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THE MITRE is published on the 20th of October, the 10th of December, February, April and the 1st of June, by the Students of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada. Subscriptions: One year, one dollar fifty; two years, two fifty; three years, three fifty.
Even if the old phrase "darn glad to see you" is well-worn, it expresses the feeling of everyone in general on seeing so many new faces around the campus this year. At camp this summer we heard a rumour that there were going to be four new people at Bishop's this year—and their names were Smith. It goes without saying that we were glad to have this rumour dispelled in such hearty fashion. Perhaps because of their numbers the men and women of the first year have wrought a change in the peaceful atmosphere harboured in these age-weathered walls. To those of us who were here during the dark days of the spring of 1940 they bring a new "slant" on life. To us "old timers" (note the quotation marks) it does indeed sound queer to hear someone planning his life along lines other than those laid down by the army. The earnestness with which they are taking the C.O.T.C. program proves that they realize what is before them, but at the same time their very optimism shows that they have not, as so many of us have, fallen into thinking that the war is going to last forever. To the freshmen then, and to the freshmen, this issue is dedicated.

Scanning the editorials in the last five or six October issues we find that the editors' greatest worry is deciding what they would not write about. In 1931 the editor was faced with the extremely complicated international situation—there was that troublesome Italo-Ethiopian affair. His decision then, as mine now, was to deal only with those affairs which affect Bishop's directly.

This year, as last, it has been evident from commencement that sports and other extra-curricular activities are to play an exceedingly minor part in college life. After a gallant attempt the football team has had to suspend operations indefinitely. While this is to be expected and is admittedly the right thing, a large number of the student body is finding it rather difficult to accept as an established fact. The C.O.T.C., which now comes second to studies only, has got off to a wonderful start and is looking forward to the most successful year in its history; having then, and to the freshmen, this issue is dedicated.

If anyone should care to look up article 12, section 2 of the Constitution of the Students' Association, he will find that the purpose of the Mitre is "to encourage creative literary activity among the members of the Students' Association, and to publish reports of student activities." However, the intentions of the executive committee may be, the fulfillment of this purpose is impossible without the co-operation of the student body itself. The response to appeals for articles for this issue has been very encouraging, so far. Keep up the good work, and remember the December issue! A magazine lives on ideas—but only those which are put on paper. Many of us do occasionally get brilliant ideas. If we're writing an exam we jot them down on the back of our exam sheets. Perhaps you should do the same thing in everyday life—when something worthwhile occurs to you jot it down on the spot, and then, of course, let us see that it is preserved for posterity.

The Mitre Board wishes to welcome back Dr. Vial and Dr. Raymond as Honorary President and Vice-President respectively.

Before we say good-bye until December we wish you all the very best of everything in your fields of endeavour. To those of you who will not be here when the June exams roll around we extend our best wishes and know that you will never get old Bob down.

—R.E.D.
either, is one of the most consistent threads in the main psychological pattern. In the scene between Stavrogin and Bishop Tihon which was not published in the first editions of "The Possessed" because the publisher feared that the public would find it too unpalatable, but which has been subsequently included, Stavrogin says: "I saw or felt close... an evil being, derivative and rational; it shows different faces and assumes different characters, and yet it is always the same and always infatuates me." In response to a question from Bishop Tihon, Stavrogin continues: "Of course I see him. I see him as plainly as I see you... and sometimes I see him but I am not certain that I see him, although I do see him... and sometimes I do not know who is real he or I." When Shatov asks Stavrogin: "Is it true that you decouy and corrupted children?" It is this consciousness of a second will desiring evil, which is nevertheless inextricably bound up with his own will and its desire for good, that inspires Stavrogin's response: "It was not I who outraged children." As it is later revealed that Stavrogin had, in actual fact, outraged the young daughter of his landlady, this statement takes on a special significance. It emphasizes that awareness on the part of Stavrogin of a second will existing within his consciousness, which is the instigator of his evil actions and directly responsible for them.

This particular aspect of the dual personality is presented very clearly in the scene in Ivan Karamazov's bedroom. Suffering from an hallucination, Ivan believes that there is another person in his room. The conversation which he carries on with this imaginary figure is one of the masterpieces of psychological analysis. Ivan cries out: "You are myself, myself, only with a different face... You are a dream! You are a dream, not a living creature!" To this cry, he seems to be replying: "From the vehemence with which you deny my existence... I am convinced that you believe in me." This objectification of the evil side of the personality and the tendency to attribute to it a will of its own cannot be over-emphasized if one is to attain any real understanding of the dual personality as it is conceived by Dostoevsky.

In discussing this objectification of the evil side of the dual personality, one cannot ignore a certain technical device which Dostoevsky uses. In presenting the three characters, Raskolnikov, Stavrogin, and Ivan Karamazov, he makes use, in each case, of a secondary character which is the objective counterpart of the evil side of the dual personality. Thus the characters emerge as pairs: Raskolnikov and Svidrigailov, Nikolay Stavrogin and Pyotr Verhovensky, Ivan Karamazov and Smerdyakov. By using these "evil" counterparts, Dostoevsky dramatizes the struggle which is taking place within the minds of his main characters and by introducing a new dimension, so to speak, clarifies and intensifies the inner conflict. Svidrigailov reflects the evil desires of Raskolnikov. Pyotr Verhovensky is Stavrogin's "evil" counterpart. Smerdyakov, forever circling round him like a bound tracking a man down. He weaves in and out through Stavrogin's life, constantly reminding him that he has an "extraordinary aptitude for crime." But it is in the character of Smerdyakov and in his relations with Ivan Karamazov that the full effect of this device is felt. Smerdyakov is set apart from Svidrigailov and Verhovensky. He is colder and more inhuman. He is devoid of that humour which Svidrigailov possesses and he lacks the vitality and energy which is so much a part of the character of Pyotr Verhovensky. All natural and spontaneous emotion is foreign to his nature. An epileptic, the bastard son of old Karamazov and "a half-witted vagrant," he seems to be cut off from all normal human contacts. He repels, not only because of his origin, but because there is no laughter upon his lips or in his eyes. He is a man lost to pity. Ivan hates him intensely and yet—and this is what is so important—we never forget that Ivan's hatred for Smerdyakov is fostered by an instinctive revolt against the evil which Smerdyakov stands for in his own right, as by the fact that he objectifies Ivan's own evil desires. Ivan could have forgiven Smerdyakov any sin, any weakness, except that he is constantly fighting within himself. It is especially significant, if we were to understand Dostoevsky's use of these evil counterparts, to remember that it is through the planning and instigation of Pyotr Verhovensky, although the actual murderer is the convict Fyodor, that Stavrogin's desire for the death of his wife is realized; and we must remember that it is Smerdyakov who murders Ivan's father, thus translating into actual fact Ivan's own hidden desires.

We do not want to forget, through an over-emphasis upon the evil side of the personality, that there is another side capable of inspiring the love, perhaps even the heroism, of the trained soldier. Trained men are those that don't know the trained men. Trained men are those that don't know how to remove clothing from a wounded man. He wouldn't tell us what happened with a wounded woman.

The order comes "Officers, take post." We come to attention, we turn, we salute. We almost drop our brand-new swagger stick. We march off to our platoon. There we expect our sergeant from force of habit to say, "Faites attention, voilà!" But he acts very much like any other sergeant. We are so surprised that from force of habit we almost reply "'Sais pas, m'sieur." However, we are saved —our presence of mind is wonderful. With dignity we turn the salute and turn about. We are now indeed officers in the truest sense.

Behind us we can hear our platoon whispering. The boys are trying to see how much they can get away with. We ignore them. Out of the side of our eye we see a supernumerary brother with a recruit squad. We see his squad behaving with perfect discipline. We suspect he hides a length of iron pipe in his sling.

We have also a recruit squad to drill. This is O.K., they don't know whether one is right or wrong. Then we drill the trained men. Trained men are those that don't know what's right but do know what's wrong. We found this out to our cost. We were wrong on principle. The standard question is "Sir, what is this part of the seer called?" We are still working out a standard answer. The one in mind is "Don't be so dumb." This, however, scarcely expresses our wishes—the dummy the better.

But let me prattle no longer—else we will reveal military secrets. To resume our subject, gentlemen, as it says in SAT, volume I, pamphlet 3, number 3, "Rifle" 1937—pay attention in the back!"
Neutrality — The Modern Demon

When the history of these times is written, it will be the sad task of its recorders to note the plight of those nations who worshipped a very treacherous god — the god of neutrality. Before this war it was thought by nearly all independent peoples that the surest formula for their security was to trust their destiny to this evil god. The fallacy of this belief is now only too well-known in most sections of the globe. First Austria fell, followed by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and Norway, the low countries, France, which was not neutral, but might just as well have been, and of course the Balkan Nations. It is too late to do anything about those victims of their own folly, but what of the free nations that are left? There are only four countries of Europe which may be called independent—Turkey, Portugal, Sweden, and Ireland. All four of these nations are in, what might be described as a tight box.

The case of Turkey is coming in for special attention these days. Turkey is the champion fence-sitter of them all. The amazing thing about it all is that she has been between the cross-fire of three great powers throughout the whole war. At the beginning of the war it looked as if Turkey would lean towards Britain. It is not too much to say that Britain countled not a little on the beneficent neutrality of the nation led by Kemal Ataturk as its ally in the Middle East. The facts that Ataturk died, and Germany defeated France, put a little crimp in this supposition. Turkey did not enter the war but became strictly neutral. The crafty Von Papen has so far failed to persuade this nation's government to abandon its sworn policy. This does not mean that neutrality as a policy has been successful for this country; on the contrary, it means that no power has as yet put Turkey to the supreme test. When the test comes, Turkey will no longer be able to call herself an independent nation, for she herself is too weak a nation to do anything about it. It seems to many an observer that her only chance is to play one great power off against another and hope that they may fight in some distant land. So far two neighbouring countries are fighting on distant battlefields, but the question Turkey is asking—is it far enough away?

The case of Irish neutrality is the most interesting of all. Here we have a comparatively small country of about three million persons who profess to call itself a free and independent republic. The position of Ireland (or Eire as it wishes to be known as) is not unique simply because it happens to be one of the few remaining neutral countries of Europe, but because it occupies an extremely important geographical location. It lies between Britain and the New World. In other words it is a natural stepping stone, or a barrier, for Britain, depending on how that country ranges itself in the current world-wide struggle. As matters stand, Ireland might just as well be non-existent; for, apparently she does not know that there is such a thing as a war going on—that is, if one may judge a nation by its actions. Yet, Ireland must know that there is a war going on because it is a fact that the majority of her citizens are poorer off to-day than they have been for some time. The plain truth is that Irish destiny is closely linked with the well-being of the British Empire. In her export trade, for instance, the Irish Free State looks longingly across the Irish Sea, when come pounds of sterling in return for nearly all her surplus potato crop. With this English exchange Eire buys the products of British manufacturers. But what of the day when she cannot obtain the products, either in Britain or abroad, on account of the war? This is part of the price of neutrality.

Now let us consider what the price of neutrality is. Theoretically I suppose, neutrality should be the price of non-belligerency. Maybe the citizens of Dublin think they are paying for something they do not get when bombs begin to mar the beauty of their streets. It is a little difficult to believe that German airmen can mistake an illuminated Irish city for a blacked-out English community. The official attitude of the Irish Government is most baffling. The authorities gladly accept merchandise from America, conveyed by the British navy, but it would be against the rules of neutrality to allow naval units in her ports to refuel and discharge goods meant for the Irish. A lot of these wares are sent via Ulster. Unofficially, Irish sentiment is almost purely British. When Sweden's possible help might have decided the Russo-Finish war in favour of the Finns, Sweden. Earlier in the war Sweden's possible help might have decided the Russo-Finish war in favour of the Finns, but alas! Sweden put trust in her favourite god—the god of neutrality. Of course, the whole complex of affairs has changed since then, and a defeated Finland is now the ally of Nazi Germany. A victorious Finland might have taken another course—one to the liking of Sweden.

The question of Portugal's neutrality is of particular interest to the New World. There are several ways in which...
the neutrality of that country can be threatened. First of all, continental Portugal would be in mortal danger if Hitler moved into Spain. This brings up an inevitable point—what will become of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, which figure so largely in the defence of the Western Hemisphere, were Portugal to fall? Apart from this there is the matter of the disposal of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The answer to these questions lies in the laps of the gods.

The lessons to be learned from this world-wide upheaval are unmistakably clear. First, we note that neutrality as a policy offers small countries, and even large ones, little security. It tends too much towards separatism and disunity, thus making a common front against aggression impossible. Secondly, we should note that it is quite impossible to be truly neutral, and paradoxically enough that is one of the big reasons why neutrality will not work. It is humanly impossible not to secretly favour one side or another. President Roosevelt recognized this, when, at the beginning of the war, he asked his countrymen to be neutral in everything but sentiment. It seems to follow, then, that neutrality is little more than a sham policy—responsible for chaos and inaction. The third lesson, which is really the crux of the whole situation, is that the belligerent power in most cases, will only recognize a nation's neutrality when and if it suits her. Neutrality then offers a nation a false sense of security. Finally and most important to note is that neutrality never stopped the oncoming van of an aggressive army.

Frederick Edmund Meredith

On Tuesday, September 23, at his home in Pine Avenue West, Montreal, there occurred the death of Frederick Edmund Meredith, B.A., LL.B., D.C.L., LL.D., in his eightieth year. The funeral took place on the following Thursday, the burial service being held in Christ Church Cathedral. At the house, prayers were said by the Right Reverend Lennox Williams, formerly Bishop of Quebec and Vice-President of the Corporation of Bishop's University, whose friendship with Mr. Meredith began when they were boys at Bishop's College School. In the Cathedral the service was taken by the Right Reverend Arthur Carlisle, Bishop of Montreal, the Right Reverend Lennox Williams, the Dean of Montreal, and the Principal of Bishop's University. In the large congregation were representatives of the professional, financial, and industrial life of the city and of the Dominion.

Frederick Meredith was a son of the late Chief Justice Sir William Meredith of Quebec. After attending Bishop's College School he took his Arts course at Bishop's University, graduating in 1883, with the late Mr. Grant Hall as a member of his class. After graduation he studied Law at Laval, from which university he received the degree of L.L.D. "avec distinction". In his profession he was very successful and established a firm which is now one of the largest legal firms in the province. When the late Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was making his plans for purchasing the Allan Steamship Line, he entrusted the negotiations to Frederick Meredith. That task was accomplished with satisfaction to everyone concerned and thereby another important step was taken in establishing the Canadian Pacific's world-wide ocean ship service.

Mr. Meredith was a man with great strength of character and a great sense of humour. His ability and his un-failing integrity commanded the respect and the confidence of his fellow-men. His dignity and courtsly manner gave him a charm which we associate with "a gentleman of the old school". As a host he was unrivalled.

Bishop's University owes a debt to Mr. Meredith which is beyond computation. In 1924, in association with the late Mr. Grant Hall and Mr. George H. Montgomery, C.C., D.C.L., LL.D., who is also an honoured graduate of Bishop's, he sponsored a financial campaign for the University. At that time Bishop's was known as a college where candidates were trained for the ministry of the Church of England, but relatively few people knew of its Arts course. The total amount sought in the campaign was not obtained, but the degree of success which attended the effort gave new confidence to the members and friends of the University and opened a new chapter in its history.

In 1926, by unanimous vote of the Convocation Mr. Meredith was elected Chancellor of the University, in succession to the revered Mr. John Hamilton. Mr. Meredith had been chancellor for six years when he felt that indifferent health necessitated his retirement. On each convocation day, with two exceptions, during his term of office he charted a special train and brought a company of his friends to convocation. The beauty of the University's surroundings and the character and scope of its work were thus made known to leading Canadian citizens. The additions to the university's endowment, the strengthening of its Corporation, the extension of its facilities for work, and the increase of its faculty have resulted from the zeal and the generosity of a group of men in which Mr. Meredith had a place of pre-eminence. Indeed, such was his influence among his large circle of friends that his commendation was sufficient to secure their support for any cause which he espoused. When one reads the list of benefactions and gifts to this University published in the calendar, let it be remembered that all the substantial gifts from 1924 onwards were, in some cases entirely, and in most cases largely, due to Mr. Meredith. We who knew him well and had the privilege of working with him gathered encouragement for our task from his appreciation of the noble tradition on which Bishop's University is founded. Nor shall we forget the sincerity of his utterance when, on handing over the chancellor's office in 1932 to his distinguished successor, the Honourable Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, he concluded his valedictory address with this wish for his Alma Mater, "vivat! crescat! floreat!"

Bishop's will proudly remember the devotion of this distinguished son.

To Mr. Meredith's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William J. J. Meredith, of Montreal, we offer sincere sympathy.

A. H. McGreer.

(De. Meredith's sincere interest in all phases of student life is not unknown to the student body. Several of the most beautiful trophies standing in the aude dining room were donated by him, by the late Mrs. Charles Meredith, and by Lady Meredith and bear ample proof of his thoughtfulness in regard to our extra-curricular life.—Ed.'s note.)
Introducing

As stated in the editorial the Freshman class is one of the largest in the past several years. Already they have made their presence felt in almost every field of college activity, and on the whole are set to be a “darn good bunch”. In this department we offer you a few personal touches about each one and we only wish we had more space to deal with this side of their lives. Anyway here they are.

HOMER WILLIAM BEATTIE—It is only fitting that the first freshman to be introduced to you should be a local boy. Homer was born in Lennories, Que., on February 19, 1921. He attended Ascot Consolidated and Lennoxville High School. Naturally he will swell the ranks of the day students. His home is five miles from here but he assures us that the “hitching” is very good. Due to these troublesome five miles his activities at High School were limited to interclass basketball, and for the same reason they will probably be limited to the C.O.T.C. while he is at the University. He is taking a course leading to the B.Sc. degree and after graduation plans to take up chemistry.

CLEMENT JOSEPH BRODEUR—This lad was born in Humboldt, Sask., on February 1, 1922. He attended Grandin, Edmonton, Jesuit College, and St. Pat’s in Sherbrooke. At Grandin he worked on the school paper, and at St. Pat’s he was president of the athletic association. At Bish. his activities will depend on the amount of spare time which he has at his disposal—a very commendable resolution and one which we would recommend to several—well anyway, to several. He is taking a science course here and Queen’s University or the Navy have first claims on his future. His interesting past experiences include a trip to Cal. and working in Jasper Park lodge. He plans to continue these at Bish. When he has fully recovered from an unfortunate accident we hope that he will be able to return to continue his science course.

Kenneth Edgar Orr—Ken arrived the other day to enroll in a science course. He was born in the far-off town of Milby on June 17, 1924. He attended Lennoxville High School where he seems to have led a very uneventful life. He plans to specialize in chemistry after graduation. His activities at Bishop’s are to be limited to the C.O.T.C.

ELLWOOD HAROLD PATTERSON—Since June 20, 1921, Wakeham, near Gaspé, has been conscious of the presence of Ellwood. He attended Wakefield Elementary, Gaspé Intermediate and New Carlisle High School. At the present time he is occupied in studying for a B.A. in Theology. Naturally he plans to enter the ministry and the trials which he will undergo this year as the sole freshman in the “Shed” should fortify him for the trials which undoubtedly lie ahead. For the past several years he has been teaching on the Labrador coast.

Andrew Raymond Mitchell Roy—Andy was born on September 12, 1924, in Levis, Que. He follows sister Ernestine to Bishop’s but he assures us that his main interests in life are far removed from hers. Andy seems to have really “been around” having attended four schools, finally getting his School Leaving Certificate at Lennoxville High. His main activities have been hockey, basketball, and badminton. At Bishop’s he plans to add golf and football to these. Already the Mitre has claimed a large part of his time, and we hope will continue to do so. He is taking an arts course. His future is very uncertain. His interesting past experiences include five trips to the Gaspe Coast and camping at Lake Beausport.

John Edward Poap—John was born in Rock Island on April 15, 1923. He attended Stanstead College where he played football, hockey, and was on the track team. He plans to continue these at Bishop’s. When he has fully recovered from an unfortunate accident we hope that he will be able to return to continue his science course.

Philip Horace Duval—Phil follows brother Errol to Bishop’s. He states that he was born on June 30, 1941; so offhand we’d say that he wasn’t old enough to know better. On investigation we find that he was actually born on said day, 1924. The Laurentide School claimed his attention for more years than he cares to remember. His activities were hockey, skating, basketball, badminton, golf and swimming. He plans to continue these at Bishop’s. If he is successful in obtaining a B.Sc. he hopes to go to McGill to take up Chemical Engineering. The interesting past experiences’ part of his questionnaire would probably be more revealing if he were not so sure that a certain member of the family would be reading them.
LORENE ERNEST EASTMAN—Another local boy, he was born in Sherbrooke on December 13, 1922. Here he went to Mitchell and Central schools, and finished off at Sherbrooke High. At the High School he played football, hockey, and basketball, and was a member of the cadet corps. At Bishop's he plans to play basketball. He intends to spend only one year here at the University and then go to Queen's for civil engineering. His interesting past experiences seem to have been nil.

BRUCE ARTHUR FAIRBANKS—Bruce hails from way up north, being a native of La Tuque, Que. He was born on March 16, 1924. He went to La Tuque High School where he seems to have led an extremely active life. At Bishop's he plans to join the Glee Club and the Dramatic Society while amusing himself with skiing, basketball and badminton. He is taking a science course at the completion of which he hopes to go into chemical engineering. His interesting past experiences are a visit to the New York World's Fair and one to Canton, N. Y. He also mentions casually that he has landed a 7 lb. trout.

RAYMOND GILLINGHAM GOODARD—Ray was born in Smith's Falls, Ont., on September 2, 1921. He attended Smith's Falls Public and High schools where he played badminton and was interested mainly in dramatics. At Bishop's he claims that work is to come first and play after. The latter may possibly include tennis, badminton, dramatics (extremely doubtful) and the Glee Club. He is taking a course leading to the B. A. degree, and as with most arts students his future is a question mark. His interesting past experiences are a visit to the New York World's Fair and one to Canton, N. Y. He also mentions casually that he has landed a 7 lb. trout.

PETER BRADLEY KINGSTON—Toronto was Pete's birthplace. He first saw the light of day on March 1, 1924. He attended St. George's Public School and Quebec High. His activities at these two schools were rugby, track, cadets, shooting, and skating. He hopes to be able to continue most of these at Bishop's. He is taking an arts course and plans to take up research chemistry or teaching after graduation. His interesting past experiences include bicycle and cycling trips.

DAVID GORDON MACLAY—Dave was born on September 3, 1923, in Sherbrooke. He went to Mitchell School and Sherbrooke High. He states that he took part in all sports and that he worked on the school paper during his last year. He apparently had the quarterback position "sewn up" on the purple and white team before the collapse of rugby here at the University. He is taking a science course and hopes to go on in chemical engineering.

DOUGLAS DUNCAN MCCORD—Doug was born in Outremont on July 4, 1923. He attended Strathcona and Stanstead schools. At the present time Doug would like very much to change rooms with anyone—and says he does mean anyone. He is taking a course leading to the B. Sc. and hopes to follow it up with an M. Sc. His past experiences are two summers at Scout camp, one year farming, and 13 others existing. At Bishop's he is planning to join the Glee Club and the Dramatic Society while amusing himself with skiing, basketball and badminton. He is taking a science course at the completion of which he hopes to go into chemical engineering. His interesting past experiences are a visit to the New York World's Fair and one to Canton, N. Y. He also mentions casually that he has landed a 7 lb. trout.

ALBERT HENRY NORDIS—was born in Waterloo, Que., on August 31, 1923. Albert attended the Waterloo High School. He took an active part in hockey, softball, and track. At Bishop's he hopes to have a crack at all the sports and seems keen about the C.O.T.C. He is taking a course leading to the B. Sc. degree. After graduation he plans to enter medical profession.

CHARLES RENFREW WORTHEN—Bebe, Que., first heard of this lad on December 26, 1921. Charles went to Bebe and Lenoisville High schools. Here he played football, hockey, basketball and badminton. He intends to continue the same sports and golf at Bishop's. He is taking a course leading to the B. Sc. degree. After graduation he states that he is going to spend his time living. He tells us that his past experiences are of a too personal nature to be disclosed.

HUGH SAUNDERS—Hugh was born about three miles down the river from the city. He tells us that the exact date was April 18, 1924. He attended St. Pat's Academy where he took an active part in the sports but due to sickness these had to be dropped. This lad is another man of first year who intends to put work before play. Hugh is taking a course leading to the B. Sc. degree. He is, however, uncertain about the future. Having worked in the Inclerdy department he is fully qualified to break anyone's watch.

KENNETH FREDERICK JACKSON—Ken, so far as we know, is the first student who has harrassed active service in the war. He was born on February 4, 1917, in Birmingham, England. He came to Canada at an early age and attended Sherbrooke High School where he played football, hockey and many other sports. He is taking a science course. His plans before and after graduation are question marks. In dealing with his interesting past experiences Ken states calmly that he has had one and a half years in the Battle of Britain. Naturally this opens up untold possibilities for discussion and we sincerely hope that the Mitre will be on the receiving end of several articles by Ken enlarging on his experiences.

DONALD ANDREW JACOBS—Born on January 12, 1921, is and apparently the youngest of the youngsters. He went to Selwyn House and Bishop's College School. "Having been mewed up for several years in a boarding school, all my special aptitudes have been inhibited, but I hope, in the bracing atmosphere of university life, to expand."—end of quote. Bud has given us a large amount of his time to the Mitre already and we hope that he will continue to do so. He is taking a science course and remarks that as long as this does not lead him into the province of a drugstore chemist he will be content.

GEORGE McNEILLIE—George prefers being called Joe, so Joe it is George. He was born on May 2, 1922, in Toronto, and went to Upper Canada College, where he was an officer in the cadet corps and played football. He is taking a science course. His future lies in the field of mining engineering. "Mac," oh pardon us, we mean Joe George, has had several relatives graduate from the University and hopes that he can live up to their reputation. So far he seems to be doing pretty well.

ROBERT M. BARKS—Bob was born in the fair city of Richmond on January 14, 1924. He attended St. Francis College High School. He states that he was not particularly active in sports but he seems to be a born reporter for he reported all their hockey games. Tennis and badminton are to be his activities at Bishop's. Bob is taking a science course and intends to dwell the ranks of industrial chemistry.

DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD—Born in Montreal on November 11, 1924, Mac attended Waterloo High School where he played football and was on the track team. At Bishop's, where he is studying for B.A. in Maths, Chemistry and Physics, he plans to play football, hockey, and tennis and keep his mind also on his studies. After graduation he would become an engineer. His interesting past experiences include going south for the 1939 winter, and "a couple of flips in a 'plane at St. Hubert's."

COLWELL CAMPBELL SCHEPPEL—Pat was born in Montreal on November 11, 1924, and attended St. Hubert's. He plans to take up research chemistry or teaching after graduation. His interesting past experiences include going south for the 1939 winter, and "a couple of flips in a 'plane at St. Hubert's."
THE MIRI

Wain McLarnon occupy a good deal of his time here, but Bob also plans to study for a B.A. will of course to study on the side for a B.Sc. After graduation, Helen wants to take up nursing. As far as any past experiences are concerned, Helen prefers to keep a strict silence.

Doreen Phyllis Wingo—Born in Sherbrooke on the 18th of December in 1924, Doreen studied at the Jesus and Mary Convent, Mitchell School and the Sherbrooke High. Here she played basketball and belonged to the Tennis club. While at Bishop's Doreen plans to devote her time to the pursuit of a B.Sc. degree. After which she intends to become a hospital technician. So far Doreen appears to have met with no interesting experiences.

Jacqueline Mildred Lockwood—Jacqueline was born on May 10, 1923, at North Hatley where she studied at the North Hatley Consolidated School. Apparently there wasn't any activities there, but Jacqueline enjoys to ski and skate at Bishop's. After obtaining a B.Sc. degree Jacqueline plans to become a dietitian or a teacher of household science with journalism thrown in as an extra.

Lucille Hope George—Lucille was born 1924, 1st of July, in Mansouville. She studied at Mansouville Intermediat and Knolton High where she participated in dramatics, chorus, and debating. While studying for her B.A. degree at Bishop's she plans to go in for dramatics. Afterwards she hopes to specialize in teaching.

Mrs. Eliza Morrill Christie has come to Bishop's to take an English Honours course. Last year she studied at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. She has also attended McGill University, St. Andrews College and the Sherbrooke High.
First Impressions

One of my earliest memories of childhood which comes back to me, was a Convocation I attended at this university about ten years ago. I was certainly not more than seven, and was quite surprised at the order of proceedings. The day before this memorable event I had been at King’s Hall, Compton, where the annual graduation exercises were being held. I particularly enjoyed their gymnastic exhibition and remember quite clearly wondering whether the boys at Bishop’s would put on as good a display. Full of high hopes, I determined to enjoy myself.

It was a typical June day. The sun was shining brightly, and the buildings seemed to sparkle in the fresh morning air. We arrived at the university about eleven o’clock. It was apparently the custom in those days to provide dinner for the invited guests and friends of the graduates. I remember quite well sitting down (to dinner) at a long table but somehow our good friend, Jim, was not in evidence. The highlight of the meal was a small half of a grapefruit, in the centre of which was a huge red cherry. After this very pleasant meal, instead of watching a graceful gymnastic exhibition, for which I had hoped, I was forced to take a seat next to my sister, in the blazing sun. If my recollections are correct, chairs were arranged on the lawn, just behind the New Arts. I was bored to death by the long speeches and wondered how people had the patience to sit through them. I was struck by one in particular; the valedictory, given by a freckled-faced boy, who was, apparently, a marvelous speaker. However, I could not follow him and soon gave up trying. After his “little say” was over, I remember a certain person saying that anyone who could make such an oration would go a long way in the world. Finally, to my unspeakable delight, the graduates began to file out, each carrying a long tin can; a queer reminder of playing hockey against the University. It was great fun and I was particularly impressed by the good sportsmanship shown by the boys. I came frequently to see the football games in the days when Scott, Greenwood, Flintoft, and Magor held sway on the gridiron. I was brought in contact with the old place when my sister was a student.

Two weeks ago I entered this University—a freshman. I cannot say that I felt absolutely lost but yet everything seemed very strange. I was surprised but delighted to be given a room in the Old Lodge and here I moved in bag and baggage. Admiral Bendow was on the steps to help me up with my trunk, chairs and books. This he did with great alacrity for the small sum of twenty-five cents and off he went feeling as pleased as could be. I soon became acquainted with most of the freshmen, whom I had not met before. On the first evening we went down to the village to pay our respects to Herb. This I gathered must be the hangout of the University for as usual it was filled to capacity. Everyone was enjoying himself immensely and the nickelodian was belching forth “Maria Elena” which by this time most of us can sing backwards.

We should all be deeply indebted to Lincoln Magor, who, in my opinion, undertook to remodel the men’s Common Room. Doubtless the best furnished room in the college, it provides a wonderful rendez-vous for reading the newspapers. In fact the attraction of the common room is almost greater than that of the library, believe it or not. The Chapel, surrounded by all its tradition and beauty is indeed worthy of its reputation of being one of the best of its kind in Canada. As we all have noticed, the stained glass windows and the magnificent carvings are the outstanding features and anyone who has an eye to beauty will immediately recognize in them a work of art.

The Old Lodge as its name suggests, is not a twentieth century building, and probably there are some of the students, especially among the freshmen who realize this, in their own particular part of the establishment. However, it is well to remember that if Bishop’s were thoroughly modernized, and all kinds of new appliances introduced, this University would not long retain its traditions. These lie deep-rooted in the memories of the old buildings and if they are to be retained, we must be satisfied to do without luxuries such as indirect lighting, etc.

Whether our first impressions of this University were happy ones as mine were, or not, there is not one freshman, who will not agree that his first two weeks in Lennoxville were among the best he has ever spent in his life.
Another Jerusalem

J. H. APPS

OCTOBER, 1941

G. S. LOOSEMORE

The rack and torture chambers yet remain
Each to its own appointed aches confined:

Pride-and-Vain-Glory first of all we see,
But far a-field in musty acrid fumes
Standing one to make incense which to none
But God smells sweet. But come with hurried feet.

Look! Yonder is the judgment house of might
Where many enter in to hear with grief,
"Depart ye!" or with joy, "Well done! Thou good
And faithful friend!" E’en now, they sit and mourn
Without, in fear yet longing to go in
Like lambs unto the slaughter stricken dumb.

But lo, here is a brighter scene to view.
The Council Hall doth oft resound with joy
As learned doctors of the law make gay
That farther part of city thou regard’st
The Sabbath day is nearing to its close
Standing row on row and street by street.

As learned doctors of the law make gay
That farther part of city thou regard’st
About Jerusalem we love so well.

But lo, here is a brighter scene to view.
The Council Hall doth oft resound with joy
As learned doctors of the law make gay
That farther part of city thou regard’st
The Sabbath day is nearing to its close
Standing row on row and street by street.

Time dims even the most sharp-cut memories, but one
that is still etched clearly on the minds of a good many is
the night of June 12—and what followed. Long after the
doors had been closed for the night, the buildings were ablaze
with light, and bustling with activity. The hallway of the
New Arts was piled high with dunngage bags and bundled
greatcoats labelled "Mount Bruno Military Camp."
The Headquarters staff swung turned the key in the Orderly
Room door and trudged up the stairs. Around the door of
Sergeant Lindsay’s room stood a throng of half-clad cadets,
holding out a tangle of web equipment and gazing with
bewildement at the “specimen” harness hanging nearly
over the back of Sgt. Lindsay’s chair. Through the open
doors of the rooms could be seen the flower of the Reserve
Army of Canada stripped for action, with a tin of kahki
cleaner in one hand and web ammunition pouches or belt
in the other; scrubbing, scrubbing, scrubbing—and muttering
softly to themselves. In the Shed there was main pro-
duction cleaning, with a large puddle of Capo cleaner in a
tin biscuit box, from which several cadets dipped substan-
tial gobs on scrubbing brushes and swabbed the great sur-
faced helmets of the packs and haversacks. The big problem was
how to clean the brass—without marring the newly cleaned web.
Some cleaned it first, and then discovered too late the
cleaning process covered the brass with a muddy green film
—whichever way it was done there had to be a painful
touch-up. Gradually the chaps reached a climax of wild
shouting and acts of desperation as the benighted Reserv­
ists tore their hair and wrestled with a meaningless maze of
green straps and water bottles; then, as some breathed a
ngh of relief and hung the complicated harness up, and as
others hurled a tangled heap into the corner and dove into
bed regardless, the symphony passed through a diminuendo
and across the tracks, wheeling into the main street with
bulging even more behind his brass-bound bugle. Sgt. Lind­
sey’s Band was in fine fettle, and the drumsticks clicked
with the dull tread of boots, which came to a sudden stop
if taking note of the troops that were to dare his glance on
the fields and hills of Bruno. "Fall in!" sounded sharp and
clear on the morning air, and movement in the body of
troops ceased. "Markers!" Sergeant-Major Savage’s voice
barked, and out they stepped, moving smartly to their places.
"On . . . parade!" and the whole mass moved forward
as a man, sorting themselves as they marched to their
places in the various platoons. The small group of officers
stood silently, watching with a critical eye the movements
of the men. Rifles came to the order smartly in succession
from the right, and in the space of a few seconds movement
had ceased. "Atten - - SHUN!" and the heels snapped to­
gether. "Stand at . . . Ease!" . . . "Call the roll." The
sergeants called the names, and the click of heels and "Sir!"
"Sir!" of the response came in staccatto bursts from all
quarters till the last name had been called. When the pla-
toons had been reported the sergeant-major turned sharply
and approached the Commanding Officer. "Parade formed
up, sir." The C. O. returned the salute and addressed a few
words and across the tracks, wheeling into the main street with
Corporal Westgate pounding the big bass drum, Torrance
bulging even more behind his brass-bound bugle. Sgt. Lind-
say’s Band was in fine fettle, and the drumsticks clicked
and rolled in a way that was worthy of "the ol’ P. F.," as
S. M. L. Bouchard would say. The rear guard formed round
with the dull tread of boots, which came to a sudden stop
(Continued on page 34)
An Executor is an Employee

In naming an Executor, the maker of a Will employs that Executor to administer his Estate in the interest of those provided for and in accordance with the terms of his Will.

The Executor is in full charge of the testator's Estate.

Surely the Executor should be one having experience and knowledge in such matters. Also, he should have time to administer the Estate in an orderly manner.

Arrange a businesslike administration of your Estate by naming the Sherbrooke Trust in your Will.

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SHERBROOKE, P.Q.
In the novel "Crime and Punishment", Svidrigailov is implicated in such a crime. Just before his suicide, he has a dream or hallucination during which he sees a young girl in her coffin. "There was no holy image, no burning candle beside the coffin; no sound of prayers: the girl had drowned herself. She was only fourteen, but her heart was broken. And she had destroyed herself, crushed by an insult that had appalled and amazed that childish soul, had smirched that angel purity with unmerited disgrace and torn from her the last scream of despair, unheeded and bluntly disregarded, on a dark night in the cold and wet while the wind howled ..." Later that same night Svidrigailov dreams of finding a five-year-old child crying in the rain. He brings her into the house; puts her in his own bed; and watches over her while she sleeps. Suddenly her eyes open and her lips part in a smile, "... it was depravity, it was the face of a harlot, the shameless face of a French harlot." The implications are clear enough: Svidrigailov had himself committed such an outrage upon a young girl who later killed herself.

In his biography of Dostoevsky, Yarmolinsky indicates that from the notes for "The Brother Karamazov," it is evident that Dostoevsky meant to make Dmitry Karamazov guilty of a crime similar to that committed by Stavrogin. Although this particular plan did not mature in the final version, the theme does occur in a conversation between the two brothers, Ivan and Alyosha, during which Ivan recites tales of extreme cruelty toward children. It is in this conversation that we are provided by Dostoevsky with a psychological explanation for such crimes. Ivan, speaking to Alyosha, says: "First of all, let me tell you a story of a man who had a daughter called Matryosha and who was desperately fond of her. He was richer than Job, and he had a liking for children, but he was also a sadist. He used to beat his daughter and she would cry." Alyosha, says: "It's just their defencelessness that tempts him. It's the tormentor, just the angelic confidence of the child who has no refuge and no appeal, that sets his vile blood on fire."

It is in Stavrogin's confession to Bishop Tikhon that this particular theme achieves its final realization. Briefly, the story is this: Matryosha, the young daughter of Stavrogin's landlady, is falsely suspected of the theft of Stavrogin's penknife and is whipped in front of Stavrogin by her mother. It is at this time, at the sight of her suffering, that Stavrogin first feels a sexual desire for Matryosha. Later, taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the mother's absence, he achieves this desire. Not long after this he and Matryosha are alone in the house. She goes to a small out-house and commits suicide by hanging herself. Stavrogin is aware of her intention but does nothing to prevent her from carrying it out. After waiting until he is sure she is dead, he leaves the house. Two facts in this story stand out in psychological importance: the fact that Stavrogin's desire for the child is first aroused by the sight of her suffering; and the fact that he receives pleasure from the vicarious participation in the child's suicide. Her Dostoevsky has emphasized not only the essential sexual character of sadism, but also the fact that the overly-active mind is capable of infinite refinements in the attitude of its desires and can turn from an active to a vicarious participation in another's suffering with no loss, but rather an intensification of pleasure. It is well to remember if we are to arrive at any real understanding of Ivan Karamazov and Nikolay Stavrogin, that they are intelligent, mentally alert and keenly sensitive and that a great deal of pleasure is to be found by that type of mind in the leisured contemplation of its own sensations. In Stavrogin's confession to Bishop Tikhon, he says: "It wasn't the baseness that I loved (here my reason was usually quite intact) but I relished the rapture which was caused by the tormenting consciousness of vileness." It is plain that Stavrogin, while waiting for Matryosha to complete her suicide, found pleasure not only in the thought of the physical and mental anguish of the child whom he had so cruelly outraged, but also in the savouring of his own wickedness, finding in the self-awareness the final refinement, the last exquisite essence.

The psychological pattern which underlies Dostoevsky's conception of the dual personality. This pattern may be summarized in this manner: a self-awareness and the resultant inner conflict; the stimulation of sexual desire by the sight of suffering in another, the emphasis being on vicarious, as well as actual participation in this suffering; a feeling of two wills existing within the same mind and acting independently of one another; a love of, and desire for others which parallels a desire for good and results in negation and a consequent divorce from action. These characteristics, partially realized in Raskolnikov's self-torture, awareness and Svidrigailov's relish for wickedness and the involvement in the crime of sexual outrage against a child are fully realized in the personalities of Nikolay Stavrogi and Ivan Karamazov; the confession which Stavrogin makes to Bishop Tikhon, as well as the conversation which Ivan carries on with the object of his hallucination, in masterpieces of psychological analysis that well repay the study not only of the amateur psychologist, but of his professional psychologist as well.
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$5

OCTOBER, 1941

Notes and Comments

In entering the third year of the war Bishop's can proudly look upon her many sons and feel that she is doing her part in Canada's war effort. There are already 200 of the alumni on active service—a very good average for a university of this size. This large figure includes most of last year's graduating class as well as a great many who have given up their ambition for a degree in order to give their services to the cause for which we are fighting. Many of those remaining as students are waiting their chance to answer the call to arms and at the same time are obtaining good military instruction through the O.T.C. This year the O.T.C. is divided into two groups. The first group provides basic training for those who have not qualified in any reserve army examinations and will be similar to the course given to the trainees. The other group will take a course similar to that taken in the first month at the officers' training centre at Brockville and will qualify the candidates to enter the second month's training at Brockville if they want commissions in the Canadian army.

At this point it is fitting to pay tribute to Regimental Sergeant Major Bouchard who is retiring after over forty years in the Canadian army. The O.T.C. is deeply indebted to him, for in the last few years he has been adequately filling the position of drill instructor as well as giving lectures on varied military topics. His work with the corps was greatly appreciated and it is in the wish of this column to extend to him a hearty thanks for it and to wish him the best of luck in his retirement.

For the last 60 years football has been the major sport at Bishop's University. Through the hardest and leanest years Bishop's has always had a team—a team which even in defeat was worthy of the highest praise for its sportsmanship and spirit. A football game on the home field was an event which no student would ever miss, and while cheering for the alma mater he learned the old traditional spirit. Last year due to the war the intercollegiate games were cancelled, but Bishop's still had a team. This year, however, after a gallant but futile start all football was stopped. The general consensus of opinion was that there isn't sufficient time for football if academic activities are to be carried on also. We hope that next year conditions will be more favourable and that we will again have a team.

In the absence of football, golf seems to have taken on more importance. In the absence of football, golf seems to have taken on more importance. For the last 60 years football has been the major sport at Bishop's University. Through the hardest and leanest years Bishop's has always had a team—a team which even in defeat was worthy of the highest praise for its sportsmanship and spirit. A football game on the home field was an event which no student would ever miss, and while cheering for the alma mater he learned the old traditional spirit. Last year due to the war the intercollegiate games were cancelled, but Bishop's still had a team. This year, however, after a gallant but futile start all football was stopped. The general consensus of opinion was that there isn't sufficient time for football if academic activities are to be carried on also. We hope that next year conditions will be more favourable and that we will again have a team.

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great success we shout a hearty Bravo. Although one feature of the introduction dance which strongly displeased most of the upperclass men was the interruption of the Freshette singing by a rather "wet" group of freshmen. Their regrettable behaviour in drowning out the soft voices of the girls—although it may have seemed funny to them at the time—was hardly a laudable performance.

During the summer vacation there were no really important improvements in the college buildings although it is rumoured a certain closet in the Old Arts has had a new panel put on it. Speaking of improvements it might be worthy of note here that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the last major improvement to the college buildings—the New Arts building was completed in 1891. To be more serious for a moment; the members of the Old Lodge really appreciate the redecoration of their rooms. A question that has been puzzling them, however, is whether a layer of the old wallpaper was removed or whether a new layer was hung.

For the last few weeks a quartet of students have been strutting about in the most absurd clothing; this may have caused the shortage of crows in the neighbourhood—or is it the crows, that are the cause of the absurd clothing? What are mud ducks, anyway? Drastic birth control measures are needed. Could it be a strange animal that makes the grunting noises in the Old Arts?—some one must be losing a lot of weight over it.

Bishop's, well aware of the seriousness of the present world crisis, is meeting her problems with more earnestness and vigour than has been experienced for many years. With this promising start we hope that she will achieve more successes in all fields so that the year '41-'42 will be regarded as a year of plenty by the coming generations.

The Mitre regrets exceedingly the illness that forces Dr. Boothroyd to be absent from his lectures until Christmas. An able and always interesting lecturer, Dr. Boothroyd has endeared himself to all persons connected with the college and his absence is keenly felt. We hope that he will be back in harness again.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Sports

The class of 1941 has left us. It contained some of the best athletes we have had for some time. Tulk, Hay, Udal and Lane will be greatly missed in football, while Richards, Lane, Hayden, and Hay will be missed in basketball, as well as many others who helped to make athletics a success at Bishop's last year. The class of 1944 is now with us, and we hope that they can help fill in the gaps left by graduation.

RUGBY

A meeting was held in September to decide what would be done about football. Bob Dunsmore was engaged as coach for the season, and the practices began. Due to the O.T.C. and the science labs the turnouts were poor, and it was decided to stop all football for the year as under the existing conditions it was impossible to carry on. Two practices a week are not enough for a football team, and more time could not be found to spend on the game. So it is that Bishop's is without a football team for the first time in many years.

GOLF

Golf, as in former years started early at Bishop's this year. Although the lack of rain during the summer made some of the fairways rather hard the Lennoxville golf course was in fairly good shape. On September 10, Bishop's played a friendly match against the Lennoxville Club. Savage with an 82, Worthen with an 85, and W. Smith with an 87 led the field. The following contributed to a decisive Bishop's win: Savage, Worthen, Penfield, Carpenter, Blackstock, P. Duval, Day, Stevens, J. M. Scott, Mills, Tombokson, and Hollinger. At the present time there is a ringer competition in progress, in which Savage is leading the field with a score of 33. The annual college championship which was to have been played on October 4 and was rained out, will probably be played next spring.

BADMINTON

The U. B. C. Badminton Club got away to one of the earliest starts in its history when the Badminton Committee was elected on October 7. It is composed of the following: Miss Helen Kelley, Errol Duval, "Happy" Day and Ed Stevens. This committee has had one meeting and many improvements are being made. There is the possibility of a match with some outside club about the middle of November. Badminton teas on Sunday afternoons which had been a regular feature of the year, will again be held at Three Rivers this winter—best of luck to him and may he cover himself and Bishop's with laurels.

MISCELLANEOUS

The annual interyear road race will be held on Tuesday, October 14. Third year is again favoured to take the honors. The Athletic Committee has arranged a college field day for Saturday, October 18. Many entries have been coming in, and the committee feels that this event, which was not held last year, will be a success. From this meet, a track team will probably be picked to represent Bishop's at the Stanstead meet next spring.

Rumour has it that there will be another inter-building rugby game this fall, and that the small calendar of sport will be played between the two rival buildings during the events will be played between the two rival buildings during the year. Duck hunting seems to have moved into prominence on the college sports list this year as one quartet in particular has been combing all the nearby territory since the season opened. The score to date is all in favour of the game although two partridges, one duck and one robin (and the hunters should blush) have been sent to their reward.

As far as can be learned, the women of the university are planning another basketball team this winter—the loss of Bessie MacDougall and Bernice Brennan will be keenly felt, but with a number of the freshmen showing more than a little interest in the sport, this year's team may be something for Bishop's to be proud of. Both men's and women's basketball will get under way immediately after the Christmas holidays.

Pending the arrival of some new "super-darts" the activity in the New Arts has slowed down considerably with all the residents being forced to direct their attention to the ping-pong table secluded in their building. Midget golf has a brief stay at the college with a four-hole course set up in one room—the golfers tried using regulation equipment to get over the hurdles, and then to add spice to the game took to blowing a ping-pong ball around the course.

We notice by the McGill Daily that that university has turned to touch rugby in the absence of the real thing. As far as can be learned, McGill was forced to give up rugby for reasons similar to those here.

One member of the Second year who has a considerable reputation for his skiing ability is reported to be very much interested in the provincial cross-country meet which will be held at Three Rivers this winter—best of luck to him and may he cover himself and Bishop's with laurels.

SKIING

Although the snow is some way off, preparations are

have joined the club. A badminton ladder will be started shortly after Thanksgiving.
going forward in anticipation of its arrival. The week-ends energetic Bishopites wielding axes and clearing brush on their find members of Hillcrest Ski Club (along with a few energetic Robertopeters) wielding axes and clearing brush on their new trails laid out by H. Smith Johannsen last spring. Already a trail running from Sherbrooke to Esata is complete and work has begun on the nearby ski tow hill. Bishop's Ski Club has been asked to co-operate in these developments by making a trail from Lennoxville to meet the one from Sherbrooke. The course it will follow has been mapped out and work will begin shortly.

Reports from Mr. Orford indicate that a slalom hill is in the making and should be completed by winter. However, having seen the said hill ourselves, we doubt greatly whether it will be finished in time. A brighter picture is to be found in the fact that all the underlying brush has been cleared off the Power trail and the Three Creeks run. Good skiing can be expected there at an early date.

"REVEILLE"

(Continued from page 23)

on the command "Halt!" And there stood the University of Bishop's College C.O.T.C., boon and spurred, awaiting the train that was to take them to the final scene of the military year—the opening scene of the more serious act for many. Soon in the distance there sounded a hoarse whistle, and the ranks were called to attention. The train rolled into the station with a roar of escaping steam and a squeal of brakes, and one by one the unit entrained. For¬ward, C.Q.M.S. Rexford supervised the loading of the packs and other baggage, as the engine passed quietly and the conductor looked at his watch. As the last bag was tossed into the baggage car the conductor raised his hand, and swung himself up to the platform of the day coach as the engine panted quietly and the train, with a confident little "hoot-toot", moved off with other baggage, as the engine panted quietly and the train, with a confident little "hoot-toot", moved off with

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Alumni Notes

Births

FIFE—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on June 26, to Mr. Ronald M. Fife, B.C.L.’39, and Mrs. Fife, a daughter.

STOCKWELL—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on September 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Ivan M. Stockwell, B.A.'32, of Pointe Claire, a son.

ELKINS—At Riverbend, Que., a child was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Elkins (née Vivian Woolley).

CAMPBELL—A child was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell (née Jean Colbyhoun, B.A.'29), at Montreal.

Marriages

Carroll-Hall—The marriage of Patricia Joyce, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hall, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Lieut. John Mallory Carroll, son of Dr. J. L. Carroll and the late Mrs. Carroll, of Brockville, Ont., was solemnized in St. Mark’s Chapel, Bishop's University, in August. The Rev’d Dr. A. H. McGregor officiated, assisted by the Rev’d S. Childs.

Pierrep-Baker—The marriage of Frances Eileen, daughter of Mrs. Baker and the late Mr. Alfred H. Baker, Lennoxville, to Merrill Collin Pharo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Pharo, Thetford Mines, was solemnized in St. Mark’s Chapel, Bishop's University, this summer, the Venerable Archdeacon Albert A. Jones, officiating.

Baglow-Sutton—The marriage of Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. C. Sutton of Westmount, to Mr. Robert Lloyd Baglow, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baglow, of Waterville, took place quietly at the home of the bride.

Sevigny-Visser—The marriage took place in St. Mark's Chapel, Bishop's University, on July 12, of Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Visser of Thetford Mines, to Mr. Charles Henry Voser of Verdun, Que., son of Mrs. O. H. Sevigny and the late Mr. Sevigny of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Dean G. Basil Jones of Bishop's University and was attended only by relations of the young couple.


p ⩬ r t h McMurtry, who was a member of the University in 1938, took place on June 14 at St. Barnabas Church, North Harly. The officiating clergyman was the Rev’d Rural Dean P. R. Roy, M.A., ‘06, of Quebec. The bride’s only attendant was her sister, Miss Ernestine Roy, B.A. ’31, Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry are making their home in

Montreal.

Wright-van Nostrand—The Rev’d Joseph de Pencier Wright, L.T.Y.’39, was married at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, on August 9, to Miss Helen A. van Nostrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. van Nostrand of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev’d W. L. Wright, Dean of Algoma, brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev’d W. F. Seaman, M.A., '94, of St. Mary's Church. Mr. Wright has been appointed assistant-preist at St. Clement's Church, North Toronto.

Stockwell-Everett—Miss Edith Everett, B.A. ’39, recently became the bride of Lieut. Lyle Stockwell.

Saunders-Frizzell—On April 12, Miss Greta Frizzell, B.A. '41, of Lennoxville, became the bride of Lieut. Har¬

old Ernest Saunders of the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment.

Ezra Litz—The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Jane Litz to Mr. Alton V. Eales, B.A. ’34, on Tuesday, September 10, 1941, at L'Epaisse, Magog.

McLean-Anderson—The marriage took place on Satur¬
day, October 11, in London, England, of René youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert William Anderson, 19-

19 Chesham St., Belgrave Square, and the late Lieut. Merrill McLean, R.C.N.V.R., B.A. ’39, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Scott of London, Ont. Mrs. McLean is with the Women's Volunteer Services in London, and Mr. McLean has been attached to the Royal Navy since July 1940.

Hurke-Brewer—On Saturday, October 4, in St. Mi¬
hael's Church, Berwickville, the marriage took place quietly of Margaret N., daughter of the Rev’d and Mrs. J. S. Brewer, to Captain Harold Hurdle, R.C.C.S., of Edmon¬
ton, Alta., with the Ven. Archdeacon F. G. Scott offici¬
ating. The bride was given in marriage by her father and Major Howard Church of Lennoxville, was best man. The bride received her B.A. at Bishop's in 1929.

Purdy-Hughes—The wedding was solemnized in Grace Episcopal Church, Trenton, N.J., on Saturday, 11th Sep¬
tember, of Anna Eloise Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hughes of Tremont, to the Rev’d James Elliott Purdy, M.A. ’37, son of the Rev’d Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Purdy of Lansford, Pa. Mr. Purdy has been rector of Grace Church in Trenton for the past two years and has now assumed Rectoryship of St. John's Church in Camden, N.J. The marriage was performed by the Right Rev’d Wallace John Gardner, Bishop of New Jersey, who also was celebrant at the Eucharist which followed the marriage ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy visited Quebec and the Gaspe Peninsula on their wedding trip.
Deaths

HOLT—The Mitre records with regret the death of Sir Her­bert Samuel Holt, K.C.M.G., O.C.S., which occurred on Sunday, September 28. Sir Herbert had a place of pre­eminence in the industrial and financial life of Canada, and he was a benefactor of Bishop's University. The Principal of the University assisted at the funeral service which was held on Tuesday, September 30, at St. George's Church, Montreal. The Mitre extends its sym­pathy to Sir Herbert's family.

WEBSTER—The Mitre also records the death of the Hon. Senator Lorne Campbell Webster, which occurred on Saturday, September 27, in Montreal. Senator Webster was a very successful business man, a philanthropist, and a benefactor of Bishop's University. To his family we of­fer our sympathy.

GENERAL

WHALLEY—Word was received early in June from London that Sub-Lieut. A. G. C. Whalley, b. '34, R.C.N.V.R., saved the lives of three seamen when the Destroyer Mashona was sunk by dive bombers in operations follow­ ing the chase and destruction of the German battleship Bismarck. Lieut. Whalley was aboard the destroyer Tantor which went to rescue the Mashona crew. He dived over­board to hand a lifescope to the trio in the water. He is the son of the Very Rev'd A. G. C. Whalley, b. '04, and was a master at Rochesay School after returning from England where he attended Oriol College, Oxford, on a Rhodes Scholarship.

L. P. McMASON, b. '37, who is studying medicine at La­val University, is interning at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Quebec.

R. J. Jamison, b. '41, is studying Law at Laval Uni­versity. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in 1940, and received his commission in February 1941. He is now in the service as a Lieutenant.

C. C. Eberts, b. '34, has been appointed Vice-Consul and Acting Consul at St. Pierre, capital of the French owned islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the southwestern coast of Newfoundland. The purpose in establishing this consulate is to enable the Canadian Government to keep more closely in contact with the developments in the islands.

The Rev'd M. A. Stephens, b. '34, who has been incumbent at Poltimore, Que., is now Rector of St. Aidan's Church, Montreal.

Hugh O'Donnell, K.C., M.A., '22, has been appointed to the new nine-man Montreal Catholic School Commission

as one of the three nominated to represent the Provincial Government on the Commission. Emmett J. McMannesty, another former member of the University, is also on the Commission.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, b. '41, has been granted a commis­sion in the Canadian Armed Corps. At the last convo­cation he received the Hon. Howard Ferguson's certifi­cate for the students in the graduating year who contrib­uted most to the life of the university. His father, the late Lord Shaughnessy, served as a captain in the Great War.

At the annual Convocation on the 12th of June the Prince­pal read a message of greetings and good wishes from Sjt. Pilots D. W. Bennett, R.C.A., and J. C. Breden, R.C.A., who were then training in a bombing squadron in England. They thought highly of the University by two for­mer students now in the R.C.A.F. was much appreciated by everyone. Since then both of these men have been reported missing, but J. C. Breden is reported to be in a German prison camp.

At the inaugural meeting of "The Ring of Freedom" movement which took place at the city hall, New York, on June 17, one of the chief speakers was 2nd Lieut. John W. H. Bassett, b. '36, of the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (H. R. H.) of Canada. Lieut. Bassett was invited to speak by Miss Dorothy Thompson, the leader of the movement, as a representative of the youth of Canada.

H. Holden, b. '38, has been made a Regional Com­manding Officer in the R.C.A.F.

The Mitre extends its congratulations to D. MacDou­gal, b. '41, who is receiving the degree of M. Sc. at Mc­Gill University.

We extend sincere sympathy to W. B. Scott, M.A., M.A., who sustained a broken arm and was severely bruised in the railway accident which occurred near Three Rivers on the night of September 10. We are pleased to hear that he is making good progress towards recovery.

Exchanges

At the college year shifts into high gear the exchange editor is to say, the least, a little dumbfounded and bewil­dered by the piles of exchange magazines that have accum­ulated during the summer months. Perhaps if we had known the amount that awaited our perusal we would have started on this column a little sooner, say in July. How­ever, it is no good crying over spilt milk and we had better get down to the job at hand, because, as the monkey said when his tail got caught in the lawn mower, it won't be long now.

As this is the first issue of the Mitre to go to press dur­ing the 1941-1942 scholastic year, it might be a good idea to explain the meanings of exchange. The Mitre has a devotee of its school in every corner of the world. He is an optimist and a pessimist and he is the bringer of good news and bad. He is a writer and a reader and a dreamer and a critic. He is the critic of the every­thing when you get right down to what he is.

In looking over recent issues... ... ...McGill Daily, the salvo campaign that the freshmen and新鲜ettes of Mc­Gill have been conducting in various Montreal districts, has been forcibly brought to our notice. It seems to have made quite the impression. It is no wonder then that we should see the firehose in our column, and not the firehose that was dedicated to the great war. It is a little too late.

The ignorant democrat is vultured upon by multinefarious solution-men. Then it goes on to state the fact that to run smoothly democracy must have the support of the intelligentsia. The development thing immediate is done about it. "It is going out because it is not the privilege has by now probably been impressed on most fresh­men the minds of our youth from the crib. Yes! We of a university paper in the nineteen-forties suggest that. And for the less fortunate students now in the R.C.A.F. there is no reason to suggest why Bishop's could not do equally well in the Lennoxville and Sherbrooke districts. The editorial in the "Daily" for Octo­ber 14, states in plain and simple language what we consider the best course of action for the incoming students in Canada should now real­ize: "That young men who are permitted to pursue univer­sity studies in Canada at the present time possess a great privilege has by now probably been impressed on most fresh­men. The incoming students must realize, as indeed must all students, that this privilege carries with it profound responsibilities which must be Shouldered with all the re­sources we can put to work." The Manistoulin in its issue of September 10 comes to the conclusion that democracy is on the wane unless some­thing immediate is done about it. "It is going out because we are not equal to it." Voters are indolent, apathetic, and uninformed. They completely disregard their political way of life from the daily task of making a living, of attending movies, church, and football games. What more can we say of democracy than that in the past it has been a good method of transferring power from one group to another without violence, but that now in the face of sci­entific development and general literacy it must be scrapped before the grade of the democratic status is lost. Then, search for simplicity, turn us over, bound and gagged, to some demagogue? The facts are plain: the gospel of efficiency has replaced the gos­pel of freedom. The temporary forfeiture of our liberty upon putting on a uniform is regarded by dupes as the permanent solution. The ignorant democrat is vultured upon by multinefarious solution-men. "Then it goes on to state the fact that to run smoothly democracy must have the support of the intelligentsia. The development thing immediate is done about it. "It is going out because it is not the privilege has by now probably been impressed on most fresh­men the minds of our youth from the crib. Yes! We of a university paper in the nineteen-forties suggest that. And for the less fortunate students now in the R.C.A.F. there is no reason to suggest why Bishop's could not do equally well in the Lennoxville and Sherbrooke districts. The editorial in the "Daily" for Octo­ber 14, states in plain and simple language what we consider the best course of action for the incoming students in Canada should now real­ize: "That young men who are permitted to pursue univer­sity studies in Canada at the present time possess a great privilege has by now probably been impressed on most fresh­men. The incoming students must realize, as indeed must all students, that this privilege carries with it profound responsibilities which must be Shouldered with all the re­sources we can put to work." The Manistoulin in its issue of September 10 comes to the conclusion that democracy is on the wane unless some­thing immediate is done about it. "It is going out because we are not equal to it." Voters are indolent, apathetic, and uninformed. They completely disregard their political way of life from the daily task of making a living, of
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At the inaugural meeting of "The Ring of Free movement which took place at the city hall, New York, June 17, one of the chief speakers was 2nd Lieut. B. P. Bissett, B.A. '36, of the 3rd Battalion."

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