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The Mitre Board

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WE PRESENT IN THIS ISSUE

Page
The Mitre Board  2
The Undergraduate Magazine  5
Up On a Mountain  6
Governor-General Attends Convocation  7
Song from Abroad—Pons  8
Education on the Canadian Labrador  9
The Mad Hatter's Economics  10
The Cost of War  11
At The Capital  12
Portrait of A Boy  14
Sport Diary  15
Introducing—  21
Freshette Notes  25
The Mitre and its Contemporaries  20
Resignation of the Chancellor  33
British Debating Team Visits Bishop's  33
De Alumni  35
Correspondence  35
This article should not be considered as a declaration of the policy of the MITRE. It is an attempt to examine a few of the theories regarding the place of the magazine in the university and its relations to the undergraduate. The MITRE is not brought into the article except now and again when it is used as an example, horrible or not, of the average undergraduate publication in a small university. The article is not exhaustive. Of necessity it cannot treat of the whole subject of university magazines with sufficient particularity. But it does contain, perhaps, a great's worth of that common sense which comes from the hard business of magazine publishing—and especially student magazine publishing.

The MITRE is forty years old, half as old as the University. During these forty years it has seen many changes and has lived through the many experiences of a man of an equal age. Unfortunately, however, the MITRE has not had the opportunities of any human contemporary. First of all, it has never enjoyed a free will; it has never been able to grow and develop without interference. It has always been subject to the attentions of constantly-changing executive committees and editorial boards. It has been trimmed, dressed, doped, emasculated, in ever-varying attempts to make it appeal to students, alumni, faculties. At times it has even been polished and rubbed till it reflected only the minds and moods of its guardians, the Board.

And what is true of the MITRE is without a doubt true of magazines in every other university. But here a wide distinction should be made. The QUINN'S QUARTERLY, the DALHOUSIE REVIEW, and the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, to cite a few examples at random, obviously cannot be considered in one and the same class as the MITRE. They, too, may have suffered growing pains; every magazine that is worth its salt does. But without the exception of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, these are not college magazines; they do not chronicle and criticize undergraduate activities. They do publish learned articles by writers of their own faculties and from elsewhere; they are distinctly literary magazines. The UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY is a happy combination of both, a literary magazine and a college magazine.

In a small university the magazine should be a combination of both these types. A university with a registration of a thousand or less cannot hope to meet the demands that come from having to record college activities, having to enlighten and having to amuse, by producing two or three different magazines. One must suffice.

What must this book be? Unfortunately for the extremely literary student-editor it cannot be a deliracy like the OXFORD LOOKING-GLASS in Mr. Compton Mackenzie's SINISTER STREET—full of wit, wisdom, and whimsicalities. Nor can it be an effusion like the magazine, name forgotten, in Mr. Beverley Nichols' PATCHWORK. The editors cannot have their heads in the clouds because their feet must be on the earth at the same time, and editors are but men.

All these the university magazine can't be. What it must be is another and much more difficult problem. A university magazine should contain decent articles saying just what the undergraduates think in their sober moments; it should contain articles saying what the members of the faculty think, unofficially and ex cathedra; it should contain samples of undergraduate wit, verse, reviews, comments. It must not be tediously serious, nor vapidly funny. It should contain a few ideas, if possible. It could even contain a few condemnations. That is its company side. It must have another side which will interest the alumni and the students.

Here again, on the family side, are problems. Games must be reported, dramatics and dances reviewed, great events memorialized. Those are topics that graduates hunger after; those are topics that are read. Obviously, if the magazine is to appeal to the widest possible range of readers, they must be included. Such topics can be made to do double duty by placing them in departments and the departments among the advertisers; for, after all, it is the advertisers who provide the magazine.

This leads to circulation and exchange. Circulation is usually an embarrassing subject which must be avoided. As for exchange, little, if anything, is done where the greatest effort towards development should be concentrated. To be honest, exchanges are made with high schools and collegiate institutes, in the hope that the college magazines will attract new students. Unfortunately, however, there is little interchange of publications among the Universities. And here lies the biggest opportunity for growth. Without being wildly visionary we can see just what a freshening of views, what a broadening of outlook, what a community of interest, would exist if universities throughout the

(The continued page on...
UP ON A MOUNTAIN

About tea time an ordinary tourist at a mountain centre may see a strangely clad pair of human beings emerge from a hotel. One might be wearing an old shirt, may sometimes see a strangely clad pair of human beings—boots; another might even have adopted the strange Tyrolean costume of leather shorts held up by a complicated system of vividly coloured bands. On their backs would be rucksacks (containing food and a night’s clothing), a pair of climbing irons, a length of thin, strong rope, and perhaps a tin cup. And there would be the usual argument amongst the party on climbing irons, a length of thin, strong rope, and perhaps a tin cup. And there would be the usual argument amongst the party on climbing irons, a length of thin, strong rope, and perhaps a tin cup.

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However much the singing, or the drinking, or the conversation is enjoyed, everyone is in bed by nine o’clock. For mountains, if they are to be climbed with safety, must be climbed early. About half past two in the morning, when it is very dark and very cold, the guide wakes you. The party starts along the track in the light of his lantern; there is no sound but the crunching of heavy boots and the clink of an ice axe against the stones, talking is strictly prohibited as mere waste of breath in view of the many hours of slow, steady climbing. Often in the first light of the dawn you have to scramble over rocks, or even climb a chimney. Many of these unpleasant ascents have been made easier by the iron ropes pegged into the rocks by an alpine club. But the extreme discomfort of an early start is repaid by one of the finest sights a man can see: the red dawn breaking over the mountains, the peaks standing out like islands in a sea of mist down in the valleys below.

You may then safely venture on a glacier, cutting steps in the ice to get on to it, and tying “crampons” or iron spikes on to the insteps to gain a foothold on the slippery surface of the ice. Crevasses, which (together with falling stones from overhanging rocks) are the worst dangers, vary much in size: some may be cleared with a running jump; others have to be crossed with the aid of ropes and ice steps. On crevasses there is little danger, except when the ice has fallen recently; then an edge of a ridge which may appear to provide a safe foothold will break under a man’s weight; and the search party may have to saw it with the guide’s frantic shouts from the other side, but unable to understand whether he was telling us to shorten the rope or lengthen it.

In the Alps eskiers (in Austria huts or gasthofs, and in Italy albergi) are built conveniently at the top of every important valley. In these places excellent hot food is provided (the stores being replenished once a week by a mule driver) and in the evening, when several parties are collected, there is almost certain to be some singing in spite of the variety of language. The Tyrolean, in particular, excels in singing, yodelling or playing some instrument. Every one of the four or five nationalities present is expected to join in; a useful international favourite being “Excelsior,” on account of the line “Try not the pass, the old man said.”

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As the party reaches its summit, in a part where you do not know the language, extremely embarrassing situations may arise. I remember one occasion in the Tyrol, dithering on the edge of the crevasse, hearing the guide’s frantic shouts from the other side, but unable to understand whether he was telling us to shorten the rope or lengthen it.

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The afternoon came pleasantly to a close with tea served on the lawns in front of the Lodge.
SONG FROM ABROAD
Ralph Gustafson

Brown October,
In Quebec again!
Where beavers turn a vagrant
While word and mischief reigns;
Where gypsy air is fragrant
With autumn’s fruity smells,
Of berries never sober,
Of hemlock rich with rain,
Of smoking stalks and grasses,
Of cans in boist, and masses
Of meaty shells.

Oh there, sun-burnt October
Loads the yellow fields
With pumpkins red with laughter,
With all the sweetness that ever
Budding harvest, summer yields:
With that scent October days—
That through cool evening prays;
A bustling harvest, summer yields:
Who tells the harvest, ah grief! so soon
With warm stacks of knotted wheat
Who tells the harvest, ah grief! so soon
Till kernels lushly mellow.

In lazy winds and slow,
Appear with sparkling yellow,
Or while fresh morning
Lawns with crystal frost,
Wet from dew, in gardens where no perfume
Old gardeners carefully bury
Where stalks no blossom carry,
Bulbs crushing,
Where the orchards are
Barrels bulge with wealth.

The long brown sod up-writhes.
Near fields of grass and clover,
Cut short by harvest acycles,
Where the plough and oar,
The long brown and up-writhes,
Where meadow-colours change,
Their yellow upside down,
Fresh odours strongly range
Of new-turned soil and furrow,
Of meadow-sweet and sorrow,
And pungent brown
But autumn-hills are calling,
Calm hills that hold clear lakes.
Ah'm now then leaves are falling
Where strong October makes
Each maple flame with scarlet,
Each elm-tree thick with brown.
Each maple flame with scarlet,
And pungent brown.

That catch the soul with rapture
And whirl wild leaves again,
Like crushed cathedral windows,
In Quebec, alone.

The teachers of those early days had a variety of other duties besides teaching. They were the possessors of knowledge, and to them the fisher folk came for guidance and advice. If a member of the community died the teacher was expected to read the burial service, if a person took sick he was expected to be in attendance. Sometimes the teacher officiated at marriages as the clergyman was often only able to visit the coast once in a few years. When he came however, a second ceremony was held, at which the children of the contracting parties were often interested spectators.

During the past twenty-five years great improvements have been made on the coast, and among these education has not been the least. Schools have been built, outside teachers have been brought in, and every attempt at proper organization has been made. Today there are nine fine school-buildings on the coast as well as two or three of a less pretentious nature. Many qualified teachers are engaged yearly, and great progress is noticeable.

For a number of years schools of this type in which there are only a few children have been supplied by summer teachers working under the auspices of the Labrador Voluntary Educational League. A large percentage of these teachers have been students of our University. Their work is a worthwhile one because they are able to teach children who would in many cases grow up in ignorance.

Though summer work, their task is not an easy one as some of these spots are extremely lonely and lack many comforts; one of the greatest enemies they have are the mosquitoes, and in some cases their associated brethren. Some years ago one of our lady teachers was so severely bitten that her face became quite swollen and inflamed, the result of which changed her appearance greatly. An added feature was the usual tan acquired in these regions. One of the greatest advantages of teaching in the coast schools is the splendid health they gain as they are able to breathe pure air and avoid slum life.

The Canadian Labrador forms a part of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, and consists of a stretch of coast of approximately two hundred and fifty miles in length. The territory is very rugged, possesses many beautiful bays and inlets, and is broken up into innumerable islands. The traveller on the larger steamships sees little of beauty, but those who have had the privilege of travelling on small motor boats, have been captivated by the beauty of the rocky cliffs and the attractiveness of the islands.

The Labrador is a world of itself. There are no roads, no railways. The only means of communication are by motor boats in summer, and by dog teams in winter time. There are hundreds of islands sometimes very dangerous. Unexpected storms may place the boats on treacherous reefs and shoals, and in winter blizzards may suddenly arise causing a loss of direction.

Inside the huts, on the banks of rivers, or on the islands, little fishing hamlets are to be found. Some of these only contain two houses. In some cases there is a distance of thirty miles between settlements. Living in peace and comparative contentment are the fishing folk, some English speaking, and others French Canadians. At a few points group of Indian Indians have their tents.

Life on the Labrador is a hard one. The fishermen toil from early dawn to late at night when the fish are plentiful, and in his space time there are no rest to be repaired, fishing stages to be kept up, besides a variety of other duties. In the full many days are kept busy with the catching of seals, and in the winter a large number go inland to hunt and trap.

The subject of this article however, is education. The reason for selecting this subject is because this particular work has been carried on under great difficulties, and in the past many sacrifices have been made by the teachers. In the early days they had little equipment, held school for a few weeks here and there in very poor buildings, and were to a great extent the only outside workers. Later came regular missionaries, nurses and doctors, and contact with these people made life more bearable. The itinerant teacher was the real pioneer, and even today the teacher occupies a large place in the lives of the people.

The teachers of those early days had a variety of other duties besides teaching. They were the possessors of knowledge, and to them the fisher folk came for guidance and advice. If a member of the community died the teacher was expected to read the burial service, if a person took sick he was expected to be in attendance. Sometimes the teacher officiated at marriages as the clergyman was often only able to visit the coast once in a few years. When he came however, a second ceremony was held, at which the children of the contracting parties were often interested spectators.

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For a number of years schools of this type in which there are only a few children have been supplied by summer teachers working under the auspices of the Labrador Voluntary Educational League. A large percentage of these teachers have been students of our University. Their work is a worthwhile one because they are able to teach children who would in many cases grow up in ignorance.

Though summer work, their task is not an easy one as some of these spots are extremely lonely and lack many comforts; one of the greatest enemies they have are the mosquitoes, and in some cases their associated brethren. Some years ago one of our lady teachers was so severely bitten that her face became quite swollen and inflamed, the result of which changed her appearance greatly. An added feature was the usual tan acquired in these regions. One day she went on board the mail steamer and a passenger was heard to enquire as to whether she was an Eskimo. There are always people cruising the coast who are very anxious to confirm their deep rooted idea that there are still some Eskimos to be seen there.

The teacher who spends a winter on the coast finds that, as in the past, there are a large number of duties to be carried out that are foreign to those of the teacher in this part of the country. The school mistress is expected to do a great deal of visiting, to attend the old time dances, to organize the social life of the community, to give advice in matters of mat making or domestic science, to lend an alert eye to the family problems, and in many cases to solve them, and frequently she finds it necessary to spend a part of her salary in helping the needy. She is expected to be patient, tireless, cheerful, sympathetic and energetic. Her reward is that she is generally looked upon as an angel.

The usual expression would be, "She was a good type." The village school master occupies a position of dignity.

(Continued on page 37)
In that direction, said the Cheshire Cat, waving its right paw round, "lives a Hatter; and in that direction, waving the other paw, "lives a March Hare. Hunt either you like; they're both mad."

"But I don't want to go among mad people," Alice remarked.

"Oh, you can't help that," said the Cat. "We're all mad here. I'm mad. You're mad."

"Then how can I be otherwise?"

"How can you be otherwise?" said the Cat. "One must be or else it isn't worth while to be.

"But what nation sells another must buy," said Alice. She felt very sure of that. "Then how can they all buy less and sell more at the same time?"

"They can't," said the Hatter. "They just destroy one another's trade and add to one another's suffering. Each nation wants to be self-sufficient, to do without the help of the others, because if there were a war the nation that could manage with the least imports would have an advantage."

"I hope there's no danger of war," said Alice.

"We have many treaties to ensure peace—the League of Nations covenant, the Locarno treaties, the Kellogg pact, arbitration treaties without number. But everybody is afraid of war and everybody arms. We are more heavily armed than when the last war started."

"How very strong," said Alice, though she did not want to seem impolite.

"No," said the Hatter. "For nobody has confidence in the treaties. Each knows that he will keep them, but he isn't so sure about his neighbours."

"Then what's the good of making treaties?" asked Alice.

"Tell her the story of reparations," said the Dormouse, winking up and rubbing its eyes. "For that's what has caused the most trouble."

"The Germans were obliged to rebuild what had been destroyed," began the Hatter. "That was because they were at war."

"I suppose they sent workmen and materials and repaired the damage," interrupted Alice.

"Don't make foolish remarks," said the Hatter. "They were allowed to do no such thing. For that would have deprived French builders of contracts and French workmen of jobs."

"Then the Germans paid to have it done?"

"That was impossible. They didn't have enough money or gold. The only way they could pay was in goods. But the creditors didn't want German goods and put up tariffs against them."

"Then how did they get paid?" asked Alice.

"They lent Germany money with which to pay. Then they had so much capital that she made her factories more and more efficient and produced more goods and employed less people—just like the rest of us. And now she has borrowed so much money that she's broke."

(Continued on page 30)
Granted a few moments of fanciful reflection, even a
very casual observer would incline to the opinion that the
City of Ottawa, at some very early stage in its career, fell
into the hands of factions. It is not without trepidation
that I saunter the citadel of our Capital with such a charge.
But if I do not hypothesize factions, I am confronted with
impassable difficulties in accounting for several of Ottawa’s
outstanding characteristics—and the latter must, at all
costs, be accounted for. The disgruntled residents will,
therefore, it is hoped, put back that bottle of potassium
cyanide, or whatever other weapon was seized on the
instant in anticipation of defending their city, and will allow
their critics a few moments to explain.

The personal difficulties must have been three in number,
and all adherents were alike inspired with the same
courage. Competition, even where there was no
least animosity, can accomplish wondrous things, and today its fruits
are plentifully apparent throughout the City of Ottawa.

In the first place, there was the faction which felt that
the official Ottawa was not what it used to be, and that
the factionaries had very concrete difficulties to consider.

In the second place, the characteristic Ottawa was
a mere college student, and must suffer for his ignorance.

That the Government has entrusted to such a monster
the power to say whether or not you and I shall have access to the
Library, is an item that must be entered among all
the other great and insoluble mysteries of this world.

The grim facts remain.

Accordingly, therefore, the moment you mention the
word “library” to this tyrannical limb of the law, he answers
you with an uncompromising growl, and informs you (with
a malicious glint in the corner of his eye) that the
place is closed. But, I am sure that in reality you have
it on fairly reliable hearsay evidence that this Library
actually HAS been seen by one or two fortunate individuals, and
I do not doubt there are ways and means of penetrating this
sanctuary autocracy for those who know how. I, however,
am a mere college student, and must suffer for my ignorance.

(To be continued)
THE MITRE, October, 1932

PORTRAIT OF A BOY

Sometimes when a critic of painting decides to condemn a picture he says that it is "photographic." This seems to imply that photography is a process that makes a perfectly literal transcript of the visible world, and, second, that any such process is not an art.

The present article is an attempt to define the nature of photography, and these opinions, which are false, provide a convenient starting point. For photography is an art, that without noticing it. That is why such things as the complexity of machinery, the stupendousness of a great bridge, the surge of a great crowd, the grace of a wild movement, may sometimes be more thrilling in a photograph than they are in themselves. The moment of strong emotion or of compelling beauty isolated from distractions, motion immobilized, the fugitive glory of light caught fast, all these are offered in the photography to the leisurely apprehension.


SPORT DIARY

Cliff Marshall

September 15th, 1932

As usual, the first sport of the season started today. The term "sport" is an unusual expression for first day activities, but as viewed by the eagle-eyed Sports Editor, it is really appropriate. Gerry Cameron and his Dapper Dan magazine salesmen have returned to college like successfult hawkers, peddling their books and tattered gowns with such forceful stories of what the depression and housewives did to them, that a sympathetic element pervades, and the freshmen are taken in. Dodging the crowd of buyers and sellers we see bridge players and bookworms (for we do study at Bishop's) running here and there in search of quiet rooms where the "oak" sign will not be necessary. Don Masson has been scouring the quad and corridors for football material, which, according to rumours, should be abundant this year. Wally Hodgins, the popular manager, spends most of his time down in the equipment room, probably looking to see what Don has left in the "lasonic" bottles. Wally says its about time the moths had their fill again, so he is busy cleaning up the gridiron equipment and is even giving the rugby balls a glow that will rival any head-waver's provocation—attention Mr. Dewhurst.

September 22nd

The football team is well in the making now. Hal Chard, the new coach, seems to be having little trouble in choosing the Intermediates' team, after all he should have no difficulty, for last year's team in intact with the exception of four players. They are John Aikins, whose injured ankle has kept him out of the game, Gordie Glass, Walter Stockwell and Jim Hebert, all popular athletes, whose presence will be missed.

We are very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Chard this year. He is a man who doesn't lay much store by rough tactics and trickery in his simple though perfect strategy. He believes in well-taught and flawless fundamentals. With men like Titcomb, Wisenthal, Evans, Captain Masson, Munro and Ross, coach Chard is producing an offence whose principal weapon is the lineback. End runs and the forward pass are attempted on occasion but these plays are not featured in the practices as yet. However, we'll see what happens on October 1st, when the white players, the maroon-clad Irish become serious competitors. For the Irish are well coached and have never looked better at the start of a campaign than for their attempt to outfight the rugged Loyola team. The Bishop's aggregation is about ready for the offensive, Porteous and McCullough did their work in making holes for our galloping pluggers, while Pete Currie gave his usual display of reliability. Chuck Carson and Harry Pilho to the Bishop's squad, received the plaudits of the spectators by their spectacular tackling and the way they scored Bill Bradley's passes. Bruce Munro started the ball of excitement rolling in the first quarter when he made a sensational run of sixty yards evading hard-hitting Loyola tacklers. Ogge Glass, (Gordie's brother), a valuable import from B.C.S., exhibited a successful aerial attack along with Bradley's accurate throws. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 1 in favour of Bishop's. A safety touch and one rouge formed the leading score.

Shoved into a fury by the success of our purple and white pluggers, the maroon-clad Irish became serious contenders in the second half. For a few moments the efforts of "Slug" Segatore and J. Buckley brought a surprise to the Bishop's boys who gave in to Loyola for successive gains. But this strong rally was soon quelled by Coach Chard's always steady, reliable, and spirited team. Two more rouges and a drop kick made the final score 8 to 1.

(Continued on page 17)
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THE MITRE, October, 1932

SPOT DIARY—(Continued from page 15)

Bishop’s

Position

Loyola

Mason

L. Half

R. Shaughnessy

Munro

C. Half

Buckley

Ross

R. Half

McGenna

Bradley

Quarter

McTigue

Pibus

Outside

Aubat

Carson

Inside

Kelly

Tittcomb

Middle

Fleury

McCallough

Buck

Segatore

Evans

Buck

Bucher

Porteous

Buck

Tanay

Curry

Snap

L. Shaughnessy

Glass

Flying Wing

McDonnell

Brooks

Alternate

Ryan

Olmoned

Brabant

Roberson

Carson

Muir

Entrada

Broadhurst

St. Cyr

Haynes

P Becker

Refer: W. Mitchell

Umpire: M. Banon

October 3rd—Well satisfied with the display of his men in their opener against Loyola on Saturday, Hal Chard prescribed little in the way of hard work to his footballers today. A little physical training, formation drill, and about twenty minutes of scrimmage were the orders of the day. We are anxiously awaiting the game in Quebec next Saturday against the Quebec Swimmers. Bishop’s make their debut in the Q.R.F.U. this year and will no doubt be pressed to play their top-top brand of football.

October 6th—Bishop’s Down Quebec:—10 to 5

Well, the suspense is over, and we find that Quebec was “just another football team” as far as the Bishop’s boys are concerned. This statement speaks for the score, and the attitude of our stalwarts, but by no means does it indicate the highest calibre of football. The first half saw many costly fumbles and errors for both teams, and was uninteresting to watch with the exception of a few high-lights. Bishop’s went into an early lead when Mason went over for an unconverted touch. Shortly after this an amusing event took place; because of a similarity in the sweaters of each team, Evans of Quebec was mistaken by Bill Bradley for Bruce Munro and was allowed to amble over our goal line for a touch with few tacklers behind him. Bill’s face took on a somewhat pinkish hue until relief came in the form of a rouge executed from Oggie Glass’ educated toe. The score at half time was 6 to 5 in favour of the collegians.

New Customers

of an Old Bank

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PLAYER’S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

SPORT DIARY—(Continued from page 17)

Bishop’s, like champions, rallied in the second half and steam-rollered to victory with the new-styled forward pass attack. This left the Quebec Swimmers with an appropriate name, for they were certainly at sea. Seven passes out of nine were completed in this powerful offensive and were spearheaded in professional fashion by Carson, Mason and Lang. Every man on the college squad was a real star, and we are proud of their efforts.

Munro put on a brilliant display of defensive work, aided in a capable manner by Pete Curry, who deserves great credit as a snapback and tackler. But the feature of the day was Bradley’s rare headwork. Bill played the best game of his career, and every play called was opportune to the moment, keep it up Bill. Ken Ross ran back kicks in his usual flashy style but was unable to gain much ground. Much praise is also due to Captain Mason and Mike Wisenthal. Don lived up to his name of “Terror of the Hills” and bounced through that aquatic Quebec line in a way that only our Don can illustrate. Wisenthal was the surprise of the day. He was sent into the line to relieve Dick Evans for a few minutes, but the presence of his “talk it up” vocabulary and fine clipping kept him in the fray for fifty minutes. That’s the way we like to see you play Mike. An old mustang, Titcomb, was right in the game too.

With such teamwork and spirit, our athletes kept the scorers busy and raised the score to a 10—5 victory.

Bishop’s College

Positions

Quebec

Masson     L. Half    Evans
Munro     C. Half    Price
Ross      R. Half    Nadeau
Carson   Quarter   Amy
Pibus    Outside   G. Power
Carson   Quarter   Amy
Trout    Middle    Mitchell
McCullough Snap    Devine
Evans    Inside    Franklin
Porteous   "       Frawley
Curry     Snap    Webster
Glass    F. Wing    Muir
Lang    Alternate    Quinn
Wienenthal    "      Simon
Brooks    "      Phillips
Olmitstead  "      Woodside
Robertson    "      Trahan
Muir    "      Peacock
Broadhurst    "

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INTRODUCING

A venerable tradition lays upon us the task of introducing to the senior members of the University and to one another the individuals who comprise the Freshman Class of 1932-33, as well as those who have had previous experience of College life and who have come to Bishop's to carry on work begun elsewhere. We wish to call attention to the wide area from which the newcomers are drawn and are, therefore, listing them under the towns and cities from which they come to us.

MONTREAL

Opden Glas was born in Montreal on July 26th, 1913. He studied at Lower Canada College and later at Bishop's College School. He is undecided about the future, but for the present will study for his B.A. Among other things he is interested in Rugby. Thomas Keefer, born Jan. 29th, 1914, comes to us from the Westmount High School. He is taking his Pre-Science Course and after that the fates will decide. He has a great interest in Rugby and Skiing.

Sidney M. Medine first saw the light of day on Aug. 20th, 1914. He matriculated at the Montreal High School and is taking the B.A. Course preparatory to Medicine at McGill. The C.O.T.C. and the Literary and Debating Society are his chief interests.

Kenneth Wallace Swick studied at King's School and Westmount High. He is taking the Arts Course and then will go to Scotland for his Course in Medicine. Ken has become a Band Race enthusiast and hopes to contribute to the Hockey Team. He is interested also in Golf and Skiing.

Miles Wrenn is taking the B.A. Course preparatory to Medicine or "something", as he states. He studied at Argyle School and Westmount High. He was born on Oct. 29th, 1914. Besides Football and Hockey he is very interested in Scouting.

Louis Murray comes to us from Montreal where he attended the Lachine High School and the Montreal Diocesan College. He is taking the Course in B.A. in Theology. He is interested in Golf, Scouting and the C.O.T.C.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Paul Belleville was born on Aug. 2nd, 1910 and was so fascinated with the bright lights of the Electric City that he decided to make his abode there. He studied at St. Pat's and at the St. Charles Seminary. He is undecided as to whether he will be with us more than a year. He is interested in all the activities but has not decided which to enter.

Arthur J. H. Richardson was born in Montreal on July 31st, 1914. Coming from the Lennoxville High he intends to take up a general course in Arts. Don is interested in Rugby and Skiing.

Douglas S. Henry is the real counterpart of his brother and of course was born on the same day. Doug has a general interest in all the activities. After obtaining his B.A. he will become an Electrical Engineer. He has no particular interests, but is interested in everything in general.

On June 13th, 1915, Lawrence A. Brooks first beheld the fair city of Sherbrooke. He is coming here to take up the Arts Course and then will take up a course in Engineer ing. He is interested in Rugby and Hockey.

Henry H. Rugg, born May 16th, 1917, is a graduate of the Sherbrooke High School. His chief interest is in Golf. He is listed as a student in Arts.

On the 16th of October 1913, Kenneth D. Ross celebrated his first birthday. Later he attended the Sherbrooke High School. Ken is interested in Rugby and Basketball. Before becoming an Engineer he plans to get his B.A. From St. Pat's comes another active student in Arts. Howard W. Sweeney was born on Nov. 7th, 1913 and since that time has been a Golf enthusiast. His chief aim in life is Business.

J. Wadall is a graduate of the Sherbrooke High School. He was born in London, England, and has come to Bishop's for an Arts Course. He has enrolled in History and Languages but has not indicated his other interests.

Another graduate of Sherbrooke High School is H. Spencer Houscroft. He is taking a Pre-Science Course here before entering McGill. He hasn't decided on what activities he will enter, but we note that he has signed up for the C.O.T.C.

LENNONVILLE, QUE.

George Christison was born on March 12th, 1913. After studying at the Lennoxville High he decided to enter the demesne of higher studies. His chief interests are Hockey, Rugby, Golf, Tennis and Skiing. Later he plans to go into Engineering.

Donald W. Henry was born in Lennoxville on June 9th, 1914. Coming from the Lennoxville High he intends to take up a general course in Arts. Don is interested in Rugby and Skiing.

Douglas S. Henry is the real counterpart of his brother and of course was born on the same day. Doug has a general interest in all the activities. After obtaining his B.A. he will dedicate his services to the Business World.
Cambridge where he will specialize in Archaeology. He
is interested in Rugby, Debating, Dramatics, and the Mitre.

Fred W. Matthews was born in Carbonear, Newfoundland.
He is another of those whom Lennoxville High has
sent to us this year. He is taking a Pre-Science course and
hopes to go to McGill after leaving Bishop's. He likes to
ski, to play Basketball, and is going to put in his Friday
afternoons drilling with the C.O.T.C.

Alston T. Woodard landed at the Cliff on the 28th of
February, 1914. He attended the Beebe High School and
has come to Bishop's to specialize in some branch of Science.
He is interested in Tennis and Hockey.

C. Kendall Norvis was born at North El, Quebec, in
1914. Coming from the Waterloo High he intends to take the
B.A. Course and the High School Diploma. His chief
interests lie in Hockey and Tennis, but shortly after his
arrival he started training for the coming Road Race.

William J. Belford was born at Gladstone, Mani­
toba. He received part of his education at the Danville High and
attended the St. Francis College High School, and has come here to
specialize in some branch of Science. He is interested in Tennis and
Hockey. Jack should find plenty to do in the Debating
Society this year.

Kendall Morris was born at Carbonear, Newfound­
land. He is another of those whom Lennoxville High has
sent to us this year. He is taking a Pre-Science course and
hopes to go to McGill after leaving Bishop's. He likes to
ski, to play Basketball, and is going to put in his Friday
afternoons drilling with the C.O.T.C.

Alston T. Woodard landed at the Cliff on the 28th of
February, 1914. He attended the Beebe High School and
has come to Bishop's to specialize in some branch of Science.
He is interested in Tennis and Hockey.

W. M. Alton T. Woodard

On June 19th, 1914, Glenn G. Bennett realized for the
first time that he was in the capital. He received his educa­
tion at the St. Johnsbury Academy. After completing his
B.A. Course he plans to take Medicine at McGill. The
activities which are of interest to him are Hockey and
Dramatics, and there is some indication that Running might be
another.

Godfrey Benning Greene Jr. studied at Ashbury College
and St. Alban's School. He is taking the Pre-Science Course
and later hopes to become an Aeronautical Engineer. He
receives his education at the St. Johnsbury Academy. After completing his
B.A. Course he plans to take Medicine at McGill. The
activities which are of interest to him are Hockey and
Dramatics, and there is some indication that Running might be
another.

John E. Main, born on July 19th, 1913, studied at the
Ottawa, Ont.

E. G. Bennett

On June 19th, 1914, on the 27th of February, 1914. He studied at the Cowansville High, and at
attended Ridley College, and has now come to take his
First Senior. He is interested in the C.O.T.C., Rugby, Tennis and Dramatics.
In his spare time he will specialize in Classics.

Hamilton
C. F. Cassels, born at Welland on January 14th, 1911,
attended Ridley College, and has now come to take his
B.A. He has not decided yet upon his future profession.
His main interests are the Mitre, Hockey and Rugby.
We are pleased to congratulate "Chick" on being elected Senior Freshman.

Dundas
John E. Main, born on July 19th, 1913, studied at the
Dundas High School, and after stopping off here for his
B.A. will take a course in Law. He is interested in Rugby
and Hockey. Jack should find plenty to do in the Debating
Society this year.
FERGUS
Another student from Ontario is to be found in the person of D. Mark MacK. Mack was born on Oct. 4th, 1912. He studied at the High School inergus and is taking the L.S.T. Course here. On leaving the University he plans to carry on Social Service Work. He has a wide range of interests, including Rugby, Hockey, Badminton, Lawn and Baseball.

ST. CATHARINE
Lawrence A. Mason began life in 1905. He attended the St. Catharines Collegiate and Vocational School. Besides having taken a Commercial Course, he is the possessor of the degree of B. from the University of Toronto. He is interested in Lawn Bowling, Golf and Photography.

CART
A. K. Hodgus claims Carp, Ont., as his place of birth, and Jan. 16th, 1912 as the date. Adam received his early training at Carp Continuation School and while at Bishop's hopes to attain a B.A. in Theology. He has joined the O.C.T.C. and hopes to set a few new records in the annual Road Races.

BATH, N.Y.
James E. Purdy was born in Bath, New York, on the 26th Sept., 1913. James studied at the Lansford High School and at LeHigh University. After completing the O.C.T.C. course he plans to enter the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. He is an ardent follower of Babe Ruth, and besides has played Football during three years at the Lansford High.

QUEBEC, Que.
Thomas LeM. Carter has apparently had an extensive Academic career. He has studied at the Lakefield Preparatory School, Upper Canada College, and High School of Quebec. He is taking his Arts at Bishop's and looks forward to participating in the activities of the Mite, in Dramatics, Debating and in Music. (We are not sure what he means by this last).

ENGLAND
Edward C. Boyle was born in Birkenhead, England. Previous to coming to Bishop's his Canadian abode was Edmonton, Alberta. He is taking the L.S.T. Course, but hopes to find time as well for O.C.T.C. Running, Scouting, Debating, Dramatics, Tennis and Golf.

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THE MITRE, October, 1932

THE MITRE, October, 1932

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Margaret Earle with great joy. Margaret was born in February, 1915. She received her preparatory education at "Netherwood", Rothsay, N.B., and at Perth High School. After obtaining her B.A. she hopes to enter Social Service Work. Margaret is interested in sports of every kind. She is also interested in the Glee Club and Dramatic Reading Circle.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Mabel Louise Goforth entered upon her maternal career in March, 1915, in Washington, D.C., where she says she was accustomed to seeing the President of the United States take his daily stroll. Completing her High School work in North Carolina, she has entered Bishop's to take up the Arts Course, after which she plans to enter the Teaching profession. In her spare time she will attend the Glee Club and the Dramatic Reading Circle.

Phyllis Mary McVie first smiled upon life on June 25th, 1915, in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Coming to Bishop's from the Sherbrooke High School she enters with a fine scholastic record. Her main desire is to be a Teacher. Phyllis has not quite decided what activities she will enter but the Basketball team is certain of her support. Gee has been elected Senior Freshette, and she will probably be occupied in making the Freshettes "toe the mark!"

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Sometime in February, the year the Great War began, Roberta Hodgins appeared in Shawville, evidently with the intention of remaining for awhile. Graduating from the Shawville Schools she has entered Bishop's to take her B.A. Roberta wants to devote her energies to commerce, though she has not told us yet which branch of commerce she intends to enter. While here she has promised to enter the Glee Club and the Reading Circle, and to also participate in the various sports.

PEK RIVERS, QUE.

Penda Isabel House was ushered into the world on July 25th, 1914, in St. Sebastien, County of Izberville, Que. She received her preparatory education at the Bedford High School, and has entered here to take her B.A. Her chief aim is to become a French Specialist. Penda's activities are few, but we hope to have her in the Dramatic Reading Circle.

MILLET, QUE.

A fair Freshette comes to us in the person of Wenda Ailsen Orr. Born in Lennoxville on June 26th, 1915, and after spending a number of happy years at the Lennoxville High, determined to become a Teacher. She has not de­ signated her method of killing spare time, but we trust we will not be long in finding out.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

The Scottstown Band thought seriously of giving a free concert in the Town Hall on Oct. 10th, 1914, for on that day Clara Parsons made her entry into the world. Clara has entered Bishop's intending to remain three years and probably four, for her ambition is to become a teacher. While here Clara will give some of her time to Hockey, Basketball and the Glee Club.

WATERVILLE, QUE.

Eleanor Martha Smith was born in the year 1916. After receiving her education in the local school, Eleanor determined to enter Bishop's. After obtaining her B.A. she will decide the next step. Eleanor is a sports enthusiast, and has decided to join the Glee Club and Dramatic Readings.

WATERVILLES, QUE.

Jane Miller Smith was added to the population of Sherbrooke on Aug. 29th, 1914. After she came of age, she spent some time in the Sherbrooke High School, and Miss Fine's School, Princeton, N.J. At Bishop's Jane hopes to prepare herself for secretarial work. Golf, Tennis, Badminton and Skating are her favourite sports. Jane also hopes to spend some time at the Glee Club and Dramatic Readings.

WATERLOO, QUE.

Dorothy Eliza Wallace first beheld the light on Oct. 8th, 1914, at Warden Heights, Que. Matriculating from the Waterloo High School with honours last June, Dorothy entered Bishop's the proud possessor of the Robert Bruce Scholarship. After completing her Arts Course she intends to qualify for the Teacher's Diploma. As she is interested in sports, she will join the Basketball and Hockey teams. She would also like to have the opportunity to Debate.

FRITH, N.B.

Although not a first year student, Mary Bertha Earle is a newcomer to Bishop's. After attending Mount Allison Ladies' College, and pursuing studies in Toronto and Andover, she has come to Bishop's to take a second year partial course.

**

THE UNDERGRADUATE MAGAZINE—

(Continued from page 1)

Empire or the continent or even the Dominion, exchanged, faithfully and regularly. We can also see what an increase in printers' bills there would be. There's the rub.

Such are a few of the thoughts that arise when the university magazine is considered. They are not great thoughts; they are not even bright thoughts. But, in all modesty, they are reflections of many conversations with undergraduates in this and other universities. These thoughts would not produce the ideal university magazine if they were applied. Nothing could do that except ideal undergraduates—and thank heaven! they don't exist.

NOTE—Another article on this topic will be presented by Mr. Cameron in a future issue—Ed.
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THE MITRE AND ITS CONTEMPORARIES

M. A. Stephens

Readers of The Mitre will be interested in the difference of opinion which exists between President C. C. Jones, of the University of New Brunswick, and the students' newspaper, THE BRUNSWICKIAN, on the subject of initiation. In his address on the college opening day President Jones said that he considered that it would be an extremely wise policy to discontinue initiation entirely. The Brunswickian reporting this speech also carries an editorial which reads, in part: "Present day initiation, consisting only of a few temporary restrictions and regulations, is an affair of little importance and offers no grounds for serious objection unless there is a deliberate overstepping of the powers of the initiating class. Initiation this year consists of a few rules intended to aid the Freshman in adapting himself to his new environment and to help him realize that he is now a part of a great institution that is much bigger than himself, that existed before he was thought of, and that will exist when he is just a memory."

The Brunswickian was the first of the new term's college periodicals to reach the Exchange Editor, but the list of exchanges received during the summer is unusually heavy, as it includes a number of school and college annuals. Looking over the exchanges with the critical eye of a former professional journalist, the Exchange Editor has been surprised at the high standard, literary and technical, which The Mitre's contemporaries reach. There is very little that is not commendable in the literary style and make-up of most of the magazines acknowledged below.

The bulkiest and brightest of the annuals received in that of WESTMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL, which contains some 120 pages of slick modern journalism, of which the burlesque newspaper, The Booma Lac Outrage, is an outstanding example. The Editorial Board is not, however, content with brightness alone, and offers prizes for literary effort. The tense descriptive writing of the prize-winning story, "Comes", justifies this policy.

Our neighbours at ST ANSETH COLLEGE begin their annual with an article on the "Statutek College Spirit!", and evidence that this spirit is real and lasting is offered by over five pages in small print of short paragraphs about alumni. Perhaps too much space is taken up by jokes which have a personal meaning to the students, but are lost on outside readers.

THE BRANDON SLOGAN, of Brandon Hall, Toronto, also maintains close touch with the school's alumni, and gives much space to them. The blend of humour with a sense of art in the selection and use of woodcuts is a pleasing feature of this dignified and artistic production.

THE DUMBREL, produced by the graduating class of Shrewsbury High School, is written in crisp and careful English, but "journalese jargon" occasionally creeps into the sports reporting. The class of '33 might try a finer screen for their photographic blocks, and introduce more originality and attractiveness into headlines.

VOX LYCEI, the work of the Student's Council of the Ottawa Lister Street Collegiate Institute, has an attractive make-up, and contains both full reports of activities and imaginative work. The method of acknowledging exchanges by quoting one joke from each hardly gives an idea of the merits of the magazines reviewed.

Short articles, descriptive and imaginative, on things of intimate interest to the writers, are encouraged by the editors of THE TORCH at the Town of Mount Royal High School. An account of the Students' Parliament, which controls fifteen scholars' organisations, a page of mock advertisements, and articles in French are notable in this magazine pleasingly printed on tinted paper.

Another artistic production is the year book of the COMMISSIONERS' HIGH SCHOOL, Quebec City, which should be commended for a rare venture—the provision of an efficient index; and for a clever device for ensuring attention to advertisements.

In THE ALBANEAN, from St. Albun's, Brockville, there are eighty lines of serious descriptive verse on "Winter in the Laurentians", containing some gems of thought which might have been even more forcibly expressed had not the author saddled what should have been admirable blank verse with rhyme. Last winter's sport is featured to the extent of a third of the space.

With the LOTOLA COLLEGE REVIEW, a masterly production with a make-up of which many editors would be proud, we reach a climax of publications which stand by themselves. They are produced by Roman Catholic schools and colleges, and all are missionary in their spirit—because their religion means so much to the writers that it seems the natural thing to write about in articles for the students' magazines. This is particularly the case with ST. MARY'S COLLEGE REVIEW, from Brockville, a jubilee number commemorating both the bicentenary of the foundation of the Redemptorist Order, and the centenary of the Order's arrival on North American soil.
The Loyola annual strikes an unusual note by cartooning the graduating class, instead of photographing them. The article on “Religious England” displays an accurate knowledge of spiritual conditions in the Old Country. The signed French REVUE DE L'UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA has scholarly articles on literature, politics, and religion, and each issue has one article in English. ALMA MATER of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, has a “Judge's Column” of character sketches so kindly, helpful, and appreciative in tone as to suggest that if all our judging were done that way the command “Judge not” would be unnecessary.

NOTRE DAME REVIEW, of the Marquette Bourgeoys College, Montreal, has a literary weakness for the eighteenth century, and prints in one issue articles on Pope and Swift, Goldsmith and Burns.

Letters to the editor showing that the boys take a serious interest in the affairs of the school, and careful book reviews are two notable features of the STONTHURST MAGAZINE, from Blackburn, England.

The University of King's College, Halifax, this year published a special encyclopaedia number of the KING'S COLLEGE RECORD, combining some features of a year book with the ordinary issue. The startling prophecies of “Who Will Be Who of Class '32 in 1952” are a novel addition to the more usual methods of speeding the graduating class. THE O. A. C. REVIEW, published from Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is chiefly devoted to articles on agricultural subjects, well illustrated.

Unusual editorial policy marks ACTA VICTORIANA, Victoria College, Toronto, which tells the year’s activities by photograph; and THE ROTUNDA, Emmanuel College, Sudbury, notable for authoritative articles by distinguished people on important subjects.

The BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL midsummer issue was another distinguished production, memorable for an article on school history for the last 95 years; and for the effective use of italic and white in the early pages.

The Upper Canada College magazine, THE COLLEGE TIMES, allows itself a measure of criticism of school management, and the firmly written editorial on the Herbert Mason Medals is an example of how strong student opinion can be voiced in a dignified way. This is certainly an efficient magazine, even if the management does avoid the modern craze for brightness.

Varied fare is provided by the ARGOSY OF COMMERCE. Fresh and amusing rhymes and jingles and witty Form Nine are combined with essays showing that serious thinking and writing also proceed from the Ottawa High School of Commerce.

Serious literary work—descriptive articles and fiction—takes up more than half of ST. ANDREW’S COLLEGE REVIEW, Aurora, which has an amusing system of filling page bottoms with crazy photographs.
Justice Greenshields is to be installed in the Chancellor's office. There is no better way of spending a holiday than to go up on a mountain. The climbing part of it is, in fact, nothing else. Rock climbing is a very different sport; it is to be hoped that the proceedings connected with the closing of Dr. Meredith's regime and the inaugurating of Chief Justice Greenshields's term of office, to express more fully than is possible at present, our appreciation of Dr. Meredith's work for the University.

We have received word as we go to press of the resignation of F. E. Meredith, Esq., K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., as Chancellor of the University, and of the election of the Honourable R. A. E. Greenshields, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, to his successor. Dr. Meredith's resignation is to take effect on October 20th, on which occasion Chief Justice Greenshields is to be installed in the Chancellor's office.

We shall hope, in reporting the proceedings connected with the closing of Dr. Meredith's regime and the inaugurating of Chief Justice Greenshields's term of office, to express more fully than is possible at present, our appreciation of Dr. Meredith's work for the University.

The British team this year, is composed of Ivor B. Jones of the University College of Wales, and Hector McNeil, of Glasgow University.

Mr. Jones, a graduate in Geography and English, who has been spending the last year in post-graduate work in Education in preparation for a career in Educational Administration, has, in the last three years represented his college in many Inter-Varsity debates and was in 1930-31 President of his College Debate Union. He was President of the Students' Representative Council of his college and a member of the Central Students' Representative Council of Wales and of the Executive of the National Union of Students of England and Wales. He has also represented the Welsh students on bodies concerned with the administration of higher education, such as the Welsh University Court Extension Board. To round off his many activities Mr. Jones has represented his college in English Rugby and taken a considerable interest in politics, being a Past President of his College Labour Club.

Hector McNeil, the other member of the British team, is a well known political figure in the west of Scotland. He was born in Garlochhead, Argyllshire; studied at the Woodside Secondary School in Glasgow; and went from there to the study of Mental Philosophy at Glasgow University. In student activities Mr. McNeil has distinguished himself as an organizer and speaker. He is at present President of the University Socialist Club and a Vice-President of the League of Nations Union. The Dialectic Society, the oldest society in the University, whose former members schooled by Dialectic debates, have won distinction in the administration of higher education, such as the Welsh University Court, Extension Board. To round off his many activities Mr. Jones has represented his college in English Rugby and taken a considerable interest in politics, being a Past President of his College Labour Club.
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SHERBROOKE, QUE.
THE COST OF WAR—(Continued from page 1)

and. One great military expert, Sir Frederick Maurice, says:—"If you wish for peace, prepare for peace, is the great lesson of the Great War. Armaments are ineffectual against war, because increase of armaments in one nation produces a corresponding increase in other nations and then comes the temptation to make use of these powerful weapons." Some gesture of goodwill must be made by one of the more important powers towards disarmament thereby encouraging confidence and leading the way to a better era.

The present movement for disarmament is essentially an outgrowth of the Great War although the idea of disarmament or the curtailing of armaments is not new. The Amphictyonic Council of Greece was the first attempt to curb the fiery spirit of mankind. It was before the power of Macedonia. The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 mark modern attempts to deal with this problem. The late President Woodrow Wilson of the U.S.A. had a vision of a type of League of Nations to control armaments. He went to Paris with his famous fourteen points in 1919, but these were only an ideal and revealed his inexperience. He failed to rise above the petty ideas of party politics. Here we see the general unwillingness of the Great Powers to face the prospect of a merger of sovereign powers without which permanent peace projects are absurd. The delegates were not willing to put themselves under any sort of control as regards military and naval affairs. They wanted to be bound and free, to ensure peace forever but to remain armed. A number of conferences have been held of late including the famous Brund-Kellogg Pact. But still there is no spirit of trust without which little hope can be held for success. A spirit of security must be created, laws must be set up and substituted for armaments and wars to settle international justice. In a trial of might it is not always the right that comes up the winner. Let us work for the abolition of armies and armaments and turn the enormous capital tied up into more humane channels, into education, housing and public health. Let us spend this money in building up the youth of the world physically and mentally. Let us tie up their lives to science, who serve humanity to the utmost value of which is indeed grossly exaggerated by the chauvinists of a dying world order". There are finer and better things to inculcate discipline and other (rightly prized) manly virtues than by a sort of pseudo-militarism that has a subtle substitute physical training for military training, "the moral influence upon the minds of our youth. "Dead warriors and weeping women belong to the old world of Homeric lessons, the new age calls for a new kind of courage—no less exacting, no less sacrificial—in the evolution and fostering of life. Let our national heroes be those who fight disease, who give their lives to science, who serve humanity to the utmost of their power, for these things make every bit as high a claim on courage as the perils of service in the forces. "The friends of peace are the friends of justice, they desire a rational decision by civilized legal procedure—enforced where necessary by armed sanctions—of disputes which are recognized as inevitable. They do not propose to abolish armed force any more than they would demobilize the police. They propose that it should be—like the police force—the instrument of a corporate will to justice."
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LIST OF ADVERTISERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertiser</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authier, P. D.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badams, L.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Montreal</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berritt's</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, M. J</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop's University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Montgomery &amp; McMichael</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant, J. H., Limited</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaddock, C. C.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Laundry</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion Craft Shop</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gervais, J. A</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyatafon's Studio</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Tobacco Company Limited</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinkad, Chas. (The New Store)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord's Funeral Home</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mappin &amp; Webb, Limited</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPhadden, R. C</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMurray &amp; Hall, Registered</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredith, Holden, Howard &amp; Holden</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford, John &amp; Son</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, J. S. &amp; Co., Limited</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molson's Brewery Limited</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashb Studio</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Breweries - Dow's</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Ale</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson's Chocolates Back Cover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Sherbrooke</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichol, John &amp; Sons, Registered</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page-Sangster Printing Co., Limited</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelliser, J. A. &amp; Son</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosebrooke's Limited</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Bank of Canada, The</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scally, William, Limited</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sear's Steak, The</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherbrooke Laundry</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co., Limited</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherbrooke Trust Company</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeinoon, A. C., Limited</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiggett Electric Co., Limited</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiggett, J. A. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Bert</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, H. G. &amp; Sons, Limited</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wippell, J. G. &amp; Co., Limited</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>