singing just before Gethsemane teaches us that His heart was in tune with the Eternal.

We cannot sing when sin and darkness have settled down over the delicate structure of the soul. Our lives must be in tune with the infinite.

When Sir Walter Raleigh was led to the block of execution, the axe-man asked if his head was lying right. Sir Walter, characteristically replied, "When a man comes to this, it isn't a question of his head lying right, but whether his heart is right."

I would not urge among any of you, my personal religious convictions, but I am urging the necessity of a place for God in your life. Neglect giving God a place in your life and you cut yourself off from all the higher reaches of your soul. Without God all the other accomplishments of life but cry for the lost chord.

When we attempt to live out our lives without taking God into consideration, the grand disillusionment will come when we realize, in the shrewd, quaint words of David Harum, that "shrouds have no pockets." Life is more meat.

"Thou hast made us for thyself," cried Augustine, "and our souls are restless until they find rest in thee." "I paint for eternity," declared a great artist. The men who are artists and not merely workmen, using flesh and blood on the canvas of living can paint for nothing less.

The man who gazes into the future with sustained idealism, and with his life in tune with the life of God has put himself on the side of eternity.

Thirdly, Jesus was singing just before Gethsemane because He had long since lost Himself in unselfish service.

"I must serve" was the motto of the life of Jesus. No one who is not willing to serve the world, whatever his contribution may be, can nor has he any right to live with a singing heart.

There is no music in the heart of the parasite.

Alber Wentworth Palmer asks the question, "How does a physician keep so cheerful in the midst of pain and suffering? Going from one sick bed to another, he might be expected to acquire an increasing load of gloom," and he suggests this answer, "He is always thinking of the service he can render, and the helpful ministry of his life fills his soul with cheer."

The unhappy people are those who have no real task to which to give themselves.

We go back, then, to the splendid inspiration of our text. We go back to the picture of the Christ standing to sing a hymn. This same Jesus shall be the sustaining power of our idealism. This same Jesus shall be the means whereby we may bring our hearts into tune with God. This same Jesus shall be the splendid vision of our ministry of unselfish service. And by the grace of God we must be like the singing Christ.
The Mitre Board 1930-31

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Our staff has been instructed to exercise minute care and discrimination in attending to requests for goods on approval and in filling orders received from the gentlemen comprising the Faculty and student body of Bishop's University. It is our hope that we may long continue to merit your valued patronage through the quality of merchandise supplied and the unobtrusive yet efficient service rendered.

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Episcopi Collegium de Utopia
A Fairy Tale.

APPLAUSE! More applause! Still more applause! Was it possible that these men had some intelligence after all? Pillingshot wasn’t sure. Pillingshot’s opinion of university officials had been amazingly low throughout the whole of his college career back in the “wild thirties”. Now, fifty years later, as chairman of the Quebec Commission for government (see Mosley), he was dictating to the annual meeting of the College Corporation, his commission’s new “Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the Conduct and Government of the University”. They were being applauded. At least these men, who had once treated him so shamefully, realized that he was a greater man than any one of them. Pillingshot had good reason to be satisfied with himself.

Pillingshot was disappointed! He had not wanted toplease his ancient enemies. He had intended to horrify them, to make them beg for easier terms. But they were applauding. He had been careful to include in his new Rules everything he had thought they would disapprove of, and to omit everything he had thought they would approve. He had started by abolishing all university fees. Scholarshipships would now be clear gain, and college attendance a profitable pastime. There was that brandy applause again!

Pillingshot had followed his opening thrust by a concentrated attack on the curriculum itself. Here he was in his element and had expected to carry his hearers off their feet, or rather their seats, with his eloquence. In a whirlwind manner he had presented his reforms. They were staggering.

1. There would be three compulsory subjects:
   (a) Divinity would be replaced by a course on Ways and Means of Handling a Ford Car. Those qualifying for Honours in this subject would proceed to a course in Flushing. (Here Pillingshot had become eloquent. “I am a Canadian. I am proud of my country. We do not need to go to Greece, or any other foreign country, for material with which to torment our youth. Every red-blooded Canadian boy must be given a chance to know something about his national sport. So long as I remain in power, every red-blooded Canadian boy will be given that chance.”)
   (b) The Science department would offer the following courses: (a) methods of opening a can with the can-opener that comes with it; (b) methods of lighting a lighter without a match; (c) methods of attending chapel without getting stuff (such as the wearing of pneumatic trousers).
   (2) A course in Mental Telepathy and Necromancy could be taken by those gifted along such lines.
   (8) All books were to be in simplified Spelling.
   (3) The Science department would offer the following courses: (a) methods of opening a can with the can-opener that comes with it; (b) methods of lighting a lighter without a match; (c) methods of attending chapel without getting stuff (such as the wearing of pneumatic trousers).
   (7) A course in Mental Telepathy and Necromancy could be taken by those gifted along such lines.
   (8) All books were to be in simplified Spelling.
   (4) A course on “Ways and Means of Handling a Ford Car”.

2. As a part of their initiation, Freshmen would still be required to read Latin Authors — in translation.

3. For those who loved beauty for its own sake, a course in Futuristic Art would be offered.

4. Rugby and Hockey would be given the same credit as the other options. Students playing on championship teams would be given Honour standing.

5. Ancient History would remain on the course. It would not, however, deal with Greek History from the Mycenaean Age to the fall of Corinth, but with Stanley Cup history from the Amateur Age to the fall of Chicago. (Here Pillingshot had become eloquent. “I am a Canadian. I am proud of my country. We do not need to go to Greece, or any other foreign country, for material with which to torment our youth. Every red-blooded Canadian boy must be given a chance to know something about his national sport. So long as I remain in power, every red-blooded Canadian boy will be given that chance.”)

Pillingshot was good at this patriotic stuff. It had been an immense help to him in securing his high position in the government.

6. The Science department would offer the following courses: (a) methods of opening a can with the can-opener that comes with it; (b) methods of lighting a lighter without a match; (c) methods of attending chapel without getting stuff (such as the wearing of pneumatic trousers).

7. A course in Menial Telepathy and Necromancy could be taken by those gifted along such lines.

8. All books were to be in simplified Spelling.

By the aid of Jupiters, the old dictionaries would be consigned upon an altar, while the student body solemnly chant-ed “Burn, Burn, Burn.”

Pillingshot had gone further. Two lectures a morning were to be a maximum, and in fine weather, if the students so desired, the Prosfs. were to deliver these on the golf links, or (to Socrates. “This clause was included in spite of vigorous protests from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Professors). In order that the co-eds might not even need to get out of bed, but could dictate their answers. So long as the supply of the above mentioned co-eds lasted, there would be no lack of stenographers. This plan would also eliminate the danger of Mental Telepathy candidates using illegal means of acquiring information from the presiding professor. There would be little danger of a
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"Language may be considered the chief distinctive mark of humanity." —Encyclopedia Britannica

Henry David Thoreau is reported to have said that he would rather walk fifteen miles than write a letter, suggesting that in the letter lurked a thousand possibilities of being misunderstood, or understood too well!

Think of the hours spent and the reams of paper used to explain the simplest proposition. Except from a trained hand, one cannot always see on the paper the smile, the good-fellowship, the brotherly intention... the telephone, however, transmits the chuckle, the sort of displeasure, the forgiving voice, the firm intent. At once the reaction on the part of the listener at the other end of the wire can be detected, and the sails of conversation be trimmed, as necessary, to meet an unfavourable, or propitious reply.

The telephone stands today at the head of humanizing agencies.

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Do you know
That there are over 280,000 farms in Canada equipped with the telephone and are daily experiencing its conveniences?
Greetings!

To the Graduates, under Graduates and Students of Bishop’s University we extend our best wishes for your health and prosperity.

Lennoxville, Que.

Sports Section

THE MITRE

Tennis.

This Spring has witnessed the ascent of Tennis as a minor sport at Bishop’s to the position of a major sport, to great in its popularity at the present time.

The College tennis courts have been vastly improved during the past five years, yet there is still much to be desired. And, if we can judge by its growing popularity, there should be a still greater improvement in the courts in the very near future.

At the present time there are but two courts in condition and it is quite evident that these accommodations do not meet the demands of the many tennis devotees. We wish, at this opportune time, to suggest that a third court be conditioned and other necessary improvements added.

At this point attention might be called to the fact that as yet there is no trophy for tennis competition. Trophies for competition have been presented for all other sporting activities at Bishop’s, except tennis. Why is this sport alone excluded? Surely its growing popularity does not deserve such an oversight. We wish to impress upon all lovers of tennis this uncalled-for neglect, and also to seek a remedy for the same.

WHAT ABOUT THE FOOTBALL STADIUM?

At this time of year when new buildings are being erected and repairs are being made about the University grounds, our minds are wont to recall certain statements made earlier in the academic year regarding such building plans.

These statements refer to those made at the Rugby Dinner in the Autumn of 1930 at the close of a successful rugby season. One speaker, in proposing a toast, suggested that an improvement in accommodations be provided for the loyal supporters of Bishop’s. Another speaker replied that he, himself, would do whatever possible in obtaining better accommodation for spectators in future years.

Neither of these statements were at all binding; but merely expressed the speakers’ sentiments concerning the matter. We feel, however, that now is the time to act.

Why not have our ‘stadium’ built this summer and have all accommodations in readiness for the coming rugby season which is but four months away?

This view is not one of a few members of the Faculty and Students, — but of the whole University body.

We now take this opportunity to offer our humble suggestion and opinion along with the others. Why not? Now is the time to build!

Golf.

As the golfing season comes into its own again those ardent followers of the ancient pastime look forward with pleasure to the coming matches for the University golf Championship.

These matches are expected to take place during the week following the University exams; but, as this issue goes to press, the exact dates have not yet been announced.

The title went last year to Mr. J. P. Fuller who is expected to defend his laurels in the coming tournament.

The College golf course has been much improved recently, and with many promising players expecting to take part, the competition should be very keen.
Keep Your Eyes on the Ball

---And on these New Styles for Sportswear!

The Shirt. It's the Golfer, by Forsyth. Silky white broadcloth. Roomy raglan shoulders. 2.50

The Suit. A sturdy tweed in a solid brown, a new shade called sunbrown tan. Well tailored, with two pairs of pants, garters and longs. It's really a special. 24.50

The Golf Hose. Solid shades are "it" today. There are several colours that look well with the suit described above. They can be bought for as little as 1.25

The Shoes. Choose your shoes with the same care as you select your clubs; they're just as important. Two-tone effect at 5.00

If it's clothing for sportswear, you'll find it at Rosenbloom's Limited, The Young Men's Store.

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Badminton

With the coming of Spring and bright sunny days, (not to mention a more vital issue The June Examinations) Badminton like many other popular winter sports was forced to give way to golf, tennis, etc. Having had a rather successful year it was only natural that there should be a fitting climax.

With this in mind a tournament was started for all male members of the Club. In the open singles tournament Fred (Smiling) Baldwin emerged victorious after some very thrilling games. Defeating Armstrong in the semi-finals Fred met Charlie Smith, last year's winner, and came out on top in a two out of three game match. Following the open tournament a handicap series was run off, Charlie Smith winning in the finals from Bob McLennon, the latter having put out the two strong contenders, Baldwin and Armstrong.

After the Easter vacation a Tea-Dance was held in conjunction with the Women Students' Association in the Convocation Hall. The tea tables were prettily decorated in a gold and blue arrangement and as usual Dewhurst was the caterer in charge. What with a good orchestra, a host of pretty girls, and very congenial surroundings, the Tea-Dance could not help being a great success. As regards entertainment, we were very fortunate in having Madame Bachand-Dupuis as a guest soloist, and at this time we would like to express our thanks to our very talented guest. Ayton Lennon also contributed several solos which were very well received.

One of the most popular events of the dance were, however, the numbers sung by John McGoffin (the man with the Peppodent Smile) and Ed. Field. It is rumored around the College that John, overcome with the sentiment of his song, sang the romantic little tinkle-bell into the ears of his attractive dancing partners, (particularly a little brunette) thus again helping to make the dance a success. On behalf of the Dance Committee I would like to thank Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Kuehner, for their kind assistance in acting as patronesses.

At the beginning of the year the Badminton Club was organized and a new system was introduced with reference to the disposal of birds and was very successful in its working out. Beginning the year with a small deficit and without any financial support from the Students' Council, although it is one of the most popular of college activities, the Badminton Club completed its activities and will have a small credit to its account and so may be able to have more events next year and possibly with some support could represent the College in the Provincial or Inter-Club matches.

On behalf of the members of the Club I would like to thank Mrs. Raymond and Ivan Stockwell for their generous assistance in donating trophies for the Open and Handicap tournaments, respectively.

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THE ROVER SCOUTS

The Rover Scouts concluded a very good year with an all-day hike on May 17th. There was a very full parade, and a very full programme, including Scouting Games, Map-making, judging Distances and Heights, advanced Knotting and Lashing, and Camp Cookery. It is a strict rule on these occasions that the dinner must be cooked at...
The year's work was brought to a fitting conclusion by a very informal dance which was held in the Sherbrooke Temple on May 6th. About eighty couples were present and our guests included Colonel Echenberg and a number of the officers of the Sherbrooke Regiment. During the course of the evening, Colonel Echenberg presented the Ross-McMurtry Cup to Mr. Dyer who commanded No. 2 Platoon, winners of the Platoon Competition. Messrs. R. A. Carson and G. C. Dyer received their "A" certificates, and the prizes for the shooting competition were presented to Messrs. Kenny, Wiley and Smith. Mr. Kenny deserves especial congratulation on his splendid score of 91 out of a possible 95.

We are grateful to our hostesses for the evening; Mrs. McGreer, Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. McA'Nulty.

* * *

Much speculation with regard to the future of the O.T.C. in Canada has been caused by the reported cut in army estimates. From information received from headquarters we are able to state that all Officer's Training Contingents will be allowed to remain at their full strength, so that there is no reason why the Bishop's Contingent of 1931-'32 should not be as strong as it has been in the past. On behalf of my successor I would like to make an earnest appeal for the whole hearted support of the student body. With a reasonable amount of co-operation from all, we feel certain that the record of the Bishop's Contingent will continue to be a record of success.

(Signed) E. V. Wright,
Lieut & Adj.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

My dear Sir:-

Might a non-initiate venture a criticism of the play the Dramatic Society recently presented? I make no pretense at being competent to such a task.

The settings were very fine, particularly the Garden Scene. Each player was obviously doing his or her best. On the whole, the production was worth seeing.

There were, however, three faults that struck me on consideration of "The Importance of Being Earnest." The first of these was the choice of the play itself. Oscar Wilde was considered daring in the Nineties; but most of his lines and situations are out-worn in 1931. The play was well-knit, but my complaint is that there was little of any value to knit. It was inane, frothy, and hardly worth the time and trouble the players obviously put into it. "A rose by any other name would smell just as sweet." I seriously doubt if "The Importance of Being Earnest" by any other name than that of Wilde would have ever been heard of. Why not give the more serious drama a chance once in a while? I have seen five plays by the Bishop's Players and they have been all of them comedies.

The second complaint I have to present is the lack of restraint shown by some of the players of minor parts. It certainly detracted from the play when minor characters monopolized the centre-stage while the major characters were speaking their lines. I believe that is professionally called "crabbing the act."

The third and by far the most serious fault is that several of the players could not be heard distinctly. His Majesty's Theatre has a large stage and healthy voices are needed if they are to carry to the audience. This is, however, a chronic complaint of amateur presentations, and must be expected and endured.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, I remain,

Yours truly,
Willard Humphrey.

* * *

We trust that the above criticism, though slightly stern, will recommend itself. Its constructive suggestions have merit.
Dramatic Society

"The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde, produced by Dean Carrington at His Majesty's Theatre, Sherbrooke, on April 22nd, 1931.

Fashions in humour change almost as rapidly as fashions in dress; many Elizabethan puns are insupportable to-day, and much of the wit of Restoration comedy is tedious. It might therefore be expected that the wit of Oscar Wilde, to entirely representative of a particular age and society, would date considerably. The performance on April 22nd by the Dramatic Society showed that this is not entirely the case; remarks about the corrupt French drama or the naughtiness of young men about town may sound hollow, but jokes concerning pretty wards and passions on celibacy seem to be as keenly appreciated as ever. The success of the choice of "The Importance of Being Earnest" as this year's play was proved by the obvious enjoyment of the majority of the audience. Fears which may have been felt about the wisdom of acting a play which is in spirit as remote from Sherbrooke as Mutt and Jeff are from the Albany, were proved groundless by the excellence of Dean Carrington's production. In the second act, for example, where Wilde provides no stage directions, it needs some imagination to hold the attention of the audience by inventing a suitable amount of movement on the stage. It was, moreover, a good idea to act in period costume, the accuracy, beauty and absurdity of which was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening.

The President of the Society, H. M. Porritt, provided the best performance of the evening. He was audible; he did not speak too fast or make his gestures too rapidly; and he showed some real appreciation of the 'precious' part he had to play as the inconstant Algernon. The more ordinary character of John Worthing was well brought out by R. R. Buchanan who was the most natural person on the stage; it is true that the part did not entirely suit him, but his good stage presence went far to overcome that difficulty. Undoubtedly the most popular figure of the evening was Undershaw, which is in spirit as remote from Sherbrooke as Mutt and Jeff are from the Albany, were proved groundless by the excellence of Dean Carrington's production. In the second act, for example, where Wilde provides no stage directions, it needs some imagination to hold the attention of the audience by inventing a suitable amount of movement on the stage. It was, moreover, a good idea to act in period costume, the accuracy, beauty and absurdity of which was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MITRE BOARD CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Resurgence of the Mitre's Work 1930-31

At the Annual "Pep Rally" held last Autumn the Mitre Board changed its policy in publishing 7 issues and reduced this to 5. This change was brought about for two reasons: (a) Financially, on account of limitations in advertising, it was impossible to continue the policy of 7 issues; (b) By having 5 issues more time would be at the disposal of the board for selecting the best material handed in.

As we draw to the close of another academic year, marking the 38th year of the Mitre, the members of the Board feel that they have carried out successfully the policy laid down. We have received letters from different people complimenting us on our literary productions. One of our graduates, in fact, stated that the Mitre this year was the best Mitre he had ever seen. From a financial viewpoint, as summed up in the Annual Meeting, one can see exactly how we stand. Great credit is due Mr. R. E. Osborne and his capable board. Their work added greatly to the success of this year's publications.

From a literary viewpoint the success of the Mitre is due to the unflagging efforts of the Editor, Mr. C. W. Wemark. This year we determined from the outset that we would not "pad" the pages of the Mitre with uninteresting material. From the reports we have had and we feel that our hopes have been realized. Numerous cuts pertaining to sports, and also suitable cuts for the end of contributions handed in, were used in all of the issues. The cover has greatly been improved over last year's. We abandoned last year's cover and produced a new one and according to criticisms it seems that this year's cover is the best one that has appeared on the Mitre. We have tried to add light reading material this year. Humorous articles appeared in each issue; whether these appeared humorous to our readers we are not in a position to say, but no reports to the contrary have been forthcoming.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who contributed articles or who helped in any way to make this year's Mitre a success. Finally, to those graduating and to those leaving the College we ask you to remember your College Magazine and send in your subscription for next year's publications.

Compliments of Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited
ness is certainly unworthy of true patriotic support. True patriotism is more transcendental. Can an action such as that proposed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce conform to such an idea of patriotism? It cannot.

—J. Hodgkinson.

**BIRTHS.**

ALMOND. On April 26th, 1931, to the Rev'd Eric and Mrs. Almond of 2287 Old Orchard St., Montreal, a son (David Paul McPherson).


* * *

The Chancellor of the University, F. E. Meredith, Esq., and Mr. E. W. Beatty sailed for England on Friday, May 15th. They returned to Canada on the Empress of Britain on her maiden voyage.

According to the Montreal Gazette of May 22nd, Mr. S. D. McMorran, M.A. has passed in the following subjects of the first year of his Law course at McGill University with class II standing:—Civil Law, Criminal Law and Procedure, Constitutional Law, International Law.

According to the same paper the following graduates have completed their second year of Medicine at McGill University:—G. L. Anderson, B.A.; E. M. Blake, B.A.; G. Loomis, M.A.; and R. E. L. Watson, B.A.

We extend our congratulations to Valmar D. Bouchard, B.A. '27, on completing his course for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture at McGill University and on winning half the Louis Robertson prize in Architectural Drawing.

The Rev'd W. E. Patterson, B.A. '97, called at the College recently. Mr. Patterson is to give a course of lectures at the Summer School at Bowdoin in July.

The Rev'd C. F. Lancaster, B.A. '05, Ph.D., of Reading, Mass., called at the College in April.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Conservative Association in Western Montreal the chair was taken by the President, G. M. Almond, B.A. '24, and the vote of thanks to the Speaker of the evening was proposed by Peter J. Usher, B.A. '25.

The Rev'd Hollin Corey, M.A. and Mrs. Corey of Hilo, Hawaii, are on furlough. Mr. Corey hopes to attend the Summer School of Theology which will be held at the University from July 7th to July 11th.

Professor E. E. Boothroyd and Mrs. Boothroyd will sail for England on Friday, June 19th. Professor Boothroyd will represent the University at the Empire Universities' Conference in London and Edinburgh.

The Rev'd Professor F. G. Vidal will give a course of lectures at the Albany Conference of Clergy during the last week in June. His subject will be "Some Christian Humanists.

Professor A. W. Preston, Mr. Sauerbrei and Mr. Lloyd will sail for England shortly after Convocation.

W. G. Bassett, B.A. '30, is reading for his Ph.D. under the direction of Professor Newton at London University. His researches are concerned with the diplomatic negotiations at the time of the War of the Spanish Succession in the early eighteenth century. When he last wrote he was about to leave for Paris to carry on his work in the Archives there. He hopes to spend part of the summer in Norway and Sweden.

D. B. Ames, M.A., is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale University. The commencement exercises take place on June 17th.

The Rev'd H. C. Denton, L.S.T., who has been curate at the Cathedral in Quebec for several months has been appointed to the Mission of Leeds by the Bishop of Quebec.

The Right Reverend George Thorneloe, B.A. '72, D.D., who was for many years Bishop of Algoma, is much improved in health. He has written to express his regret that he will be unable to attend the Summer School of Theology at Lennoxville. He sends his best wishes for the success of the School.

The Rev'd Frederick C. Taylor, B.A. '98, is Rector of a church in Elko, Nevada. Mr. Taylor is on the Faculty of the Summer School for the district of Nevada in the diocese of Sacramento, which will be held at Lake Tahoe during the latter part of July. Mr. Taylor's son is graduating from the University of Tucson in June.

The Dean of Divinity conducted a Quiet Day for the clergy of the Diocese of Niagara on May 11th previous to the meeting of the Diocesan Synod in Hamilton.
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EXCHANGE

In its final issue The "Mitre" would like to congratulate the various colleges and schools, whose magazines have been sent to Bishop's in exchange throughout the year, for the successful way in which their productions have been edited. Since Easter the following exchanges have been received:

"The Rotunda" — Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.
A thoroughly enjoyable magazine finished with an interesting and novel cover design.

"Temesi" — University of Reading.
This is a new English exchange which we are glad to receive. The splendid literature in your magazine is enhanced by fascinating sketches and full-plate illustrations.

"The Chadonian" — St. Chad's College.
A paper of primary interest to literary and debating societies.

"The Echo" — United Theological College, Montreal.

"The Tech Flash" — N. S. Technical College.
"The College Times" — U. C. C.
One of our best school magazines. The account of your dramatic accomplishments is most vivid.

"In Between Times" — An annual supplement to 'The College Times'. This magazine maintains a very commendable literary standard. The various articles, short stories and poems are most delightful to read, and the illustrations show originality and talent.

"St. Andrews' College Review" — Aurora, Ont.
"Argus of Commerce" — Ottawa High School of Commerce.
"The Dumbel" — Sherbrooke High School.

TO MY PEN
With pocket clip and lever,
With band and nib of gold,
Thy black and orange pattern is
A pleasure to behold.

To thee, my close companion,
Do I my praises pour
For through thine aid to heights sublime
Do I, on paper, soar.

Through thee are fruits of learning
Made visible in ink,
And word expressed by thee is but
Of thoughts and act the link.

I fear not then the future
But seek for my reward
Well knowing, friend of mine, thou art
More mighty than the sword.

— John H. Dicker,
15/5/1931.
The Mitre

Graduation

June, with its glorious sunshine kindly given,
Has come and ushered in its wake the close
Of years of memories; earthy, touched by heaven
To render sweet. No years compare with those.

We glimpsed this future moment, and the knowledge
That we must go has tinged each passing joy
With just a touch of sadness; for at college,
As elsewhere, pleasure has some slight alloy.

The world is beckoning now with open portals,
We hear more clearly the insistent call.
We must embark to sail like all earth’s mortals
Where life’s great billows toss and rise and fall.

The campus and the quad, the grounds and buildings
Will hear new voices; but though we are gone,
In fancy we’ll be here, and transient gildings
Will fringe the memories that have lingered on.

We leave you in the confidence that others
Will grasp the lesson which is yours to teach;
That men must live in fellowship as brothers.
That bright ideal we must strive to reach.

Farewell, and may the years be filled with gladness
To bless our Alma Mater; may her sons
Strive valiantly to banish sin and sadness.
Till all the world shall witness victories won.

—William W. Davis.

To a Young Lady

Fate squandered all her art on you.
With generous hand she dipped in blue
And made your eyes a bright hue to enthrall.

And then she let her paint brush sink
Into the palest lovely pink—
She knew then, very well I think, I'd fall.
But not enough! She lost her head
And stole a rosebud from its bed
To give you lips of softest red
Well placed.

But oh, what fancy did she know
That ere she sent you down below
She had to go and make you so
Two-faced?

J. N. Crandall.
Hamilton, Ont
March, 1931.
Brown, Montgomery & McMichael

Advocates, Barristers, Etc.

Montreal, Que.

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