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received the first Pineapple grown in England

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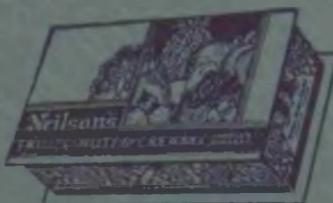
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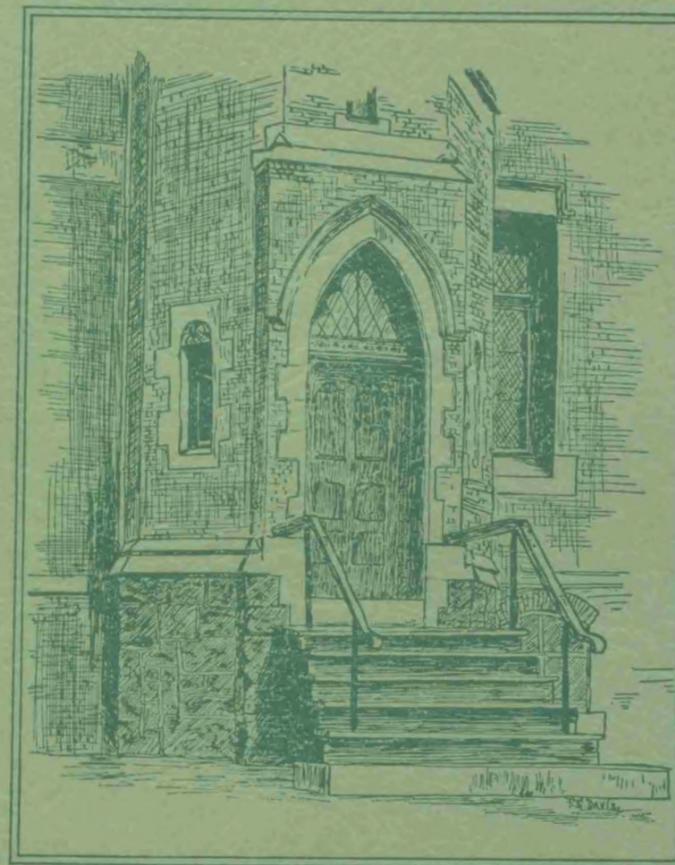
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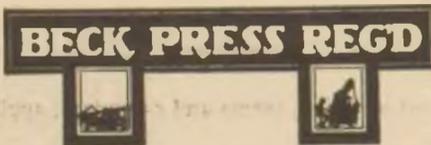
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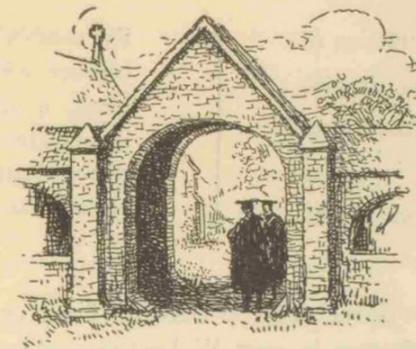
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The Mitre.

Robins H. Thatcher

SOON after the appearance of this issue, the annual meeting of The Mitre Board will take place and the names of the Executive Committee for the academic year 1932 - 33, under the Presidency of Mr. Eric Osborne will be known to one and all. We are convinced that there is great scope for the college publication but there are many difficulties that must be surmounted. It seems to us who have borne the responsibility for a year, that one of the greatest difficulties is to decide the exact nature of the publication that the majority of the student body really desires. If The Mitre is to be a publication of a very high literary standard it is quite obvious that it is almost impossible to publish it as frequently as we do. This is not due to the fact that we lack in ability, but we do lack in initiative. Very few men and no ladies in the College at present have interested themselves enough in The Mitre to submit anything for publication this year. As in past years, it has been left to the few. To-day, as a year ago, the cry is "Let us have something light in the way of reading matter". That cry is all very well if the student body desires to have a publication that is up to the minute with the latest college topics, but the publication would have to be more frequent than it is at present. On the other hand, no one in the student body would like to see the college circulate only a publication that is light and flippant. We certainly need to have a channel for the more serious type of writing which the student body is capable of producing, and that would have to be less frequent in publication than the present Mitre. May we commend to the student body

the suggestion that has been made to us? There may be a student enterprising enough, and of sufficient force of character, to persuade the Association that there is room for a fortnightly edition of a small paper in newspaper form, something like Mount Alison publishes every week. Further that we might reduce the number of publications of The Mitre to two a year and make them of real first class literary standard. The Mitre, as it stands now, is inclined to be pretentious. It is neither one thing nor the other.

This year The Mitre Board has done its very best to present a balanced publication. We have stated on more than one occasion that we needed articles of all descriptions and that every article would receive our most sympathetic consideration. We have stood by our word and we have received a very generous response from the student body but it has been a continual struggle to secure enough material to produce what we believe to be a balanced publication, of interest to the students and the subscribers.

Next year The Mitre Board will need your support to be as generous as it has been this year, but may we ask, on behalf of our successors, that the response will be more widespread than it has in the past. Mr. Osborne has been on the Board for three years now, and he is in wholehearted sympathy with the policy of this year which he intends to pursue next year. We extend to him our very best of wishes and ask you, on his behalf, for your support.



National Broadcasting

By T. J. Matthews

IN the Aird Report, issued recently, it was suggested that Canada adopt a national system of broadcasting. That national broadcasting control may be a good thing there can be little doubt; England is a splendid example of how successful the system can be. Many feel that by following England's example most of the advantages of our present broadcasting system would be eliminated.

No one can deny that the radio situation in Canada is far from being what it should. We boast of the variety of our programmes. But this is only true of each programme in itself. Every programme is a variety programme, which of course means that there is no variety of programme at all. True variety would mean, for instance, one station broadcasting a real programme of orchestral music, another a play, another a variety programme, each programme arranged as if for a theatre. Programmes such as these would have real entertainment value.

The artistic blunder of introducing advertising into the middle of a programme, instead of prefacing or concluding it, is thoroughly bad. In books I have read I have never come across "Keep that School-girl Complexion" inserted between the chapters or stories. Apart from being artistically wrong, it would, to say the least, be decidedly disconcerting. But if instead of reading, I "listen in", the self-same blunders which in books would not be tolerated permeate the programme.

There are faults of course in every broadcasting system, Canada's is no exception. But faults on the lines suggested are faults which undermine what should be the very *raison d'être* of radio. Like books, motion-pictures and gramophones, the radio should be a medium for conveying to everyone the very best in drama, music, lectures, everything which makes for culture. Doors which have remained barred to thousands can be thrown open by the pressing of a switch.

This idea has, in a measure, been realized in England. From London, on a short wave-length, is broadcast one type of programme, while from Daventry, on a long wave-length, is broadcast another. Other stations such as Manchester or Bournemouth broadcast their own programmes at special times which cater to local interest. For the rest

they relay programmes from London or Daventry. The Corporation which controls them all issues a weekly magazine giving the week's programmes for every station. This magazine contains articles dealing with the more important items on the programmes, short biographies of performers, pictures and reviews. The entire system is a well-organized and co-ordinated whole.

Because England's broadcasting is under National control, it is felt that by adopting the same system in Canada we shall reap the same benefits. This was the suggestion of the Aird Report. But the broadcasting in England under the direction of the British Broadcasting Company was perfectly organized on the lines indicated before the Government took it over. The Company was taken over, not because the serving was inefficient, but because the Government believed that such a system was too powerful to be left in the hands of a company. The step was taken in the interests of National safety. Unlike most Government controlled organizations, the B.B.C. has maintained the standard of efficiency set by the original company!

But even if it were true that National broadcasting control were responsible for the high standard of radio entertainment in England, it is useless for us to think of such control in Canada, at any rate for the present. The situation in Canada is entirely different. In England, the purpose of the B.B.C. was, from the beginning, to entertain the public. Thus they created a market for radios. Radios were never advertised "over the air"; advertising was done through their magazines. Again, there was no "great Republic to the South of them" to hamper the use of any wave-length they chose. They were therefore at liberty to erect a high-powered, long wave-length station or a short wave-length station at will. In Canada the prime object of broadcasting was to advertise. And the choice of wave-lengths was severely limited by the United States.

This is still the situation. The whole outlook upon broadcasting in Canada differs from that of England. It is a change of this outlook which is necessary to improve the standard of radio programmes in Canada. It is not necessary to have national control for this, not at present possible.

Continued on Page 22

A Glimpse of India

(Concluded)

By Sidney Wood

BOMBAY is the railway centre of India, so this is an appropriate time for a few words on Indian communications in general. The typical native conveyance for goods or people is the bullock cart, which is generally a very roughly constructed two-wheeled wagon drawn by one bullock. These vehicles are met at frequent intervals along the main roads of the country. If you are motoring you will have settled down to a decent pace when one becomes visible at a distance in the middle of the road. As you approach it you blow your horn vigorously but it still clings to the middle of the road. The metalled part of the road is too narrow for you to overtake it, and at last, in sheer desperation, you give it a gentle push with your front bumpers. This probably awakes the driver, (who has been sleeping peacefully since the previous motorist had passed) who then very obligingly makes way for you. You then proceed on your way until the incident is repeated.

Many of the villages are connected by a service of motor-buses, usually not more than trucks with a few wooden seats in them. The British resident uses a car, of course. As a rule the main roads have a good surface — not always metalled — and are straight and well sign-posted. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and in the native state of Mysore they are exceptionally good, and stand comparison with the roads of any country. Round Calcutta, and in Bengal generally, they are very poor.

During the 'season' the display of motor cars at any social function in Bombay or Calcutta is worthy of the great Olympia Motor Show. In the former city the large number of expensive British cars is particularly noticeable; in spite of his generally anti-British feelings, the Indian manufacturer dearly loves to own a Rolls-Royce as an advertisement of his wealth — it is a kind of hall-mark.

Assuming that a suitable season is selected, and that the routes are carefully chosen, India is a good motoring country. Dust is always, and heat generally, a trouble, but assuming one is prepared to submit to the resultant discomforts a tour can be very enjoyable. Towns are far apart, gasoline stations are scarce, repair shops are almost non-existent outside of the towns, so it is necessary to be carefully prepared with a special eye to gasoline supplies and sleeping accommodation. It is quite

good fun to sleep in the car occasionally, but owing to flies and the difficulty of obtaining water for washing, it is not to be recommended as a general thing. In many of the smaller towns is a "dak" bungalow — this institution has an interesting history; before the days of the automobile, when the government official toured his district on horseback, it was necessary that some provision should be made for his stay of perhaps two or three days in these places. The Government therefore had these bungalows erected and furnished, and placed in charge of a caretaker who could act as a servant and probably do simple cooking (which in India means roasting a chicken!). As far as the officials are concerned they are no longer required but are still maintained in many places for the benefit of the motorist who is allowed to use them for a nominal charge.

India is well-served by a number of railway systems — the rolling stock is good and the trains keep very well to their scheduled times. A first class compartment is generally for two or three (occasionally four) persons, with a private bathroom attached, and equipped with fans, mosquito-proof windows, etc. In all cases berths are provided, (except on purely local trains), sometimes upper and lower as on board ship. Second-class accommodation also is quite passable, but the third-class carriages are rather like the corresponding ones of the French lines. Meals are served in well appointed dining cars which are reached by walking along the track during appropriate halts (owing to the prevalence of robbers, corridor trains are not favoured). For the Indian a long railway journey is a great event. Having packed his little tin trunk he walks to the station — irrespective of the time fixed for the train — buys his ticket and lies down to sleep on the platform until the train is signalled. He never by any chance hurries for any particular train! The stations at the larger cities are well furnished with restaurants, rest-rooms, baths, etc. The suburbs of Bombay are served by two excellent electric services.

I have omitted any reference to the taxis, of which there are many in most cities. The service in each has its own peculiarities. That in Calcutta is in the hands of Sikh owner-drivers. Their driving

Continued on Page 22

Our Wayward Contemporaries

By Gerald John Cameron

THE Mock Parliament on March 17th served to inspire a flow of wit, invective, and down-right rabid journalism that would have warmed the cockles of the heart of a Hearst, a Bottomley, a Thompson. Fortunately everyone in the three parties took the outbursts against him in good part and no blood was shed. But feeling ran high, enthusiasm was bubbling, and had not the assembling of Parliament put an end to the need for party papers, the notice boards of staid Bishop's would have borne words and wordings that might easily have led to combat behind the local Luxembourg.

And in considering the histories of the party papers — the Political Eye-Opener, sponsored by the Conservatives; the Deoderant, put out by the Liberals; and the Red Rag, from the Radical press, it is amusing to remember that the whole campaign was started in an innocence of intent in order to drum up enthusiasm and enlist interest in the Parliament. To wit: the executive of the Debating Society decided that the least irksome way of posting developments of the Parliament was to put out a paper. The paper came out for one fleeting appearance, a single sheet under the name of the Political Eye-Opener.

The Liberals and Radicals read the Eye-Opener with interest, surprise, indignation. The paper had played them false. It had started out meekly and decently; but paragraph by paragraph, item by item, it increased in vigour until in the third column it was trenchantly Conservative, lambasting left and right at the Liberals and Radicals.

The wits of the two parties retired to lick their wounds and plan a retort. The retort was the Red Rag, born Friday, March 4th, 1932. Its leading editorial stated its position:

The recent publication of the Tory party, bearing the title of "The Political Eye-Opener," is so obviously partisan that we, as champions of free speech at all times and in all places, refuse to be associated with it in any way. For this reason we have organized our own official organ, which will be known as "The Red Rag", and which will be kept strictly impartial.

As an example of amateur journalism the Red Rag was creditable. Published on cream stock it flaunted its news and opinions in flaming red type.

It carried three pages to each issue and the first three, those of March 4, 7, 11, were followed daily by a postscript edition of one sheet.

It was not, however, free from defects. For instance, it headed its news with such flagrantly collegiate leads as:

PEOPLE'S PARTY PILLORIED BY
PLUTOCRATS.
COWARDICE CAUSE OF COERCION?

In true soap box style it ranted against the Opposition. This style of writing is not sober and reasoned but it is good red journalism and by publishing such pieces as the following the Rag gave us, consciously or unconsciously, a delicious satire on the unenlightened press:

Liberals! Hypocrites!

The two words are synonymous. Why don't they declare themselves one way or another? They pretend that they are the friends of the struggling lower classe, and at the same time are hand and fist with the bloated plutocrats. My comrades, do not let yourselves be tricked into a feeling of false security by smooth tongues and glib lies. If they are really sincere, they will rally around the crimson standard of the very Hon. Mr. Hodgkinson, the real friend of the people.

Then came Comrade Ambrose J. McSqueech, whose birth or invention smacks of genius. He appeared at Ottawa and was introduced by the following:

Ottawa, Mar. 4. — Last night Ambrose J. McSqueech was summarily arrested by provincial police for alleged attempts to incite local citizens to revolution. The Department of Justice hinted that they owed their information to the personal disclosures made by the Hon. F. P. Clark, Leader of the Opposition. The government police are reported to have spent the night cudgelling the unfortunate prisoner who continued to protest his innocence during intervals of the almost incessant blows.

A despatch from UP under date of March 5 traced his further history:

Confusion reigned supreme in the prison at Ottawa when it was discovered by Warden Zilch, at eight o'clock this morning, that A. J.

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Speaking of Automobiles.

By H. Bruce Munro

THE recent Sherbrooke Motor Show was a glorious success, despite these familiar days of depression. Crowds thronged the spacious armouries day and night to view 1932's new crop of cars, which this year have jumped to an unprecedented pinnacle of perfection in design and mechanical construction. More than ever now we wonder just how they can be improved upon. Of course if we take our lesson from past experience, we cannot help but realize that in a few years even these spectacular creations will be shadowed by those which the future is bound to present.

The inventors and early perfectors of our "gasoline huggies" left us of today and tomorrow a legacy of problems, the solution of which will tax the brains of our most intelligent citizens. These problems are mainly twofold. The first puzzle is how to deal with the growing competition between the railways and motor transportation, and the second deals with the taxation to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of highways. Fortunately, I have come into possession of a speech delivered before the Montreal Junior Board of Trade on "The Motor Vehicle as a Medium of Transport and its Effect on the General Transportation Situation", by A. D. Ferguson, C.E. Mr. Ferguson is admirably well acquainted with his subject and his remarks are most pertinent.

The speaker is well aware that the railways have no right to any monopoly of transportation, and that Canadian people deserve the most inexpensive methods of moving themselves and their goods to all parts of the Dominion. On the other hand, we are forced to admit that trucks and busses can now effectively operate below railway prices because the "pleasure-car" public is being bled to provide more than their fair share of the taxes for the highways, thus permitting professional traffic to get off cheaply. There is a crying need for a more equitable levying of taxes on the motoring public, but the governments seem to take no notice of it. Canada has an investment of 800 million dollars in her highways, and the annual cost to her of

building new roads and repairing old ones amounts to 111 millions. From the motoring public she gets \$43,000,000, and the balance of \$68,000,000 is obtained by general taxation and borrowing. Thus it can be seen that we are passing on to the next generation a huge, ever-growing debt, perhaps hoping that they will be better able to pay it than we are.

Gross weight and gasoline are the two fairest units of taxation. The first because it is the weight of the car plus its load which bears the closest relation to the deterioration of the road; and the second because:

- (a) it taxes a vehicle according to the distance travelled on the highways.
- (b) taxes heavier vehicles more than light.
- (c) taxes tourists.
- (d) taxes a car maintaining a high speed more than one moderately driven.
- (e) encourages economy in design and operation of motor vehicles.

A gasoline tax, of course, is an equitable burden for all whom it affects. In our Province, however, it is the license fee (which is based on gross weight) that is most unjust. We find that a truck weighing six times as much as a passenger car pays only three times as much or even a little less. If the highway expenses of this Province were equitably apportioned along the lines advocated by Mr. Ferguson, the license fee of the average car would not be over \$5.00 as compared with the present cost of \$22.10 for a Ford cabriolet.

Thus it is evident that motor transport is no cheaper than travel by rail under present conditions. The flexibility of schedule and route of the bus and truck are of great value, but for long hauls the railway is the most economical method yet devised. Each system has its place in the transportation organization; both will have to give and take to a certain degree. It is to be hoped that the near future will place both where they belong. Still, the most imminent problem is the problem of taxation, and it is high time that the burden of highway costs be placed where it belongs.



The Mock Parliament.

By a Radical Member

ON the evening of Thursday, March 17th, the meeting of the Literary and Debating Society in Convocation Hall, took the form of a Mock Parliament. It was attended by a large audience composed, in the main, of people living in the neighbourhood of the University, while most of the male students took some part or other in the proceedings.

The holding of a Mock Parliament is by no means a late development in Bishop's Literary and Debating Society, but the performance of March 17th was undoubtedly especially successful. In spite of the lack of experience in Parliamentary procedure which was only to be expected, and although some of the speeches might have been shorter, on the whole the various members are to be congratulated on the manner in which they applied themselves to their different tasks.

Proceedings commenced when the Clerk, Mr. Ivan Stockwell, called the House to order and demanded nominations for a Speaker. Mr. Humphrey Porritt, as Prime Minister, made a speech in which he dwelt upon remarkable qualities of the proposed Speaker, Mr. R. F. Brown, who was in due course elected and enthroned. The Leader of His Majesty's Opposition, Mr. F. P. Clark, congratulated the Speaker on his election.

The arrival of the Black Rod, Mr. G. Dyer, giving warning of the approach of the Governor-General, gave the Speaker the signal to withdraw from the throne. The Governor-General, in the person of the Principal, entered, and having been welcomed by the Speaker, proceeded to deliver the speech from the throne.

After the departure of His Excellency, the Prime Minister moved a vote of condolence to the bereaved widow of a former Radical member, Mr. McSqueech. (Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister's beard disappeared rather mysteriously!). He then outlined at length the policy of the Government. He was convinced that the present economic crisis could be relieved by a three-fold abolition: first of the Liberals; second of the Radicals; and third, of night shirts. Other proposed legislation included a Bill for a Canal from Lennoxville to Waterville to "Put Waterville in touch with the rest of the world". This motion was supported by Mr. H. F. Davis.

Mr. Munro introduced the Bill for the abolition of night shirts and was strongly supported by Mr. Rothney — they were both Government supporters.

Mr. R. F. Osborne, of the Liberal party, delivered one of the most forceful and entertaining speeches of the evening. In it he opposed the Bill for the abolition of Night Shirts, claiming that it was entirely unnecessary and nothing but a blind to conceal the corruption and failings of the Government. As leader of the Radicals, Mr. J. Hodgkinson made a severe attack on the Bill, stating that if adopted, in his opinion, it would seriously curtail the rights and liberties of the common people. Other speakers included Mr. J. Hébert of the Radicals, Mr. J. Macaulay, a Government supporter, and Mr. W. Bradley of the Liberals. The motion was turned down on the third reading.

Mr. Clark, as leader of the Opposition, moved a vote of lack of confidence in the Government which was seconded by Mr. Hodgkinson, and carried, in spite of vigorous protests from the Government and the Speaker. The leader of the Liberals called upon the Prime Minister to resign, but the Speaker ruled this request out-of-order.

Mr. Armstrong, a Liberal, introduced a Bill for tax on "Free Air", which Mr. O'Neill, of the same party, supported.

Messrs. Dean and McMorran, of the Radicals, moved a very clever motion for the establishment of Zoological gardens in Lennoxville. Messrs. Tomkins and Gray spoke well in opposition to this Bill, and shortly afterwards the House adjourned.

In considering the various interpretations, the most amusing were: Miss Agnes McPhail by Mr. J. C. A. Cole and Mahatama Ghandi by Mr. S. E. Sherrell. Mr. Macaulay was excellent as a hot-headed, erratic French gentleman, and I think that all those present greatly regretted the fact that Mr. A. C. Church, appearing as a timid, fussy old gentleman who is continually "out-of-order", did not receive any consideration in the introduction of his Bill for a two-by-three canal behind the University.

On the whole this year's Mock Parliament was a great success, and certainly interested and entertained the audience which filled Convocation Hall.

Canada.

As Described in American Motion Pictures.
By Clifford B. Marshall.

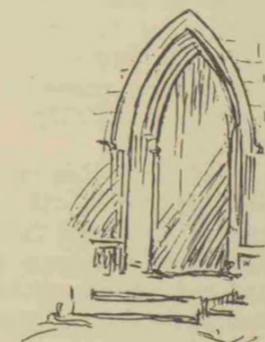
TO the American motion-picture producer Canada seems to be a vast expanse of snow-covered land and virgin forest, inhabited by Indians, backwoodsmen, police and wild animals. This information is imparted through the medium of motion-pictures to the public, who, being ignorant of the true facts, accepts it as the truth.

Photoplays of Canadian romances are essentially the same, the only variation being in the cast of actors and the nature of the murder. The play usually commences with an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seated pensively at a desk. An atrocious crime has been committed in the far north. The murderer must be found and punished; so he calls a young "Mountie" to him, explains the circumstances and tells him to "get his man." It will be noticed that all young "Mounties" are usually titled Englishmen who, tiring of the dull humdrum of home life, have joined the R.C.M.P. to seek adventure. Canadian born "Mounties" are not recognized as such.

Our "Mountie" sets out over the snow into the far north. He encamps for the night at the edge of a dark uninviting forest, and after building his fire, sits gazing into it and thinking of his home. Suddenly he starts up grasping his revolver. — Oh! the thrill of the Canadian North West! — What was that? There it is again! Wolves! They are on him like demons, but he fights them off again and again. After fighting for hours, he is about to succumb when help arrives in the form of a beautiful French-Canadian girl and her dog-sled. Of course all French-Canadian girls are beautiful, but all do not excel in driving dog-sleds. It may be, however, that the same girl is portrayed in all Canadian plays. When the attacking wolves have been conquered she conducts the "Mountie" to her home, a little shanty not far from a town. The town, being a Canadian town, has only one street, flanked by tottering wooden sheds. There is, however, one important building, and that is the saloon and dance hall where all the bad characters of the Dominion are to be found. It is here that he discovers the murderers and the cause of the crime. The victim, usually a relative of the heroine, has discovered a gold mine, and in order that they too might share its wealth, the ruffians attack their victim and steal the plans of the mine's situation.

One night during a fierce blizzard, "Pierre", — "Jean" and "Baptiste" are the only other French-Canadian names, — the leader of the murderers, after tying the "Mountie" to a chair and saying nasty things to him, carries off the fair "Marie" to become his blushing bride. Driven to madness, our hero breaks from his bonds and dashes out in pursuit of his enemy, without coat or gun, forgetting that it is cold in Canada and that fur coats are usually worn during snow blizzards. In some marvellous manner unknown to all Canadian backwoodsmen, he does not freeze to death; and to crown all, he succeeds in what a "Coureur du bois" has never done, namely, following and overcoming his enemy in a snow storm.

He "got his man," because all "Mounties" "get their men"; but all do not get their "Sweet Marie" as shown in the motion-pictures, for the next scene is that of a proud father and mother gazing into a cradle where a future "Mountie" kicks his heels in the air. How long will it be before the producers waken to the fact that Canada is not the land of eternal snow reechoing with the cries of savages and murdered men, and that it has cities, with exceptions, as large and important as those of the United States? It is argued that the producers know better, but their policy is to "tickle the public". What a queer way to "tickle," — creating a false idea of a great civilized country within the minds of "take it for granted" amusement-seekers.



A New England Sketch.

By W. O. Raymond, M.A., Ph.D.

WHEN a stranger arrives at Boston, he has a naive faith that he has reached the centre of American culture. If he hails from the Middle West and has been cradled in the conviction that wise men always come from the East, he may recall the dictum of Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Boston State House is the hub of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar." And Boston, even if approached from east of the Atlantic, has a claim to recognition. Here the foundations of a democratic state were laid by a spiritual and intellectual aristocracy devoted to religion and education. Here, in colonial days, the grim Mather dynasty, a family of dour and tenacious ecclesiastical oligarchs, persecuted witches and Quakers, ruling Puritan New England with a rod of iron. A quaint epitaph records their fame.

"Under this stone lies Richard Mather,
Who had a son greater than his father,
And eke a grandson greater than either."

But, despite its austerity, the city of the Puritans gave birth in the eighteenth century to the genial humanist Benjamin Franklin, and in the early years of the nineteenth century became the nursery of American letters. The leaven of Romantic poetry and philosophy quickened the artistic consciousness of Massachusetts. Transcendentalism and Unitarianism between them cracked the hard and prickly shell of Calvinism, and the country found new leaders in Emerson and Channing. Unitarianism, marking the extreme swing of the pendulum away from Calvinism, captured Harvard College and the historic churches of Boston; remaining the creed in office till the preaching of Phillips Brooks turned the tide against it.

Like an island engulfed in the maelstrom of modern American life, Boston still preserves some of her old traditions. Canny and thrifty, as of yore, this city of hard-bitten merchants who traffic in baked beans and cod, yet manages to convey an air of intellectual distinction and social reserve, — the spirit of a people in the world but not wholly of it. Here is the home of the Brahmin caste.

"Where Cabots speak only to Lowells
And Lowells speak only to God."

Here was fashioned that strange but potent amal-

gam of Yankee shrewdness and mysticism, keen practical energy in the material realm fused with an apparently contradictory enthusiasm for abstract and transcendent ideals in the sphere of the super-sensuous. This is a basic paradox of the American character that the guileless European who takes his new world cousin for a simple child of nature never understands.

Boston has been the happy hunting ground of cults and 'isms'. Here spectacled infant prodigies, and awesome women of the ilk of Margaret Fuller and Mary Baker Eddy have flourished like the proverbial green bay-tree. Here devotees of reading clubs and religious coteries may still be found who seem a cross between Puritan school marms and mystagogues in petticoats. But such fantastic upas growths of an overstrained idealism should not blind our eyes to the noble contribution of Boston to the intellectual and spiritual life of the United States. From the eccentricity and fanaticism latent in the Puritan temperament, the American genius has been salvaged by the saving salt of humour.

Nevertheless, while a casual traveller may lightly assume that Boston represents the heart of American culture, the initiate know that he has not, as yet, worshipped within the temple's inner shrine. To do this he must betake himself to Concord and visit the homes and haunts of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and the Alcotts. There is a famous skit in "The Education of Henry Adams", where the writer of that fascinating autobiography has pictured Emerson as looking down from the serene altitude of his spiritual retreat at Concord on the New England Brahmins at Cambridge with an air of gentle, contemplative tolerance, precisely as they in turn looked down on the rest of America. The reader who appreciates the point of Adams' parable and realizes that Concord is the soul of New England, while Boston and Harvard are but the limbs and outward flourishes, has taken the first step towards understanding the peculiar genius of Massachusetts.

Though Lowell called June "the pearl of the New England year", I have always been glad that I saw Concord in mid-winter, December 31st, 1926. The tang and crispness of a bright winter's day harmonize intimately with the spirit of New Eng-

land, just as they do with a Quebec landscape. Snow and a frosty, light blue sky are an appropriate background for the sturdy colonial houses of Massachusetts with their white walls and green shutters. There was much to see, and the major part of my day remains a series of impressionistic glimpses, — vistas of Walden Pond, the retreat of the hermit Thoreau; the gray Old Manse, immortalized by the wizard pen of Hawthorne; the stairs of the Alcott home which Jo and her sisters climbed when they acted Pilgrim's Progress, as told in 'Little Women'; the library in the attic of the adjoining Hawthorne house, reached by ladder-like steps, whither Hawthorne must often have fled for refuge when wearied by the transcendental discourses of the charming but utterly unpractical father of Louisa Alcott; and, finally, the scene of the outbreak of the American Revolution, commemorated by the Concord Battle Monument inscribed with the familiar lines of Emerson:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

There is, however, one memory which remains more than an impressionistic glimpse. Though Emerson's house at Concord is not open to the public, I was able, through the introduction of friends and the courtesy of its inmates, to visit it. The house, at the time, was occupied by two sisters, retired school-teachers, and, by a miracle of grace, it is still a private home, not a tourist resort. In the late afternoon I stood in the library, a quiet, comfortable, homelike room, with books and furniture arranged much as they were in Emerson's lifetime, but without the stiffness and mummified air of a room that has been institutionalized. Amongst the numerous books on the shelves were copies of the first editions of "Sartor Resartus (a fit gift to the work's literary godfather) and "Past and Present" given to Emerson by his "affectionate friend", Thomas Carlyle. A print of Carlyle on the wall, and a picture sent by him to Mrs. Emerson were other mute but poignant memorials of the tie that knit together two great prophetic spirits of the nineteenth century. A copy of "Mosses from an Old Manse", presented by Hawthorne, seemed to link two natives of Concord, widely different in spirit, but both masters of the magic of prose.

The window of Emerson's study looked out on a wintry scene. It was the last day of the old year and the afternoon, low-hanging sun cast a rosy reflection, warming the chill, banded clouds in the

western sky. Little gusts blew the white flakes hither and thither, weaving fantastic patterns that laced the square-set colonial houses, till one thought of Whittier's lines:

"As zigzag, wavering to and fro,
Crossed and recrossed the winged snow."

The landscape was austere but not forbidding. Rather, like the rugged genius of New England, it combined purity and strength with a hint of promise. Something kindly and beneficent seemed lurking behind the wintry mask, even as the far edge of the clouds was lit by the rich sunset glow of the distant heavens. And, standing in that quiet room, I could not help reflecting on the contrast between the sweet serenity of soul of the man who had lived and worked there, and the dynamic energy of his genius and personality. The influence of Emerson on the thought of America has been, and is, incalculable. From that tranquil study, currents, as of invisible radio waves, were pulsating through a thousand channels, kindling town and countryside over the length and breadth of a continent. Arnold, with his happy faculty of hitting the nail on the head in pithy and unerring phrase, has said the one definitive thing about Emerson: "He is the friend and aider of those who would live in the spirit." To youth, in particular, the reading of Emerson's Essays, with their high-mindedness and downright sincerity, their scorn of sham and convention, their fire of personal conviction, is a vitalizing experience, — not a mere intellectual acquisition. It stirs the heart like the blast of a trumpet. For the Essays of Emerson are amongst those rare treasures of literature that fulfil Milton's definition of a good book as "the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

The quiet study — the peace of Concord — the pure and serene New England sky —, they lie close to the heart of Emerson's secret, a life lived fully and richly in time because the inner shrine of it was above time. The fragrance of Emerson's own character seems to breathe in his description of the ideal life of man, in the conclusion of his essay on The Oversoul. "He will weave no longer a spotted life of shreds and patches, but he will live with a divine unity. He will cease from what is base and frivolous in his life, and be content with all places and any service he can render. He will calmly front the morrow in the negligency of that trust which carries God with it, and so hath already the whole future in the bottom of the heart."

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Sports Section

Edited by James Hodgkinson



In spite of the Women's Suffrage and all its affiliated movements for the emancipation of the fairer sex, there still remain many respects in which woman is the victim of imposition and unjust treatment. For example, we are given to understand that any woman who can find a seat in one of Montreal's crowded street cars is **not** a woman. She's a hypnotist.

There are many similar instances that we could recall, if we took the time and the trouble to do so, but it is with one specific injustice, which we encounter right here, in our midst, that we wish to deal. And in order to approach this matter properly, your editor desires to focus your attention on the side-lines of the rugby field, hockey rink and basketball floor — wherever the supporters of any of our Bishop's teams are quartered.

At a boys' game, a cursory glance down the line of spectators will disclose a remarkably good support on the part of the co-eds. This is just as it should be. It is expected of them, and if they were remiss in this duty they would unquestionably be criticised. But supposing we reverse the circumstances, and envision the girls participating in some sports event, as they did so recently in the Provincial Basketball Finals. If the Law of Compensation functions as it should, the galleries ought now to be crammed with male students — out to cheer for their own erstwhile supporters. But what do we find?

About forty per cent of the men's basketball team, together with a handful of other students — these comprise the sum total of the male support produced for the occasion. Where are the others? We will indulge in a touch of refined sarcasm, and assume that they are all in their rooms, studying. We will even wax cynical, and express it otherwise; we will say that they have found some better occupation for the time being.

In a similar position, the women students would come in for a good deal of soulful, expressive censure. Why, then, should the male element be spared? Rest assured, my dear ladies. They shall **not** be spared. Sir Walter Raleigh is re-born!

On this point, then, men of Bishop's, consider yourselves taken to task. And if you can separate yourselves long enough from your absorbing studies to grasp a simple, homely truth, we

would invite your consideration of the following. That man who would consider himself a sportsman and a gentleman must be possessed of a number of definite qualities. Not the least of these is that which ordains that he shall not expect more of others than he himself is prepared to give. Now go ahead and figure this out backwards. In the event of consequences, friends will kindly omit flowers.

HOCKEY

**Dominion Intermediate Intercollegiate Semi-final.
Kingston, Ont., March 5th, 1932.**

Toronto University, 10 — Bishop's University, 1.

There can be no question whatever about the superiority of the Toronto team in this encounter. As a matter of fact, it is well when reviewing the history of the games in this league, to bear in mind that both of our opponents in the Eastern section defaulted, and that we owed our entrance into the semi-finals to having won exactly one game. It is futile to declare that Bishop's was anything but outplayed by their Toronto opponents.

This much, however, is quite beside the point. It is obvious that the salient feature of the engagement was not whether we won or whether we lost. What really matters is: What sort of a fight did our team put up? Did they keep up their spirits in the face of such overwhelming odds?

These are the questions that must be answered to the satisfaction of both alumni and undergraduates of Bishop's. For, as long as our teams are upholding our standards of sportsmanship, the mere loss of a game here and there is an infinitesimal consideration. And in this particular instance, your editor is happy to record that our hockey team did all that could be expected of it, and that its fighting spirit was never for a single moment allowed to flag. In the face of such a report, Bishop's is bound to award the team their due share of recognition and commendation.

In the Kingston game, Toronto played very fast hockey, and their combination and three-man rushes were something remarkable to behold. Bishop's owed its single score to a solo rush made by Titcomb during the first period.

The scoring, by periods, was as follows:—
First Period: Toronto, 5, Bishop's, 1; Second Period: Toronto, 2, Bishop's, 0; and Third Period: Toronto, 3, Bishop's 0.

The line-up:

Toronto University — Moran (G), Crosby and Graham (D), Fullerton (C), Wells (L.W.), Sinclair (R.W.), and Leak, Ferguson, Hodgson, Williams, Connor (alts.).

Bishop's University — Glass (G), Titcomb and McRae (D), McHarg (C), Sterling (L.W.), Doak (R.W.), and Evans, Gall, Eberts, Hodgins, Williams (alts.).

* * *

BASKETBALL

Y.M.C.A. Blues, 30 — Bishop's, 34.

(SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH)

When these two well-matched teams met once more in conflict upon the Y. M. C. A. floor in Sherbrooke, the occasion was a lively one. Eloquent testimony to the excitement of the encounter is afforded in the fact that the score was tied, 30 - 30, at the close of the game, and that a breathtaking overtime period of five minutes was necessary before it could be brought to a decisive conclusion.

In the opening moments of the game, it seemed as if Bishop's "figure - 8" system of attack was a little uncertain, but this improved as the game proceeded, and the "5-man defense" system was effective throughout. And, during this game, there was performed a feat which, to say the least, must occur very rarely in basketball jousts, when Peter Curry twice scored goals straight from the tip-off. To achieve this once might suggest an unusual stroke of luck; but to repeat it later in the same game argues for very skilful playing. Incidentally, Peter was high-scorer of the evening, with a total of eighteen points to his credit. The nearest approach to this was the score of twelve points, taken by Grimes for the Y. Blues. At half-time, Bishop's was enjoying a three-point lead on their opponents.

The line-up, with the individual scores, follows:-

Y.M.C.A. Blues — C. Stocks, 2 (F); H. Grimes, 12 (F); Terry, 3 (C); Chan, 6 (G); A. Stocks (G); Watson, 3; Ball, 4; Maddis and McNair.

Bishop's — J. Hébert, 5 (F); Bradley, 4 (F); Curry, 18 (C); McMorran (G); McCullough, 7 (G); Ortenberg, Sternlieb, Cole, Hart, Lang, Masson.

McGill, 33 — Bishop's, 28.

(SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.)

The editor refuses point blank to become a party to any further discussion of "moral victories", with which the history of Bishop's sports seems to abound. He will, however, unquestionably go to his grave lamenting the loss of this game, in view of the fact that at half-time the score was 16 - 10 in our favour. Since any further dissertation upon this tragedy bids fair to harrow up his soul, he hastens to get down to details.

There is no disputing the fact that Bishop's team displayed a very skilful brand of basketball. Dick McMorran proved deadly on the defense, Charlie McCullough gave an exceedingly commendable account of himself, and as for Peter Curry — it seems almost superfluous to note that he played his usual brilliant game. Peter and Hammond were high scorers of the evening, and for their teams respectively, each having a count of ten points. Ross stood second highest for McGill with nine, and Jimmie Hébert and Charlie McCullough for Bishop's, with seven each. McGill had an unquestionable advantage during the second period, taking a total of 23 points to their opponents' 12.

The line-up and individual scores follow:

McGill — Talpis, 8 (R.F.); Hammond, 10 (L.F.); Monahan (C); Lee, 4 (R.G.); Ross, 9 (L.G.); Mc-Broom, 2; White, Halpenny.

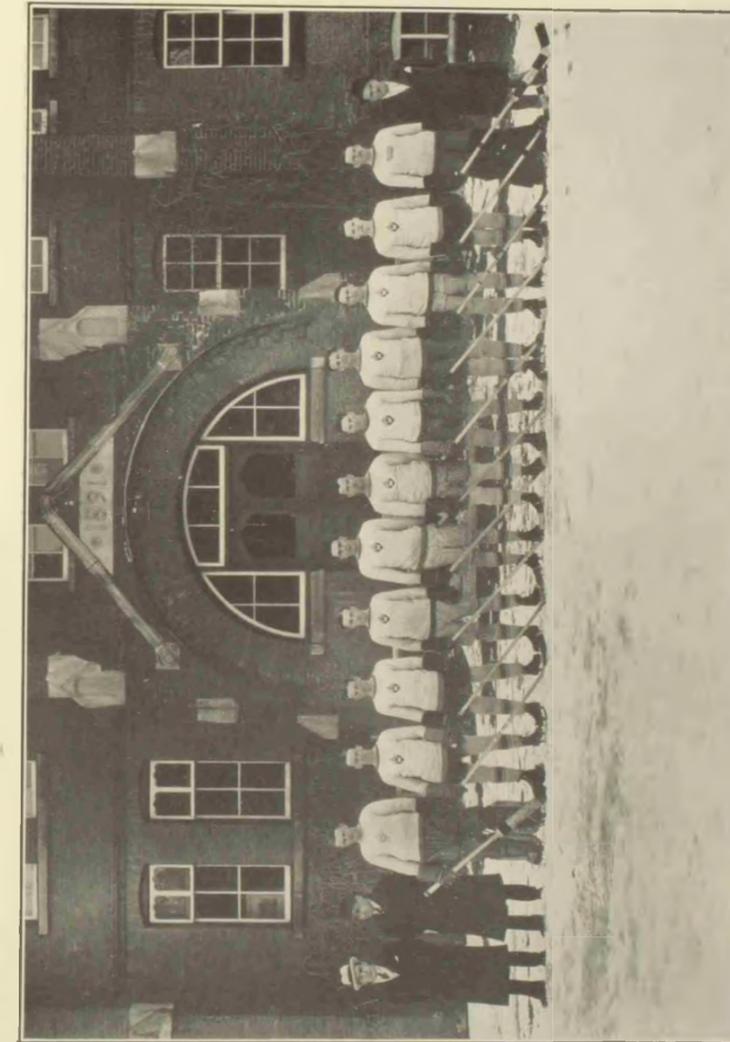
Bishop's — J. Hébert, 7 (R.F.); Bradley, 4 (L.F.); Curry, 10 (C); McCullough, 7 (R.G.); Mc-Morran (L.G.), Ortenberg, Sternlieb, Cole, Lang, Hart, Masson.

Inter-Class Competitions

It is no secret to Bishop's men that these competitions are designed to fulfil a three-fold purpose: (1) to discover potential talent for the junior and intermediate teams of ensuing years, (2) to afford opportunities of playing to those who were unable to make the regular teams for varying reasons, and (3) to provide amusement and entertainment for the spectators. Inasmuch as all three objects have been realized in this year's engagements, the season of inter-class games must be reckoned as a complete success.

In both inter-year basketball and hockey, the following teams participated: First Year, Second Year, Third Year and Graduates, and Divinity. In many cases, the games were very hotly contested, and some very genuine thrills were provided for the onlookers. Each team was scheduled to play the other twice. Arts '32, re-enforced by several graduates, rose to the top and carried away the honours in both issues. Their severest contestants on the ice were the members of the First Year Team, while on the Basketball floor, Divinity proved to be the most dangerous opponent.

We would like to single out particular individuals and accredit them with special effort, but we are fully cognizant with the perils of such a procedure. It is very likely that someone would be overlooked, and the account of their valorous deeds omitted. And, as matters already stand, the insurance company is threatening to raise the premiums on your editor's policy, so he is going to seek shelter in the rumour that there is a depression on somewhere, and will remain silent.



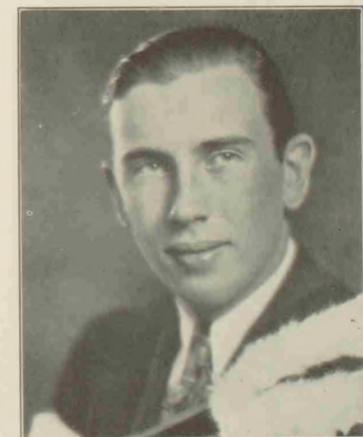
G. Dyer, Manager; G. Wiggert, Coach; A. Williams, J. Hodgins, H. Gall, S. Doak, R. Sterling, G. Titcomb, Capt.; D. McRae, C. Eberts, R. Evans, S. McHarg, G. Glass, C. Marshall, Asst. Manager.



W. C. STOCKWELL
Captain of Rugby
1931 - 32



G. TITCOMB
Captain of Hockey
1931 - 32



C. McCULLOUGH
Captain of Basketball
1931 - 32

Women Students' Association.

Edited by Gladys Hutley.

General Activities — The Lent term was an active time for the Women Students' Association. The various activities have occupied the interest and time of practically every member. Shortly after Christmas, the Association entertained the Faculty and their wives at an enjoyable tea in the Club rooms. Miss Evelyn Austin, Senior Lady, received the guests, while Mrs. Carrington, the Honorary President, poured tea. The members of the Executive assisted in the evening.

On February 3rd, a successful bridge was held. About twenty-five tables were filled. The proceeds amounted to nearly fifty dollars.

Elections for the various offices were held in March. The following positions were filled for the academic year 1932 - 1933:-

Senior Lady	- - -	Mabel Blier
Junior Lady	- -	Gladys Christison
Secretary-Treasurer	-	Katharine Savage
Basketball Manager	-	Margaret Bradley
Hockey Manager	-	Helen Acheson

* * *

Hockey — A few old standbys from last year's team, augmented by a few hockey-minded freshmen, continued to represent the women students on the ice this season, under the coaching of Mr. George Dyer. Four spirited games were played, two of which were won by Bishop's.

In the first game of this world stirring series, played on February 23rd, the girls encountered superior knowledge of the game and greater speed in their opponents, the Lennoxville girls. The skating of the home team showed an improvement over that of last year, however, and Miss Ruth Mead managed to elude the Lennoxville defence long enough to make one goal. The game ended with the Bishop's team at the short end of a 3 - 1 score.

On March 4th, the Bulwer girls' hockey team came to battle with the purple and whites. In this game the teams were more evenly matched, and after thirty-six minutes of swift play, the score stood two - one in favour of the women students.

The Bishop's girls were at home again to the Lennoxville sextette on March 15th. The home team played a defensive game, keeping its opponents down to two goals.

To end the season a friendly match was played against some enterprising men students on Mar.

23rd. Owing to the fact that the men were not allowed to use pads or both hands, they found some difficulty in keeping off the penalty bench. When many were thus occupied, the girls rushed in where formerly they had feared to tread, and scored four goals. The boys had to be content with two, which were promptly called back by the referee.

The team was captained by Miss Evelyn Austin, and managed by Miss Phyllis Montgomery.

The line up was as follows:- Kay Savage, (G); F. Austin and P. Montgomery, (D); L. Salicis and G. Christison, (W); Ruth Mead (C); M. Blier, H. Acheson, A. Ewing, I. Beaulieu, and Margaret Bradley alternates.

* * *

Dramatic Readings — The Dramatic Readings Society, under the direction of Mrs. Carrington, have held several profitable meetings during the past term. Among the plays read were: "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", "Autumn Crocuses", "Man of Destiny" and "The Devil's Disciple". The members of the society entertained several gentlemen students who participated in the reading of the last named play, in the Club rooms on April 10th.

* * *

Ladies Glee Club — During the Lent term the Ladies Glee Club did not meet as regularly as is its custom, by reason of the girls' hockey practices. However, several meetings were possible. Among those who kindly entertained the Club were: Mrs. Boothroyd, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Brundage. To close the Lent term a most pleasant evening meeting was held at the home of the club's Director, Mrs. Boothroyd. Many songs were sung, including those learned during the term, and some of the popular songs of the day.

* * *

Basketball — This year, for the first time, the girls joined the Provincial Amateur Basketball Association. There were three teams in the Sherbrooke and District City League, The Sherbrooke High School, The Independents and Bishop's.

Bishop's won the opening game of the season, against Sherbrooke High School, played at Bishop's, by a score of 15 - 12. Sherbrooke High School won the return game by the same score. The Inde-

Continued on Page 33

Our Own News Column.

C. O. T. C.

Once more the weekly parades of the Corps are finished, and the Annual Inspection over, and we look back with rather kindly feelings towards the C. O. T. C. with the thought: "Something attempted, something done".

It is always gratifying to be able to end the year with a good showing at the Inspection, though as has been pointed out on more than one occasion, that is not the sole aim of the Officers in charge. Of much greater importance is it that one should feel on the last day, that the work has been done conscientiously and well during the whole of the training season.

The Corps was inspected on Tuesday, March 22nd, by Brigadier W. W. P. Gibsons, C.M.G., Military District No. 4, accompanied by Lieut-Col. J. M. Prower, G.S.O.-1, both of whom spoke very well of the general appearance of the unit and of the work done.

The Platoon Competition was held on Monday, March 21st, and No. 2 Platoon, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Dyer, was again fortunate in being the winning platoon. The competition was very keenly contested. It is on that day that the keenness and ability of every man is shown to full advantage.

This year has been a year of innovations. The first was at the beginning of the season, when we started off with a smoker, and on February 21st we had a most enjoyable and interesting Field Day with the McGill contingent in Lennoxville. The practical work which was done was most valuable, and the weather conditions proved ideal. Both units dined in the hall in the evening, after which Major Chetwynd, from Headquarters, gave a most helpful criticism of the work done during the day. Next year, it is hoped that another Field Day may be arranged.

To those who are returning next year, we look for further support and renewed zeal in the work of the Corps, and to those of the unit who are graduating in June, we say "Thank you", most heartily, for the co-operation which has made the continued success of the O.T.C. possible.

A. V. Ottiwell,
Lieut and Adjutant.

SUMMER SESSION AT BISHOP'S

A new feature of the University Calendar this year is that of the announcement of a summer session for graduate students. The session opens on July 5th and closes on August 16th, thus providing for six weeks of lectures and two days of examinations. The purpose of this summer school is to enable high school teachers to improve their educational status without having to vacate their teaching positions in order to do so.

Two-thirds of the courses offered in the Summer School are professional courses in the Department of Education, and one-third are academic courses from various other departments of the University. Attendance at four summer sessions, completing successfully three courses each year, meets the residence requirements for the M.A. degree. An approved thesis, however, on some educational topic, is also required.

The courses offered for the summer of 1932 are as follows: (1) Principles of Education by Prof. Rothney, (2) Educational Measurement by Prof. Rothney, and (3) Canadian History by Prof. Boothroyd.

The dining-room and residences of the University are not to be open during the summer, board and lodging being available at reasonable rates in the town of Lennoxville, but full library facilities are to be available without cost to the students, and also facilities for tennis and golf at a very small fee.

A summer school was carried on at Bishop's last year as an experiment, and the registration, the results secured, and the interest in general shown by the teaching profession were such as, in the opinion of the University Authorities, to warrant the making of the summer session a permanent institution.

Due to an oversight we neglected to state that the article in the last issue of The Mitre on "The Religious Life in the Church" was written by the Rev. John Hawkes of Bracebridge, Ontario.

THE YEAR BOOK

The Bishop's University Year Book will be published this year on or about June 1st. The Year Book is an annual publication of the Students' Association, containing accounts and pictures of all the various college activities. At the same time, it serves as an exact record of the graduating class, reporting, as it does, the activities and interests of each individual during his three or four years at Bishop's.

The pictures in the Year Book are specially worthy of commendation. No expense is spared to make the publication a success, and apart from its containing pictures of all the members of the graduating class, and of the different student clubs and societies, other pictures of the college, and those of general university interest are also included.

The Committee for the 1932 Year Book hopes to maintain the same high standard in the publication this year as last, and the Committee would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Student Body for its generous co-operation. Only by such co-operation is the publication of a Year Book, with such a limited issue, made possible.

ALUMNI NOTES

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Miss Dorothy Lipsey, one of our Alumnae.

She was Senior Lady for the year 1925-26 when she graduated in Education. She was teaching in the Strathcona Academy in Montreal when she fell ill.

Her loss is keenly felt by all who knew her.

* * *

An event of interest to the whole college was the ordination to the Diaconate by the Lord Bishop of Ottawa of William Wallace Davis, one of last year's graduates in the B.A. in Theology course.

The ordination took place on April 5th, in St. Thomas's Church, Woodlawn, Bill's home parish church. It was attended by a large number of the candidate's relatives, clergy of the diocese of Ottawa, many of whom are Bishop's graduates, and a number of students from the College. In fact, so noticeable was the number of Bishop's men present, graduates and students-in-course, that someone remarked that it was a gathering of Bishop's, "past, present, and to come."

Bill goes as assistant to Canon Jefferson at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa. The Mitre joins with all his other friends in wishing him success.

"TONS OF MONEY"

The play chosen by the Bishop's University Dramatic Society for presentation this year at His Majesty's Theatre, Sherbrooke, was a happy choice. "Tons of Money", a farce-comedy in three acts by Will Evans, is precisely the sort of play for amateurs to undertake, as it abounds in amusing situations and sparkling lines, and there is always something for the players to do besides speak their parts. Great credit is due both to cast and to producer in that few opportunities for fun were missed, while the balance between burlesque and pure comedy was always well maintained, very few incidents being over-stressed or exaggerated. The whole play was presented with considerable verve, and the rapid tempo that such a piece demands was well maintained throughout. This spirit of fun was heartily entered into by the audience which seemed to enjoy every moment of the play.

The plot centres about an inheritance for which there are several claimants, and while all the old situations involving impersonations and intrigue are employed, these are set forth in clever dialogue which, for the time at least, gives them an air of reality.

The leading male role, that of Aubrey Henry Maitland Allington, was played convincingly by Mr. J. Macaulay. In the first act as the young man on the verge of bankruptcy, in the second as the impersonator of George Maitland from Mexico, and in the third disguised as the Reverend Ebenezer Brown, Mr. Macaulay showed a versatility which would have brought any actor credit. Miss Eleanor Raymond as the scheming, jealous but loving wife, interpreted a difficult and exacting role with an authority that seldom faltered, being aided by a fine stage presence that always commanded attention. Miss Mabel Blier who played the part of Miss Benita Mullet, the deaf old aunt, gave an exhibition of character acting that won the applause of the audience. Miss Dorothy Rosenbloom as the Cockney maid, Mr. G. Cameron as the dignified but unscrupulous butler, gave amusing interpretations of their roles, and Mr. J. Rattray as the stolid gardener crossed in love, brought forth laughter whenever he appeared. The part of Jean Everard was invested with considerable charm by Miss Marjorie Hall, who seemed as happy with her imposter husbands as with her real one. Mr. W. Elkin as the second imposter and Mr. L. Tomkins as the real George Maitland seemed to possess a thorough understanding of the humorous situations, and Mr. A. C. Church who capably represented the benevolent lawyer also looked the character to perfection.

The Bishop's University Dramatic Society is

most fortunate in securing Mr. C. C. Lloyd as director, who, in spite of the short period that could be devoted to rehearsals, produced results which compare most favorably with the dramatic productions of former years.

—F. O. C.

—: "A SPRING EVENING" —:

The sun sets, golden, over the hill,
Beyond the river, behind the Ville;
And low and lower sinking his rim
He leaves behind him the twilight dim.

His blazing glow soon fades into red
And brilliant over the sky is spread;
High Heaven's promise, full of delight,
The prophecy of a morrow bright.

And now the shrill "Canadian Band"
Begin their song on the river sand;
That melody of the evening sun,
That tune that tells of a winter done.

The trees upraise their branches on high
Like feath'ry skeletons 'gainst the sky;
Each fading, silent, black silhouette
A darker shadow as black as jet.

The twinkling stars appear one by one
As darkness settles and day is done;
A stillness falls all around, and soon
A baying hound hails the rising moon.

A velvet darkness covers the scene
Where light's achievement or loss have been;
Creation sinks into slumber deep,
Reposes peacefully rapt in sleep.

—John H. Dicker.

National Broadcasting

Continued from Page 6

Radio manufacturers are against national control, the broadcasting companies and the advertisers are against it. The public would be against it when it realized that the Radio Tax would go up to seven dollars. The range of wave-lengths which may be used in Canada is too limited to allow of the system used in England to be used here. It is suggested

that international broadcasting control would overcome this difficulty. But international control would mean American control and is out of the question.

How to improve the standard of radio programmes under the present conditions? We have a number of corporations who own transmitting stations and a number of firms desirous of advertising, and prepared to pay for the "use of the air". Why not have programme control, a board to which programmes are submitted? This board will arrange programmes and demand a certain standard. Each advertising firm will be responsible for a programme or programmes, be it drama, music or variety. The programmes will be printed in a radio magazine published weekly and edited by the board. This magazine will contain matter of the same sort as the Radio Magazine of England and will be the advertising medium of the firms broadcasting. It will reach the home of every radio owner in the country and advertise as effectively as a theatre programme. Programmes when broadcast could then be introduced and concluded by something as simple as "This comes to you through the courtesy of such-and-such a company", with reference to the printed programme.

In this way, through what is fundamentally a change of outlook rather than a change of system, a high standard of programme could be maintained throughout the whole country, there would be a unity in broadcasting, and we should be taking a step towards an ideal which only radio can enable us to attain.

A Glimpse of India

Continued from Page 7

can be compared only with that of their confreres of Paris and Marseilles - the manner in which, when driving at top speed along a crowded thoroughfare, they can, on spying a possible fare on the opposite side of the road, turn round without any warning signals whatever, without coming to grief, is quite beyond description - you have to try driving there yourself to appreciate it fully.

A railway journey from Bombay is full of interest — whichever route is taken, the first great event is the climb of the Ghats, the mountain range that runs parallel to the West Coast of India — this means an ascent of about 2000 feet in three or four miles, the gradient in some parts being as much as one in four; the scenery is indescribably beautiful and the change from the damp atmosphere of the



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President of Students' Association
1931 - 32



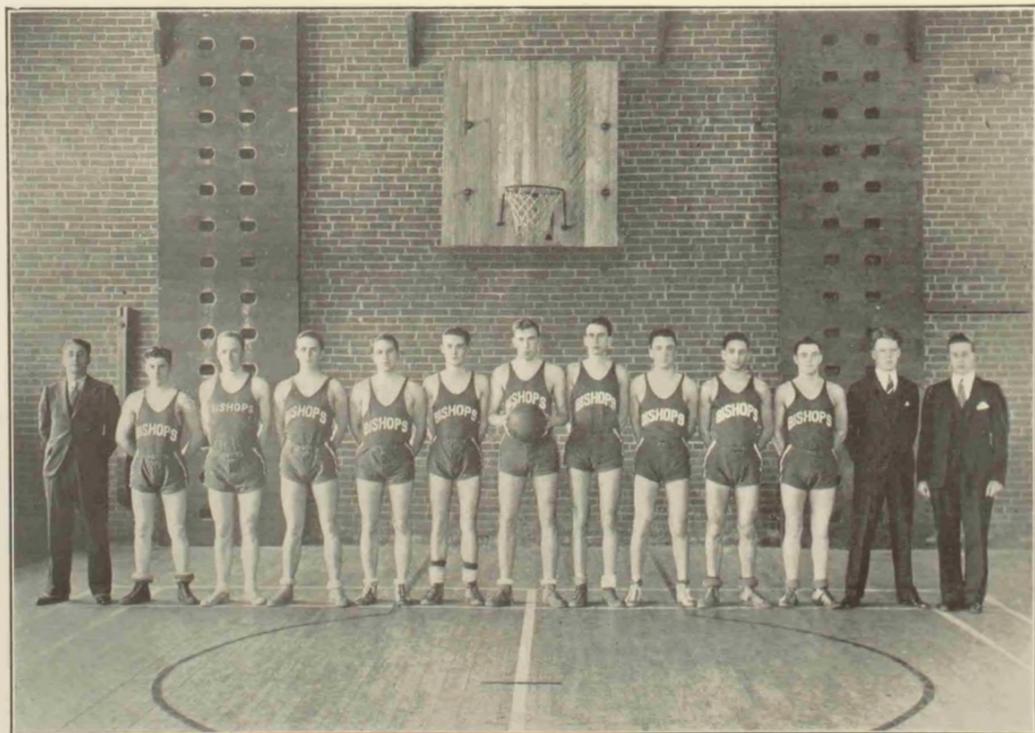
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President of "The Mitre"
1931 - 32



ERIC OSBORNE
President-Elect of "The Mitre"
1932 - 33



J. S. AIKINS
President-Elect of Students' Association
1932 - 33



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coast plain to the dry bracing air of the hills provides another thrill. Travelling across the country from Bombay to Calcutta — a distance of about 1,220 miles, occupying two nights and a day — one passes many towns and villages but none of interest. Some distance off the direct route, however, lies what is perhaps the most interesting of all Indian cities, Agra, with its famous "fort" and the even more famous mansoleum known as the Taj Mahal. The fort was constructed late in the 16th century by Akbar, the greatest of the Mogul Emperors.

Akbar (born 1542, died 1605) was a remarkable character. Brought up a Mohammedan, he realized the intolerant exclusiveness of that creed and granted freedom to all religions while strenuously attempting to suppress barbarous practices. He was interested in Christianity and Zoroastrianism as well as the popular Hinduism and Mohammedanism. And to show his impartiality he chose a wife from among the followers of each of these creeds! The suites of apartments designed for the four honoured ladies are still to be seen.

The Agra fort contains inter alia, the palace and the Pearl Mosque. The former was built by Shah Jehan, in the early seventeenth century and includes a beautiful audience hall of white marble inlaid with precious stones. The fort indeed is full of interest and many hours could be happily whiled away exploring its attractions, among which I must specially mention the "Jasmine Tower", which was the balcony from which the famous Mumtaz, his wife, watched the building of her magnificent tomb, the Taj Mahal. Shah Jehan reigned in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. In his early years he conceived the idea of building a wonderful shrine as an expression of his love and devotion for his favourite wife. Architects from all over the East were invited to submit models. At last the choice was made and the designer was ordered to superintend the construction of the real building, on the completion of which the Emperor had his eyes put out so that he should not be able to design an equal or finer building for any other ruler! The Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the wonders of the world; it is of white marble, with tall minarets of the same material at the corners of the enclosure. The main block is about 180 feet square, and within an enclosure formed by wonderfully carved marble screens, lie the two "tombs", the bodies actually resting under similar tombs in a lower vault, but exactly under the first-mentioned. This is a usual custom in India and is a source of considerable profit to the many 'hangers-on' who first of all obtain a gratuity from the tourist in respect of the dummy tomb. They then conduct him to the vault and show

him the real one: having unwittingly placed a tribute on the dummy, he is reminded that it would be absurd not to put at least a like amount on the real thing.

On arrival at Agra, it is always pointed out that the first view of the Taj should be by moonlight; this is strongly to be recommended, especially if congenial company is available!

About 100 miles from Agra, is Delhi, the capital. From about the fifteenth century B.C. Delhi has been the site of a capital city, and the debris of the fallen capitals covers a large area. It is said that seven distinct cities are to be traced here, while the latest, the new "Imperial" Delhi, is now being completed. The whole history of India, the stories of invasion after invasion from the north, of religion conquering religion, and of race ousting race, can be read in the ruins of these cities of the past.

From these reminders of bygone days let us proceed to the most modern of Indian cities, Calcutta, the second largest city in the Empire. Situated on the Hooghli, one of the mouths of the sacred Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea, Calcutta takes its name from Kalighat, an old village where was a temple to the goddess Kali (this temple is still a great centre of devotion). The English settled there in 1686 and it is from that date that its history really begins. It was the site of the famous "Black Hole", a guard room scarcely twenty feet square, with only two small windows, in which 146 Europeans, men, women and children, were confined for a night in June in 1756, by the orders of Suraj-e-Dowlah, the Nawab of Bengal. The following morning only twenty-three were alive! The site of this tragedy is still marked and adjoins the General Post Office.

The Calcutta of today is a city possessing many fine office buildings. Some notable public buildings are the Law Courts, Post Office and the Government House, (the finest official residence, I believe, in the Empire;) built in the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon and modelled on his English home, Kedleston.

But the great attraction of the city is the Maidan, the great open space stretching from the centre of the city for nearly two miles along the banks of the river. On this space are the race course, football fields, golf links, and space for all other kinds of sport.

Calcutta is the real centre of the world trade in jute, which is a monopoly of Bengal. On the outskirts of the city are some of the largest and most up-to-date jute manufacturing plants in existence.

The river Hooghli is a treacherous one, having

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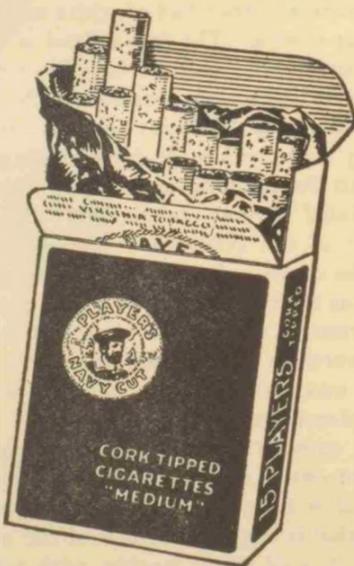


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a very large number of shifting sandbanks, and boasts of the most skilled and highly-paid pilot service in the world.

There is a most amusing rivalry between the inhabitants of Calcutta and Bombay regarding the virtues of their respective cities. The Calcutta residents will never admit that any good can come out of Bombay and vice versa. Fashions in one are never the same as in the other; in summer in Bombay it is correct to wear a white dinner jacket with black trousers at an informal dinner party. That would mean complete social ostracism in Calcutta where custom calls for a black jacket and white trousers. For the European, life in Calcutta is more home-like than in Bombay, where everything centres round the clubs.

Owing to the extreme heat of the chief towns during the months of May and October, it is quite usual for the wives and families of those whose duties keep them in the cities to visit up-country resorts for these periods. These resorts are known as "hill-stations", and are quite an interesting feature of Indian life. The usual hill-station is little more than an hotel for Europeans in some picturesque spot of sufficient altitude to ensure fresh and cool air at least at nights. The hotel usually consists of a few detached bungalows or cottages which are let out to the visitors, all using a common dining room and lounge. The food is pretty poor and the charges are high (the 'season' is so short that only by very high charges can the venture be made to pay). Near the hotel are the golf links, tennis courts and club. Life is very gay — a few wives freed from the restraints placed upon them by their husbands, probably with nurses to take care

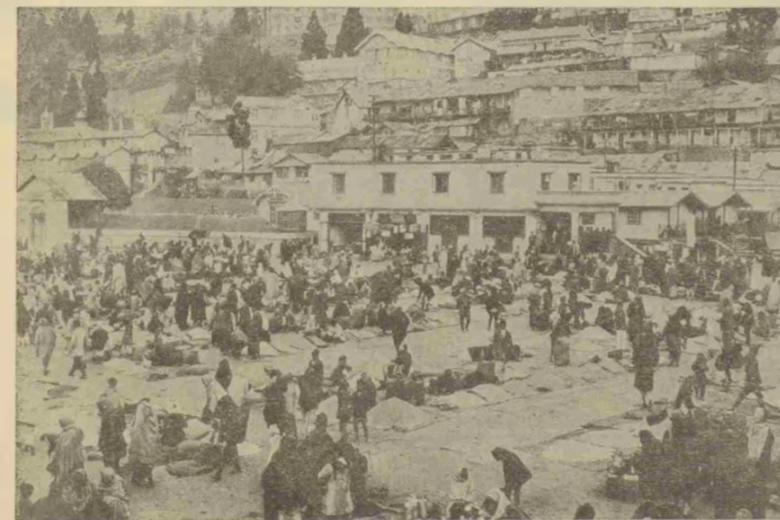
of the children, if any; a few young men, — perhaps junior Army officers enjoying a month's leave; perhaps civilians recuperating from an attack of malaria; and it is surprising what goes on!

A few of the better-known resorts are worthy of note — Darjeeling, in the Himalayas, where the elite of Calcutta spend the hot weather, is a delightful spot on the side of a hill surrounded by tea plantations: it is well worth the tiring journey from Calcutta. When you reach there you will be told that if you like to rise at 2 a.m. and travel in the cold mountain air on a donkey for about five hours, you will arrive at a spot where you may see the sun rise over Everest. On about nineteen days out of twenty, fog makes the excursion a wash-out, but it is very popular all the same.

Ootacamund, in the Nilgiri Hills, near Madras, is known as the "Queen of the Hill Stations" — it is set in the midst of a wide expanse of undulating grassy slopes, very reminiscent of the famous Sussex Downs.

Other hill-stations are Simla, the delightful summer headquarters of the central Government; Mahabeshwar, near Bombay, (its average annual rainfall of 400 inches still leaves it a dry season), and many others large and small. Let me add that the men of India do not spend all their time playing golf and polo at hill-stations, as readers of a certain type of novel may imagine.

Space does not permit of further details — books and books, and more books, have been written and are being written on the many problems and many sides of Indian life. India is, and will remain, I suppose, for ever, an inexhaustible field of enquiry for people of all tastes.



A MARKET SQUARE

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Our Wayward Contemporaries

Continued from Page 8

McSqueech had made an escape from his cell during the night. Mr. Zilch said, in an interview this morning, that he could not understand why the prisoner wished to escape. "I used to give him all the delicacies — bread and water for breakfast, water and bread for lunch, and we always gave him dinner in the evening, usually a good feed of bread and water. And here I find that he has actually eaten his way out of the cell. I can't figure it out."

McSqueech appeared in later issues; even up to the assembling of the Commons when the Prime Minister moved a motion of condolence to Mrs. McSqueech on the death of her husband while picking pansies in a Vancouver park.

The Liberals in self-defence entered the publishing field on March 7 with their inimitable, thank Heaven, Deoderant. On hearing this the postscript edition of the Rag for that day carried this gentle admonition:

LIBERAL PARTY ENTERS PUBLISHING FIELD

BEWARE THE BULL!

The Liberals are throwing discretion to the winds and are bringing out a sheet to voice their hopes, hates, and misconceptions.

In welcoming their outspring the Red Rag as the most active if not the oldest party paper in University politics would advise them, most modestly, to print only half what comes into their minds — even if this means monthly publication; to avoid personalities, to tell the truth at all times; and above all to remember: that the radicals of an older society fought under the then unblemished name of Liberals.

Then the editors of the Rag read the Deoderant and in a leading article of their issue of the eleventh rapped Liberal knuckles and tweaked Liberal ears with:

The publication must show at least a rudimentary knowledge of the principles of spelling. For this purpose we recommend a comprehensive study of any of the elementary spellers or primers.

Secondly it is necessary to have **some** concrete "material to serve as a foundation or background, for what are known to editors as 'space fillers'. In this respect it is important to note

Without these two the publications can never grow to anything beyond a mere compendium of scandalous and slanderous mutterings

The Deoderant was not a paper but a really

ambitious magazine of seven sheets, bound in respectable boards and containing several very apt, though pirated, illustrations. It was harboured in the Reading Room, where its priceless witticisms were guarded by a heavy chain. Its policy was set out in its maiden number in an editorial which ran in part:

We wish to destroy those mud-throwing, slime-slinging rags which vent their dirty, filthy, stinking news; so putrid that the stench from the worst garbage waggons, cess-pools and city dumps are but rosegardens in full bloom We of the Liberal party are above all forms of abuse. We refuse to print anything that might offend the most innocent of people

Of the biographies, stories, notes and comments it contained, the following excerpts from two of the stories are gems:

Now one day a very good man came to town. His name was C. Lark because he had a voice like a nightingale. When C. Lark heard about the bad, bad giant he swore an oath that he would rid the country of so terrible a brute. He went to his old friend a sea captain of great renown, and asked him if he would help him slay this nuisance. But Fry Day, for that was the captain's name, refused, saying: "I am afraid."

and

Once upon a time there was a bad, bad fairy called G. Ray. Now this bad, bad fairy was a great friend of the bad, bad giant Hump Free. When G. Ray heard of Hump Free's death he was very, very angry. He donned his seven league boots and set off for to Ronto C. Lark's home town.

But the whimsy of the Deoderant didn't stop here. In its second issue it carried a special page of "What the Wits are Saying", of which the following examples are prime:

Between sessions I escaped boredom by return-int to Frontenac. Masson (Frontenac).
I aspire to the Senate, that I may hear divorce proceedings. Armstrong (Crow's Nest.)
Not for publication. Hebert.

It also ran an obituary column which announced: It is with great joy that we announce the death of the Political Eye-Opener. The exact date of its decease is unknown. It was found hanging from the notice board at Bishop's College.

Such was the fruit of Bishop's venture into Fleet Street; and although no lasting good may have come from it, the experience was at least productive of enough amusement to relieve the tedium of the latter part of the Lent Term and to whip the

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lagging interest in writing for writing's sake. Those who enjoyed the experience the most were those who actually made up the papers - McMorran, Hodgkinson and Benson of the Rag; and O'Neill and Armstrong of the Deoderant.

Exchange

It is always a great pleasure to the Exchange Department to receive publications from the various colleges and schools. Through such a system as that of exchange, each school and college, besides receiving valuable information for its own publication, is kept in touch with the activities and the affairs of other like institutions. Though The Mitre Board as yet has not spent many sleepless nights in endeavouring to ascertain the meaning of apparently eulogistic comments offered by outside readers on its publication, it would nevertheless, greatly appreciate any criticism as to its worth or suggestions that might tend to improve its quality.

During the Easter vacation, The Mitre received the following exchanges and the Exchange Department takes this opportunity to acknowledge them with thanks:

The Notre Dame Review, Montreal; St. Andrew's College Review, Aurora, Ontario; Tamesis, University of Reading, England; The Tech Flash, Halifax, N. S.; Pine Hill Messenger, Halifax, N. S.; Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario; Acta Victoriana; The Grove Chronicle, Lakefield, Ont.; The O.A.C. Review, Guelph, Ontario; The Echo, Montreal; The Stonyhurst Magazine, England; The Johnian, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Mitre extends its congratulations to the following splendid productions: The Notre Dame Review is in every respect a first class publication. The students should be congratulated on the production of "Iphigenia".

The material is of a very high literary standard and deals with various subjects of great interest.

The Tamesis produces some very fine wood cuts and "A.C." and "K.M.S." should be congratulated on the splendid tone and quality of them.

The St. Andrew's College Review is one of the best.

Review de l'Université d'Ottawa is a scholarly production in every way with a delightful literary style. Canon Chartier's article, "Le Patois Canadien-Français" is most interesting and should be read by all lovers of the French language.

The Mitre extends its thanks to the following daily and weekly newspapers: The McGill Daily; The Sheaf, University of Saskatchewan; Alma Mater, St. Jeromes College, Kitchener, Ontario; Dalhousie Gazette; The Argosy Weekly; The Brunswickan; The College Cord, Waterloo, Ontario; The Xaverian Weekly, Antigonish, N. S.

Women Students' Association

Continued from Page 19

pendents lost both of their games with the High School and with Bishop's. This left Sherbrooke High School and Bishop's tied for the Sherbrooke and District City League Championship. Bishop's won this title in an exciting scramble played at the Y.M.C.A. in Sherbrooke on March 11th. This victory put the purple and white representatives in a position with the Sun Life team, winners of the Montreal League. Owing to the fact that the Sun Life girls defaulted, Bishop's played LaTuque. The first game, played at LaTuque, was lost by Bishop's by a score of 19 - 7. In the second game, played in Sherbrooke, the score was 25 - 16 in favour of Bishop's. However, the Bishop's girls did not make up enough points to win the Provincial Championship.

It was due to the able coaching of Charlie McCullough that the team this year was able to enter the league and progress as far as it did.

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Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Acting Chief Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; G. S. Gingras, 150 St. Paul St. West, Montreal; J. Mines, 150 St. Paul St. West, Montreal; and Arthur Pouliot, Customs Building, Quebec.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with departmental specifications and conditions.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, to secure the proper fulfilment of the contract, is reserved.

By order,
N. DESJARDINS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 15, 1932.

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STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

	Premium Income	Assets	Surplus
1915	\$ 90,933.84	\$254,250.79	\$229,834.06
1920	135,068.49	354,735.24	323,861.85
1925	256,736.73	561,164.80	378,869.60
1927	311,141.58	660,458.46	425,311.37
1929	388,425.70	853,128.92	538,163.57
1931	393,905.28	877,889.96	551,256.93

Total Business In Force Dec. 31st, 1931
\$48,079,630.76

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