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VOL. 49 NO. 3

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1942

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 When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,  
 When the funds are low and the debts are high,  
 And you want to smile, but you have to sigh;  
 When care is pressing you down a bit,  
 Rest, if you must—but never quit,  
 Success is failure turned inside out,  
 The silver tints of the clouds of doubt,  
 And you never can feel how close you are,  
 It may be near when it seems afar;  
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 It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit!

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## Editorial

*A new device, a new device,  
A flag for Canada they cry!  
Put in the field—a cow couchant,  
And feathers argent in the fly.*

At first we were not going to write an editorial for this issue at all—we were afraid that our feelings would run away with us. Nevertheless we have been prevailed upon to write a short one on the grounds that little damage can be done in a small space.

Those of us who have lived all our lives in the province of Quebec are more or less accustomed to national disunity, but did we not all take it more or less for granted that in any national crisis it would be cleared up? Now that we are facing such a crisis it has not been cleared up but magnified! The country has literally been split wide open over the rather nauseating issue of conscription. Nauseating because it is something that we should have had automatically on the first day of war, and the more the question is mulled over the more publicity it gets. So far I think that our American friends have been very polite about the whole thing—who could blame them for casting satirical shafts at us when they had the very thing over which we are still debating two years before they event went to war. Is Canada then an entirely different sort of state to every other warring nation in the world today? Are we a race of genii that we can fight a war without making use of the methods that every other nation at war finds it necessary to use? How long is this "Teetotal" method of waging war to be permitted to go on? Are we to await THEIR coming before we make use of the methods which THEY have taught us are the only ones conducive to a successful campaign.

Now it appears that before we may have conscription our government has to be absolutely sure that it is not displeasing the people and so must have a plebiscite. What we would like to know is what are they going to do if negative results are obtained from the approaching vote. Those who cry loudest against any hand raised against any democratic procedure are usually in CIVILIAN clothes, and become extremely indignant when anyone suggests that they are willing to allow others to do the fighting for those very democratic institutions about which they are so particular. We have a feeling that perhaps we are getting a little childish in our arguments but that is almost certain to happen when we feel as deeply about something as we do about this.

The figures which appear below appeared in a well-known daily newspaper. The only difference is that they appeared under military districts instead of by provinces. The average person does not know that military districts numbers four and five make up the province of Quebec and that military districts numbers one, two, and three make up the province of Ontario. The total number of men from Quebec in the active forces is 61,265; for Ontario it is 147,198. Taken on a per capita basis this is approximately three times as great for Ontario. We quote these figures simply to settle an old argument and for no other reason.

With our ever increasing departure from college activities in order to devote ourselves more seriously to the problem of winning the war, it has been decided to inaugurate in the *Mitre* a special column to demonstrate our achievements. Every man at Bishop's is doing his part and will continue to do so until the day comes when this column may be discarded in favour of more peaceful topics — may it never be reinstated.

### Results of Straw Vote

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## The Christian Doctrine of the State

SIDNEY CHILDS

### A STUDY IN POLITICAL THEORY

One of the most tragic results of the National Socialist dominance of Germany is the subordination of the German Church to the State. It has apparently been robbed of its freedom and compelled to serve the onrush of the Nazi juggernaut. Christianity may still be professed in Germany but it can maintain itself only by losing more and more of its past character and becoming less Christian. Not so much by open controversy, but in the course of its progressive domination by Hitlerism, it is being reinterpreted in the terms required for the justification of the totalitarian state.

Mr. William Shirer, formerly Berlin correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has disclosed details which have come into his possession of a secret Nazi plan to abolish forcibly the teaching and profession of the Christian religion in any of its forms, and to create a new system of religious observance for the whole of Germany. There are indications that Hitler intends to extend this new "religious system" over all countries which are, or may be, prostrated under the Nazi heel.

These events of far-reaching significance bring into sharp contrast the Christian conception of the State. In this study I propose to examine briefly the Christian idea of the State, its function, and authority.

#### I

An examination of the Christian tradition from its beginnings in the New Testament, through the early Fathers to St. Augustine, from Ambrose through St. Thomas Aquinas and Dante, to such English writers as Hooker and Thorndyke, reveals the existence of a very definite body of doctrine concerning the function and authority of the state.

While agreement in the interpretation of the doctrine is not so definite as the body of doctrine itself; some writers holding the doctrine of the subordination of the State to the Church, and others, equally orthodox, preaching the ideal of "a free Church in a free State"; there is essential agreement in principle as far as the respective functions of the State and the Church are concerned.

If we were attempting an outline of the history of *political theory* of the State we should, of course, have to deal with many secular writers since Hooker's time, but what I am attempting here is the Christian conception of the State, and that is sufficiently defined for our purpose within the compass of the writers mentioned above. Their statements are still recognized as forming in essence the conception held by the Christian Church today.

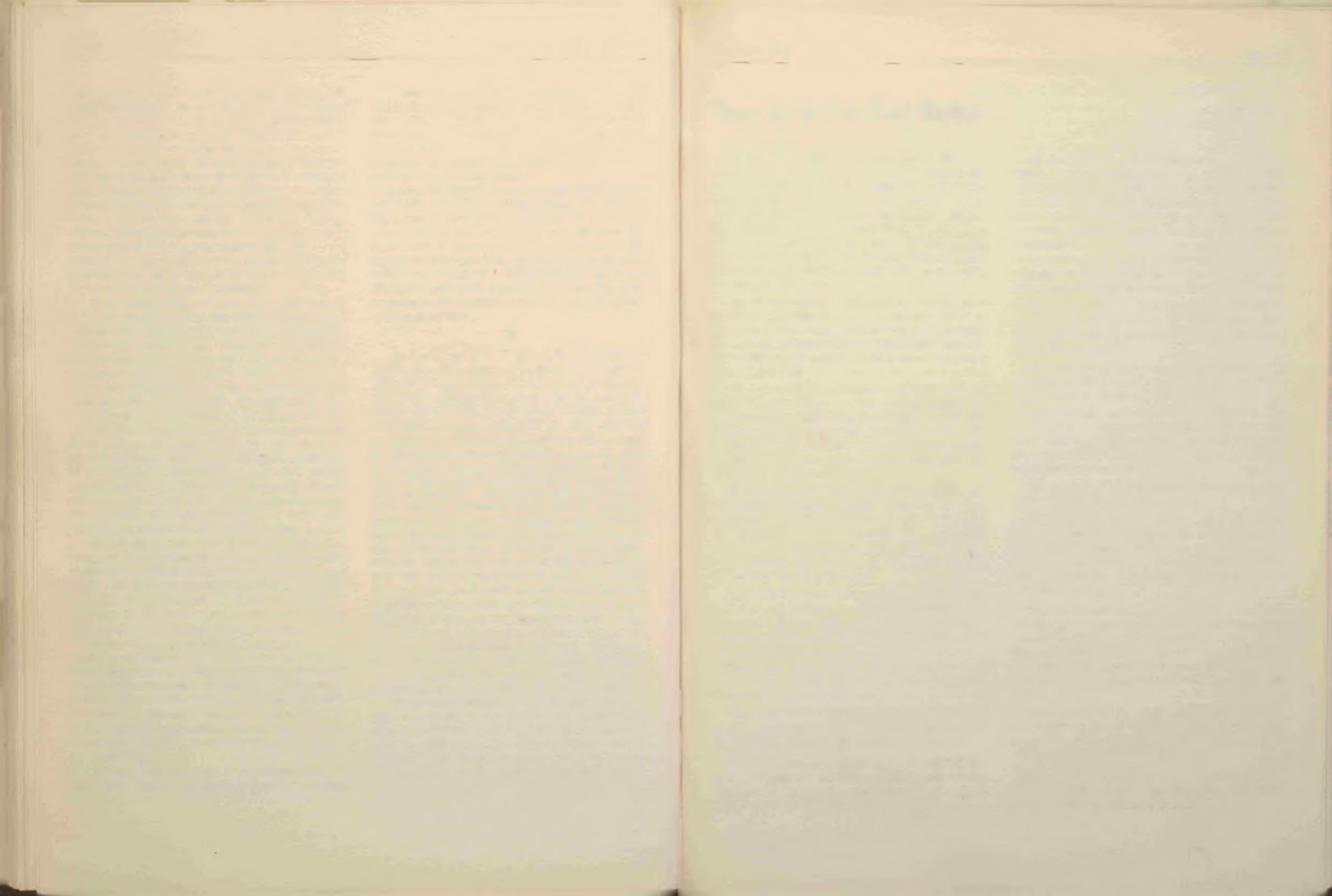
In order to understand the development of the Christian

doctrine of the State we must refer briefly to its roots in Hebrew religion, Greek Philosophy, and Roman political ideas. (a) The Hebrew conception of government was a thoroughly theocratic one, in which the king derived his authority from God, and his duty was to rule in accordance with God's law. In the First Book of Samuel the author gives us a most concise expression of this Hebrew conception of kingship. "And Samuel said unto Saul, 'the Lord sent me to anoint thee to be king over his people, over Israel: now therefore hearken thou unto the voice of the words of the Lord.'" (1 Sam. XV, 1) Royal power was not given for the arbitrary pleasure of the king, but given to him as the vice-regent of God. The king is the agent of God and responsible to God for the exercise of his powers. God is looked on as the immediate source of royal power and the king's policy is judged according to the greater policy of God.

From the point of view of the people a second characteristic of Jewish political ideas was the responsibility of the community, rather than of the individual. The Covenant with God, upon which their national integrity rested, was made not with individuals but with a People. The Hebrew moral codes, like their political ideas, dealt largely with social relationships. The choice of the king, and the moral code, although both were regarded as having Divine origin, were yet ratified and accepted by the people. We must, however, beware of reading back our modern democratic ideas into this primitive time. There were undoubtedly democratic elements in the expression of the people's voice, but the Hebrews would have found modern democratic *individualism* quite incomprehensible.

For the Hebrews, as for all ancient peoples, there was no "Church and State problem". The modern idea of the State charged with secular functions and a Church concerned with spiritual functions, had no existence. The nation was at the same time a Church and a State, and the king was a priest-ruler who himself performed religious functions in governing the State. This conception still persists in the British State and is emphasized in the significant ceremonies of the coronation service.

In the Hebrew Scriptures the spiritual function of the ruler is emphasized in the ceremonial by which Solomon consecrated the Temple of the Lord. "And the king, and all Israel with him, offered sacrifice before the Lord . . . So the king and all the children of Israel dedicated the house of the Lord." (1 Kings VIII:62ff) Since, however, the



## An American Appreciation of the English Character

J. D. WILLIAMSON

In December when I was in Florida with my family we visited St. Augustine. This enchanting old city—the oldest in the United States—completely enthralled us. The oldest house, crammed with Spanish furniture, colourful women's dresses, and an abundance of objets d'arts, was most fascinating. Then there was the old school where one could well imagine a schoolmaster with a small group of children crowding around him scratching on their slates. Quaint old St. George Street teeming with antique and curiosity shops bringing back the past, and the old slave market so busy in pre Civil War days. But Castle San Marcos, now known as Fort Marion, interested me most. A guide explained to us its varied and fascinating history. He told us that in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris Great Britain had exchanged Cuba for Florida for a period of twenty years. When war broke out between the colonies and England, Florida became a headquarters for the English. Being interested in British and American history I asked how the United States managed to secure Florida. "Through war with Spain," he replied. "In 1784 Florida had reverted to Spain, the English receiving in return Jamaica which became a very important sugar island." "Yes," he continued, "the English always seem to do the wrong thing at first. They will throw away this territory and that, and when they do take anything in return it is a seemingly worthless piece of land, but in the end they always manage to come out on top. They play for the long haul at the end, and because what they do at first seems so useless and absurd their enemies never suspect! Yes, we are very fortunate in having the British as our allies and not as enemies."

Being a British subject I was overjoyed to hear this sudden outburst from an American. Ever since the American Revolution the Americans have sneered at the British. They have called them muddlers and slow pokes, pig-headed and slow witted. But can we blame the Americans for distrusting English methods of carrying on a war? The conflict in the eighteenth century between England and her colony was conducted so badly by the English that the Americans received such a bad impression of British militarism it took a century and a half even partially to erase it. Partially, because even today many Americans cannot understand why the British will allow Hong Kong and Libya to fall without putting forth a really determined effort to hold these places. They fail to understand British strategy, but there is a growing group of Americans who are beginning to realize England's method of playing for the long haul just before the final curtain comes down on every war. They realize, too, that Britain

is an old nation, far too philosophical to worry about what other nations, what other peoples, think. If England deems it fit to let Hong Kong fall in order to put every effort in some other field, England ignores world-wide criticism and does as she pleases.

But let us return to the American revolution, that foundation of American sneering at the English do-as-they-please attitude. It was quite natural that the rebels should hate the English, but even the loyalists had reason to despise them. We know where we stand with our enemies, but if our own friends are consistently obdurate, procrastinating, and filled with insufferable conceit and ignorant assurance we are stranded. During the conflict many loyalists went to Downing Street to plead for more action, and a more determined pursuance of the war. But they seldom reached even a semblance of success. They were in England where nothing cannot wait until next week or perhaps until next year, in England where precedence and tradition go before all else. There is the old story about the loyalist Benjamin Thompson, secretary to the English Colonial Secretary Lord Germaine. He invented a method of getting rid of the soot belching from the scores of London chimney pots. But the Londoners would not listen. They were cursed with their chimneys, yet they would do nothing to remedy their misfortune. They always had smoked—why bother? Thompson had also suggested using flags for signalling from ship to ship. Though England had more ships than any other nation she considered she had done her duty once they were built. English pigheadedness could not understand anything further. English ships had always sailed deaf, dumb, and practically blind, and as far as any Englishman was concerned they always would! So if they insisted upon chimneys, fireplaces, and ships in the old stubborn traditional method why should they vary their technique in regard to colonies? Is it any wonder that every American whether rebel or loyalist was disgusted?

Even Howe, the English commander-in-chief, was more of a hindrance than an aid to the loyalist cause. A true Britisher, when his country's welfare is in danger, is supposedly above party politics. But Howe has shown that even Englishmen are subjected to the political mesh that engulfs all those concerned with the government. Loyalists considered Howe's behaviour unfathomable, but if they looked into the matter they soon realized why he procrastinated at Bunker Hill and at New York, and allowed the rebels to slip away from his hands. For years the Whigs had been in power. They had considered all the splendid government positions, and splendid salaries, as theirs by divine right.

Then the Tories had suddenly ousted them. The Whigs were out in the cold and they did not like it. Men like Pitt, Burke, and Howe, dyed in the wool Whigs, did all they could to harm the government. Pitt and Burke made rousing speeches in favour of the rebels. Why? Certainly not because they favoured the rebel cause as such, but like them the rebels were against the Tory government. And if Howe had promptly defeated Washington, as he could easily have done in the first year of the war, he would have, single-handed, defeated his own friends, his own party! He would have undone all the Whig treachery, planning, and plotting to destroy the Tories and get back the splendid government positions and highly paid sinecures.

Rotten English politics and bad leadership became more and more prominent as the war continued. Even the king was obdurate and wilful. Though he was of the House of Hanover, he correctly personified the English short-sighted politicians, and stubborn selfish militarists. But there were a few Englishmen who realized that English pigheadedness should stop, and every new angle to defeat the rebels should be studied and attempted if feasible. William Eden, the Under Secretary of State, and his assistant John Vardill, were such men. Through their elaborate spy system they well knew and understood the anti-English activities going on in France. But Eden and Vardill did not represent the average type of Englishman. George III did; so Eden and Vardill were ignored, and England muddled on and was defeated by the rebels and Lafayette!

During the nineteenth century the United States became very influential. Now separated from Britain it had to fend for itself. It adopted English and French ideas, and upon them built its own. But the stubborn English, instead of trying to benefit from new American ideas, developed a

hatred against them and haughtily ignored anything American. Receiving nothing but insufferable indifference, the Americans continued to regard the English as stubborn fools. Yet steadily throughout the nineteenth century the English, though they might have been stubborn, seemed scarcely to be fools. By a badly fought war in America it had appeared that English colonial expansion had failed, but by some fluke (or is it some English innate power to be always victorious at the last?) England came out on top. A new empire with terrific magnitude and wealth took shape. The Americans sneered, but their young country, wealthy as it was becoming, was far behind Britain. However, as the twentieth century approached America became more and more powerful. Gold was discovered in vast quantities in the West, and the East became a huge manufacturing centre. Now the Americans had more cause to be proud, and the nouveaux riches boasters among them became very hateful to the hoary traditional English. But language and common racial origin were at last victorious. The United States in 1917 joined the British to defeat the common enemy, and now today the British and Americans are once more forgetting old quarrels and joining together to fight the Axis.

It is true that some Americans still consider the English as a pack of fools, but most, like our Fort Marion guide, are far-seeing enough to realize that the English, though they seem to be merely muddling along, are in reality using every ruse, every artifice, to be victorious. "We are very fortunate in having the British as our allies and not as enemies." A blunt statement, but one which came from the heart. It clearly shows the growing American appreciation of British character and strength.



## "Wa Sa The Forty-Second"

This is mere a wee word on thae bonnie braes o' Scotland. I hae been asked tae have a few words for ane reason, that I'm local authority on the land. What th' title means, I dinna ken. There's most others that no ken either. However a' guid Scots sing it tae themselves. There's a pipe skirl tha' sa wi' it. The verse I kent while a bairn wi' the' Seventy-third began "Where the hell's the For-r-rty-second?" Ye mun hae heard the rest o' it. Noo I'm in the Forty-second, and the richt words are "See the bonny For-r-rty-second . . ."

In Scotland there are muckle strange things. The first is that nane wears pants. Scotsmen wear the kilt, wi' th' knees bare. Everyone hae ane question to ask about th' kilt. To that I reply "Hoot mon, aye: for safety's sake." People always make remarks. The first appearance wi' th' kilt brought forth some comments about knitting-needles. I dinna get them. Sundry remarks passed — "Hi, lassie!" "Woo, woo!" an' the like. We are public characters, ye ken; and public characters maun aye be prepared to be misrepresented.

We maun also consider the pipes. These are very important to the Scotsman. The pipes are made essentially of a sheep's stomach wi' plumbing protruding at various angles and a' tied together wi' a tartan ribbon. Ma Gran'faither used to hae a stand o' pipes. He claimed the reeds were best kept in a dram o' whiskey. He kept them in four fingers o' the best, and played them in prohibition times.

Noo I'll tell ye a thing—the Scotsman is generous. Perhaps he is a wee mite frugal wi' his earnings, but ye'll no

blame a mon for that. The centre of his life is th' Kirk, an' to th' Kirk the Scotsman is generous. Mayhap of a Sabbath the collection plate will hold ane or two buttons, or a farthing, but na sae bad as ye'd think. To be an elder o' th' Kirk, ane hadda have a guid sacrament face, so as no to scandalise the quarterly communion.

Ye'll be thinkin' nae doot o' the haggis, an' possible ye dinna ken wha' haggis is, Haggis is the national food o' Scotland. To eat it, ye hae to wear the kilt and wi' a piper present. The haggis is a mixture o' parritch and meat sewed up in a sheep's stomach. We'll no go into details. I saw ane wee lassie eating it wi' enjoyment, but there was a surprising change when conversation lead to its construction.

The land o' Scotland is above that o' England. It is inhabited by highlands and witches. Highlands are a mixture o' rock and mist wi' a mite o' heather stuck here and there. Witches are only those as hae th' Gaelic. Scotland hae twa things which are no in ither countries; the Loch Ness monster and Loch Lomond. (Loch is not pronounced "Loch." It is pronounced "Loch" as in "spit".—Ed.) The Scotch national anthem is a wee hymn about "There'll always be a England while there's a Scotland."

But the Scots gang th' hard blows too. The pipes came frae Egypt. The kilts came frae th' Irish. The parritch was frae th' Welsh. But th' Scotch hae them the noo. An' when next ye see a kilt swinging awa' o'er the moor an' tha fen, ye'll ken that the Scotsman sings his wee skirl as he goes—

"Wa sa the Forty-second,  
Wa sa ye ken the noo . . ."

R. A. LINDSAY

## Singapore

The reason for writing this short article is obvious. The only thing that isn't obvious is how to make it something other than a bare list of facts. But whether I succeed in doing that or not knowing some of the things that are listed below should not do any of us any harm.

I suppose or rather I hope that everyone knows that Singapore is a town situated on an island at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula. It is the most important part of the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements. It is one of the most valuable of the minor possessions of

Great Britain, as it lies midway between India and China, and forms the most important halting-place on the trade route to the Far East. Ever since it came into our possession we have been working on its fortifications as a naval base. Its geographical position gives it strategic value; and as a commercial center it is without a rival in this part of Asia. Its prosperity has been greatly enhanced by the rapid development of the Malay States on the mainland. It possesses a good harbour with docks which have been tremendously improved during the last few years. Singapore has

numerous industries—establishments for tinning pineapples, a rubber factory, a tannery, a shoe factory and a biscuit factory.

The island itself is 27 miles long by 14 miles broad, and is joined to the state of Johore, situated on the mainland, by a causeway. A railway runs from the town of Singapore through Johore Bharu up to Penang and on to Bangkok. The strait which separates the island from the Dutch islands of Bintang, Rhio, etc. bears the name of the Singapore Strait. The surface of the island is undulating; the highest point is Bukit Timah, which is just over 500 feet. Alluvial deposits suggest that the island was once united to Johore. Composed largely of red clay and laterite, the soil is not rich, and calls for the patient cultivation of the Chinese gardener to make it productive. The forest is of a mean type. The humid climate of course makes for luxuriant foliage. When first occupied by Sir Stamford Raffles, on behalf of the East India Company, the island was covered by jungle, but now the land not reserved by the government, has been taken over by Chinese who plant rubber,

vegetables and other products.

The climate of Singapore is humid and hot. There is hardly any seasonal change, and the dampness causes the heat to be most oppressive.

Singapore is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. With its hordes of immigrants it has a very low proportion of females. As it is the chief administrative centre of the colony the governor has his residence here. The port is a free port, the only import duties being on opium, tobacco, wines and spirits.

It is possible that Singapore was a trading centre as early as the 12th century, but Marco Polo, who wintered in Sumatra on his return journey to Europe has left nothing on record confirmatory of this. It was destroyed in the 15th century. In 1552 St. Xavier dispatched letters from the port to Goa. It passed to the East India Company in 1819, but in 1923 it was placed under the administration of Bengal. It was incorporated in the colony of the Straits Settlements when that colony was established in 1826.

## Historic Speech at Bishop's

L. E. B. WALSH

In every community we can find many phrases which are worthy of the *Reader's Digest*. Some of the phrases enunciated at Bishop's, undoubtedly, rate a few lines in its column "Picturesque Speech and Patter." We do not intend to send our noble efforts to *Reader's Digest*, however, we do intend to let everyone in Bishop's see them, so that they can realize the great talent hidden in these historic buildings.

I am not going to venture to say that all of this material is on a parallel with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, but I am sure that you have never seen anything like it. Some of you are bound to think you have said something which is immensely superior to the material below. If you had used your pet phrase more maybe I would have heard it.

I think that it is fitting to start this select group of phrases with a statement which has echoed from these walls for many years. We have, in our midst, a fellow who feels that nobody will ever pay him a compliment. He has set about to remedy this situation. He may be heard to sing:

For I am a jolly good fellow.

The Freshman body has provided me with another phrase. The gentleman in question has the common habit of being annoyed. He sums up his anger in this phrase: Berp you.

One of our students claims to have difficulty in sleeping. His bed seems to have been the trouble this time.

I spent half the night yesterday morning trying to fix it.

I am afraid someone spied on the great campus lover.

While he was whispering sweet nothings in the young lady's ear the spy heard:

You are every girl in the world to me.

Definitions usually give us many amusing, if not absolutely correct phrases. I would like to remind you of a definition which appeared in a previous *Mitre*:

Trained men are those that don't know what is right but do know what is wrong.

I think you have all heard the description of Bishop's. Let us not forget:

Little Oxford on the Massawippi.

Before I came to the College an Old Boy gave me a description of the Old Arts. This, I have found, is far from correct.

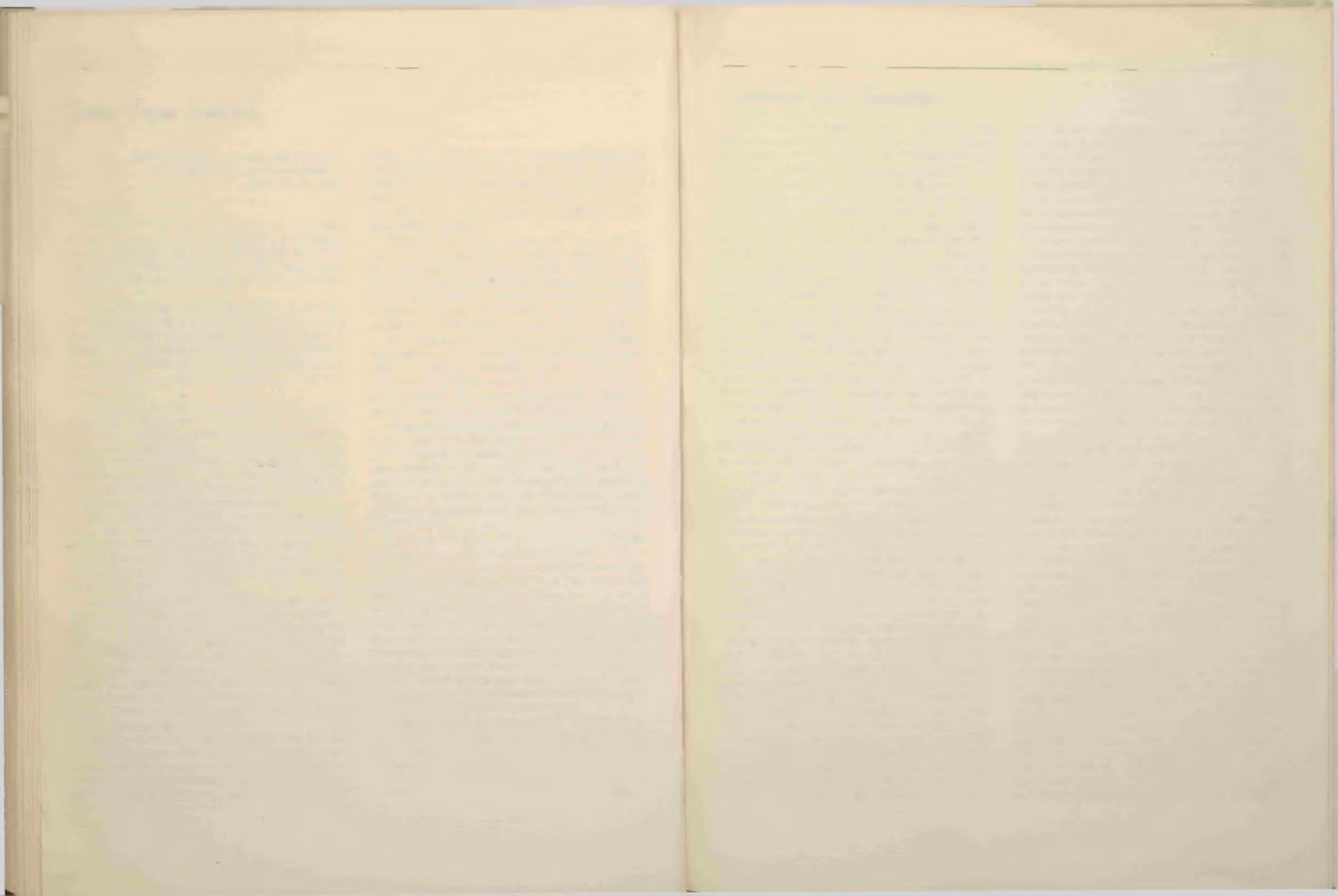
Wallpaper and spirit are all that keep the Old Arts together.

The College has always been blessed with an excessive amount of gossiping (commonly known as bull sessions). I have obtained the following material from these.

He walks like an old hen looking for food . . . A camera-shutter grin . . . They seem to be rationing hair these days . . . His voice is tuned in on his main subject.

Often we find it hard to describe how thin a person is. I think this should solve our problem for a while.

If he opened his mouth wide enough someone might thread him and use him for a needle.



that she is sitting one out with a couple of girl friends in an air raid shelter on the other side of town. Well, Tony is sort of broken up and figures that he might as well hit the trail for the pearly gates himself as anyway his cheques have been bouncing lately and he don't see no future. So he takes one of the boys aside and tells him to plug him because they had always had some agreement since they was kids. Anyway what should happen but this guy, who is always good for a laugh, goes soft and plugs himself instead, leaving Tony to do his own dirty work. Well, Tony's nerves isn't no good and out of the first three shots he gets two complete misses and one small nick out of his left ear, but he is in such bad shape anyway that he is sure he is dying and might have kidded himself into it right there if another guy hadn't come along and said that Cleo had only been pulling his leg and would he go over and make a fourth for bridge. Tony got a good laugh out of that one and a couple of the boys from the palace carried him on a shutter over to where Cleo was still rolling on the ground and beating her sides with laughter. What has got to be made clear is that Tony is a good guy and can take a joke which is the main reason I am telling you all this. Well,

as I was saying, just when Cleo is pulling herself together poor Tony gets another attack of cirrhosis of the liver and rolls over for good which is a shame as he was a good fellow and could take a joke. That is tough and Cleo is annoyed because she'd always figured, like me, that Tony is a good sport and was out for a good time which was only natural as he had been brung up all wrong. Well, anyway she has just rung up Caesar and told him to come on over as she is always willing to make a fresh start, when, and this is the pay-off, some snake-in-the-grapes sneaks up and hits her behind the ear with a meat axe. So when Caesar arrives things are pretty messy looking and he is a little annoyed because he had always thought that Cleo was a good kid too, but he is not really a bad fellow either, and as the demand for coffins is high in those days he has them both tossed into the same old orange crate and goes back to see how the croquet is coming along.

Well, that is the whole story as I got it from a book I read by Willie (Shoot-'em-up) Shakespeare who is also a good fellow and as he says himself in this same book I read, "All's Well that ends Well."

## Abana and Pharpar

G. LOOSEMORE

The sun shone genially upon the placid countryside, and Moulton Hill basked in the unseasonable warmth, for it was well on in November, the fall plowing was over. The last windstorm had left the rolling farmlands exposed to view through the tracery of elms and maples, a checker work of various tones of brown from the pale pastureland to darkest chocolate, crossed by hedgerows and fences, and set off by the deep green of spruce thickets.

The College buildings stood out a brilliant red, with the slate roofs shining in the bright morning light and the shortening shadows stretching across the front lawn towards the bright blue waters of the Massawippi and the St. Francis, lightly ruffled at the confluence.

Students in gowns paced leisurely up the road, making the most of the respite from the chill autumn winds. One, gazing pensively down into the dark waters that eddied beneath the upper bridge, stood alone, his notebook lying unheeded on the pavement beside him. Suddenly, he raised his head and turned to the east; a low, steady hum, distinct from the casual sounds of the highway rose upon the air, increased to the unmistakable beat of aircraft engines, and soon he fixed his gaze upon the glistening yellow fuselage of a Harvard trainer sailing deliberately along at a modest speed and altitude. It was a familiar sight, yet one that never failed to attract his interest, and as he followed its flight, circling the College grounds and passing on to the west, he continued to gaze at the point on the horizon just above Belvidere hill, where it had disappeared from sight. There was nothing particularly arresting in the sight, but his mind reverted to the lines of camouflaged fighter and bomber craft drawn up on the field at St. Hubert, the massive concrete barracks and hangars at Trenton, and the incessant roar of machines landing and taking off. He could

almost feel the controls of the giant bomber that responded to his touch as he set her down on the long concrete runway in Newfoundland, veiled in mist. But the harsh note of a bell dispelled the mists and dreams alike, and he glanced impatiently down at the worn cover of his physics text—at least it was a rung in the ladder, however close to the ground. Gathering up his books, he turned reluctantly down the road towards the College buildings, hearing more the roar of engines and the thud of exploding bombs than the insistent notes of the bell; seeing more the deadly yellow streaks of tracer bullets fanning out from the ground defences than the peaceful sunlit countryside. As he approached the Old Arts someone spoke to him—a freshman, but he was hardly aware of what he said. ". . . War Savings Stamp?" What was this? Would he buy a War Savings stamp? Why should he buy stamps? He was part of the army the stamps were meant to raise, and keep—at least he was in the Reserve, and soon he'd be in the Air Force. Besides, there was just about enough in his trousers pocket to allow for a couple of tickets downstairs at the Granada, and at that the girl would have to be content with a "coke" at Olivier's afterwards. "Five rounds of three-o-three, or one heavy machine gun bullet—enough to knock down a Messerschmitt!" He paused, and seemed to feel in the palm of his right hand the smooth curve of the rear gunner's controls. He saw a vicious-looking dark shadow across his sights, and instinctively pulled the trigger—there was a harmless snap, and a ghastly feeling of helplessness in the face of certain destruction swept over him. . . . "Ten rolls of bandages or an ounce of morphine," repeated the voice. He thrust his hand into his pocket and pulled out a shiny half dollar. "Give me two," he said.

### THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF THE STATE—

(Continued from page 8)

. . . For rulers are not a terror to the good work, but to the evil . . . For this cause we pay tribute also; for they are ministers of God's service, attending continually upon this very thing. Render to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour." (Romans XIII:1-7) Again he writes: "I exhort therefore, first of all, that supplications, prayer, intercessions, thanksgivings, be made for all men: for kings and all that are in high place; that we may lead

a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and gravity." (I St. Tim. II:1-2) St. Peter writes to the same purpose: "Be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme; or unto governors, as sent by him for vengeance on evil-doers and for praise to them that do well. . . . Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king." (I St. Peter II:13ff)

In these and other like passages we see a fairly definite doctrine of the State. The State has the authority of God



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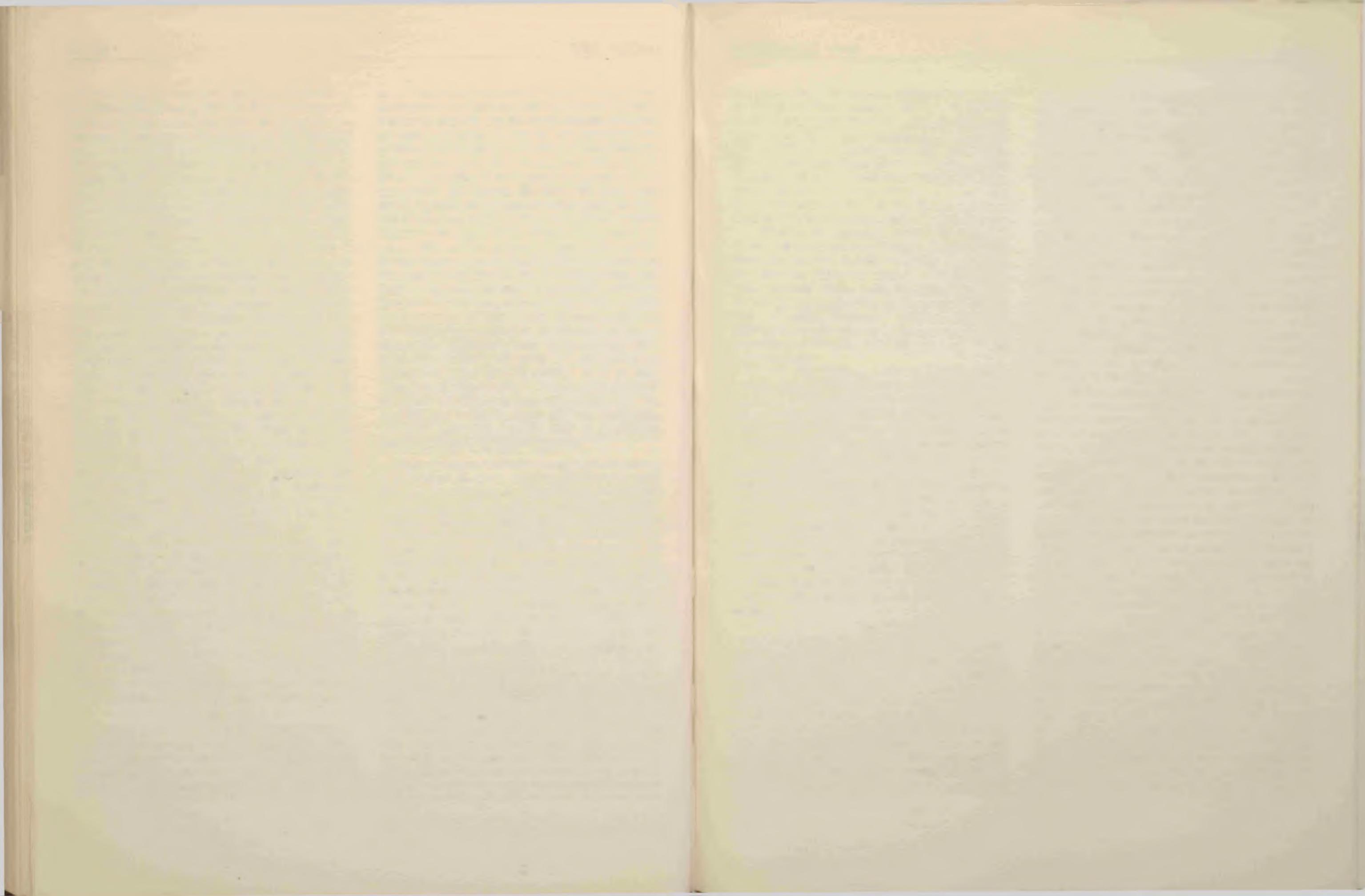


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functions. It is therefore open to the society to choose any form of government (in modern terms, an ideology) but is adequate to perform the functions of the State and recognize the moral and spiritual character of those functions. Again, we must warn ourselves against reading back modern democratic ideas into St. Thomas; his was a definitely authoritarian theory, and although civil power came through the people, its origin was not in the people, but in God.

One more medieval thinker must be briefly considered—this time a medieval layman and poet, Dante (1265-1321). Dante's view of the purpose of the State is essentially the same as that of St. Thomas Aquinas, but his most characteristic contribution is concerned with peace, which he considered necessary for the real welfare of humanity. Dante accepted enthusiastically St. Paul's idea of the purpose of the State as the provision of the necessary conditions for a tranquil and quiet life. For the universal peace that he desired, he considered a single universal government to be necessary. A survey of the human race, he says, reveals that "never but under the divine Augustus, who was sole ruler, and under whom a perfect monarchy existed, was the world everywhere quiet. And that then the human race was happy in the tranquility of universal peace, this is the witness of all writers of history; this is the witness of famous poets; this, too, he who wrote the story of the 'meekness and gentleness of Christ' has thought fit to attest. And, last of all, Paul has called that most blessed condition 'the fullness of the times'. For then indeed time was full, and all the things of time; because no office belonging to our felicity wanted its minister." (De Monarchia I, 12) Regarding the Holy Roman Empire as the successor of the Roman Empire which he idealizes in the above quotation, he thinks that the restoration of "that most blessed condition" can be brought about through the establishment of the Holy Roman Emperor as temporal ruler of the world. Under such conditions, he thinks, temporal happiness will increase, and the attainment of eternal felicity be made easier.

Through this survey of Christian political theory we have seen a single consistent doctrine running, namely, that "the supreme ruling authority is derived from God . . . for the public good." The public good is achieved through the justice and peace made possible by the State. Throughout a teleological point of view is taken for granted: man's rights on earth depend on his destiny as a child of God. Among modern political thinkers, the doctrine of T. H. Green is much nearer to the Christian doctrine than is the teaching of Hobbes, Locke or Rousseau. This teleological

attitude has a Biblical and Aristotelian background, teleology, indeed, is of the essence of Christian theology. The State is not directly concerned with helping man on to his eternal end: it is, however, concerned with securing such conditions for man's earthly welfare that his eternal end may be helped and not hindered.

The limits of this article preclude dealing with the post-Reformation development of the Christian doctrine of the State. One may note, however, that Anglican writers have adhered more or less closely to the traditional doctrine. Richard Hooker (1553-1600), one of the greatest of English theologians, in his "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," puts forward the same principles, although he develops more strongly the second strand of the doctrine we noted earlier, that is, that while the civil power was ordained by the natural law, i.e., God's law, it was as a remedy for ignorance and sin. "The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of regiment; so that to bring things unto the first course they were in, and utterly to take away all kind of public government in the world, were apparently to overturn the whole world." (Laws I, X:3-4) Another Anglican writer, Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln (1660-63) criticizes the social contract theory, presumably in opposition to Hobbes. Sanderson adds very little to the traditional theory and seems to think he must choose between direct divine authority and mere human authority: he overlooks entirely the Thomist theory of mediate authority which we discussed in connection with St. Thomas. Other writers of the seventeenth century Anglo-Catholic school follow Sanderson in his adherence to the general outline of the traditional view, and in ignoring the Thomist interpretation of the doctrine of authority.

In this century the traditional Christian doctrine is maintained in its essential principle by such writers on the State as Archbishop Temple, Mr. Christopher Dawson, and M. Jacques Maritain. The two last-named being Roman Catholics are naturally influenced by medieval views of the Church-State relationship.

Our review of the Christian doctrine of the State is of necessity too brief to be an adequate statement of a most important topic. Enough has been said, however, to bring the Christian doctrine of the State into sharp contrast with the anti-Christian ideology of the Nazi State, and we must leave to the reader the task of detailed comparison.

## Notes and Comments

R. H. TOMLINSON

How few of us realize the importance of Notes and Comments! From its inexplicable items and lowly humour gleams the only record of the real spirit and tone of college life. Although it has only existed under this name for a comparatively short time, its essence existed even before the first publication of the *Mitre*. A pamphlet called "The Frying Pan" first initiated this department, and as its name might suggest, it was used against the faculty to make them less "pre-victorian". Later when the *Mitre* was published there appeared a series of columns such as "Notes", "Jottings", "Here and There", in which it is surprising to find how little the college has changed. From these intimate sketches we find that freshmen had to carry matches; magazines disappeared from the Reading Room—and coffee cups from the dining hall. Keep in mind the entertainment that this article will provide to someone a hundred years from now and you and I will get along well.

The Glee Club, which has reduced its numbers in order to obtain a better tone, seems to be rehearsing very regularly. Several members have been studying musical notation theory, and voice production in their leisure time, and will undoubtedly enhance their value to the club. At present the club is attempting to master two new selections: Pilgrims' Chorus, from the opera Tannhauser, and "In the Luxembourg Gardens", by Manning-Nash. If the standard they obtain is high, they may have a concert. Should CH LT consider them good enough we will hear them on the radio.

The girls' Glee Club, which sang so sweetly for us at the carol service held before Christmas, is still practising. How soothingly their maiden voices fall upon the hardened warriors as they attend Wednesday afternoon lectures! Perhaps if they put their dainty heads together with the male outfit we would have something really worth listening to.

The Dramatic Society is again looking forward to its major play. This year they have chosen "The Whole Town's Talking" by John Emerson and Anita Loos. The play is a three-act farce in which a middle aged business man attempts to infatuate the girl of his choice by telling about an imaginary love affair with a movie actress. The movie actress, however, comes to town just at the wrong time. There follow a series of amusing situations till the play climaxes with a brawl in the dark. The Dramatic Society had hoped to present the play some time in lent, but due to unexplainable circumstances it has been delayed till the last three days of the week ending on April 17. Mr. Dickson-Kenwin, who has made the major plays so successful in former years, has promised to help with this production.

The college orchestra has again started what may prove to be a very active year. Although it has lost Deane Paine, who was first trumpet last year, it has another protege in Lloyd Stafford who is also a trumpeter. Apart from this change the rest of the orchestra remains intact. Robin Lindsay tells us that they have practised over fifty arrangements and I believe there are many who can bear witness to this fact. The brass section of the orchestra is also helping to make a noise at the hockey games. We hope that they will continue, for last year the team didn't get the support that is so necessary for winning.

The college has been adhering as strictly as possible to the policy of having a dance every two weeks in aid of the War Savings campaign, but it appears that these will be discontinued during the season of Lent. Other dances include the sports party of the Society of the Venerable Beade. It was at this dance that the college orchestra made its first official appearance.

The 25th of January, 1942, was a historical day at Bishop's. It marked the first time in which our smiling co-eds matched their skiing skill in a competition with other women. The small gathering of male students watched with pride as these history making heroines sailed across the finish (that is the ones that did finish). Doreen Bishop was obviously the star of the day, for she won a War Savings Certificate for her efforts in the downhill. Although Doreen was not so fortunate in the slalom, she still ranked sixth when the combined results were totalled. With a little more instruction and experience, however, Bishop's may be able to enter a prize-winning team in next year's championship.

At a recent meeting of the Students Association it was decided that Bishop's would withdraw from the intercollege debating league for this year on account of the scarcity of experienced debaters. For this reason more emphasis is being placed on junior debates with the hope of developing or discovering new talent.

The first of the Skinner Trophy debates between the faculties of Arts and Divinity was held on January 22. Showing as much rivalry as in former years, the two teams engaged each other with such fury and resourcefulness that the issue remained in doubt till the points were finally totalled. The Divinity team composed of Bob Mackey, Bill Wright, Percy Clark successfully proved to the satisfaction of the judges that radical changes in education were necessary to meet the needs of the present day democracy. Much credit must be given to Bob Carpenter, Gil Goddard and Dean Williamson who were very capable losers.

(Continued on page 25)



IF THE DISCUS THROWER COULD TALK—

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## The Bishop Looks Down

MISS KATHLEEN HALL



### LETTERS FROM HAWAII

When in 1939 Miss Ethelwyn Castle of Honolulu started sending books about Hawaii to the university library, it became her custom to write a covering letter with each shipment, listing the contents and annotating where possible the more interesting items. These long letters constitute in themselves no mean comment on the history and life of the Hawaiian people, their islands and the neighbouring South Sea communities, and they reveal as well the generous, kindly, cultured person Miss Castle must have been. Early in November 1940 we received word that Miss Castle had died on November 2 after a short and sudden illness, and we knew that we had lost not only a benefactress but a friend.

Some day one hopes that the university will be able to edit Miss Castle's correspondence in connection with the classifying and cataloguing of our Hawaiiana. In the meanwhile here are some selections from the letters which show the great interest she took in all things educational. Her mind was stored with knowledge of her beloved islands and their people; she approached books with the critical ability born of a thorough understanding of her subject; she grew impatient with inaccuracy and the deliberate falsifying of information for effect. She had excellent literary and artistic judgment, a good sense of humour and tolerance, a fine memory, and a rare eagerness to share her possessions both material and mental with her friends. Her sister, Mrs. B. L. Marx, with whom she lived in Honolulu, wrote of her that she was "stimulating to all who knew her, with keen mind, ready memory, ready laugh, kind, helpful, living a life that was intensely real in its Christianity."

In an early letter, January 24, 1939, Miss Castle lists a book by Jean Hobbs entitled *Hawaii, a Pageant of the Soil*, 1935. She writes: "This is a study of the transformation of the practically feudalistic system of land here into what is the basis of the present tenure of land. A copy of this is being used now by the Sarawak, Borneo, authorities in their

preliminary studies preparatory to the alteration of land tenure in that country." It seems the Japanese too have had ideas about land tenure in Borneo! This book like many more in our Hawaiian collection takes on a new significance in the light of the present trouble in the Pacific.

Also in the January 24 letter we find a note about Clifford Gessler's travel book, *Hawaii, Isles of Enchantment*, 1938. "This is the latest and on the whole the best of the recent books dealing with the present in a general way. It gives an excellent idea of the impression Hawaii has made on the author, who is a poet. In only a few places would I carp at what he says. For instance some missionary families did dance, the Clarks being one. I also object to the present prevalent idea that Calvin invented the doctrine of He'l and Predestination!"

Of another Gessler book, an autographed copy of *The Road My Body Goes*, Miss Castle remarks, "A very delightful account of the poet's trip to the South Seas with one of the scientific expeditions sent out by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum." Both these books of travel in the Hawaiian islands are beautifully bound and illustrated.

To turn from travel to biographies of those famous missionaries, Father Damien and Joseph Dutton, who lived and died so valiantly among the leper settlements of the islands, Miss Castle has things to say which show the personal knowledge she had of these interesting characters. In speaking of a school text-book, *Selections from Robert Louis Stevenson*, edited by Canby and Pierce, she writes: "I myself quite well remember seeing Father Damien when I was a child, when he was here on one of his trips to Honolulu. Say what they may about his cleanliness I have a vivid memory of his odor! Belgian peasants are not exactly given to much bathing even in these days."

Of Irene Caudwell's *Damien of Molokai* she says, "Too much inclined to adoration of her hero, markedly mystic, often misleading because uninformed, and quite uncritical of her own work or of others statements."

The longest note concerns Howard Case's *Joseph Dutton, His Memoirs*; a story of forty years service among the lepers of Molokai. "This book throws considerable light on the personal characteristics of Father Damien. It gives copies of his own account of the onset of his illness, made when on his death bed, which indicates that he had leprosy long before it was publicly known. It gives Brother Dutton's own account of several things which shows—that he was quite as rash about his assertions regarding Father Damien as he accused Dr. Hyde of being. Also he said Dr. Hyde had never been on Molokai nor seen Father Damien. If I remember correctly (it's a long time since I read Stevenson) Dr. Hyde had been at the leper settlement several times. As an active director of the work of the native Hawaiian ministers he would have knowledge of the work with the Protestant churches on Molokai including the one at the settlement. Incidentally the early records of the latter have recently been found. They date back before any Roman Catholic mission was set up there. I hope to recover my copy of the *History of the R. C. Mission* here and send it on. If I remember the story told there, the R. C. bishop, like most of them, had trouble with Damien, not only because of his personal peculiarities, but because he belonged to an order which allowed its members to go over the dictum of the bishops, taking advantage constantly of this privileged position at the Vatican—another of the stories illustrated so vividly by Lea in his *History of Sacerdotal Celibacy*."

Selecting items at random from the correspondence can only indicate in a most unsatisfactory way something of the nature of the collection, but how much the letters show us the nimble mind of their author! We find little essays on poetry, sociology, on genealogy, on navigation, folklore, the flora and fauna of Hawaii, etc. For instance about *Children of Hawaii* by Alida V. Shinn; "This book is a frightful disappointment. The text is excellent, the title a mistake from every point of view. It should have been *A Child of Hawaii*. As it is it's a misnomer and infringes a copyright into the bargain! The photographic illustrations are good, but the publishers must be crazy, first not to have looked up the title, and then to get someone so entirely unfamiliar with the material and the scene to do the decorations. Nearly every one of them is completely misleading. Hibiscus for instance have five petals when single. He made them four! Gardenias do not grow on the type of foliage which he uses. It looks like a vine. None are on vines here as yet! The mongoose looks queer, the water buffalo with man plowing is out of character, etc. As to the man on the surf board, he would have been under water in a fraction of a second with a surf board at that angle. I understand that Miss Shinn protested against every one of these things to the publisher, in vain. It will much reduce the volume of sales

here, whatever fate may meet it on the mainland."

Miss Castle evaluated many of the books she sent. Among them are a number of out-of-print items and rare serial files. We received a set of Thrum's *Annuals*, 1875-1940 inclusive, with the exception of the 1882 number. In holding this we are more fortunate than several large American libraries with Hawaiian collections. Miss Castle's letter recounts how Mr. Thrum himself paid the highest price ever paid for a single copy when the League of Nations required a set. "For the moment he was without a copy of that particular number. They had been plentiful enough the year before and were the year after! A man who had a copy simply held Mr. Thrum up for an outrageous price. As he was supposed to be a good friend of years standing to whom Mr. Thrum had been very kind, the Thrum family never got over their resentment of his conduct. . . . No wonder! I estimate that this set incomplete, worm and rat-eaten, is worth about a hundred and fifty dollars. I am sure you could replace it for that, though a second hand book place had the cheek to ask me, for a worse riddled and rat-eaten set than this three hundred and fifty a couple of week ago."

About maps. ". . . I hope that creased or uncreased these maps may serve to aid students to somewhat clearer consciousness of the immensity of the Pacific waters, also our relations to them and the other islands sprinkled over them and the coasts that bound them. To that end a few maps of the somewhat less well known other Polynesian islands have been included. A firm grasp of some of these distances gives a clearer idea of the problem so long and ardently debated by botanists and other scientists as to how the plant life of the isolated Hawaiian group is in some instances so closely related to that of India and of the American continent. The great circle sailing maps are quite fascinating ones, since one so frequently runs across references to such sailing in various types of literature."

And of stowaways. "*Stowaway* has a very unpleasant ring to the ears of any responsible adult living here. We have always been pestered with them. During later years it has assumed the proportions almost of a racket. There have long been state and territorial laws against it and this year the Federal Government passed a law making it a crime punishable with a year's imprisonment with a fine of five hundred dollars. Girls as well as boys, and women as well as men have indulged in it. The folly of passengers on board ships has seemed to encourage it, so that it is a really serious problem to deal with. However, I did not intend to deluge you with one of our sociological problems!"

One last quotation must serve to show us Miss Castle's love of accuracy, her impatience with literary slippiness and the detailed knowledge she had of her country and its books. She is writing of Isabel Proudfit's *The Treasure Hunter*, a life of Robert Louis Stevenson published in 1939: "This

book has received endless praise in every review I have happened to see as being 'well written and accurate, the first really good life of Stevenson for young people.' I agree that it is well written. As to accuracy—well, the author lands Honolulu on the Island of Hawaii, something over a hundred miles away from its site on Oahu. I do wish authors of books for the young, or old, would just look up a little geography before they let their books loose in the world. It would save such a lot of trouble in *unlearning* the wrong things later on! Then she says the Stevensons lived in a *native* house at Waikiki. That is not so. Mr. Stevenson did do some of his writing in a grass house there, but it was not the house in which they *lived*. Likewise she says Kalakaua lived in a native palace. That native grass house palace disappeared years and years before I was born and before Kalakaua's reign. Then . . . the lepers of the South Seas are described as having 'silvery faces.' That is reminiscence of the description of the type of leprosy prevalent in Palestine and the East in Biblical times. The type here in Hawaii is quite a different one . . . I am more inclined to believe physicians than stray authors, no matter how well they write.

Now as to the illustrations, quite evidently they were of Kalakaua? I had no special respect or admiration for him myself, but he was a handsome man, not in the least not *intended* to be caricatures—why then make a caricature like this illustration of him and he never in his life wore ear-rings! I remember him perfectly, as I do his wife, his two sisters, his brothers-in-law, his niece and nephews. I suppose my rage for accuracy is, or would be, a calamity to an author. I see that there is the greatest diversity in the accounts of Stevenson's final attack of illness and death. Another annoyance to me, for he certainly could not have been in three different places at once."

It is this delightful openness of opinion which makes Miss Castle's correspondence so worth reading. The letters are kept on file in the library and the books are available for everyone. Among them you will find the following titles, suggested for general reading. The complete list includes between eight and nine hundred books, government and museum publications, periodicals and pamphlets.

Bailey, Truman. *Polynesian venture*. 1939.

Biddle, George. *Green island*. 1930.

Carpenter, Frank G.

Through the Philippines and Hawaii. 1930.

Colum, Padraic. *Legends of Hawaii*. 1937.

Comstock, John Henry. *The spider book*. 1940.

Dana, R. H. jr. *Two years before the mast*. 1911.

*The epicure in Hawaii; cook cook*. 1938.

Gelett, Capt. C. W. *A life on the ocean; autobiography*. 1917.

Harlow, Alvin F. *Paper chase; on stamp collecting*. 1940.

Heiser, Victor. *An American doctor's odyssey*. 1939.

Hogben, Lancelot. *Science for the citizen*. 1938.

Hoffman, Malvina. *Sculpture inside and out*. 1939.

Inn, Henry, ed. *Chinese houses and gardens*. 1940.

Keesing, Felix M. *Education in Pacific countries*. 1931.

London, Jack. *The cruise of the Snark*. 1938.

Luquiens, H. M. *Hawaiian art*. 1931.

McSpadden, R. L. *Beautiful Hawaii*. 1939.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. *The life of the white ant*. 1939.

Maugham, W. S. *The trembling of a leaf; short stories*. 1916.

*The New Testament translated into Hawaiian*. 1860.

Pinkerton, Robert E. *Hudson's Bay Company*. 1931.

Reisenberg, Felix. *The Pacific Ocean*. 1940.

Restarick, Rt. Rev. H. B.

Sun Yat Sen, liberator of China. 1931.

Rourke, Constance. *Audubon; autobiography*. 1936.

Shand, S. J. *Earth-lore; geology*. 1938.

Sheean, Vincent. *Personal history*. 1935.

Villiers, Alan. *Cruise of the Conrad*. 1937.

Von Tempski, Armine. *Ripe breadfruit, a novel of Hawaii*. 1935.

Wakukawa, E. K.

*A history of the Japanese people in Hawaii*. 1938.

Young, Hugh. *Hugh Young;*

*a surgeon's autobiography*. 1940.

G. Jackson.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS—(Continued from page 21)

The Chess Club, which has been inactive for a number of years, is again functioning with renewed vigour. It was chiefly due to the work of Sandy Mills and Bud Torrance that the sudden interest was aroused, so these two worthy gentlemen took matters in their own hands, and democratically flipped a coin to decide which of them would take the presidency. Bud Torrance, who won the toss, now ably fills this esteemed office, and under his guidance a ladder competition is now well under way. The policy of the club is to increase its membership by spreading rumours about an imminent banquet.

On January 20 the college was surprised by a sudden blackout. This unexpected occurrence caught most of the students in the chapel, but with brave heart and courage they caused very little confusion. True to the old college spirit the students let the more elderly members of the fac-

ulty reach safety before they moved silently from their pews. Professor Kuehner, always alert in such situations, produced some candles—just as the all clear sounded.

As the groundhog disgustedly looks at his shadow we realize the winter is nearly over. Some slouch in the New Arts tells us the winter was warm—Perhaps he has heart-burn or is it finally getting hard. Hap "Rip Van Winkle" Day has proposed a new calendar in which the week-ends are four days long—we approve. Can anyone remember the name of the great Shakespearian actor who recently performed to a small select group? From recent events we gather that a sudden reversion to cannibalism is taking place. Proof: item one—a sudden tendency to bird chasing in the

gym. Item two: the unfashionable use of toga in preference to the more conventional pants. Item three: the profligacy of basketing with bare backs. Whose secretary-treasurer was all bawled up at Stanstead? Rumours concerning the activities of a certain young professor with a bold barefooted kitchen wench are strictly without foundation. We are shocked to see that the college lawn is going to the dogs . . . Oh well! it's done in the best of circles. The New Arts has lost its last and only hope of salvation . . . Mickey Mouse reigns supreme. Guess where the following war saving slogan appeared: "Add a little to a little and soon there will be a great pile." We can't understand why the divines don't take the course in celestial navigation.



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#### MILITARY TERMS ILLUSTRATED

CHINESE philosophers and present-day medical experts extol the virtues of perfect relaxation. This does not mean a quiet doze while attending classes. What the experts are trying to tell us is that worry impairs efficiency, gives rise to muscle-bound brains. As you grow older you will discover that many of life's worries are financial. Perhaps you have discovered this truth already. If so it is proof positive that you have failed to plan your personal budget or have not budgeted at all.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

## Bishop's and the War

At Bishop's we are contributing to the war effort in various ways—through our studies, military training, war savings, salvage, and knitting. Some of these activities have been going on here for a long time but others are more recent. Also, the help given has so grown that now nearly everyone connected with the University is doing something towards the common cause. In short, we are all represented—the Students, the Faculty, and the sub-Staff. While the news given below concerns mainly the Student body no resume would be complete which did not take into account directly and indirectly all those who keep the wheels going at Bishop's.

#### THE C. O. T. C.

The last few months have seen two second-year men join the navy. Ed deLobiniere, who recently visited us in his new uniform, would have made us very jealous had we not known more about navigation than he did. Hap Day is the other fortunate man who will wear this uniform. He has remained at the college as long as possible, but is expected to leave us soon. Art Smith, who was a freshman, has left the college to join the Air Force.

Dave Savage, Errol Duval, Bill Van, Dean Williamson, Robin Lindsay, Jack Visser and Bill Van Horn (all third-year men) were willing to terminate their studies at Christmas in order to transfer to the Active force, but to their surprise and dismay they found that their services were not required for the present.

The qualified men are now taking advanced courses in navigation, chemical warfare, German and French. We are indeed grateful to professors Richardson, Kuehner, Call, and Yarrill who have devoted so much of their time both in mastering the subjects and in teaching them. The course in navigation, although not strictly of use in the army, will be especially useful for those who expect to join the navy or air force.

In former winters the C. O. T. C. used to drill in the Sherbrooke armoury. This year the company is avoiding the expense of transportation and also saving valuable time by parading outdoors in the quad. The quad has been provided with lights so that it may be used both day and night.

Although there is very little time for military skiing, a committee has been formed this year to arrange activities. The committee has decided to classify the C.O.T.C. into three groups according to their proficiency. C group will consist of those who may find it necessary to ride the platoon truck. B group will be required to stop anywhere on or at the bottom of a moderate slope, by any means other than falling. A group must be able to stem-cristy to both flanks with proficiency. These three groups will constitute

a ski company whose function in war would be to arrive at the battle ground on skis, but to actually fight on foot. A group personnel may volunteer for a ski patrol which will be trained to fight on skis, but these patrol men must be able to ski for long distances. After the classification is completed there will be voluntary instruction classes. Later in the season, if enough interest is shown, free days may be provided for all day expeditions.

The study of the light machine gun now includes the Bren. This weapon was almost a myth to us until quite recently, so that we feel at last as if we were learning military secrets. Other new equipment includes an issue of the American Enfield rifle which the armourer tells us will really shoot. There are also some C.O.T.C. arm badges to distinguish us from other army units.

This term marks the beginning of a series of lectures on motor transport by Lieutenant Ginnae from the training centre in Sherbrooke. These lectures have become very popular because the material is presented in such a way as to be not only informative but amusing. By means of illustrative anecdotes he radiates some of the intimate atmosphere of army life which is not to be found in the manuals.

#### WAR SAVINGS

The basic theory behind the need for war savings is the fact that we must decrease our private spending in order that we may increase our war spending. Hence to be most effective our contribution must represent money saved out of our current income. So, remembering that we must accomplish by voluntary action more than the enemy can do by compulsion, every student is asked to buy at least one 25 cent War Savings Stamp per week for the remainder of the college year. In so doing the student will fill a \$4.00 folder, worth \$5.00 at maturity. The following students are acting as "Stamp Brokers"—Mary Ward, Jean McCallum, Betty Davidson, Ken Jackson, Ed. Goodhue, Gordon Watson, Cyril Watson, Charlie Worthen, Bob Smith, George McNeillie, Peter Kingston, Andy Roy, and Percy Clark.

#### SALVAGE

*Magazines.*—Through the Y.M.C.A. at Sherbrooke we are giving magazines to the soldiers of this locality. All readable magazines are collected by Hugh Smith and his Sunshine boys, Sil Narizzano, "Farky" Farquharson, Lloyd Stafford, and Elwood Patterson; the magazines from the girls are turned in by the weekly monitors.

*Waste.*—(1) Waste paper, chiefly newspapers, is collected by the janitors, baled, sold, and the proceeds given to charity.

(2) At present the only waste metal being asked for is the lead from tubes of toothpaste, shaving cream, etc. The

janitors are co-operating in this bit of work.

(3) Discarded clothing can usually be given to the needy. Such donations are well looked after by Jack Apps with the assistance of Gil Goddard and Phil Woods.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*Blood Bank.*—Due to lack of the necessary equipment at Sherbrooke our students are unable to donate their blood for use in treatment of bomb shock, etc. in combat areas. Our offer, however, was welcomed.

*Graduate Activities.*—See page 36.

*Information.*—Any ideas which may help to boost the quality of our general effort will be gladly considered. Please communicate with Ronald Smith, who is in charge of publicity.

To give all our activities here a proper perspective we recommend that you read the following reprinted article:

#### UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR

Dr. Carleton W. Stanley, President of Dalhousie University, writes in *The Halifax Chronicle* to tell how closely the universities are co-operating in the prosecution of the war, an activity which has created staff and financial problems that are worrying the governors.

One can say, says Dr. Stanley, that since July 5, 1940, there has been a downright alliance between the government of this country, the universities and the press. Indeed from the first day of the war there was the closest co-operation between the government in Ottawa and certain of the universities, including Dalhousie. There has been the readiest co-operation on the part of the universities, because they have realized since the 1920's that they were the especial target for Fascism, and since 1933 they have realized that Hitler also had them marked for destruction.

The universities gladly took over the military training of those able-bodied males who are university students. Our gymnasias have become drill-sheds, relieving congestion in the armories; and much of the military instruction has been given by professors, and by some of the older students. Whereas the law reads that males over 21 must train, the universities have given military training to all male students over 18. Every one knows that all the radio technicians trained in Canada have received their training in the universities. Dalhousie's physics and engineering departments were devoted to this during the summer vacation. But there are dozens of other things which are being done by the university departments which cannot at present be divulged. These are contributions to the war effort which only university departments could make.

The universities are not paid for these services, nor do they want to be paid.

But with these extra duties laid upon them, the universities have been particularly requested by the Federal Government not to allow our regular work to be interfered

with. Early in the war they requested us to let nothing interfere with medical, dental, engineering and all scientific training. On July 5, 1940, by issuing other requests to us, they included everything taught in the university — not least the humanities (a long neglected department in Canadian education) and mathematics (another fundamental subject long neglected).

Now, obviously, there must be a certain amount of give and take in interpreting the expression, "let nothing interfere with your university work." For example, for some years past Dalhousie University has been putting into the high schools of this province teachers specially trained in mathematics. Every one of these teachers was taken, early in the war, by the Air Force and the Navy. But that's a setback of a severe kind for mathematics. Early in the war we lost eight of our medical professors, on a single day to the Canadian army.

But there is, obviously too, a limit to the depletion of staff and to the disintegration of classes if Dalhousie is to carry on its regular work, and its special war tasks as well. Our geographical position has meant that our medical, dental, engineering and scientific departments have a heavy load in the way of special tasks. Our geographical position also means that our students have the war before their eyes more than any other students. Up to date Dalhousie has lost in attendance far more heavily than any other Canadian university—as a direct result of the war.

Besides all the other difficulties that means a stringent financial difficulty.

#### Financial Straits

Even before the war Dalhousie was in financial straits. It was the only institution in Canada maintaining medical and dental faculties which did not receive substantial government assistance. It was perhaps the only university anywhere which ever undertook out of its own facilities, to maintain such a service to the community as the Dalhousie Public Health Clinic. Last year the city of Halifax increased its annual grant for the clinic to the amount for which we had long pleaded. For two years the Province of Nova Scotia has given a small grant to the Medical and Dental Faculties. We are very grateful for this aid. We hope that the time will come soon when the three Atlantic provinces will provide for these faculties—as they have long provided, on a pro rata basis, for the Halifax School for the Blind and the Halifax School for the Deaf.

But such provision would merely overtake the needs and difficulties of peace time.

The Canadian Government has been asking great contributions from us, in highly skilled fields, to win the war; they are already appealing to us for help in the post-war period, when not merely professional skill but the highest wisdom of highly educated leaders will be in great demand.

But the Ottawa Government must presently realize, as in the Federal Government in Washington has already done, that it is unsafe for the war effort, and dreadfully unsafe for the nation's welfare, to let the universities be wounded too deeply. It must not be thought for one moment that we are so intent on our financial difficulties that we fail to see the gravity of the national danger. On the contrary it was the universities who first pointed to the national danger, many years ago.

One of the happy results of this ghastly war has been

a widening and deepening knowledge among public men of the supreme importance of the universities in the life of a nation. I have a confident hope that in the year 1942 this importance will be increasingly realized. Let us hope, too, that the public will become aware of the dangers which threaten the university.

On behalf of the Men's Students Association.

Women's Students Association.

George Loosemore.

Reginald Turpin.

## Exchanges

R. J. CARPENTER

Our Exchange Column editor has joined up with the R.C.N.V.R. and in offering this brief substitute for the usual notes we apologize that pressure of manifold duties and time prohibit the formulation of a more complete and satisfactory department.

In the Exchanges received by the *Mitre* since the December issue was published, the largest change seen, of course, was the entrance of the United States into the war, and the accompanying reports which the American college publications gave on student activities. The University of Virginia paper in outlining its editorial policy states that it "will do everything in our power to aid in the war effort" and this statement was backed up with campaigns for salvage and War Savings and other war work.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* noted that it is cooperating with the Red Cross in every way possible. The *Acadia Athenaeum* accused the student body, in one issue, of a slump in war activity and urged them to cooperate more fully. In general, we find from a perusal of the publications received that activity in other colleges has taken much the same form as it has in our own University—a general committee in charge of the college's effort with various chairmen supervising the different angles — salvage, sale of stamps, and so forth.

In the Bishop's College School magazine, we noted that a large part of the publication was given to photographs and notes about graduates who are on active service. This is a fine feature for any magazine to offer, and we wish our financial situation permitted us to present more in the way of photographs.

The *Mitre* would like to acknowledge receipt of the following:

The Aquinan, St. Thomas University.

College Topics, University of Virginia.  
Loyola News.  
The Lister Journal, Anderson and St. Mungoes Medical College.  
The Ashburian.  
The Review, Canterbury College, New Zealand.  
Alma Mater, St. Jerome's.  
College Times, Upper Canada College.  
The Quarterly, McMaster University.  
The College Cord, University of Western Ontario.  
The Challenger, St. John Vocational School.  
B C S Magazine.  
Red and White. St. Dunstan's.  
The Brunswickan.  
The Yale Literary Magazine.  
The Record, T. C. S.  
The Queen's Review.  
Arrows, University of Sheffield.  
The Gryphon, University of Leeds.  
The Trinity University Review.  
McGill Daily.  
The Gateway, University of Alberta.  
The Manitoban.  
Queen's Journal.  
The Bates Student.  
The Acadia Athenaeum, Acadia University.  
Xaverian Weekly.  
Dalhousie Gazette.  
The Argosy Weekly.  
The Colle Cord, Waterloo College.  
The Silhouette, McMaster University.  
Le Carabin Laval.  
The Algoma Missionary News.

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## Sports

With the last big fall of snow winter sports are here to stay. The Bishop's junior hockey team has played four games to date, the basketball team has played two league games, badminton inter-club matches have started, and the ski teams are out nearly every week-end. Charlie Gordon is quickly rounding a good team into shape, and Bob Dunsmore is doing a fine job with the basketball team. The ski team under the guidance of Dick Tomlinson is getting away to a good start. An article on skiing by Jack Peake appears elsewhere in this issue. We still advocate college sports at Bishop's even in wartime, and cite as our proof the recent cartoon in the *Montreal Gazette* in which Churchill and Roosevelt are seen parading up and down carrying banners encouraging sport as a recreation in wartime. At the other side of the picture is a college principal walking the other way carrying a banner which bans all inter college sport. Under the cartoon appears these words: "Everyone is out of step except the university principal."

### HOCKEY

Playing before a huge crowd in sub-zero weather the University of Bishop's Junior Hockey team went down to a 5-0 defeat at Bromptonville in their first hockey game of the season on January 13. Bromptonville showed more polish in the attack as they pumped in one goal in the first period; two in the second and finished with two in the third period.

Up to that time Bromptonville had not lost a game and were leading the league. Undoubtedly they have the best team in the league. If it had not been for Happy Day in the Bishop's nets the score would have been larger. The Bishop's team just couldn't seem to get going, and as it was their first game of the season we can not expect too much. Savage and Sproul played a strong defensive game with the latter leading most of the Bishop's rushes. The Tyler, Staples, Atto line was the best for Bishop's, and were in close several times only to be shut out by the fine goaling of Charpentier in the Bromptonville nets. St. Cyr proved to be the best player on the ice as he scored four of the winner's goals. The teams:

Bishop's		Bromptonville
Day	goal	Charpentier
Savage	defence	Charest
Sproul	defence	Pinard
Tyler	center	Perrault
Atto	wing	St. Cyr
Staples	wing	W. Emond
Scott	subs	Martin
Macdonald		M. Emond
Jack		Castonguay
Schoch, Norris		Dionne

W. T. HOLLINGER

### *Bishop's vs Coaticook*

In probably the best game of the season the Bishop's University Juniors went down to the Coaticook Juniors by the close score of 8-7, before a good crowd at the Bishop's arena.

The first period opened with the visitors pressing the Bishop's goal. The home defence went into a lapse and the forwards forgot to backcheck. The result was that the Coaticook team was able to put in five goals in the first period. We don't know what happened during the rest period, but Charlie Gordon's team came back in the second period to almost tie the score. The period opened with Jack scoring from close in on a fine pass from Farquharson. Fifteen seconds later the same two players combined to produce Bishop's second goal of the game. At 7.32 Staples took a pass from Tyler to make the score 5-3 in favour of Coaticook. Just before the end of the period Farquharson passed in front of the visitors' net and Schoch banged it in. The period ended with the Bishop's team pressing around the Coaticook goal. It was a great comeback for a team that trailed five to nothing at the end of the first period. Everything seemed to be working well, the defence especially with fine work by Sproul and Savage.

The final period opened with Bishop's trailing by one goal and at the 1.20 mark Coaticook scored to add one more to their total. It seemed at this point that the home team was in for another lapse, but they fought back gamely, and Van Horn and Brodeur scored within two minutes to tie up the score. The cheers that rose from the Bishop's crowd and the new brass band was almost enough to blow the roof off the college rink. Play ranged evenly from here on with both sides just missing from close in. Finally Coaticook scored at 16.00, but Bishop's not to be outdone tied it up again on an unassisted goal by Tyler from close in. Just when we thought that we would have to go into overtime Coaticook scored again at 19.00. In the final minute the Bishop's squad tried vainly to even it up and the bell found them milling around the Coaticook net.

Jack, Van Horn, Sproul and Savage were about the best players on the ice as they led repeated Bishop's attacks. Tyler skated well and backchecked furiously. Day in our nets played a standout game and handled sure goals with ease. For the visitors Hamel and d'Avignon played a good game.

### *Bishop's vs Coaticook*

For the second time in two nights the Bishop's Juniors took on the Coaticook Juniors in a wide-open game at Coaticook on January twenty-third. As in the first game the score was close and after playing overtime Coaticook managed to win by the score of six-five.

A large crowd of Coaticook fans were on hand to see the contest. Bishop's started out fast and Sproul taking a pass from Farquharson banged a hard shot past Lamontagne at 8.33. Coaticook tied the score up at 16.30, but the Bishop's squad tallied with Jack slapping in Brodeur's rebound. The first period ended with Bishop's leading by a score of 2-1. At 4.00 of the second period Scott scored for Bishop's to put the collegians ahead by two goals only to have Coaticook tie up the score with two fine goals. In the third period play went back and forth from goal to goal with Coaticook scoring first. Then Bishop's came back with two goals, one by Savage from Van Horn, and another by Jack from Bob Sproul. At this point it looked like the first win for the Bishop's team, but the Coaticook squad came back strong to tie up the score.

The teams immediately changed ends to play the ten minute overtime period. Play was quite even until 4.57 Coaticook scored on Day from a scramble in front of the Bishop's nets. Bishop's pressed hard from here in, but were not able to score. For Bishop's Sproul and Savage played a fine game on defence turning back repeated Coaticook attacks. Van Horn was especially effective on the wing and Day played his usual steady game in the Bishop's nets.

#### *Bishop's vs Bromptonville*

Bishop's took on the highly rated Bromptonville Juniors on home ice on Tuesday, January twenty-seventh, before the largest crowd of the season. The rink was filled to capacity with not only Bishop's but also Bromptonville fans. The brass band and a large turnout of co-eds added a college atmosphere and provided plenty of enthusiasm for the home team.

From the start to the finish the Bishop's squad turned in a fine game, bowing to the league leaders by the score of 3-1. In holding Bromptonville to a 3-1 score Charlie Gordon's team showed that they had what it takes to become a winning team. We would not be surprised to see them get in the play-offs. The first period started off very evenly with both teams putting on the pressure. The Bishop's defence of McKell and Sproul functioned perfectly in the first period but a lucky shot into the high right hand corner beat Norris for the opening goal of the game. The teams fought on even terms for the rest of this period with Bishop's missing many chances from close in.

The second period was much the same as the first as far as any difference in the teams went. Both teams played well with Tyler, Van Horn and Savage breaking up many of the Brompton rushes before they got to the blue line. At 10.57 in this period Bromptonville made the score 2-0 on a power play. Bishop's fought back and two or three times came within an ace of scoring only to have Charpentier in the Bromptonville goal turn the shots out.

In the third period the play was even closer as Bishop's stormed the Brompton goal. A penalty to Farquharson left Bishop's a man short, and Bromptonville played every man up. Willie Atto broke away from within our blue line and outskated the rest of the team to score unassisted. With the score 2-1 Bishop's pressed, but in the final seconds of the game Bromptonville scored again on a breakaway. The final score stood at 3-1 in favour of the visitors. For Bishop's McKell probably played the best game. The big fellow was really skating, and he also turned back many of the rushes with his fine poke check. His mate on defence Bob Sproul also played well as did Atto, Van Horn, Tyler and Savage. Norris playing his first game in Bishop's nets turned in a steady game and deserves praise for his work.

#### BASKETBALL

The Bishop's basketball team this year is in a league which contains Sherbrooke Y, Sherbrooke High School, and Stanstead College. As the league is not as large as last year and the competition is not as stiff we feel sure that we can win the championship. Coach Bob Dunsmore has been doing a good job and it remains up to the team itself to do the rest. Let us hope that we can bring home the championship. Three veterans are left from last year's team, Bob Carpenter, Ed Stevens, and Lou Hollinger. Errol Duval who gave up basketball last year to play hockey is back with us and he should add strength to the team. The newcomers Mackay, McCammon, Fairbairn, I. M. Scott, Jackson, P. Duval and Smith have shown much promise to date and as the season gets well under way should improve a great deal.

#### *Bishop's vs Sherbrooke Y*

On January the twenty-fourth coach Bob Dunsmore led his Bishop's University basketball team to Sherbrooke to play the highly rated Y team in the first game of the season. The Y team made up mostly of Air Force players came out on the long end of a twenty-five to twenty-one score. Bishop's had on their team nine newcomers, and the two reliable veterans lanky Bob Carpenter, the captain of the squad, and burly Ed Stevens. On fine passing plays by Carpenter, Stevens, Scott and Jackson the Bishop's team trailed the Y by a seven to ten score at the halfway mark. Starting out with a tremendous drive in the second half the purple and white squad were able to tie the score at twenty-one all. About this point in the game Bob Carpenter drew four personal fouls, and had to withdraw from the game. With the team thus weakened the Y fought back and led by Marshall and Johnston managed to put in five more points before the end of the game. For Bishop's Ken Jackson lived up to pre-season predictions and played a fine game at center, leading the team with eight points, and Stevens showing a great deal of improvement from last year had a great night

with seven points to his credit. Scott and Carpenter played well the latter playing a fine game defensively. Marshall and Johnston were best for the Y. Bill Wolters handled the game.

The teams:

Bishop's—Mackay, Worthen, Fairbairn, McCammon, Jackson, Carpenter 1, Scott 5, Stevens 7, R. H. Smith, Farquharson, P. Duval.

#### *Bishop's vs Sherbrooke High*

In the second league game of the season the Bishop's basketball team soundly trounced the smaller Sherbrooke High team by the score of twenty-six to eight.

It took about five minutes for the Bishop's squad to find the range, and then led by center Bob Carpenter and Ken Jackson they began to score. Six field goals and one foul shot were scored in the first half by Bishop's and the High replied with two and two foul shots; the half-time score standing at thirteen to five. The second half opened with McCammon and Stevens finding the basket repeatedly. Both sides tightened up considerably and the High were only able to score one basket in this part of the game. For Bishop's Stevens and Carpenter were the high scorers with seven points while Jackson and McCammon were close behind with six. Stevens was especially accurate on his angle shots while the teamwork of Carpenter, Jackson and McCammon was nice to watch. Carr and McFarlane were best for the High.

Coach Bob Dunsmore is doing a fine job with the coaching of the team and we feel sure that we can come out with at least a tie for the league leadership. As we go to press the Sherbrooke Y is leading.

Bishop's—Mackay, McCammon 6, Fairbairn, Jackson 6, Carpenter 7, Scott, Stevens 7, Hollinger, E. Duval, P. Duval

#### BADMINTON

The Bishop's University Badminton Club played its first interclub game of the season against Danville in Danville on January thirty-first. The games were keenly contested and the final score stood at nine to nine at the end of the evening. Meg. Aitken and Doreen Bishop won in both their mixed doubles games and the rest of the girls put up a good fight before bowing to excellent opposition. Double winners for the men were Dr. Raymond, Gill Goddard, Dave Savage and Lou Hollinger. Dr. Raymond teamed with Miss Bishop in mixed doubles to take our first win of the season by the score of 21-16. Gill Goddard and Meg Aitken teamed together to win by the score of 21-16. In the men's doubles Hollinger and Savage, Dr. Raymond and Gill Goddard, Lloyd Millar and George Scott all won their games by convincing scores. In the men's singles Bishop's proved to be too good as they won in all events. Hollinger, Savage, Stevens and Day won handily. The highlight of the night

was undoubtedly the fine singles game played by Ed. Stevens. As he changed ends the score stood at 11 to 2 against him but Ed. fought back to win the match by the score of 21 to 15. Dr. Raymond played especially well winning both games on accurate placement shots. The Bishop's team went to Danville minus their star player Errol Duval who was slated to play men's doubles and singles. Duval hurt his back shortly before leaving and could not make the trip. Happy Day played his last badminton game for Bishop's before going on active service in the navy and won his singles. Best of luck, Hap!

This tournament showed that we have the makings of a fine team, but that more tournament experience is needed. The Sunday afternoon teas are continuing to attract a large following, and they will be continued every Sunday until the end of the season. We would like to see more of our women players out. At the present time another interclub match is being arranged with either Windsor Mills or Magog, and Danville is expected to play here sometime this month.

#### *Bishop's vs Danville*

Ladies Doubles—

H. Kelley and K. Witty vs Smith and McNiff	Danville 21-11
D. Bishop and J. McCallum vs Cleveland and Emerson	Danville 21-7
G. Weary and B. Donaghy vs Richards and Davis	Danville 21-11

Mixed Doubles—

Tanner and Witty vs McNiff and Smith	Danville 21-8
Day and Kelley vs Cleveland and Clark	Danville 21-11
Scott and McCallum vs Emerson and Dawson	Danville 21-7
Worthen and Hall vs Smith and Ingalls	Danville 21-15
Dr. Raymond and Bishop vs Molson and Bennett	Bishop's 21-16
Goddard and Aitken vs Kerr and Davis	Bishop's 21-16

Men's Doubles—

Savage and Hollinger vs Dawson and Davis	Bishop's 21-2
Stevens and Tanner vs Smith and Clark	Danville 21-17
Day and Worthen vs Ingalls and Gatshore	Danville 21-18
Dr. Raymond and Goddard vs Molson and Dawson	Bishop's 21-7
Millar and Scott vs Ingalls and Smith	Bishop's 21-10

Men's Singles—

Hollinger vs Dawson	Bishop's 21-5
Savage vs Clark	Bishop's 21-12
Stevens vs Davis	Bishop's 21-15
Day vs Gatshore	Bishop's 21-16

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### WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

The women not to be outdone by the men have assembled another basketball team this season, and last night Captain Kay Witty and coach Bob Carpenter went to Sherbrooke to attend a league meeting at the Sherbrooke Y. W. C. A. Bishop's will enter a league with teams from the Sherbrooke Y, the Sherbrooke High, and Lennoxville High. With Kay Witty, Helen Kelley, Betty Donaghy, Ruth Taylor, Audrey Walker, and Gwen Weary from last year's team Bishop's should present a formidable line up. Newcomers to the squad includes Ann Musty, Lydia Aboud and Meg Aitken. Coach Carpenter and his able assistant Ed Stevens secretly told me that they have the makings of a fine team, and they boast that if the competition is not too stiff the Bishop's Amazons will come through with the championship. The first league game will be played early in this month. Here is your chance men to support a fine group of girls.

SKIING—

J. Peake

Due to several thaws, the new year found us with little snow. Nevertheless, the somewhat disappointed skiers turned out on January 20 for the first cross-country race of the season. The course was approximately 4 miles in length and covered some interesting terrain. Jack Peake made the best time, with Don Jack and L. Miller coming second and third respectively.

COMPLIMENTS

## SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD

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Lack of snow forced several of our ardent skiers further afield (Mt. Orford to be exact). In spite of a wet day and amused smiles, they enjoyed a good day's skiing, having found plenty of snow. In fact the snow was so deep it became impossible to move without difficulty.

We are glad to announce that due to the free Friday afternoons, the sugarbush trail, from Lennoxville to the trail from Sherbrooke, has been finished and is reasonably well marked.

On Sunday, January 25, the first ladies downhill and slalom championship was held at North Hatley. Ann Musty, Doreen Bishop, Kay Witty, and Betty Donaghy represented the College. An icy surface made the course treacherous, however, Doreen Bishop placed second in the downhill.

On the same day Hillcrest put on a cross-country relay race from Sherbrooke to North Hatley. Bishop's was well represented by two teams which promised to lead the field. However, both teams lost their way, and it was a Hillcrest team that took top honours, with Bishop's teams standing second and third. The one consolation is that the winning team was the only one which did not lose its way, and thus had a definite edge over the others. Regardless of results, everybody enjoyed the race, and at the same time got some practice for the cross-country championship at Victoriaville on Sunday, February 1.

## Alumni Notes

### Births

**BASSETT**—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on 24th December, a son to Lieut. J. W. H. Bassett, B.A. '36, and Mrs. Bassett, B.A. '34.

**BRADLEY**—At the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on New Year's Day, a daughter to Mary, wife of Lieut. W. B. Bradley, B.A. '33.

**GLASS**—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on 29th December, a daughter to Mr. C. L. O. Glass, B.A. '35, and Mrs. Glass.

**TOMLINSON**—At Cornwall General Hospital, on 9th January, a son to Dr. G. H. Tomlinson, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Tomlinson.

**STOCKWELL** — At Sherbrooke Hospital on 5th January, a daughter to Lieut. Lyle Stockwell and Mrs. Stockwell (Miss E. M. L. Everett, B.A. '39).

### Marriages

**HAVARD-TRENHOLME**—The marriage took place on 1st January, 1942, at Trinity United Church, Sherbrooke, of Miss Edith Marion (Molly) Havard, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Havard of Sherbrooke, to Mr. William Henry Trenholme, B.A. '37, Second Lieut. C. A.C. of Camp Borden, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trenholme of Sherbrooke.

**SCOTT-TODD**—The marriage took place in Montreal at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul of Pamela Margaret Todd, daughter of Mrs. Thomley Hart, and Dr. Henry James Scott, B.A. '37, son of Mr. W. B. Scott, K.C., and Mrs. Scott. The Rev. George H. Donald, D.D., assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon F. G. Scott, grandfather of the bridegroom, officiated at the ceremony.

R. MACKIE

**HUME-COCHAND**—The marriage of Suzanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emile Cochand of Ste. Marguerite, to Flying Officer William Gordon Mackenzie Hume, R.C.A.F., M. '38, took place on Tuesday afternoon, 10th February, at St. John's United Church, Montreal.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Rolland Beaulieu, as matron of honour, and by Mrs. George Morrell of Stowe, Vermont, Miss H. Elizabeth Hume, M. '43, and Miss Doris Heubach. Flight-Lieut. Alan G. Byers acted as best man, and the ushers were Sgt.-Pilot Louis Cochand, brother of the bride, Mr. George Morrell, and Pilot Officer Russell Cowans. The reception was held at the Windsor Hotel.

### Deaths

**WOOD**—The death occurred on 26th January at his home in La Jolla, California, of Dr. Casey A. Wood, at the age of eighty-six. Dr. Wood was a graduate of Bishop's Medical Faculty, Montreal, in 1877, and McGill University, later continuing his studies and research in London where he established himself as a clinician. He returned to Chicago and became a professor of Ophthalmology. He was specially interested in the eyesight of birds, and published several books on the subject. Just before his death he had completed the manuscript of a translation of the famous "Emperor's Falcon Book."

Dr. Wood is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Emma Shearer of Montreal, aunt of Norma Shearer. He founded the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology in the Redpath Library at McGill University. He also established the Wood gold medal for clinical subjects in the Faculty of Medicine, and the library of Ophthalmology at the university. The library of Ornithology which he established at McGill is regarded as one of the world's finest.

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