tions made the course fast. The best time of the day was set by Don Jack, with runs of 55 and 58 seconds respectively; J. Peake placed second, W. Atto fourth and P. Duval ninth, enabling Bishop’s to lead the field by a wide margin. Hillcrest Ski Club was second—a hundred points behind.

The last meet of the season was held on March 1 on the tricky slopes of Mt. Orford and the new Three Creeks run from the top of the mountain was the scene of the Downhill race. The race officially opened the trail. For nearly two hours the competitors climbed steadily until they reached the start at 2400 feet—400 feet from the top. The officials had decided beforehand that the element of danger was too great to allow the competitors to start from the top. Snow conditions were favourable and the trail was very well packed. Unfortunately numerous falls soon spotted the run with huge holes, and made the descent difficult. The snow was deep however, and the only casualty suffered was a scratched nose by one of the Bishop’s team.

The fastest time of the day was 1 minute 51 seconds turned in by J. Voisard of North Hatley. L. Tomlinson, former Bishop’s star, placed second, with J. Peake third. There was only a fifth of a second difference between each of the first three men. W. Atto came fourth with D. Jack sixth and P. Duval 12th.

This gave Bishop’s the lead once again and the team chalked up their fourth consecutive victory, winning with 1071.8 points. Hillcrest placed second with 943.0 points.
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The Mitre
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THE MITRE is published on the 20th of October, the 19th of December, February, April and the 1st of June, by the Students of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada. Subscriptions: One year, one dollar fifty; two years, two dollars; three years, three dollars.

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Editorial

Because many members of the Mitre Board, including the editor, have left college this year to enter the armed services, and because the University is closing earlier this year than ever before in recent years, publication of this issue was found extremely difficult, and a deplorable lack of eligible material caused considerable dismay. However, here it is, the last one for this year—offered without apologies and with the hope that this year's job has been well done. The Mitre Board wishes to thank all the contributors, students and faculty members, and also Dr. W. O. Raymond who again gave so generously of his time and sound advice in his capacity as Honorary Vice-President. To all members of the board and especially those who turned in a department for each issue we say "thanks."

Because it has been found difficult to publish five really worthwhile Mitres in these war years, beginning next September, the Mitre will return to a wartime footing that was followed in the last war. Three issues will be published during the academic year, one in each term. It is hoped that reducing the number of issues will result in a larger magazine of higher literary quality.

To next year's board, especially George Loosemore, the next president, the 1941-42 staff says "good luck."
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The Art of Letter Writing in The 18th Century

Miss K. E. HALL

Letter writing in the 18th Century was more than a means of communicating with one's friends. It was an art, a literary exercise, and as such it was never hastily or sloppily done. The people of the period did not waste their notepaper on trivialities. When a letter was written, it was written for a purpose. It would not occur to the young lady of Pope's and Swift's age to waste the time of some patient friend with the jumble of uninteresting commonplacesthat pass for letters in the present day. Some of her letters might be long, and a good many of them might be dull, it is true, but none of them were written vaguely or half-heartedly. Much time was spent over them, and although they might contain questionable grammar or bad spelling, they were efforts that were appreciated and recognized for all that they represented.

The eighteenth century produced some of the best letters of English literature or English history. Some of the most interesting ones are written by Lady Mary Montagu, a woman noted for her grace and her ability as a hostess no less than for her wit and shrewdness in writing. Her letters are distinguished by their dash and sparkle, especially so for an age in which women were notoriously poorly educated. Lady Mary views the contemporary scene through experienced and disillusioned eyes, yet her ideas are stimulating even though they are seldom profound. She deals brilliantly with the materials of conversation, and excels in the matter of vivid descriptions. She is an adept at transforming frothy bits of gossip, picked up here and there, into amusing passages in her letters. She is always herself, even when she is adopting her style to suit the taste and limits of her correspondents. She had travelled a good deal, and she had the knack of setting down on paper the amusing and entertaining parts of her journeys. Her accounts were never the dull chronicles of the ordinary traveller, who sets down in a monotonous routine the fare facts of places visited and sights that have been seen. On the contrary, she passes over the obvious, and deals only with the unexpected. Of her visit to the Sultana she gives a tryal, she passes over the obvious, and deals only with the unexpected. Of her visit to the Sultana she gives a typical woman's account — of the richness of her hostess's jewels, the splendour and number of her clothes, and the magnificence of the harem. She reports interesting pieces of their conversation, and catches innuendoes which only a woman could—and that is the extent of her account of their conversation, and catches innuendoes which only a woman could—and that is the extent of her account of her visit to Constantinople. In this manner she gives glimpses of the ways of life of not only her own country, but also of all the other places she has visited.

Although Lady Mary admits that she is not much interested in politics, which she thinks are better left to the hands of those "almanac makers", she does give an amusing account of the attempt of some women to defy the bonds of convention, which even then were beginning to irk those of the more liberty-loving of the sex. Certain ladies of her acquaintance insisted on entering a debate in the House of Lords from which the women were to be excluded. She tells of their boldness and insistence, which ended finally in stubbornness, till they at last gained admittance by a shrewd and unexpected move. She shows common sense in her opinions on education. She believed that children should be educated for what they are best fitted, rather than for what their parents might happen to have in mind for them. If young ladies want to be educated, she says, then they should have the opportunity, but not unless they really desire it. In this case they should learn to read, as this will afford them amusement and keep them out of mischief at the same time. In order to read they should learn languages.

But, she cautions, words are only the stepping stones to knowledge and not knowledge itself. Lady Mary, as her writing testifies, was obviously widely read herself. Lady Mary Montagu was an intimate of Pope's, of whom she at times writes bingly, and at times admiringly. Pope's letters contain frequent reference to her, and it is said that he at one time proposed marriage to her, at which she laughed in his face. The facts about the publication of his letters are obscure and have caused considerable controversy. He is known to have altered the texts of some of them in an underhand way. He has been severely attacked for this and his motives given the worst possible interpretation. It is likely, however, that as letters were regarded as literary works in his time, he only intended to omit certain matters of private concern before giving them to the world, and to add a few matters of public concern, to change a few dates and the names of his correspondents in their letters which were sent to Esther Johnson, and as literary works in his time, he only intended to omit certain matters of private concern before giving them to the world, and to add a few matters of public concern, to change a few dates and the names of his correspondents in order to add to the interest and so add also to his reputation and increase the purchasing price of the letters. Often the publication of letters involved delicate questions of personal and literary ethics. Perhaps Pope had this too in mind when he tampered with the original form of his writing. Jonathan Swift is famous as the author of Gulliver's Travels, Genteel Conversation, Directions To Servants, and many poems. He is also famous as the author of a collection of letters which were sent to Esther Johnson, and which, compiled, make up his "Journal To Stella". In this...
the color of Burma. Against the background of teak
and brick and the exuberant green of the trees, between
the blue sky and the red earth the scarlet flowers of
the jadu-water trees and lilies with indigo-blue heads
stand among their branches. Under the trees go the
light-beamed sons and daughters of the land in skirts
of gold or green, or pink or magenta; and the girls
have, maybe, in their hair the orchid from the hills:
the delightful common one that looks and smells like
heaven. Here too pass by the monks; they pass
with dignity and slowly; for their profession is
to be in idle, in billybow yellow rocks, each with
an oiled paper umbrella making a bronze translucence
as an aureole for his shaven head:—

Colonies of Teak

Inside the palace it is different. The brightness of
the light is moderated by the shade of innumerable
fine tamarind trees. The buildings of teak which once
must have been rather gayly in their decoration have
lost much of their gild and timbre in consequence one
is free to judge them on their design and proportion
alone, and these are good; better, I think, than many of
us are willing to admit. The great halls of Mandalay
with their superb teak columns in faded red and gold,
their wide-studded eyes, their fantastic gables carved
with what seems to be dragons and peacocks;
glass mosaics, its French looking-glasses in gilt
frames and other such fripperies. The truth is that the
taste of the Burman when he deals with his own culture
is unerring; it is bad when he is faced with things from
outside. This is, by the way, one of many illustrations
of the fact that the Burman is a home lover, and deeply
attached to his country and but little inclined to go
outside it or concern himself with external affairs.

Mandalay was built by Mindon Min, the last king
of Burma but one, and—in spite of the fifty-two foundation
sacrifices—one of the most enlightened monarchs the
country ever had. His successor, Thibaw Min, was not
enlightened: when he had secured the throne for himself
he consolidated his position by killing some seventy of his
brothers and sisters and other relations; his excesses and
those of his...
You Engage
an...

expert mechanic to make repairs to your
wife's car—you wouldn't expect her to do
such work herself.

It is almost equally unreasonable to
expect her to handle all the details of
managing your property, making in­
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Life at Bishop's 1875-1900
A. J. H. Richardson

(This article by Mr. Richardson, a recent graduate, in the
last of a series of two articles reprinted this year from 1934
Mitre, with the hope of making the student body more
familiar with the Bishop's of the old days.—Ed. note.)

In the December issue of The Mitre I traced, as fully
as possible, student life at the College from its foundation
down to the fire which gutted the College buildings in 1871.
That fire forms a very convenient divisional point in the
history of Bishop's, since immediately afterwards both Col­
lege and School had to be rebuilt. While the rebuilding was
going on, students had to board out at various houses in the
village; although the fire had occurred in the Christmas
holidays, one or two of the students "had remained in the
college and lost everything but the clothes they had escaped
in." The Alumni Association now took advantage of the
opportunity to urge the authorities to rebuild the school on
different site, or at any rate not to keep the same dining­
room and playing-fields as in the college. Apparently there
had been growing friction between students and schoolboys,
due to the former's "collision in many ways with the boys,
whose much greater numbers gave them necessarily a greater
advantage over the students." Nothing seems to have been
done about this, but by 1881 we are pleased to learn that
"the happiest relations existed between the two branches of
the institution."

For a sidelight on college life about this period we turn
again to the contributor to the Christmas, 1918 Mitre. He
describes the railways running into Lennoxville, especially
the Lake Megantic Railroad (now the Sherbrooke-Magantic
division of the C.P.R): "The officials of this road were very
obliging. During the sugaring season they would stop the
train at some camp, and all hands would sample the kettles.
Sufficient proof that sports had not been neglected at
Bishop's, however small account we may have of them.

So far this has been but a bare, skeleton outline of events
during the dozen years after the fire. But we can paint in
the background against which they occurred from the ac­
count of an English clergyman who visited the College in
1881 was the year of an outbreak of typhoid in College
and School, due to poor sanitation. The schoolboys had to
be moved to Magog for the greater part of the year; the
college students were only banished to the village, where
lectures were held in the Town Hall. This was the year
that Archdeacon Scott graduated, and two years afterwards
another author, Dr. Drummond, also took his degree from
Bishop's. This was probably from the Medical School on
Ontario Street in Montreal, affiliated with the College in
1871, and where Drummond himself taught later. Around
1900 this institution was merged with the McGill Faculty of
Medicine. By 1884 there was also a Law School in Sher­
brooke connected with the college, and two years later a
Musical School. There were 64 undergraduates that year—
21 Arts and Divinity, 31 Medicine, 6 Law and 2 Music.

In 1886, by the way, a speaker at the Alma Mater Society
bunchet says that there was a Lennoxville man playing on
each side in the England-Scotland football match in London
—sufficient proof that sports had not been neglected at
Bishop's, however small account we may have of them.

A circular of May 3, 1875, throws light on organized
college activities: "The Harrold Society still meets. The
Quintinian Literary and Debating Society flourish, and has
secured for the College during the past winter a course of
popular lectures open to the public." There were Boat,
Criccket and Football Clubs, to which had been added "the
great attraction of a Fives Court." The School had had a
skating rink, 80 x 40, since as early as 1842; there was even
then a charge made for skating. Cricket, however, is the
only sport of which much mention is made; there was ap­
parently an annual College-School match established by
1879, though next year we hear no mention of this, but
only of an annual School vs. Old Boys game.

The Alumni Association now took advantage of the
opportunity to urge the authorities to rebuild the school on
different site, or at any rate not to keep the same dining­
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division of the C.P.R): "The officials of this road were very
obliging. During the sugaring season they would stop the
train at some camp, and all hands would sample the kettles.
As all the locomotives burnt wood, it was sometimes neces­
sary, when delayed by snowstorms, to lake the fences along
the right of way to replenish the fires. There were no smok­
ing compartments on any of the lines, and smokers went
into the baggage car to woo the weed. They sat about on
trunks and boxes and sometimes would discover they were
sitting on a shell containing a corpse."

A circular of May 3, 1875, throws light on organized
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only sport of which much mention is made; there was ap­
pierced, apparently, by the railway. The visitor rhapsodizes on the scenery to the extent of over 300 words, but without giving much in the way of definite description. Although there were still only about 30 students at Lennoxville, we are now on the threshold of another big building era in the history of Bishop's. As early as 1886, funds had been raised to add the Bishop Williams wing to the Divinity House was finished. The Chapel, also, had to be rebuilt about this time, the original one having been destroyed by fire; the first two of the series of stained-glass windows were made of the baritones of the Common Room and Reading Room (now Dining Room and outer Dining Room), but during 1899 changes were made. In the Common Room "a large rug of chest patterns and warm in colour now covers the once bare floor, and several large 'Morriss' chairs are happily distributed about the room, giving it an appearance of comfort and luxury." It was found necessary later to provide accommodation for men inclined to play "whist" (this in the days before bridge)... "The old long table which occupied the centre of" the Reading Room was removed, and a shelf covered with green felt extends the entire length of the room along the northeast wall." Unusually planking, however, filled the arch above the space left vacant by the removal of the doors between the rooms. As to food: "Sausage Pudding" seems to have been a staple dish—and "a staple dish" with College food means pretty frequent appearance. But early in 1900, probably as the result of the "grub-kicks" already frequent, real luxury was introduced at the table: "We extend our hearty thanks to the matron, for the vast improvement in meals this term. Chicken, oyster-soup, etc., are now placed upon the table." But there is a disappointing note in the next "belle" to the one which appeared in our last issue concerning the good quality of the viands then provided us, we can only say that we are sorry we spoke. Since then it has become more painfully apparent that the quality of the food is deteriorating rapidly. Where are our deep apple pies and oyster soup which we enjoyed for a season but now we see no more?" Où sont les morceaux d'entre temps?

Professor of Pastoral Theology, by May, 1893; therefore, the Divinity House was finished. "The Chapel, also, had to be rebuilt about this time, the original one having been destroyed by fire; the first two of the series of stained-glass windows were received in 1893. 1895 was the Golden Jubilee Year for the College, and the Governor-General (Lord Aberdeen) attended convocation. A Jubilee Fund was started, soon reaching $40,000 and the money was used to complete the Chapel (now with a circular east end) and provide a more permanent gymnasium. In the closing years of the century the Hamilton Memorial Fund resulted in the construction of the kitchens, a council chamber (now the dining room), a new dining room for the students on the second floor (now the Common Room), additions to the Old Lodge, and finally the main tower; the College by 1893 had acquired the outline now familiar to us—only the Library remained to be added. So much for building changes. For now we find ourselves in a period, the closing eight years of the century, in which we at last began to find abundant information on college life. We have the minutes of the Students' Association from January, 1893, while in February of that year the Mitre (for three months plain "Bishop's University Magazine") was launched; there are none of the very early numbers of the magazine in the Library, but from September, 1891 there is a continuous series, whose "Arts Notes" and "Divinity Notes" are real gold mines. First, sports claim our attention. By 1895 there were football, boat, cricket, hockey, racquets and tennis clubs. The football team had been in existence for years. In the middle nineties it played in the Quebec Rugby Union with teams from Quebec and Montreal. In 1898 was perhaps the first interclass game, between "the Arts Faculty and a motley array, consisting partly of Divinity students and imported talent from Lennoxville." Arts won, 8-0. Soccer arrived that autumn also. No gate receipts were taken for rugby games, so we find the team in such a bad way in 1894 that students were sent out to canvass Lennoxville and Sherbrooke to raise funds. Hockey was first played in an old village rink, then moved to an improvised rink in the Quad in 1895-6. There were then four teams (Third and Fourth using the rink on Wednesdays and Saturdays) and they boasted several good players—Carter scored once in 1895, shooting the whole length of the rink, and next year the goaler, Rushora, stopped 75 shots in one game with Quebec. Touch games were the rule—"no one will deny that the ice has been often stepped in the gore of our players, while black eyes and other smaller wounds are the rule rather than the exception." When the Minto Rink was built in 1899, the College played down there. Cricket still continued, but baseball came in 1896, a diamond was laid out next year on the field across the river, and by 1900 it had completely superseded cricket. Then there was a tennis tournament in 1899, and even, next year, a wrestling tournament—with 24 entries, including a Rollit! Also, if one was so inclined, golf, hunting in the parkside swamp (wherever that may be), terogging or snowshoe parties offered their attractions; skiing was as yet a savage sport, confined to Swiss and Norwegians. Or yet again one might paddle the bright red four-oar skiff down the Massawippi with brownies.

The Students' Association met at irregular intervals, and very frequently (about five times a term, on the average); the subjects of debate seem vaguely familiar to us—appointments of committees to complain about the food (or, in one case, appointing a professor's) dances (there was only one official dance a year); reading-room committees; breakages committees; arrangements for concerts and plays. There was as yet no Dramatic Society, but plays were put on frequently to make up The Mitre's, or the football team's or some other society's deficits. Another form of activity, not so common nowadays, was the appointment of representatives from the College for Medical School dinners, McGill dinners, Trinity dinners, Dental School "At Homes" and the like. Then there were special occasions, as in October, 1899, when the Association received a long letter from the University of Ghent, who were compiling an encyclopaedia of the world's universities; a committee had to be appointed to read the letter and consider it, for it was in French! Dr. Vial, who was then secretary of the Association, may remember the incident. Among several societies mentioned was the Debating Society, which was superceded for two years at this time by a Mock Parliament such as many Canadian Universities have now, using the parliamentary forms of procedure instead of formal debates. There was a Missionary Union and the Bishop's College Brotherhood of Readers (is this the same as the Guild of the Bed? It certainly had a warden). A Lyric Club was also a feature for a few years, and the Chess Club flourished in the atmosphere of the nineties.

The Wooden Village - Lennoxville, 1881
THE ART OF LETTER WRITING—

(Continued from page 12)

pearing and no one could get at their source. They are noted for their formal rhetoric, the preciseness of their dic-
tion, their wit and sarcasm, and most of all for the mag-
nificent hatred they released.

It is thus seen that letter writing in the 18th century had altogether a different meaning than it has today. Let-
ters then were written for political reasons, to joke fun at one's enemies, to advance a cause, or to further one's reput-
tation. Most of their authors wrote for publication, or at least had that idea in the back of their minds even though they did not admit it. It was the Golden Age of English letter writing, an age which has never been equalled in this sphere before or since. Letters were a form of literature just as much as essays or verses were, and they have been preserved as such. They give us some of the most valuable data we have on that period and bring to light many under-
lying causes and events which might otherwise have gone unnoticed.

This account has been, perhaps, too much of a mere catalogue of events. The limitations of space have, of ne-
cessity, made it rather so. But the writer's aim has been, 
—fully to tell of the life, rather than the

at above all things is to tell of the life, rather than the
events, of any period; and even accounts of building have
still much new material to be added. But what I have aimed
at above all things is to tell of the life, rather than the
events, of any period; and even accounts of building have

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JUNE, 1942

Alumni Notes

R. Mackie

Births

BLAKE—On May 4 at the Royal Victoria Montreal Man-
nerity Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Blake of Waterloo, 
Que., a daughter. Dr. Blake received his B.A. at Bishop's 
in 1929.

FORD—At the Arvida General Hospital on 26th March, 
1942, a daughter to the Rev'd and Mrs. J. F. S. Ford, 
B.A. '35.

OLNEY—On 19th April at the Asbestos General Hospital, 
a daughter to Mr. S. J. Olney, M.A. '36, and Mrs. Oli-
ney of Magog.

Engagements

COLLINS-CROOK—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crook of Spring-
field, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, 
Miss Mary Louise Crook, M. '40, to Mr. John McPherson 
Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Collins of Great 
Barrington, Mass. Miss Crook is now doing graduate 
work at the School of Social Work at Simmons College. 
Mr. Collins has been accepted as an aviation cadet in the 
U.S. Army.

WILSON-BAINBRIDGE—The engagement is announced of 
Pilot Officer Christopher Wilson, M. '37, youngest son of 
Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Wilson of Knolton, to Miss Nor-
ma Bainbridge, younger daughter of Colonel Norman 
Bainbridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, son of 
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bishop of Pincher Creek, Alta., to Sub-Lieut. Derrick Ridge, M. '37, R.C.N.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Ridge of Hampstead, Montreal, took place quietly on Saturday afternoon 2nd May, at 
St. Matthew's Church, Hampstead.

Marriages

MILLS-MACLEAN—Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Maclean of 
Fort William, Ont., announce the marriage of their daughter 
Nisomi Elspeth to Lieut. A. V. Lennox Mills, B.A. '34, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, son of 
Colonel and Mrs. A. L. S. Mills of Montreal. The wed-
ding took place in Montreal early in May.

KIRWIN-GRIGG—The marriage of AG2 Bruce H. W. Kir-
win, R.S.C. '41, son of the late Harry Kirwin and Mrs. 
Kirwin of Stanstead, Que., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Grigg, 
dughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Grigg of Montreal, took 
place on 21st April at Christ Church Cathedral, Mon-
treal. The Very Rev'd John Dixon, D.D., Dean of Mon-
treal, performed the ceremony, assisted by Flight-Lieut. 
Douglas M. Christie, B.A. '36, cousin of the bridegroom.
being captain of the rugby and cricket teams. After his ordination he went to the Labrador, and served on the Gaspé coast for nine years, moving next to Marbleton, Hatley, and Drummondville, at which places he was active for nearly 30 years. He retired in 1933 and took up his residence in Lennoxville until October 1941, when he moved to Montreal.

General

ROGERS—L./AC W. J. Rogers, B.Sc. ’18, of Coaticook, led the class which graduated from No. 8 Flying School at Moncton, N.B., on 27th March.

SCOTT—W. B. Scott, Esq., B.A. ’08, M.A., K.C., who is a member of the Executive Committee of Bishop’s University, has been elected President of the Canadian Club of Montreal for the ensuing year.

MEDINE—Major M. M. Medine, B.A. ’31, has been awarded the O.B.E. for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East. Major Medine received his M.D. degree at McGill in 1934. Four years ago he was commissioned in the R.A.M.C., and during these four years he has served in England and the Middle East.

We congratulate the three Bishop’s men who have recently received National Research Council awards as follows:

E. R. Buteford, B.Sc. ’38, $750 Fellowship.
D. MacDougall, B.A. ’40, $600 Studentship.
A. L. Thompson, B.A. ’40, $600 Studentship.

EVANS—Aviation Cadet Frank B. Evans, B.A. ’37, has been undergoing basic flight training at the Greenville Army Flying School, Greenville, Mississippi, U.S.A.

"Anthology of Canadian Poetry"

Ralph Gustafson, who received his M.A. from Bishop’s University where he won the coveted Governor-General’s Medal for the highest stand in the University and also a poet in his own right, is the compiler of "Anthology of Canadian Poetry" (English), an advance copy of which was received by the Mitre from the publishers, Penguin Books of Toronto. In an introductory note, a biography of Mr. Gustafson, who was born in Lime Ridge, near Sherbrooke in 1909, is given. Mr. Gustafson studied for three years at Oxford and his first book of poetry, "The Golden Chalice" received the Quebec Government Literary Award in 1933. His second book, "Alfred the Great" is a play in verse and many of his poems have been published in numerous leading publications, including the Mitre. A third book, "Poems" appeared in 1940, and a fourth "Epitaphium" in 1941. A larger collection, "Flight Into Darkness" will be published in the fall of this year.

The anthology contains the works of such Canadian poets as Bliss Carmen, Frederick George Scott, and many others. Brief biographical notes on the various authors are given, and the book contains a total of 129 Canadian poems. The copy sent to the Mitre has been turned over to the University library.
THE MITRE

Don't Quit ---

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
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,
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit,
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit!

JUNE, 1942

MANDALAY—(Continued from page 13)

masterful wife Supaya Lat were finally the cause of the British annexation of Upper Burma in 1886. The history of royal Mandalay was short and inglorious, yet the people of Burma often forget its imperfections. To them, and you can see it in the faces of the old guides that linger about the palace, it was a period of greatness when Burma was herself, and his most glorious majesty, the master of white elephants, the arbiter of existence and king of kings sat upon his throne under the seven-roofed spire which marks the centre of the universe. Perhaps reason tells them that the king was a very bad character and that no government as backward as that of Burma could survive in a world that was on the brink of the twentieth century. But emotion makes them remember how Supaya Lat—or so I have been told—watched in the dawn from the summit of the san-woyn, that strange round tower of teak like a jungle version of the Pisa tower, built for Mindon Min by some roving Italian architect. She would not believe that the British would come: but they came and took away the lord of white elephants and sent him into exile in India for the rest of his life; not a shot was fired. Supaya Lat spent the rest of her life in Rangoon: she died some years ago and I have met people who knew her fairly well.

So the palace of Mandalay stood for something; Burmans took a pride in it which we find hard to understand, but with which we should try to sympathize. And now what? Last week's news was that the troops of another son of heaven had taken Mandalay: a son of heaven more crassly and less excusably mediaeval than Mindon and Thibaw. We are told that before our troops withdrew they destroyed the city. I wonder whether the palace was included?

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