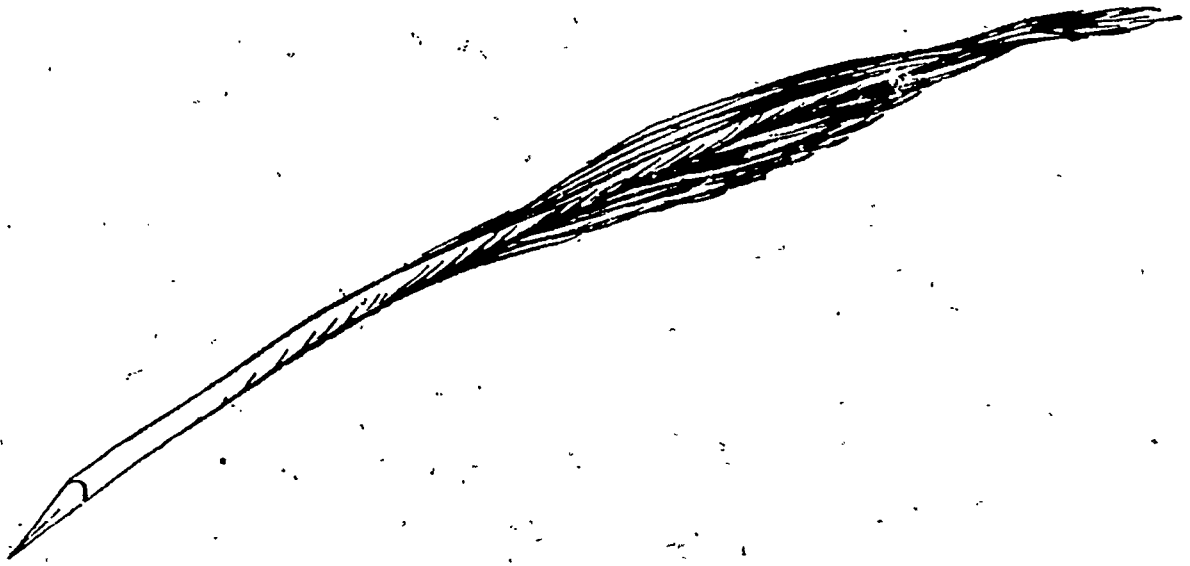


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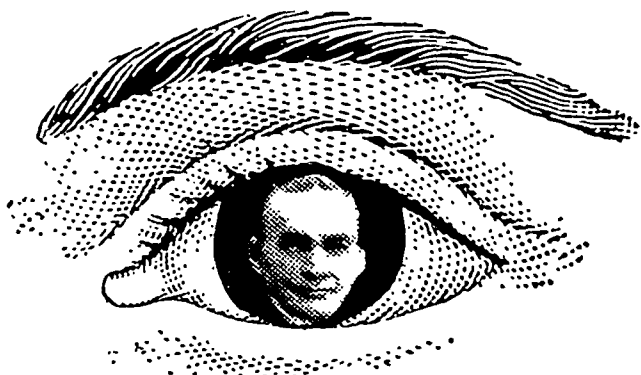
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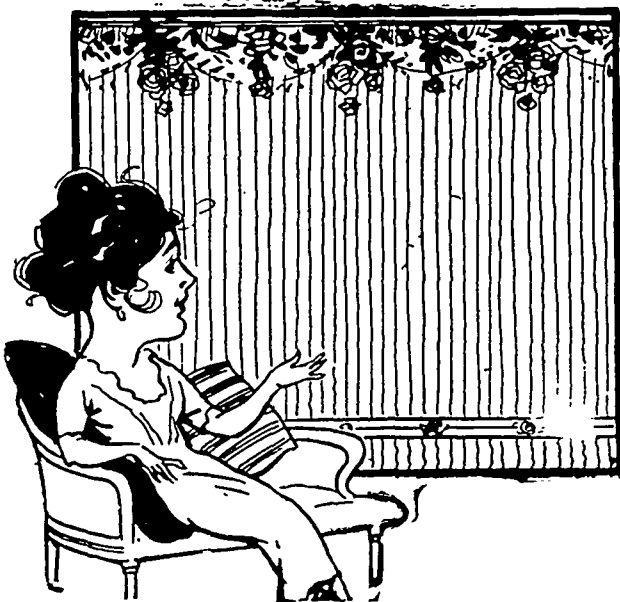
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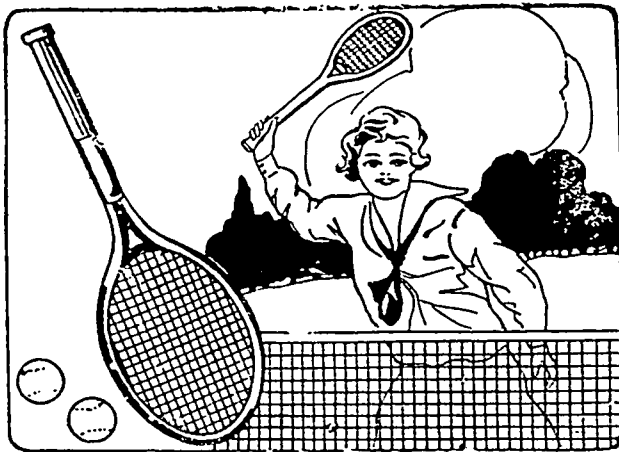
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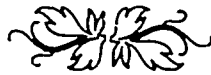


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Brandon College Quill

THREE NUMBERS A YEAR

VOL. XVI

APRIL

NO. II

BRANDON COLLEGE QUILL is published by the Students of Brandon College, Brandon, Man. Terms: One dollar and a half a year in advance; single issues, 50 cents. Send subscriptions to Ross Umphrey. Advertising rates may be obtained from the Business Manager.

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It is a well recognized fact that the right of an institution to exist depends ultimately on the effectiveness with which it fulfills a definite need. A change in conditions necessitates a corresponding change in the nature of the institution if it is to remain efficient. The "Quill" must stand this same test. Its function and the efficiency with which it has performed that function in the immediate past are alike doubtful. The present management realize this and feel that the "Quill" as conducted at present can assume neither the utility of a newspaper nor the intrinsic value of a year-book.

Negotiations are now under way to publish a fortnightly sheet which will in all probability retain the cognomen of the "Quill." In addition a year-book will be produced which will give a resume of the year's activities.

Though such a complete reorganization seems like a drastic step we feel that the time is ripe for the change. Brandon College will then be on a similar basis in this respect as her sister institutions throughout the Dominion, and we feel assured that efficient management coupled with the hearty cooperation of the students will make the scheme an unqualified success.

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With a little white church near by.
An old "hotel," all boarded up,
And a one-roomed bank have I.

The people come from the farms around
To shop at my general store;
So I hear the news of the countryside
In my two short blocks or more.

But I long to follow the prairie trail
And wind now up, now down;
To turn and twist round slough and bog,
Between great bluffs of brown.

And I long to see the sun set low,
A blaze in the prairie sky,
To feel the winds weep over me,
To wander till I die.

S. G. W.



A PRACTICAL SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR

THE years since the Great War have brought a great Enlightenment and a great Confusion. Sometimes a great light brings Confusion as when one meets an auto emitting its full blaze of light. To some degree it seems to be so in this case. During recent years scores of books concerning the war have been published, among them two by Mr. Ewart, a distinguished Canadian lawyer, entitled "The Roots and Causes of the War." These books have unearthed secrets, have made public national ambitions, promises, pledges, treaties, intrigues, bargains and saw-offs. They have been a great searchlight throwing a blaze of light upon various undreamed of phases of the war, upon the inner seamy side of things before the war broke out. This blaze of light has caused confusion in our thinking: it has bewildered us about the whole matter of war. In fact while we were wont to think that Germany alone was responsible for the war, if we are to believe many of these recent books we would have to reckon that Germany alone was innocent. Somewhere no doubt between these two extremes the truth lies. But the point is that these revelations and varied presentations have confused our minds not only on the Great War itself in particular but upon the whole question of war in general. I recall here the remark of an Australian officer who had rendered outstanding service on the allied side and who was returning across Canada. He said "One thing at least the War has done: it has torn the halo of glory from the head of the bombastic Kaiser." That is true, quite true.

But more than that is true. The Great War and recent revelations and discussions about it have torn the halo of glory from the whole war system, from the very head of Mars himself. They have made us realize what may fairly be described as the bestial crudity, the savage immortality, the utter futility of war. All this has caused a great confusion in many minds and like the distracted jailer we are crying out "What must we do?"

In answer there arises a Babel of voices from all directions, so varied that the serious minded person feels compelled to clarify his thinking on the matter. For many of these voices offer futile suggestions, suggestions which to use a colloquial term, do not get us anywhere.

One of these many voices suggests more Militarism, maintaining as loudly and vehemently as ever that the only thing to do is to get ready for the next war. These people tell us that a warless world is a fool's Paradise existing only in the imagination of the idiot. It is the same old story viz. that war is a Biological necessity, that nature itself is full of it, red in tooth and claw, that competition and conflict is the law of life and program, and that it is visionary to expect anything else since human nature does not change. If this is so it is a gloomy prospect that confronts Western civilization for, as Dr. F. W. Norwood says, if human nature is not changing at least material conditions are rapidly changing; control over the prodigious powers of nature is increasing and another world war might mean the wiping out of civilization and a reversion to barbarism, no less a balanced authority than Lord Bryce said "If we do not destroy war, war will destroy us." But it is unnecessary to labor this point further. Anyone who has any vision to see the handwriting on the wall knows that more militarism is an utterly futile suggestion.

Equally futile is its opposite viz., an easy going optimism which maintains that the Great War was a war to end war and lazily assumes that its lesson will last forever. One would fain believe that it were so. But manifestly it is not. Mere talk and pious hope will not get us anywhere. It is with war somewhat as Mark Twain said it was with the weather "Everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it." Someone has said that we shall have to use as much brains and energy in winning the peace as we did in winning the war. If so we have an immense contract ahead of us.

There are other suggestions which, although not quite so futile are yet utterly inadequate. Disarmament is a

frequent and serious suggestion which doubtless has a measure of real merit. If Disarmament could only be accomplished the whole difficulty would be removed. Quite true. But in that "if" there lies latent the whole problem. As a matter of fact in the case of many nations at the present time armament continues on a scale quite beyond that of the period immediately preceding the war. Only a few days ago in Parliament Premier Baldwin declared that Great Britain could disarm only if other nations would disarm. Is it not plain that military disarmament waits on moral disarmament and that moral disarmament waits on mental disarmament. Hate and fear must both be exercised before complete or even adequate disarmament is possible. Disarmament depends on security and there is much spade work to be done before an adequate sense of security can be attained. Meanwhile talk of disarmament is relatively futile.

Amid the Babel another voice is frequently heard to-day. It is the voice of Pacifism. Nor will it be a voice in the wilderness if ever another serious and widespread war should come. Governments in the future will need to be exceedingly careful that any future war is just and inevitable or at least that their people recognize it as such. The cynic may retort that this is easy and it may be so. But it will not be as easy in the future as it has been in the past. Pacifism in its simon-pure significance denotes that attitude which denies the appeal to force and therefore refuses to take part in any way in war no matter what the causes and no matter what the conditions. And there are many organizations in different countries today which are persuading their fellow citizens to raise their right hand and solemnly swear that "never again" will they engage in or support war in any form. In view of the horror and the comparative futility of the Great War one need not be surprised at this. Undoubtedly if there is a next war the conscientious objector will be at once more numerous and more respected and will therefore constitute a greater problem. Some suggest that Pacifism is not to be identified with the doctrine of non-resistance, that in fact Pacifism will permit alike a defensive war and also a war to punish an offending member such as the League of Nations might undertake. If this were true it would seriously alter the contention of this paragraph. But it does not seem to be true. If it were we would almost all be Pacifists today. But simon-pure Pacifism refuses the appeal to war under any conditions. To be consistent it should also eliminate

Police National or International and not only capital punishment but any form of physical punishment. So understood it is a futile suggestion.

There is another proposition that is very seriously made and is perhaps increasing in favor. It is what is called Outlawry of War proposed particularly by Senator and advocated strenuously by a prominent Religious Weekly, the Christian Century. The Christian Century not only opposes the League of Nations. It even opposes the entrance of the United States into the World Court. To do this, it says, would give recognition, social status as it were, to war since even the League itself may employ on occasion the sanction of War. The Christian Century claims that first of all war itself, even though by the League itself, should be outlawed and thus made a thing forbidden, a social outcast. This seems to be a counsel of perfection. It looks like a dog-in-the-manger policy, the reflex of a guilty conscience which does not support the League. Outlaw War! By all means if possible outlaw War. But if that is all, if nothing more constructive is done, when some critical concatenation of circumstances comes similar to that of August 1914, the law will be broken and the old outlaw will be back upon the scene again.

However, there is more to be said for Outlawry perhaps than for Pacificism. The earnest advocate of Outlawry would say that one of the prime weaknesses of the League of Nations in spite of its avowed aim to avoid war, is its **latent surreptitious recognition of war as legitimate**. He would say that this latent recognition of war as legitimate infects the whole plan with an insidious poison which baffles all the poulticing that can be done to the body politic. This latent recognition will ultimately frustrate all efforts at reform. The first thing required is insight and instinct to see and feel that war is so savage, so horrid, so cruel, destructive and futile that it can neither be reformed nor controlled but must be abandoned. The first and essential step is to make war a social and political outcast by making it a crime. It is only fair to say that such an advocate of Outlawry would not consider the matter ended with that. He would set up some International organization to enforce this pronouncement. Such an advocate would compare war to Slavery, to the Liquor traffic and say that the first step is a law, a proclamation like that of Lincoln or an Article like the 18th Amendment making Slavery and the Liquor traffic illegal. Slavery, the Liquor business and War though different in many ways are alike

in this that they are a social and economic menace and must be first deprived of social prestige and legal status before you can begin to handle them with any prospect of success.

It is possibly true that the covenant of the League of Nations is not as clear and emphatic as it might be on this point though many feel that it is really taken for granted, of. Covenant of League 1st par. & Art. 13, 4th par. But the Christian Century wants simon-pure outlawry disconnected with any other and necessarily vitiating idea.

Now, I have classed Outlawry among the things that are futile, things which do not really get us anywhere. But I have much sympathy with the idea and although I am going to criticize it as in some respects futile yet I agree it is a desirable goal, that in so far as any nation will do it, it is so much to the good. But my criticism of it would be in the first place that for a nation sincerely and intelligently to outlaw war i.e. to "condemn and renounce forever the use of war" would mean the difficulties removed and the major part of the task accomplished. Moreover, it seems to me to be virtually Pacifism on the International scale. It is an oath never to go to war no matter what the conditions and circumstances. It fails to realize the psychology of the real situation that is to say it fails to realize that an adequate sense of security is a necessary preliminary to outlawry. Imagine at the present moment in the present uncertain and disturbed conditions of the world proposing to France or Japan or for that matter to U. S. itself to take a pledge to "condemn and renounce forever the use of war." The mental attitude of the world must be changed before the nations will be ready for that! Again and even more to the point is the criticism that this doctrine of Outlawry is altogether too negative to accomplish what is desired. Some one has said that winning the Peace in any real worth while world sense will require as much energy and patience of another kind as winning the war.

This brings me to my subject proper—a practical substitute for war. These various suggestions which I have designated as futile or partially so, err in various ways. Militarism fails to recognize that human nature (and still more human conditions) does change, can change, has changed, will change, must change unless Western Civilization is to end in unrelieved gloom and catastrophe. The Easy Going Optimism which thinks the Great War a final lesson for every one except a fool, fails to realize how great

is the change required and how prolonged and difficult the task of achieving that change. Pacifists on the other hand appreciate the enormity of the crime of war but they quite fail to realize that though war is the worst of all possible methods of settling international difficulties, it is yet better than none at all. Advocates of Pacifism and Outlawry would not admit this. They fail to realize the problems that have been cast up and will in the future be cast up by increasing international contact and friction. They fail to realize that there must be some system, some machinery which will take the place of war in settling these problems. The Pacific pledge and Outlawry, which is Pacifism in the International field, are merely negative. Something positive and constructive is necessary if we are to have a warless world.

At this point we pass from the negative to the positive side of this question, by saying that what is needed is some substitute for war. We may perhaps assume from past experience and present conditions that peace cannot now be imposed by any one dominating World State or combination of States after the style of the Roman Empire. If then war is to be avoided in the future it follows of necessity that the substitute for it must be some form of Inter State control. The main thesis of this article is that this must be a continuation and extension into the International field of Law and order. Societal development is a continuous thing, constantly going on, sometimes accelerated sometimes retarded, but continually moving and changing and the driving force in this development is changing and enlarging material and spiritual needs. The twentieth century has ushered the world in general and the Western world in particular into a new and swiftly moving phase of social and political development. Science and its application to life has raised the standard of living, has increased both our material and spiritual needs and by machinery, organization and specialization of work is increasingly supplying those needs, along with this Science by its various inventions is increasingly annihilating distance and time. The population of the world is increasing, the various nations and races of the world are being brought closer together. The whole earth is rapidly becoming more and more of a unity. It is literally true to say that all the nations of the earth are as close together now, as much a unit as the various States of the American Union were one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago.

Now what does this mean, not in general but in relation to our subject? It means this. I take it that increasing population growing material needs increasing knowledge and larger spiritual demands—all these and many more things have outrun so to speak our political organization. The friction of the closer contact has raised difficulties and problems which we have no means to solve. It has brought a new age with new demands and new difficulties and humanity is groping rather blindly and instinctively after some way to settle them. The Great War was a result of this new pressure. It was reactionary. It was in some measure at least an attempted reversion to a World State built upon the philosophy of force. But it failed. That way has passed forever. What way is left? **Some way is necessary.**

We are just now entering into a new phase of social political development—the phase of conscious, constructive organized international cooperation and control and I am firmly convinced that this is what we need as we face this monster Mars—the danger of the next War. Not superficial optimism, nor more Militarism, not Pacifism, not mere Outlawry, all of which are merely negative or futile or both. What we need is a practical substitute for war in the form of conscious International Cooperation. Science has become International, knowledge and culture have become international, trade has become international, Capital has become international. This means that to cope with our situation our social and political organization and methods must become International. Attempts in this direction have been made in the recent past but none of them have proved to be satisfactory. They have, however, paved the way for something better I believe. Moreover, the increasing reduction of the world to a unity with consequent increase of friction and the pressure of necessity, for solution of problems—all this and much more is introducing us into a new international phase where it is recognized that the old idea of complete national independence and war must be adjusted to new conditions that are swiftly developing. The Great War has taught us two things. It has taught us that one nation or group of nations cannot in this new day form a World State that can impose its ideas upon the world and solve the new problems arising. It has also taught us that war even the Great War settles little—very little, war cannot settle these increasing and continuously developing new problems. Even the motto inscribed on the monument in Camp Merrit. “The

War to End War" is misleading for if the Great War ends War it will only be because it forces us to find some substitute which will do more effectively what war has done so cruelly and clumsily.

This substitute is what the world is rather blindly groping after now. If I scan the horizon of world with any insight at all, I believe I discern a somewhat subconscious movement after a cooperative International system of control. And the method to be followed and being followed even though blindly or subconsciously is just an extension of the method that has been followed in the past on a smaller scale, viz. an effort after the development of law and order as a substitute for war.

I take here frankly the developmental view of the organization of Society. In the past primitive man was an individualist living in forests, in caves, in holes in the earth. He beat his way as best he could with a big stick against beasts and sometimes against his fellow man though he did not often need to do that for there was plenty of room and fruit. But soon he formed families and tribes and clans partly through natural and racial instincts, partly for self defence and for protection of flocks and herds. Thus he became fruitful and multiplied and replenished the earth and subdued it until finally the various fertile districts became congested and whole sections would move out in great hordes into some other district. Later great Empires and states were formed by the gathering together of these sections and so the process went on down to the present day. But the methods of the "big stick" that is the methods of force prevailed all through the movement of these centuries. But at various times in various sections of the world some groups became as it were civilized among themselves. That is to say their proximity, their increasing numbers and expanding needs as well as their common sense and developing morals led them to see how foolish and destructive force, at least among themselves, was. They therefore agreed though very very slowly and gradually to forego the use of the big stick, the sling, and stones, the bow and arrow, the sword and catapult, the gunpowder and revolver. They agreed at the same time tho only spasmodically and hesitatingly to the interposition of a peacemaking neighbor, then to permanent councils of various sorts, then to judges and courts and police and laws that finally forbade them to carry big sticks and swords and revolvers and **compelled** them to trust to the councils and courts and police. This is a very imperfect

and utterly inadequate, yet I believe a substantially true picture of the development of law and order in the past. That development which is essentially the substitution of courts and law for force is by no means everywhere complete or satisfactory yet. And I would specifically call your attention to the fact that this substitution of law and order in the place of force became established only within relatively homogeneous communities. In many cases the area of law and order became extended by the armed force of World Empires. The Pax Romana of the Roman Empire represents the largest known area of forced peace. There were, however, large oriental districts where law and order prevailed due only to racial sympathy and religious teaching. But the Roman Empire fell to pieces and since that the whole movement of western thought and action, indeed I might say world thought and action has been toward the establishing of nation-states coherent units of various size, partly cultural, partly racial and marked by the claim of complete and sovereign independence. The Great War and Wilson's emphasis on self-determination have greatly extended and intensified this claim of independent nationhood. But the point which I wish here to emphasize is the fact that while the establishing of peace thro' the substitution of law and order instead of force has been secured within the borders of most of the nations of the world. This most emphatically does not hold true as between the nations. There has been in the main the only recognized method of settling serious difficulties.

Again I say, therefore, that at the present time we are groping after some substitute for war as between nation and nation. This search after a substitute is more intense and eager now though still only half hoping, half-despairing. It is caused by two things viz., an insight and growing conviction that war is the worst of all possible methods of settling anything and secondly the unifying of the world by the annihilation of distance and the pressure of growing both material and spiritual needs thro' the increase of population and cultural development.

My main thesis then is this that we are now in the initial stages, the birth throes of a movement to do on the big scale i.e. the international scale identically the same thing as has been done in part on the smaller scale of tribe clan, empire, nation viz. substitute law and order for force. I have the conviction that more than Idealism, more than Pacificism, more than Outlawry the pressure of expanding and concentrating civilization is forcing us to substitute

law and order for war. I feel that it is bound to come because it rests on a sound analogy between the nation as a unit on the one hand and the individual or the family on the other. Wells pours ridicule upon this analogy he says "These gentlemen seem to have been profoundly influenced by an infantile analogy between a Sovereign State and an individual man." Well, I grant Wells that my thesis rests largely on the validity of that analogy. I think too that I have the recent developments of group Psychology in my support as found in such books as "Group Psychology," by McDougall of Harvard. Wells' position is a reversion to the German doctrine that the State can do no wrong since moral laws do not apply. Wells, notwithstanding my subject rests on the conviction that there is some deeper analogy than has been realized between the nation as a unit and an individual and that morals do apply to a nation as to an individual. This means that the nations which rub closer together in an increasingly reducing world must substitute law and order for war in the settlement of their increasing problems. The International system of control must become more conscious and deliberate and more cooperative. Essentially the same thing must be done on the International Scale which during the past centuries and milleniums has been fairly well done on the tribal and national scale. This means some sort of International council, some sort of International Law, some sort of International Court and probably some sort of International Police. Is this Practical? Can this be done.

I do not want to be blind to the inherent and artificial difficulties of the situation. Many believe it to be impossible. They call attention to the fact that already in the recent past over twenty-five such plans and attempts have been made, four of them outstanding and ambitious but all have failed. The last was the well intentioned Holy Alliance of 1804 fostered by Alexander I of Russia. For the present perhaps all we need say is that there was a special reason in each case not inherent in the situation and also refer to the old adage "If at first you don't succeed try again." The answer might be added that as a world State or Empire is now recognized to be impossible the only alternative is War: that should give us pause.

But there are many special difficulties, three of which I should like to mention as outstanding. The first is **Race** and this is an exceedingly grave one. It may be true as some are inclined to think that while the present International organizations may be able to cope with the dif-

difficulties arising among the Nations of white peoples it will be utterly impotent to deal with difficulties arising out of race problems and antagonisms. The present lamentable situation in China gives point to this remark. On the other hand it is true I think that there has lately been developing a growing respect for the calibre and ability of non-white races when given a chance. There has been developing also a greater readiness to give them a fair chance. I may be quite mistaken but I am inclined to think that if there were a reliable single Government in China today Great Britain would lead in making a new arrangement in regard to nationals agreeable to that Government. However, even if this suggested International organization should only be partially successful it would be worth while.

Another very grave difficulty in the way of forming an adequate and effective International organization is the Economic question, the question of the ownership and use of the material resources of the Earth, the whole question indeed of world trade. Danger spots are already visible e.g. oil in Mexico in relation to the U.S. and oil in Mosul in relation to Great Britain. And this whole question will become more pressing and acute with the increase of world development and trade. Wells says "It is part of the fantastic nationalism that still plays so astonishing a role in the political life of the world, to hold that every definable region of the earth's surface belongs, from sea to centre to the inhabitants it supports. But with ever increasing facilities of movement this becomes constantly more impossible. It would for example place the vast mineral wealth of Labrador at the disposal of a few hundred wandering red Indians. The conception of a federated world system carries with it the idea that all the land and sea of the world, animal, vegetable or mineral belong to all the people of the world and that any assignation, reservation, mandate or monopolisation of this or that region is entirely a temporary arrangement to be superseded by that inevitable world control—any Federation of Peoples or League of Nations or what not that really undertakes the organization of a World Peace must, as a necessary function, inherit all the overseas and alien possessions that are not yet capable of an intelligent participation in world-intelligent participation in world-government, whether they are now "owned" by Great Britain or by any other State in the world." That makes the loyal Britisher at least realize the difficulty that confronts this proposition in world trade, tariffs and ownership and use of natural resources.

Suppose for instance that Canadian Governments fearing the too swift depletion of their fir and pulp forests should agree to put an embargo on pulpwood, newsprint and lumber what would U.S. say? The question in fact became acute during the war and may at the present rate soon become very acute again. That helps us to realize the difficulty which this matter presents to any International system of control. It may be said of course that Wells's theory is Communism on the International Scale.

But the third difficulty which many feel is Nationalism, what Wells calls fantastic nationalism I notice that many other leading thinkers and writers confront the intense spirit called Nationalism with dismay and despair. Now let it be granted that one of the outstanding features of Western Civilization in particular is the development of the idea and the thing called the Nation-State. It is exceedingly hard to state what a "Nation" really is. It is not a thing of Geography merely, it is not a thing of Race mainly, of language mainly, of Religion mainly, of Self-Government. All these and many other minor more incidental things may be influencing and contributing factors to Nationality but no one of them nor all of them is decisive. A nation is a group of people who owing partly to geography, race, language, religion, government, but mainly to common traditions, common sufferings, common culture, common ideals and feelings want to be permitted to associate freely, under a common Government without serious interference from outside. In short the Nation is the political family unit in the modern world order. Let it be granted also that there is a peculiar and intense feeling of patriotism and devotion that very frequently characterises the group called the Nation. Very very often it has had to fight it's way into unity and independence. The history of the formation of Nation States has been a story of wars and naturally therefore there has often developed an exaggerated conceited fantastic Nationalism, just as there may develop a conceited individual. Thus there is an exaggerated nationalism, a Pseudo-Nationalism arrogant and overbearing like the Kaiser and the Junkers. But there is a sound Nationalism which is considerate of other Nations. Moreover the Holy Alliance brought men to see that effective Internationalism can be built only on a sound Nationalism. The Great War started as Ramsay Muir says where the National Principle had not received it's due, viz. in the Balkans, and it was supported and abetted chiefly where Nationalism had be-

come conceited and overweening viz. in Germany. But sound Nationalism and Internationalism are not contradictory: they are complementary. In fact Internationalism can be built only on Nationalism. It assumes Nationalism as a desirable and necessary unit. And indeed the development of Western Civilization for upwards of three centuries has been toward the development of nation-state units. And any effective International organization must respect the Nation State and moreover must not interfere with or retard its further extension and development. The issue of the Great War and Wilson's emphasis on self-determination has given a great impetus toward the ideal of nationhood. This impulse has been felt even within the British Commonwealth and has culminated in the recognition of a larger degree of Nationalism by the recent Imperial Conference. This shows that an International League—for the British Commonwealth is a League of potential nations—does not prohibit or discountenance the development of Nationalism. The measure of truth in this objection or difficulty is that not enough of the spirit and practice of International has been developed to control and correct exaggerated Nationalism. On the other hand in some places, and Canada I believe is one of them, we have a long way to go yet in developing a stronger and better Canadian consciousness.

Granted then that these difficulties which I have mentioned viz. the Racial, the Economic and the National and many others that might be mentioned while formidable are yet not so formidable as to render impracticable at least some sort of International control, granted that while it will certainly be a long, slow process of development, some such system of control is not impossible or visionary. I should like to ask still further whether the present League of Nations is likely to prove practical. Can we safely and sensibly consider it to be a practical proposition to which we can pin our faith and pledge our support. As there are many intelligent and able writers and thinkers who offer objections and difficulties against any League of Nations so there are many who declare their opposition to the Present League as worse than nothing. Some like Senators Lodge and Borah opposed it because it went too far e.g. in Article XIV where it might actually bring on war by its own decision and action. Some like Wells and Ward and many others object to the present League as worse than nothing because it does not go far enough. Wells is idealistic: he wants a Parliament of Man,

a Confederation of Mankind and therefore says "I am hostile to the present League of Nations because I desire the Confederation of Mankind. Ward wants it to stand for a new Economic World order." He says "The spirit of the present Covenant for a League of Nations is still the spirit of the old order, of a world which has not yet been born again. The New Social Order, p. 288. The current objections to the present League are many and serious. It is not a world League say many. That criticism will hold until the U.S. and Russia come in but there is very much less point to it now that Germany has come in making in all fifty-six nations representing over three quarters of the population of the world. Ward and Wells both strenuously raise the objection that it ought to be a League of Peoples rather than a League of Governments. It may be replied that there is at least some progress since the Holy Alliance was a League of Sovereigns and not even a League of Governments. But the true answer to this objection is that it is the task not of the League but of the Nation States to make their Governments representative of and responsible to their people. I find this to be a characteristic American objection and I think it is partly due to the fact that American Government and Institutions are not a truly and fully representative of and responsible to the people as are British Government and institutions. That there is a serious problem here I readily grant but I feel that it belongs within the Nation-States and not within the League. Another frequent objection particularly American is taken against the one state-one vote principle. That is a very strong popular objection but it does not come very suitably from a citizen of the country whose constitution declares that all men are created free and equal. Here again I appeal to my fundamental analogy between the individual and the nation. As in most modern democratic States the franchise means one man-one vote whether the man be high or low, rich or poor, learned or unlearned so in the League the same principle holds one nation-one vote. The findings of the recent Imperial Conference may possibly mean a different method of voting in the League for the nations of the British Commonwealth. I have already mentioned the criticism that the League does not outlaw War. I cannot take time further to discuss the weaknesses of the League.

I would say first that the many efforts of the past, groping amid darkness and strife after a substitute for war, have not been vain and useless by any means. They

have taught the representatives of the nations many salutary lessons which have been remembered in the forming of the present League. Napoleon's effort and Germany's effort have convinced us of the futility of a World Empire or State as a practical substitute for War. If there is any substitute it must be some form of Inter-state organization. We have learned that it must be a standing or permanent organization acting as an outlook station and ready for counsel and action just as we have learned that we need permanent Fire Departments with men always on duty even though sometimes it seems that they have not much to do. We have learned that we must assume the nation, state, and encourage its formation and independence and refrain from interfering with internal matters. We have learned that it must be a League of peoples through their Governments and not a League of Sovereigns or Dynasties. We have learned that Treaty settlements must be open to revision and that the boundaries of States while not subject to external aggression must be subject to peaceable change if circumstances change. Now the present League of nations has been framed with all these lessons in mind. I hold that this indicates Progress and suggests that this League is a practical substitute for war.

Furthermore I hold that the above criticisms and most of the other criticisms made against the Present League of Nations indicate what I would call the static rather than the dynamic view of life. Wells wants a Parliament of men. Ward wants a new Economic order, Senator Borah and the Christian Century want Outlawry and they want these things immediately or they will take nothing. They want the Millennium as it were, right off the bat into their mitt. It is the Fundamentalist attitude in Politics, the demand for something once for all delivered, the failure to learn from history and life and experience the lesson of development and progress. Wells and Ward and Borah, and the Christian Century are on this subject Idealists but not practical. We want practical idealists. I would think more of the Christian Century if in addition to advocating Outlawry of war it would also advocate getting into the League and the World Court and reforming them or if need be converting them from within.

Let me say in conclusion that we confront a very difficult proposition. The world today looks very, very threatening in spite of the terrible lessons of the Great War. There are heaps of gunpowder surrounding the situation in China that if not handled with the greatest care may easily

produce a world explosion. It would almost seem as if protection and justice for the nationals of one country residing in another should be under the control of some International body such as the League of Nations and the World Court. Something at least is necessary to control the present world situation and a continuation of the development of the past with its emphasis on the Nation state as the political family and unit seems to be the necessary and inevitable process. This must mean some form of Inter State organization and what better appears upon the horizon than the present League of Nations? To a Western Canadian it is with the League somewhat as with the Hudson Bay Route. So much has been done on it in the past, the necessity for it is so obvious, the possibilities of it so immense that it would seem only common sense not to ask for a guarantee but to sink differences of opinion and give the new venture the fullest and fairest trial possible. There are difficulties, there are uncertainties but there is no visible alternative.

I appeal therefore for the utmost active support of the League. There is much work to be done before the League can become an unqualified success. Every thoughtful citizen should render his contribution. For in addition to the machinery and personnel, and practical work of the League there must be developed the International mind. Sound nationalism must be encouraged: arrogant nationalism must be restrained. And just as individuals, families, clans, tribes were reluctant to forego any of their traditional rights and powers in favor of courts and law and order so today nations are exceedingly reluctant to surrender any of their sovereign rights in favor of International control. There will be inevitably differences of opinion as to what matters are properly subject to League control. Much has been agreed upon but much remains. I have suggested that protection of Nationals is a proper matter for League Control. But such a suggestion emphasizes at once the need for clarity and thought in such matters. We must learn to think Internationally without foregoing or losing our nationalism. The nation is the present political unit and family. We must learn both to recognize and respect private family matters while at the same time we come to recognize things which are necessarily and properly International. This will be exceedingly difficult.

But deeper even than this is the absolute necessity for developing International goodwill and mutual trust. What is right for men is right for nations; what is wrong for men

is wrong for nations. The relations of individuals are measurably on a Christian basis but the relations of nations are still utterly pagan. Here lies the proper and specific task of the Christian Church viz. to generate that goodwill among men which is the necessary and only adequate foundation for peace on earth.

And finally it is manifest to any thoughtful person that this program if it is to be truly successful will require the most delicate balancing of infinite patience with unyielding persistence. In such a matter one can easily understand the impatience of Ward and Wells and Senator Borah and the Christian Century. Fortunately their work is not in vain for it contributes to the development of public sentiment against war. But how much more effective it would be if they could recognize the facts of the case viz. that this is but a new phase of the development of past centuries and millenniums toward law and order, that the situation is one where half a loaf is better than no bread, that unyielding insistence should be united with cooperation and patience since what is required is not mere outlawry but a substitute for war.

FOREWORD

In accordance with a former custom the Quill this year offered a ten dollar prize for the best essay on some given subject, the contest to be open to academy students only. The Quill extends hearty congratulations to Mary Shepley, Acd. III, whose article, herewith published was awarded first place.

THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE SITUATION

THERE can be little doubt that China is now passing through events of the greatest importance in national development. Never before has the old seemed to be passing so swiftly, and never before has the new sprung up so quickly, in a night. The revolution of 1911 changed the name of China from Empire to Republic, and established a new form of government. It did little however to change the hearts and ways of the millions who still continued to worship the past. In the meantime the affairs of the government became more involved, official corruption flourished increasingly, incessant wars threw the country into a

state of disorder, oppression and extortion seemed to increase as the years went by. Last spring, the last of the short term presidents was deposed. Since then, China has been without any president,—practically without any government and in a state of financial ruin.

In the midst of this increasing chaos a new spirit was arising among the youth of the country. Ten years ago a missionary who tried to awaken interest in a nearby war, was told by his students that it was of no importance to them, as it was in another province. Today the spirit of nationalism has developed among the students and young people to an exceedingly high pitch. It has produced a nation wide cry for national equality and for anti-foreign and anti-Christian movement. From one end of the country to the other, the educated people in the community are fired with a new determination that China should become a modern nation.

It is this all-pervading spirit of nationalism and this determination for progress that, perhaps more than anything else, accounts for the rapid and widespread success of China's new revolution.

In the summer of 1926 a small cloud rose upon the horizon in Hankow. Ever since the revolution of 1911 the Chinese Militarists had turned China into a mutual battleground. At that time, the Wuhan centre was in the hands of the Northern general, Wu Pie-fu, who ruled the province in which Hankow is situated. This small cloud came up from the south, appearing in the form of the Cantonese Army, led by a young man, Chiang Kai-Shek. The adjoining province of Hunan fell into his hands with very little fighting. The army rapidly approached until it was almost at the very gates of Hankow.

Was this great army going to bring stable and efficient government to the harassed Chinese people? Would its attitude to the foreigner and to the Christian Church be favorable? These were the questions arising in the minds of the "whites" and Chinese alike.

With little fighting the great centre of Wuhan came under the "Reds" flag. Wu Pei-fu, leaving a garrison of five thousand men at Wuchang, a city across the river from Hankow, continued in his march northward. At last, Wuchang succumbing to famine, was forced to surrender. The success of the Cantonese army was complete.

The revolution by propaganda, for such we might call this particular upheaval, owes its success to the handbill

rather than to fire arms. Handbills fell like snowflakes. Every wall and telegraph post was bedecked with placards. "Down with religion, "Down with the Church," "Down with the Bible," "Down with God!"

For centuries the Chinese had followed meekly along the path their ancestors had made for them. But with the introduction of education, as we in the West understand it, first by missionaries and next by government schools, came an industrial awakening. Chinese students went to the great universities of the Occident and acquired a world wide knowledge. They returned home as the pioneers of industrial development. They blazed new trails. They entered into the present, casting off the shackles of the dim past which had enthralled them for generations. With her awakening national consciousness and a growing sense of the greatness of her possibilities, it is little wonder that China should wish to have control of her own affairs as other nations do.

At this time Bolshevism came in from Russia and trade unions were established under the Reds. All workmen were ordered by the new Nationalist government to form labor unions. They compelled every class of worker, from the rickshaw-puller to the highly paid clerk, to join these organizations. Any reluctance on the part of the workman was severely punished. As soon as the unions were established, orders were given to strike. One trade only, was to strike at a time. Their demands, namely a diminution of hours and an increase in wages, were all such as could have been easily met had they been in moderation. In most cases there was no desire on the part of the workman to strike. But, unfortunately he had no option. He was merely a tool of the new government. If he refused, he would be arrested by "strike pickets," a body of young men trained under the Russians.

When we think of it, China has a great many things for which she owes the West no thanks. The foreigners have exploited the ignorant Chinese. One of the causes of the reaction of the Chinese students against Christianity is based upon the belief that it brings just such conditions as are described in an Oriental paper as follows: "The profits of the factory again surpass one million dollars. For the past two years it has been running night and day with scarcely any intermission. The number of hands employed is twenty five hundred. The wages are shamefully low, the highest a man gets being twenty five cents a day and the highest a small girl gets being five cents a day. The

working hours are from 5.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and from 5.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m. The factory supplies no meals. It will be immediately noticed that the Company is in an exceptionally favorable position with an abundant and absurdly cheap labor supply to draw on and no vexatious factory laws to observe."

The Western Nations have made millions from the opium trade of China. After the expiration of the charter of the East India Company an active trade in opium, carried on by British merchants, sprang up with the Chinese. This was in direct opposition to their wishes, and they even went so far as to destroy several cargoes of opium. Resort to arms on the part of Britain soon compelled them not only to submit but also to pay a heavy indemnity. Gilbert King, an American in charge of a bank in Chungking says:—"If the foreign Powers do not begin to restrict the growth of the poppy so that smuggling is removed, all gains effected by the costly suppression of past years bids fair to be lost completely."

In the middle of December 1926 the great anti-Christian movement was inaugurated. Christmas day was chosen as the day for the grand attack. Bands of strike pickets, and young men accompanied by hooligans, visited the Churches, destroyed Bibles, tore down decorations and denounced Christianity from the pulpit. Wherever there was a Christmas entertainment the emissaries of the anti-Christian government either broke up the assembly or expounded from the platform concerning their anti-Christian work. One English missionary ventured to protest and as a result was most severely beaten.

A meeting was held in Hankow on Christmas afternoon. It was to be addressed by the representatives of the new Nationalist government. Mr. Hsu-chien conveyed the message from the government to the Christian workers. He said, "I place before you a road of life and a road of death. The road of life is for the Church to become an arm of the revolutionary movement, the road of death is to refuse to do so."

Up to date the response on the part of the younger and less spiritual young men is for yielding. But among the older Christians there is an altogether different feeling. There are many among the different Christian communities, of such great faith and truth, who have stood the testing of the past year and have come out of the trial stronger and more faithful. Opposition faces them from every direction. In many places the missionaries can do

very little more than hold their own on account of the government school enmity and anti-British propaganda.

Many of the Chinese girls who have been in the missionary schools have been compelled to leave them and to return to their homes. Here they are under the direct influence of anti-British and anti-Christian influence. Will the Christ religion serve them in their time of need? Will they stay with the teachings of the missionary, even though it may cost a great effort? Many of them have become such devout Christians that they refused to desert their foreign friends. A few are standing the test better than some of the "whites." One of our missionaries of the Peng Hsien branch in a letter home said, "The work during the past year has been most encouraging. It has made us rejoice to see the lives of the girls grow and develop spiritually. During the two weeks of school just before they went home for their New Year's holiday, every morning at prayers we placed special emphasis on the life of the Master as a means of preparing the girls for the temptations that would come to them when they returned to their homes."

It is the opinion of the Montreal Star that what is happening Christian Missions is not that the Chinese people have turned away from their teaching, but that in practising some phases of that teaching with an unchristian violence, which seems to be the only way to secure a prompt hearing, they find these European and American Missionaries in their pathway. They are not expelling them as Christians but as "whites." At the same time the Chinese wonder at a gospel which welcomes them as equals in the Kingdom of Heaven but does not consider them as such in the Western Clubs.

If there is one thought more than another which dominates the minds of earnest Christians throughout the Church, it is the present unsettled state of the East. In concerns the fate of our Chinese missions. Many are taking a rather pessimistic view of the present situation. To them it seems as if, for the present at least, the anti-Christian forces were about to triumph, and that all the efforts and the sacrifices of the missionaries are to be lost.

At the present time opposition to the Christians and their Church is so intense that our home government has deemed it best to withdraw all our Missionary forces, and doctors, from Chinese territory. This is being accomplished with great difficulty and hardship for the missionaries. The workers whose fields are in the interior have many dangers lying between their posts and the Coast of China, a

long treacherous journey down the Yangtze river, which has to be taken in house boats, with the chance of being fired on by bands of robbers.

When the civil struggle has ceased it would seem as if the missionaries might return to carry on their work again. They may find a more settled nation in which to labor. The old race-hatred and the feuds will have been wiped out, and to the Chinese, all Christians will be on equal footing. So far from this being the end of all things touching Chinese missions it is hoped that it will turn out to be the beginning of newer, better and more fruitful days. As the darkest hour comes before the dawn, so we believe that there will be a grand and glorious future for mission work in China, when the civil war and turmoil shall have ceased.

THE ELF OF THE STREAM

Far within the crevice of this old brown rock
 Where fairies dwell in daylight and the witches walk
 I have a little cavern with its moss green wall
 And the most of mortal people never know I'm here at all
 I'm the elf who plans the courses of this wayward stream
 I'm the voice that in its babble tells the fairies dream
 If you believe in fairies you can always hear me sing.
 (If you think there are no fairies you will never hear a
 thing)

I paddle in the water when there's no one near,
 And I hide within the crevice when a voice I hear
 And you would be astonished at the things I know
 About these mortal people as they come and go.
 Sometimes some happy children come and paddle in the
 stream.
 How I love to watch them playing as they laugh and scream.
 Many a thirsty traveller stoops beside its cool brink
 And blessing its soft music takes a long refreshing drink.
 And sometimes two happy lovers sit and whisper in the
 shade
 Adam told the same old story when first the world was
 made,
 Then the brook goes babble, babble so I cannot hear
 But I do not need to listen for I hear it every year.
 So I hide within the crevice as the people pass along
 And I sing each little story in the brooks sweet song
 And if you believe in fairies you can always hear me sing
 If you think there are no fairies you will never hear a thing.

M. C. G. '25.



B.C.S.A. EXECUTIVE:—Standing, S. Leith '28 B.C., S.C.M.; J. B. Thompson '28 Man. Ed. Quill; L. Fry '27 C.H. S.C.M.; A. Stade '27 B.C., R.R.; L. McPherson '27 Treas.; T. Douglas '30 Debating. Sitting, E. Bowering '28 C.H.A.A.; R. Clement '27 Lady Stick; A. Derby '28 Senior Stick; M. Forrest '28 Lit. Society; B. Clack '29 Secretary.



Neil Derby '29.

REVELATIONS OF MOCK PARLIAMENT

A solemn occasion demanded the duel
 Of wits and of wisdom, by chance and by rule,
 The government, strong in its power, had endured
 The eternal congestion of votes immatured,
 At the hands of the changing minds of the land—
 The ladies, by jove, they ought to be canned!
 So boldly, they rose and with masterful mein
 Produced their arguments, subtle and keen.
 "To heck with the women voters," they cried,
 "They're dummies, they're mutts, they keep our hands
 tied,
 We must at all costs, remove this obstruction."
 "Abolish their vote" was the given instruction.
 They wrote, they talked, they argued and sweated,
 But all those labours their ambition whetted,
 Till this great evening in session they sat,
 Determined to squash the female vote flat.
 The speaker arose, he hummed and he hawed,
 At length he spoke and gradually thawed
 Till oration galore from his practiced lips flowed,
 The Honorable Crawford had opened the road
 For long discussion on this vital issue,
 The ladies were running this land's very tissue.
 Should they, in the light of their folly transparent,
 Continue to halt true progress apparent?
 "Not on your life," declared Honorable Willie
 "Such procedure would be dumb and be silly.
 They haven't the brains to speak their own mind.
 The home's their true sphere and, if there confined,
 They'll serve the land in their fullest capacity,
 But voters! Aw, nix; that's foolish audacity.
 There's no use beating about the bush now,

They might show judgement, but really how?
They go downtown to buy a small steak,
They never do so without a mistake.
Almost without a single exception,
They buy most everything beyond conception,
Except the think they went to buy,
And then they turn and ask us why
We don't intend to let them vote.
Aw what's the use? They get my goat!"
With all these words of wisdom intense,
Wee Willie Derby crawled back on the fence.
And now, with aspect of true elation,
Honorable Kathleen began her oration.
In words of indiscriminate measure
She upheld her cause, beaming with pleasure.
She swayed her supporters, her friends, her foes,
But what she really said, nobody knows.
For Hansard, in its long publication,
Has ne'er seen words of such intermination.
Thus spoke the Honorable Kathleen Condell
In very troth, she served her cause well.
Then arose the advisor of perambulations,
The Minister of Rules and Regulations
Pertaining to, and from, and all
Which had to do with old Clark Hall.
Thus rose, the Honorable Helen Mann,
And said her say, as ladies can,
Elaborating all with skill and ease,
Concealing much that might not please.
As she sat down we wonder'd why
Flashlight Thom heaved such a sigh
His conscience surely must have pricked!
He surely ought to contradict
The thoughts his sigh and blushes spoused,
Which caused his friends, now fully roused,
To thoroughly reveal his case
And tell the hour, the girl, the place.
First came tales of late hour prowling,
Then of Flashlight blandly scowling
In the bright beam of light intense.
It must have hurt, that dread suspense,
While the viewer viewed him clearly,
Grinning much and laughing nearly.
People thought his boots suspended,
Caused that grin, that here it ended.
But no! The part that caused the shocks

Was Archie's toes beyond his socks.
The secret now we are relating
Flashlight now goes perambulating.
We really feel with flashlight Arch,
That from our systems all the starch,
Can by womans speech be driven
Then we ask why, under heaven,
We must allot to them the vote.
It means one thing, to cut our throat.
Its a a real fact, we mortal men
Sign our death warrant only then,
When we say to woman elfish,
Take your vote and use it selfish
But they, sure as fate, in high elation
From these words get wrong interpretation;
Cast their votes in dumb contrition;
We must some way revert position;
Back to the good old days we cry;
Backward, backward, or we die.
Thus the Government cry ascended
The Opposition's cry returning blended.
First one side, then the other
Swayed the House, and now together.
Scarcely could a person gather
Which to choose from, which he'd rather
Gain their point. Now speaks a noble knight,
Sir Art McPherson, true and right.
Many problems must he grapple
Representing Adam's Apple.
Lady Ruth in persuasive tones,
To her cause refinement loans
Well she knows, far-sighted dame,
Voting evil in woman's name.
Thus continues far into night
Arguments galore, keen and bright.
Till at length, toward early morn
The assembly, of freshness shorn,
Are aroused by the Speaker's voice,
"Now everyone must make his choice
Which to vote for, sell it dearly."
Now the vote was taken with care
Would you believe it, pair for pair,
Balanced the total, till at last
The Speaker's vote had to be cast.
And he, traitor to his cause,
Voted for ladies without a pause.

Thus we say, as once before,
What's the use? We're licked and more,
Man is as dumb in things exceptional,
As woman is in things electional.
Thus we would say in final conclusion
Let each share the other's and seek seclusion
Before expressing the merits of any,
To study his own be they ever so many,
And find if, perhaps some others have not
Just an occasional intelligent spot.
We welcome the ladies to share our elections.
Of ultimate good, we'll keep our conjections.

'LECTIONS RAH!

Another election day has detached itself from the chain of ages to drop into the abyss of the past, in other words, elections are over. As usual, Chaos reigned supreme with conviction on his right hand and temptation at his left. For one whole week the battle raged and many were the noble deeds that were done and many were the heroes that received decorations. As is always the case, the chief excitement centered around the candidates for senior stick, namely, Joss Thompson and Stewart Pérdue.

The election speeches were made on Thursday afternoon, March the 24th, in the chapel. Mr. Perdue was supported by Miss Kathleen Condell, Mr. Scott Leith and Tommy Douglas, Mr. Thompson by Miss Edith Irish, Ross Umphrey and Eric Yates. Under the influence of these orators the students waxed warm and cold, gloomy and elated, sympathetic and stony in turn. Each speaker stormed long and loud on the fitness of his candidate for the position. Everything that could be remembered of either of them was brought to light save that Thompson hated bread pudding and that Perdue objected to getting up in the morning to close the window.

The campaign was conducted in true sportsmanlike manner with a zeal that was astounding. Both sides worked hard to bring their man out on top. The real man of the day however was Vernon Meyers and had it not been for that plucky little individual the outcome might have been entirely different. He took every advantage of his dominating personality and one hour before the polls closed, Vernon surrounded a large group of undecided ladies and talked so fast and so vehemently that he convinced

them that they should vote for Mr. Thompson. The polls closed at 6 p.m., all but four of the students having cast their ballot.

In the evening, there was a short programme, followed by the election results being thrown on the screen 'a la photograph.' As each successful candidate was depicted on the canvas, he or she arose and spoke a few words to the audience. Outstanding among these was the oration delivered by Mr. Ambition Gainor. Due to treachery on the part of the chairman, Dink Derby, he had a perfectly good speech, cruelly and completely short-circuited. However, what he lacked in words, he certainly got across in expression. The candidates for Lady Stick and Senior Stick made truly sportsmanlike and appreciative addresses. The following is our '27-'28 executive.

President	J. B. Thompson
First Vice-Pres.	Doris Cochrane
Second Vice-Pres.	Bertha Clark
Third Vice-Pres.	Frank Kerr
Secretary	Dorothy Dadson
Treasurer	Bruce Carter
Quill Editor	(to be chosen)
President Men's Athletics	H. Fach Gainor
President Girls Athletics	'Jerry' Balmer
President Men's S.C.M.	'Tommy' Douglas
President Girls S.C.M.Julia Reekie

IN OMNIA PARATUS—CLASS '27

There was not a moving object on the entire length of eighteenth Street this mid-afternoon of early spring. It was the afternoon of March 10th and the voluminous snows of winter were in a semi-liquid state of churned-up slushiness. Suddenly a form issued from the portals of old Brandon College. One glance was convincing evidence that here at least, was a person who had one great and predominating purpose in life. His eyes glowed with masterful intent and his huge, powerful arm supported a large bundle supported on the end of a stout bludgeon. He was evidently going on a long journey, for the bundle contained a kit of cooking utensils and an assortment of 'grub' characteristic of the taste of the veteran trail ranger. A taxi slid through the all-enveloping layer of splashing snows and came to a slithering halt in front of the college gate. The care-worn young man stepped in and away the car buzzed again.

It was several hours later. The same car buzzed merrily along and came to a halt by the curb in front of the lofty Prince Edward Hotel. Again the same young man issued forth, this time beaming with pleasure. He held out his hand and stepped a lady, the debutante daughter of a prominent nursery magnate. His later words conveyed the depth to which his achievement had affected him. Confidentially, he told one of his friends his story and exultantly said, "I thought it was far but I did it in one hour with the taxi and three on foot." The only thing that seemed to worry Mr. Martin was that he had only taken three days provisions and had run out on the way.

Now numerous cars stopped in front of the impressive looking Prince Edward, deposited their loads and quickly departed for more. In the rotunda of the hotel quiet-faced young men conversed in low earnest tones while from upstairs could be heard the sound of many feminine voices eagerly giving vent to pent-up expectancy of past weeks. Soon the young men began to desert the rotunda each, either with a look of keen pleasure or an apparent 'do-or-die' expression, claimed his lady.

The reception line was soon passed and all gathered in intermingling groups, perhaps not exactly free and easy, but nevertheless, watchful and observant. The whole scene presented an aspect of splendour and beauty. The 'grads' and their guests formed a circle around their hosts, the 'undergrads', professors and guests. Soon these formalities were concluded and all gathered around the gaily decorated banquet tables in the spacious dining-room.

Here excellent manners vied with custom. There were breaks—yes, but these only served to break down the barrier of formality and the whole affair was added to by the somewhat informal air which pervaded the gathering. All too soon, in some cases, course after course was cleared away and presently Dr. MacNeill, toastmaster for the evening arose and opened the last and most impressive part of the evening's programme. In a few words he summed up the purpose of the assembly and read a brief communication from the 'grads' of '26 in Chicago who were gathered there at the same time and for the same purpose. Miss Grace Leeman added one more highly appreciative audience to her long list by her rendering of an old darkey's conception of William Shakespeare.

Rev. C. G. Stone rendered a vocal solo in his usual pleasing style. The toasts, were interesting, to the point and delightfully short. After the last toast the 'grads' in-

troduced their class song, followed by the well known "Black and gold" yell. The banquet closed with "Hail our College and "Hippi skippi."

Much credit is due to the committee in charge, for the success of the affair. All in all the Arts banquet of '27 was just what it should be, honour bestowed where honour is due and yet, throughout, imbued with a lightness and gayness which defied dull monotony. We would be glad of this chance to heartily indorse the sentiment of that meeting and wish the outgoing grade the future success that their past conduct has warranted.

THE LIT COMPETITION

This year, interest has been added to the Friday evening programmes by the inter-class competition for the Lit. Shield. The trophy was finally awarded to the graduating class and rightly so, though the placing of the judges for the remaining classes came as a surprise to the student body.

Arts IV have an abundance of talent, literary, dramatic and musical, and all their acts had a snap and finish to them that bespoke of careful practice and keen foresight. Their programme had an originality and variety that seemed to appeal strongly to the audience.

Arts III followed next with a good production in which originality was a strong factor. A musical play in the form of a light opera was written and arranged by two members of the class and was thoroughly approved by the ever-critical student body. Academy presented their contribution some few weeks later. Their programme followed largely the lines of the burlesque and the humorous. Arts II, in turn, introduced a fair all-round entertainment. Arts I rendering was accepted by the student body as one of the finest put on in years and to all intents, wound up a series of interesting evenings of something of a novel nature along these lines. However, music and expression had a surprise waiting in store for their student friends and displayed their wares in a well-rendered concert, the last of the season.

"Peaceful Pastimes"

On Saturday April 2nd the residence boys cleared out Room H and began their spring training as indicated, although it was an informal gathering, and most of the boys

professed not to be in form. However, five more or less pugilistic bouts were enjoyed by the spectators.

The first to meet in fistic encounter were Thomas L. Brooks and Gordon Tolton. Tolton glared at Brooks from beneath his shaggy eyebrows but Brooks, unlike his namesake, did not run. Instead, he crouched down until his head came within six feet of the floor. Slowly Tolton's glove crept out and Brook's warded it off with his face and swung an inverted left hook to the floor—and the fight was on! Brooks had the advantage in the first two rounds but on the third time around Tolton cut across the floor and intercepted him. From then on the fight was fairly even. Smashing blows were delivered from both sides, which, if they had landed, might have been felt. The fight ended with both combatants standing on their own feet waiting for Gainer's clock to strike.

The next bout, between Douglas and Bremner, was more pugilistic than the first one. When they first confronted each other there seemed to be little to choose between them—except perhaps that Bremner had one slipper off. They sparred around quite nicely, Bremner trying to keep his eye on Douglas' glove, and Douglas trying to keep his glove on Bremner's eye. Bremner put up a good fight but Douglas' superb boxing won the bout.

Don Lowe and "Chuck" Eaton were next. Lowe was the more aggressive but Eaton struck in self-defense quite frequently. The fight was a mixture of petting, boxing, "face-pushing," necking and all other manly pastimes which have been handed down from the days of chivalry. Eaton's magnetic personality (as far as boxing gloves were concerned) proved his downfall. However, he put up a good fight and the decision was close.

Following the Lowe-Eaton encounter, a very interesting bout took place between George (Scotchman) McCulloch and Frank Kerr. Owing to his modesty it took a great deal of persuasion to get "Scotchman" to perform. However, even though it was his maiden bout, there was nothing maiden-like in the way he boxed. It was arranged before the bout that no blows were to be directed to the face (the gloves being private property.) However, it was a real, hard-fought bout. The fight looked like an impersonation of two Dutch windmills, which had been built too closely together, in a cyclone. The only sounds that could be heard were the stamping of feet (both combatants' and spectators), the puffing, grunting, etc. of the fighters, the shouting, laughing, etc. of the spectators and the rattle of

Gainer's watch. As accurately as could be reckoned without an adding machine, the fight was fairly even.

The last bout was between Douglas and Gilmour. Gilmour had the advantage in height and reach but Douglas more than made up for this by superior ring craft.

A. S. A.

ENGLISH CLUB

The term 1927-28 has proved a highly successful one for the Brandon College English Club. Under the spirit of interest and enthusiasm shown so markedly throughout the year, the work done was of decided value to all. Modern tendencies in the fields of Poetry, The Short Story, The Novel, and the Newspaper were the topics studied. The developments of these movements and the productions of the outstanding men and women who have been instrumental in the furthering of each, were thoroughly reviewed and presented in the papers given by the members. Not least in value were the general discussions after the reading of the papers.

During the year the Club has had the use of a library of about thirty books from Magill University, that has been very useful in the preparation of the papers, and that has provided for us the very best examples of literature of this period.

The Club has plans for next year's work that should prove of exceptional value. It is planned to enroll in the Book-of-the-Month Club of New York, and to use the books supplied through it for study during next term. The outstanding book of each month is selected by a group of authoritative American authors consisting of Dr. Henry S. Canby, Heywood Brown, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley, and Wm. Allen White. The worth of the selection is assured when chosen by such leading literary men and women.

The officers for the year 1927-28 were elected at the last meeting of the club. They are as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. E. A. Whitmore; President, Julia Reekie; Vice-President, Bertha Clark; Sec.-Treas., Katherine Kilgour; Programme Convener, C. B. Wicklund; Social Convener, Doris Bingham.

In view of the enthusiastic interest shown by the members this last term, and because of the excellent programme in store for next year, we believe the standard will not only be maintained but will be greatly raised.

C. B. WICKLUND, Sec.-Treas.

THE DEBATING CLUB

The Brandon College Debating Club this year has enjoyed one of the most successful terms since its inauguration. This is especially gratifying in view of the poor start brought about by the resignation of several of the senior members, including the President. Despite this, however, the work has exceeded the bounds of all expectation. New blood, of necessity, had to be introduced into the club, which combined with the administrative ability of the executive and programme committee and coupled with Dr. Evans' splendid coaching, has proven to be a combination which is hard to beat.

An ever-increasing number of students are becoming cognizant of the importance of debating and public speaking. Ample evidence of this is proven by the large number of applications for admission to the club which were received during the past year. Public speaking and a general proficiency in the knowledge of business and parliamentary procedure are fundamental essentials for those who aspire to take a major part in the political, social or industrial life of the world. In fostering and training students along such lines, the Debating Club is performing a function which is worthy of the support of all interested in the stimulation of intellectual development.

Officers

President	W. H. Derby
Vice-President	D. E. Lowe
Secretary-Treasurer	Helen Mann

THE LEAGUE OF NATION CLUB

The Brandon College branch of the International Universities League of Nations Federation which has been the source of such interesting and educational discussions, was first formed in the spring of 1926. Nothing in particular was done however till the following October when a definite organization was arranged. With Dr. Dadson as chairman, the club met once a month and discussed world-wide questions. A committee drew up a definite plan for the year in which certain individuals were assigned different phases of the various subjects under consideration.

The papers given during the year were, The Treaty of Versailles and Associate Treaties by Mr. J. B. Thompson, The Covenant of the League of Nations by Mr. J. Wick-

lund, The Allies of the Eastern Question by Miss G. Godley, Reparations by Mr. T. Brooks, A Practical Substitute for War by Dr. MacNeill, and The Chinese Problem. The latter was presented from the two points of view, Miss Clement, Miss Willey and Mr. Lowe spoke from the Chinese standpoint and Messrs. Carter, Popkin and Stade explained the view of the British.

All the papers showed a great deal of preparation and thorough research. On the other hand the members have revealed by their regular attendance and keen interest that the study of this year has been both very enjoyable and educational. One meeting remains in which Mr. Kilgour is going to address the group on Canadian Nationalism and when a new executive will be appointed. In consideration of the splendid success of this, the first year, great things are looked for in 1927-28.

S. C. M.

There has been an ever growing interest in S. C. M. during this term and it has become a very prominent factor in the College. This shows that even in the busy rush of student activities, we find it beneficial to take time to think of the more vital things of life. The meetings have been very well attended and the programs have been of a very practical nature.

A series of talk by various persons on the place of Christ in different phases of modern life was begun in the fall-term and continued after Christmas. Mr. J. E. Matthews spoke in a most interesting fashion on February 16th on "Christ in Business" and on March 16th Rev. R. H. Lowry spoke on "Christ in Education."

In addition to these talks we were very fortunate in having as our visitor for a few days Captain Brace of Shanghai, China. Captain Brace spoke to the students several times on China and his descriptions of Chinese student life were especially interesting.

An important event of every year is "The Universal Week of Prayer for Students" which was observed this year in February. The speaker for the week was Rev. A. M. MacDonald of St. Paul. Mr. MacDonald is a very interesting speaker and in each of his messages, brought something of value to the students. The services of the week were very well attended, the whole student body taking a keen interest in them.

In addition to these joint meetings both the Clark Hall and Brandon College units have been carrying on separate programs suited to their varying needs. The Clark Hall study groups have continued their weekly meetings and have become a vital factor in the life of the girls.

JULIA REEKIE '28.

Kay:—"Do you like riding horseback?"

Jean:—"Yes, very much."

Kay:—"Don't you find it gives you a headache?"

Jean:—"Why no, on the contrary."

Coupaying

Bill:—"Where were you las' night?"

Wilkie:—"Mickey and I went coupaying."

Bill:—"Big time I suppose?"

Wilkie:—"Fair, Mickey did the cooing and I did the paying."

Optical Stunts

Boston Transcript: What strange liberties our story-writers take with their characters' eyes. Here are a few examples:

"Her eyes roamed carelessly around the room."

"With her eyes she riveted him to the spot."

"He tore his eyes from her face and they fell on the letter at her feet."

"He drank her in with drowning eyes."

"Their eyes met for a long breathless moment and swam together."

"Marjory would often take her eyes from the deck and cast them far out to sea."

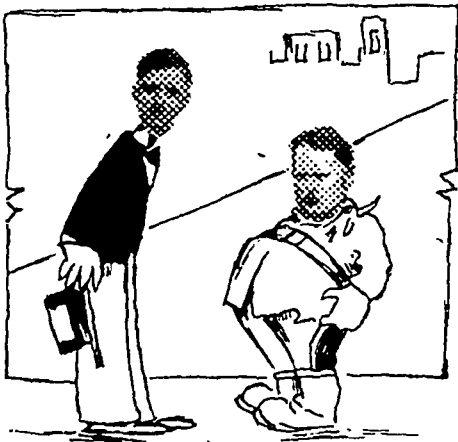
"He tore his eyes away from hers, causing intense pain to both." (We should think it would.)

Prof. Kerr:—"Are you going out anywhere special on Sunday evening Miss Leslie?"

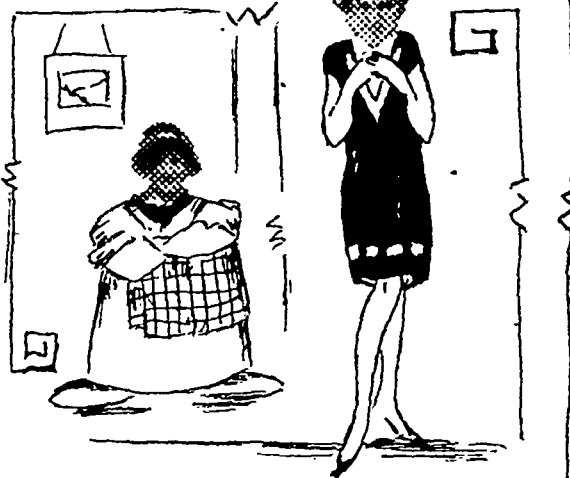
Jean:—(hopefully): "Oh no."

Prof.:—"Well, in that case perhaps you can manage to be in class punctually on Monday morning, for a change!"

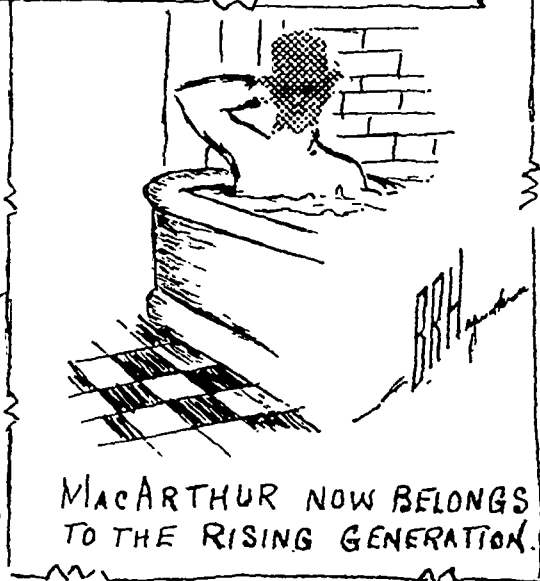
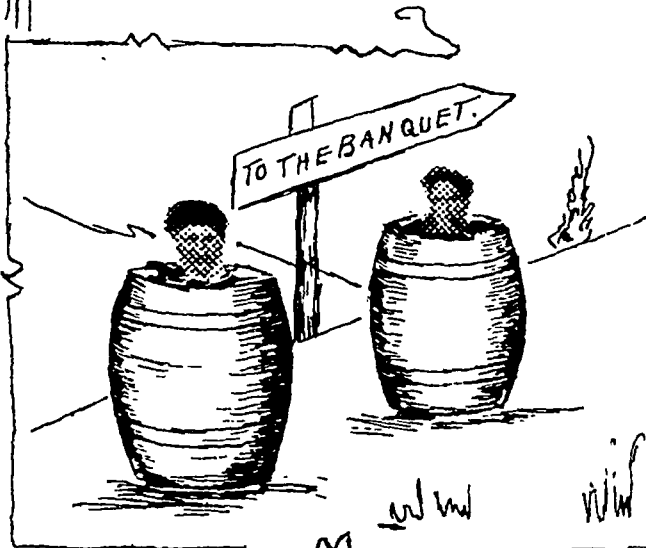
COLLEGE CRUMBS



ERICKSON - "WHAT ARE THE
ARMY AND NAVY FOR?"
BISH - "WHY, THE ARMY AND
NAVY FOR - EVER!"



3 - JUST IMAGINE!



MACARTHUR NOW BELONGS
TO THE RISING GENERATION.



THIS IS NO FISH STORY
IS IT JULIA?



HE - "NOW, TAKE ME FOR INSTANCE"
SHE - "NO, THANKS, I CAN DO BETTER."



Frank Kerr '29.

This year has been a very successful one in all lines of athletic activity. We have not achieved as much fame as in some previous years but the spirit which is characteristic of true sportsmanship has pervaded the whole realm of sport. A great deal of credit is due to Armand Stade for the very efficient manner in which he fulfilled his duties as President of the Athletic Association and as captain of the Senior Basket-Ball team.

BASKET-BALL

Senior

The success of the Basket-Ball teams this year was in a large measure due to our energetic and enthusiastic coach, Dr. Evans. With the loss of all except one of the famous Senior team of last year prospects for a "real" basket-ball year were not of the best but under the guidance of Dr. Evans both Junior and Senior teams made an excellent showing.

On January 29th the Seniors met the Hi-Stars in an exhibition game. Both teams were in good form and a snappy game ensued. The issue was in doubt for the greater part of the game but the College supporters were out in full force and cheered the boys on to a 31-28 victory. McNeill led the scoring with 13 points to his credit. Stade played a particularly effective game and contributed 7 points to the total.

February 10th

The College clashed with the Hi-Stars in a regular league fixture. The College squad failed to display the brilliant team play of the preceding game and were presented with the short end of a 48-3 score.

February 17th

The final league game of the season was played between the College and the Hi-Stars. Cub Herbert proved a valuable addition to the College line-up. The boys got away to a good start and at half-time had an 8 point lead. From the beginning of the second period victory seemed certain but when Kerr was taken off centre the Hi-Stars made a rally and collected 10 points before the College could break up their rush. This gave the Hi-Stars a lead which the College failed to overcome and the final score was 28-26.

The last game of the season was played between the College and the Ex-Collegians of Winnipeg who came out with a strong line up:--J. Downey, W. Gayton, M. Shewan, J. Gayton, R. Wellwood, M. Martheson, M. Weisbrod. Such a formidable array might easily have disheartened the less experienced Collegians but they responded nobly and gave the visitors a very interesting engagement finishing second best with a 46-34 score. McNeill led the scoring in the College squad with 11 points. Kerr and Herbert each accounted for 10. Warren Gayton was the star performer of the evening running up 18 points.

Junior Basket-Ball

The Juniors gave a good account of themselves in the second series but lost to the Ramblers in the finals.

On January 28th they were defeated by 3 points in an encounter with the Collegiate, score 15-12.

February 10th—Juniors vs. Ramblers staged a closely contested conflict and at full time the result was a draw. Playing overtime the Ramblers scored the winning basket. Score 23-22.

On February 17th the Juniors found the Collegiate "easy picking" and ran up 23 points while the Collegiate collected only 8. Meeting the Ramblers in last league game of the season they failed to stage a repetition of their stellar performance of February 10th and were defeated 34-5.

Following completion of the league games the Juniors journeyed to Winnipeg where they met the United College squad on March 2nd. They acquitted themselves very creditably in this the final game of the season, appropriating 27 of the 41 points scored.

HOCKEY

Hockey this winter was characterized by pep and vigour despite the fact the rink was not available until after the Christmas vacation. Favoured with suitable weather

Waite and Hainstock proved themselves excellent ice-makers and the alibi of "crooked ice" was not put forward by any of the defeated teams.

Owing to lack of sufficient material, however, it was found inadvisable to enter a college team in the city league. Inter-departmental games constituted the schedule and an occasional "set-to" between various organizations within the College furnished variety. Many hard-fought battles were waged, such as that between the Sunbeams and the "World."

The season opened when the Mohawks, from the Industrial School, met the College team. This was a fast, clean game and a good brand of hockey was displayed by both teams. Waite and Perdue played stellar hockey on the defence line and were largely responsible for breaking up the Mohawks play. The visitors lacked the finished of the Collegians and consequently took the small end of the 3-0 tally.

The inter-departmental games promised some good hockey, the series being inaugurated shortly after mid-term exams. The following teams were seen in action, "Hash", Junior Arts and Senior Arts. "Hash" fielded a pretty fair team taking the players individually. Peterson in goal was one of the outstanding players of the series, and on more than one occasion saved his team from defeat. The Juniors had a lively looking outfit, also, but they did not seem able to work together with as much effect as they might have done with better cooperation. Some of the Junior men seemed to be under the impression that the games were all afternoon affairs and as a rule straggled along when the game was half over and the bacon in the fire. The senior material did not look very promising at first but proved effective in team-play and annexed the inter-departmental championship without a defeat.

Some of the post-league games were interesting from more than one view-point. The Sunbeams had the idea that they might be able to give the boys a little light on the fine points of the game and challenged the "World." The game was staged one Saturday afternoon and with "Am-bish" surrounded by numerous pads, as custodian, the Sunbeams seemed almost impregnable. But alas for fond hopes! The Sunbeams were forced to retire into the shade of an 8-4 defeat.

Various other games were played at different times all of which aroused considerable interest (and discussion.) The "Famous Five plus one" gave a good account of them-

selves in their encounter with "Arts II Aces" which resulted in a draw.

The game between Manitoba and Saskatchewan resulted in defeat for the men from the west. When the Top and Bottom Flats met there was something doing continually and the game finished with the honors about even.

Prospects look bright for hockey next winter as many of the new students show unmistakable ability as puck chasers. With more effective co-operation a strong College team should be forthcoming next season.

WRESTLING

On a dismal Saturday afternoon those of a pugnacious type of mind gathered in Room H to witness a programme of boxing and wrestling. The main bout was a wrestling match between J. McLellan and Armand Stade. The rules were "catch-as-catch-can," the best out of three falls to be winner. MacLellan was the aggressor and if anything had the better of the match while two men remained upright. But Stade wore him down with half-nelson's and superior mat work and won the first fall with an arm lock and half-nelson. In the second round McLellan showed great skill in breaking Stade's holds and in warding off defeat but Stade's endurance began to tell and after a long tussle won the second fall with a body hold and wrist lock.

Conclusion

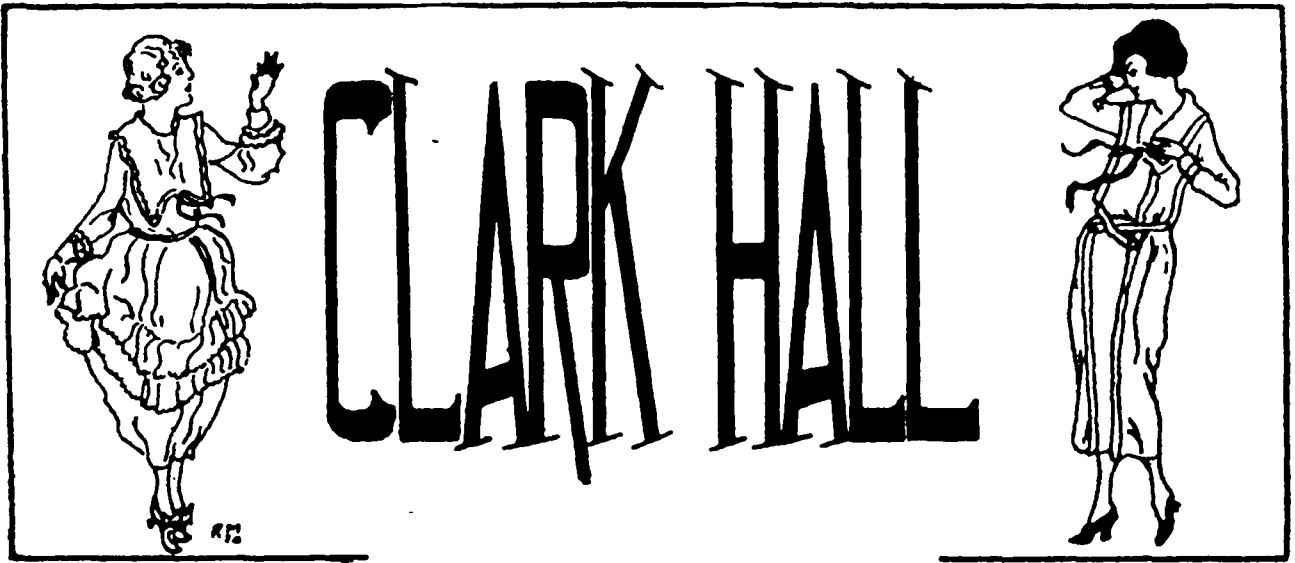
"'Tis said that in spring a young man's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of——."

Personally we are almost inclined to doubt the truth of the traditional rendering of the above, since we saw an "ambitious" young man (since elected President of the Athletic Association for 1927-28) laboriously excavating his baseball regalia from cold storage some few days ago. After such manifestation of sporting instinct we feel justified in predicting a big year for Athletics under such tutelage.

The Duke thinks Scotts' best work was Emulsion.

Aileen:—"I always make a point of saying just what I think."

Axel:—"Good! Then we'll have a nice quiet evening."



Bea. Hyndman '30.

The south wind is driving,
 His splendid cloud-horses,
 Through vast fields of blue,
 The bare woods are singing,
 The brooks in their courses
 Are bubbling and springing
 And dancing and leaping,
 The violets peeping.
 I'm glad to be living:
 Aren't you?

—Bradford.

The reception room was the scene of a happy gathering on the evening of Saturday, January 29th, when the Clark Hall basket-ball girls informally entertained the visiting M.A.C. basket-ball team and a number of the faculty and senior students. The room was tastefully decorated in the college colors, blue and gold, and the tables centered with yellow daffodils. Dainty refreshments were served.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 9th, Miss Turnbull entertained the faculty, their wives, Mr. Stone and Miss Hurd as guests at afternoon tea, in her drawing-room. Valentine decorations were carried out in red carnations and novel refreshments. Mrs. MacNeill poured tea. Those assisting in serving were Misses Squires, Bingham, Underwood and Hitchings.

Mrs. E. Scott Eaton assisted by Miss Turnbull and Miss Bradley entertained a number of the senior girls at a delightful evening party, on March 7th. In the first contest every one displayed her knowledge of Shakespeare's plays, and not a few gave the great writer more than his dues. The talent for designing displayed in dressing clothes—pins with colored tissue—paper was really remarkable. In fact, many of the creations, including those of the Arts IV girls, rivalled the new spring models. Suitable prizes were awarded to M. Bulloch, M. Forrest, and B. Hyndman, winners of the various contests.

On Saturday evening April 2nd, Mrs. Eaton entertained the remainder of the girls. In an "automobile romance" D. Bingham and L. Shanks exhibited their technical knowledge in regard to the construction of our modern-day vehicle, the motor-car. M. Mischpeter distinguished herself by having the best dressed clothes-pin; I. Jackson did likewise, but succeeded in capturing only the booby prize. A delightful lunch was served, after which the girls took their departure, each assuring herself that she certainly had a real good time.

Miss Turnbull entertained the graduates and their guests, Dr. and Mrs. McNeill at a very pleasant afternoon tea, March 10th. Those assisting in serving were Misses J. Reekie, H. Mann, M. Speers, W. Malcolmson, E. Bowes and E. Bowering.

On Tuesday eve, the tenth of March,
 The gents in collars, stiff with starch
 And ladies gay, in fine array,
 Set forth to celebrate the day,
 When '27 with highest aim
 Should leave our halls to bring us fame.

To think of this we felt quite sad,
 (The taxis didn't feel so bad).
 But soon our spell of sadness ceased
 When we our aching vaults appeased.
 (The dietitian's very kind
 But to our hunger's sometimes blind.)

We also do regret to say
 Two of our number stayed away.
 The reason was (we ha'e oor doots)
 They hadn't got their banquet suits.
 If this, of them, you ever tell,
 You might just say, "they were not well."

The speeches weren't very long
 The grads sang us just one lone song
 So thus it might have been lots worse.
 —And only two requir'd the nurse.
 We'll say before we close our poem
 These two were they who stayed at home.

On Monday evening, March 28th, Miss Whidden's bible study group met in the club-room, and spent a pleasant social hour in honor of Miss Eleanor Squires, one of the most energetic members of the group, who left for her home in Robson, B.C. a few days later.

The silver tea held in Clark Hall reception room on Friday, April 1st in aid of Mr. N. Todd proved a decided success. The room was prettily decorated with pink carnations and tulips.

Miss Turnbull, Miss R. Clement and Mr. A. Derby received the guests. Miss Fielder and Miss Whidden poured tea. The committee in charge consisted of Misses E. Bowering and K. Kilgour. Those assisting were Misses B. Frewing, G. Jernberg, W. Lewis, M. Bulloch, E. Bowes, L. Shanks, I. Wickstrom, D. Campbell, J. Hitchings and Miss C. Tees. Everyone generously contributed and the sum of fifty dollars was realized.

ier's stand and in a real salesmanship style, sold the cake
 eer's stand and in a real salesmanship style, sold the cake
 and sandwiches left from the tea. The proceeds from this
 sale amounted to ten dollars, making the total contribution
 of the day sixty dollars.

Concentration is the quality which enables us to enjoy the show and forget our B. L. S.

Clark Hall in her more pessimistic moments sometimes feels that there are a few people around here having their voices cultivated when they really ought to have them harvested.

CLARK HALL ATHLETICS

With the gradual melting of the ice on our rink we realize that winter games are over for this season. A great deal of enjoyment has been derived from 'ice-sports' this winter, although considerably more attention has been given the basket-ball. Tennis fans have now to show us what they can do and are anxiously awaiting the fine weather. On the whole, Clark Hall has made real progress in the realm of athletics and gives great promise of future glory.

TENNIS

Tennis so far has been 'a minus quantity' but we hope that this negative condition will be remedied very soon. Arrangements are now under way for the re-surfacing of our court which should be a vast improvement. We are looking forward to some good tennis this spring and will start tournaments as soon as the courts permit.

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions little success was attained in realm of hockey this year. At the few practises we did have, however, there seemed to be some very good material and we hope next year to have an organized team.

BASKET-BALL

All those who interested themselves in girls basket-ball this year heartily agree that it has proved a huge success. The team has undoubtedly excelled itself and its victories have been due in no small measure to the faithful way in which the girls turned out to practises. The result has been that they have a splendid record involving only one loss since Christmas.

The fatal game was staged on January 7th when the Clark Hall 'quintette' met the Collegiate team and were forced to take the short end of a 27-17 score.

On January 28th the girls played the Hi-Stars but this time were successful, the final score being 13-9 in favor of the College.

On February 5th the Clark Hall team again clashed with the Hi-Stars and again came out victorious at the head of a 15-12 score.

In the next scheduled game the Y.W.C.A. ladies team proved itself the victim of the speedy college quintette, the final score being 26-4.

The 'Clark Hallites' next made their appearance in a keenly contested game against the Collegiate team. The opposing team still proved themselves unable to cope with the splendid checking and successful shooting of our team. That the game was a closely matched one was emphasized by a resulting score of 15-14.

The last fixture in the league series added another victory to the list. In this game although the Hi-Stars put up a real fight they once more met defeat at the hands of our team and reluctantly took the short end of a 16-6 score.

During the season two exhibition games with outside teams were staged. The first of these took place on January 9th when our girls met the M.A.C. team from Winnipeg, in a hard-fought battle. An enthusiastic audience made evident their appreciation of the closely contested 'play.' Excellent shooting and effective guarding was exhibited by both sides but a resulting score of 16-14 in their favor rewarded the College quintette for the splendid fight put up.

On February 26th the Y.M.C.A. gallery was again filled to capacity with keenly interested basket-ball enthusiasts. This time the College girls clashed with the Winnipeg Varsity girls in another keenly contested game. Our team got away to a good start and was well on it's way to victory when through an unfortunate accident our 'speedy centre Jerry Balmer, fractured a bone in her foot and was unable to continue her play. It seemed as if the visiting team might possibly win the day, but by dint of much hard work and concentration on basket-finding the final score was given as 11-6 in our favor.

Capital punishment—Being campussed in spring.

Leta Fry—"Say, do you know Wendy?"

Shutty—"Wendy who?"

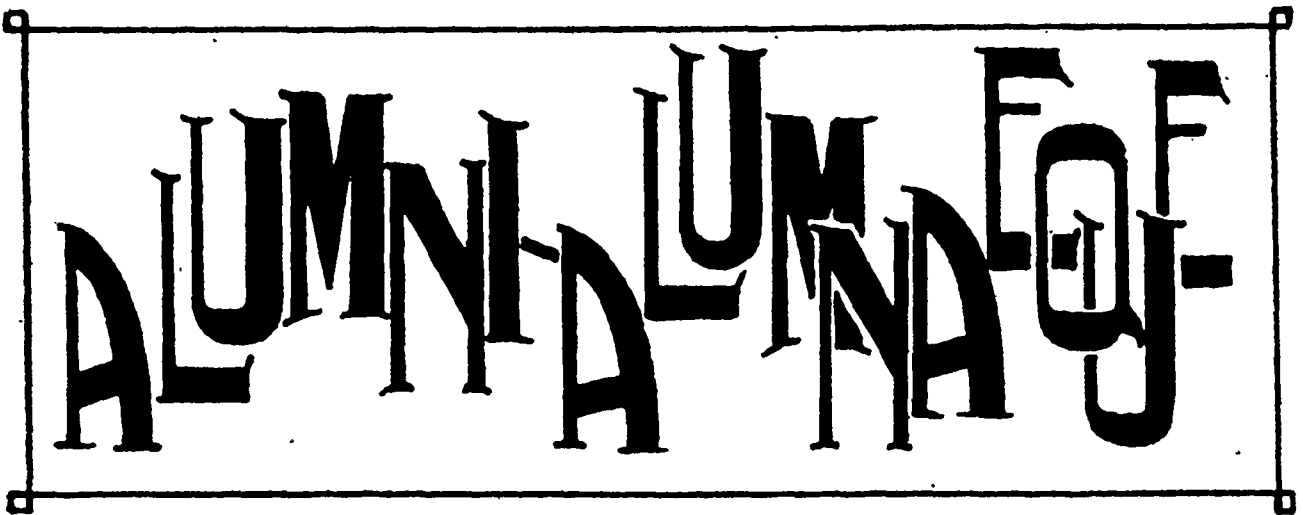
Leta—"Wendy we eat."

Knock! Knock!

Mac.—"Who's there?"

Voice—"It is I, Opportunity."

Mac.—"You can't fool me. Opportunity knocks but once."



ALUMNI ALUMNAE

Gwen. Whidden '18.

A very pleasant gathering of the members of the Alumni Association was held in Clark Hall on New Year's Eve when thirty-two of the graduates were entertained by Miss Jennie Turnbull and Miss Tena Turnbull. Vocal solos by Mrs. J. G. Grant of Stockholm, Sask., and readings by Miss Marjorie McKenzie were very much appreciated. Dr. McNeill spoke of future plans in connection with the College and expressed gratification at the interest taken in the College by the Alumni. The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. N. Grantham, Swift Current; Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Grant, Stockholm; Miss E. Ball, Shaunavon; Miss Marjorie Magee, Killarney; Miss Flora Irish, Sudbury; Miss Eva Jacobs, Fort William; Miss Velma Johnson, Winnipeg; Mrs. W. L. Wright, Chicago; Miss Evelyn Simpson, Winnipeg; Miss Eileen Ritchie, Lavenham; Miss Tena Turnbull, Weyburn; L. J. Crocker, Winnipeg; S. McDowell, Chicago; G. Darragh, D. Freeman, Regina.

Many of the recent graduates of the college and many of the members of the present student body will be interested in word which comes to us of the graduate group at the University of Chicago. On March 10th while the annual Arts Banquet was being held in the Prince Edward Hotel, in Brandon, members of the Class of '26 met together for a "miniature banquet" in Ida Noyes Hall at the University of Chicago. Those present were Mrs. Wright; Miss Kathleen Moffat; W. Wenk; S. MacDowell; G. Berquist and H. Batho. The report is that though they may have lacked somewhat the usual formality of that great occasion there was nothing of the college spirit lacking. The menu must have been entirely satisfactory and would be given herewith had the reporter been supplied with "the fancy names of the different things." Sam says that at least they had "lettuce with thousand island dressing splashed

all over it” and Bill adds by way of enlightenment “and peanuts stuck on top of it.”

Toasts

King and Country	God Save the King
Class '27	George Berquist
Alma Mater	Bill Berquist
The Gentlemen	Mrs. Wright
The Ladies	Harold Batho
To Sam	Miss Moffat

It is to be noted that the men present had bonded together and had agreed that there would be no toast “To the Ladies,” unless a toast “To the Gentlemen” was forthcoming. The men being in the majority, the ladies, of course, could hardly refuse and it would have been unwise to have left the time-honored “To the Ladies” off the program. The toast “To Sam” was given in honor of his birthday.

The program continued, Class '26 song and yell; Piano Solo—Miss Moffat; Reading of Class '26 Poem; Hail Our College and Hippi Skippi. The College Yell brought the formal program to a close. There followed the very pleasant duty of washing the dishes and “cleaning up.” The account closes; “There were only six of us for the yells, of course, but for most of us it was almost a year since we’d yelled them so we had a year’s pep to let go all at once. We’re all hoarse now.”

- '20. Miss Ethel McKay who has been taking graduate work in Expression at Brandon College, during the past winter has returned to her home in Vancouver.
- '21. Miss Jessie Venables is teaching in the High School at Kindersley, Sask.
Miss Hattie Hall is teaching at Pense, Sask.
Miss Hazel Dunseith is principal of the High School at Minto, Man.
- '23. Miss Beatrice Hall is teaching at Park School, Brandon.
Miss Annie McLeod is at present in Winnipeg, studying at the Success Business College.
- '25. Miss Maria Grant who has spent the past year and a half in Toronto has returned home, to be with her family, for a few months.
- '26. Don Freeman is in Omaha, Nebraska. He expects to go out on Chataqua circuit, the first of June.

The following members of Class '26 are attending the Regina Normal School: Ida Eliason, Ada Spackman, Anita Sallans, George Darragh, Ted Sepworth and J. C. Hembling. They are taking quite an active part in the life of the school, in the Literary Society, in debate and in the annual play. Ted Segsworth is editor in chief of the School annual.

The members of the class with others of the College graduates, in the city, were very pleasantly entertained on February 1st by Mr. and Mrs. Muir Barbour.

Mr. Fred Friend and Mr. Hugh Staines of Moose Jaw were also present at the gathering.

On February 28th Miss Maybelle Miller, a former student in the Academy, entertained the Brandon College "Normalites," in Regina.

- '18. Edgar-Sherrin. The marriage took place immediately after Christmas at the home of her parents in Vancouver of Marjorie Sherrin to A. Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar are living in San Francisco.
- '20. McLeod-Greig. The marriage took place on August 4th, 1926, in Saskatoon, of Elizabeth Greig and William John McLeod of MacDowell, Sask. Mr. McLeod is a B. S. A. '23 from the University of Saskatoon and is at present manager of the mental hospital farm at North Battleford. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are living in North Battleford.
- '19. Whidden-Done. The marriage of Nellie Done and C. G. Whidden took place April 8th at the home of Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Matthews, Walnut Street, Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Whidden will live in Winnipeg.

We wish to express our very sincere sympathy for Miss Stella Bolton '20 and Miss Ethel Bolton '20 in the recent loss of their father.

We wish also to express our sympathy for Norman R. MacDonald '21 in the loss of his father, in January.

Leask '16—Members of the Alumni body will learn with great regret of the death of Howard Leask, after a long illness, at his home in Lenore.

LATITUDE & LONGITUDE

Archie Thom '29.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

In an editorial in the Queen's University Journal the matter of compulsory attendance at lectures is debated with some vigor.

At the present time, the article states, compulsory attendance system prevails in practically all the Universities in Canada and the United States but murmurs of dissent are being heard from both the members of the faculties and from the students. Voluntary attendance raises the status of the undergraduate from that of a naughty school boy to that of a person whose vocation for four years is that acquisition of knowledge and the technique of thought.

In Europe where education is valued not merely as a preparation for earning a living but for itself voluntary attendance has been the rule for centuries. If a student desires to prepare the greater part of his work in the library rather than the class room it is his own affair, if his work is well prepared he receives the seal of approval from his University. Such a system effectively penalizes the lazy rewards the intelligent and diligent and does not stifle originality.

Gradually undergraduates are beginning to awaken, some are finding out that the most precious thing in the world is individuality.

Treat a person as a child he will remain a child; give him the responsibility of an adult he will meet that responsibility and be adult. Compulsory attendance discourages self reliance and initiative and creates a feeling of mental inferiority among the undergraduates. It lowers the good professor to the level of the poor. Compulsory attendance enables the unsatisfactory out of date, the soporific lecturers to hold their jobs. With optional attendance they would

either be forced to improve their own classes or make way for more capable men. Voluntary attendance would be no hardship for the best type of professor. The faculty members who will fight voluntary attendance from selfish reason are the ones who lack faith in their own abilities.

By spoon feeding many students are able to receive degrees, only to become failures when supervision is withdrawn; the degree they receive is the same as that which is conferred on those who have succeeded in developing self reliance in spite of regulations. The result is that the value of the degree and the standing of the University are lowered.

EYES RIGHT GIRLS

In a recent issue of "The Gateway" there was published the results of a contest conducted by the "London Observer". The contestants were required to submit a set of six quotations most distasteful to the modern woman. A woman won the prize with the following:

(1) He for God only, she for God in him. (Milton)

(2) Be good sweet maid and let who will be clever.
(Chas. Kingsley.)

(3) Woman is the lesser man and all thy passions
matched with mine are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as
water unto wine. (Tennyson)

(4) Frailty, thy name is woman. (Shakespeare)

(5) Man's love is of man's life a thing apart
'Tis woman whole existance. (Byron)

(6) Men some to business some to pleasure take
But every woman is at heart a rake. (Pope)

The relative position of man and woman in this small world of ours would seem quite apparent from the following lines which were sent in by one competitor. The lines too, we may suppose will lead many of our Romeos to be just a trifle more assertive in the presence of their inferiors (of the inferior sex.)

"Man to command, and woman to obey,—

All else confusion. (Tennyson)

They husband is thy keeper, thy head, thy sovereign.

(Shakespeare)

Though she draws him, she obeys him. (Longfellow)

NEW PUBLICATION AT MCGILL

McGill's new publication, "McGill Martlet" will appear soon. Stories by Stephen Leacock, Frank Packard, Frank McGevest, plus cartoons and jokes will be found in the first issue.—McGill Daily.

THE OIL OF GLADNESS

The gay old Gods have laughed
 And flung afar the rich red
 Wine of laughter, the oil of gladness
 Poured for man color and song,
 Scarlet and white, blue that's blue indeed.
 The rapture of surprise and dawn
 Each day for our delight.
 Life as gay as the red cliffs flung
 Into seas of bluest blue,
 As wild as black pines
 Against a primrose sky,
 As fierce as the wild music,
 The swift wild terror of the thunder,
 The romance of a road that leads
 That turns and goes somewhere;
 The gay adventure of a troubadour,
 Who sings in scarlet clad,
 And knows our times are strange,
 Adventuresome and very glad.

M. V. L.—King's College Record.

WHAT DO YOU READ

Do college men and women read enough? This question is being asked at many different Canadian Universities if we are to judge by articles in their different publications.

In a recent issue of the Dalhousie Gazette are published two articles on this question. The first article gives an account of an inquiry conducted by a Senior class in English. The opinions of the different members varied but the majority decided that college students do not read enough. In support of an affirmative conclusion one man writes: The Library is filled with eager students poring over many and varied books, not text-books in the main but books dealing with the particular branch of study in which the

individual is interested. Or take the testimony of the magazine rack where it is really worth-while reviews and magazines dealing with world affairs that are the well-worn ones." In contrast to this we quote another opinion: "Closer observation of these students shows them to be either frantically writing a theme or bending over a Latin key."

The writer of the other articles wants to know if "reading is essential?" He states that at a University there is a more important kind of knowledge to be gained, the knowledge of people." The most important kind of knowledge anyone can acquire is knowledge of people. Here at the University the student has an opportunity he is not likely to have again and so little time to take advantage of it that to exaggerate considerably every minute he spends with a book is lost. The University is a many-ring circus. Would it not be foolish to pay the price of admission and then run off in a corner to read books and not look at the circus.

WILFULNESS

Burn! and scorch the stars in thy white flame,
Shine! and pale the sun in thy bright gleam,
But yet I will not follow thee.

Till every star in heaven is consumed
The sun grown cold and dark, a lesser moon,
Or even then, my way I will pursue.

Lost again? One failure more? O bitterness!
Will fortune never smile on resolution?
Tis better yet, I think to keep my course.

Admit defeat? but then how pressed I am!
To cry "O quit!" To think this day has come!
Wither resolution; swell my heart.

O skies pour forth thy warm and gentle rain
Thaw out this frigid, perverse will of mine
Dissolve this icy, headstrong boy.

McMaster Monthly.

A McGill professor once defined an arts faculty as a place to breed radicals. There is no other justification for a liberal arts school. We heartily concur in this view. A student who spends four years in a University and emerges

satisfied with the existing state of affairs has wasted his arts course.

A College must breed radicals, it must turn out young men and women who can penetrate the shams of humbug and be prepared to fight them. Professors who dogmatize and present only one side of the case are worthless in their calling. If they do not stimulate amongst their students something more virile than a languid acquiescence with the status quo they are failures. Students have come to regard their professional elders with mingled feelings—feelings far from respect at times. Students with a grain of intelligence admire the man who is not afraid to overstep the pedagogical discretion and say something he honestly believes. In order to fulfill his true function he must at times step of his paid role of dispensing lectures that irk with a monotonous sameness and say something he did not tell the same class the year before.

McGill Daily.

The formation of the National Federation of the Canadian Universities constituted a big step in the activity of Canadian Universities. The Universities of the nine provinces will be definitely linked together by a well organized federation. The federation aims as its constitution states "to promote a better understanding among the students, a greater degree of cooperation between all Canadian Universities and to provide a means of developing international relationships with student groups in other countries.

One of the distinguishing features of the McMaster Monthly is the frontispiece. It lends dignity to whole publication.

A sensation was created at the University of Manitoba recently when three student papers appeared in the same week. In addition to "The Manitoban" the official newspaper of the U. M. U. N. there appeared the "Manitoba Student" and "Red Herring." This newspaper triangle culminated a long battle between Leonard Knott former editor of the Manitoban and the Student's Union. The controversy centered around the fact that Mr. Knott claimed absolute

liberty in his columns while the U.M.S.U. stated that it was not a matter of the freedom of the press but a question of his right to criticise the action of the Union.

The following exchanges have been received; McMaster University Monthly, Acadia Athenaeum, The McGill News, Managra, Vox Wesleyana, The Green Witch, Hermes, Kings College Record, The Johnian, The Argosy, Manitoban, Queens Journal, Gateway, Sheaf, Dalhousie Gazette, Ubysey, Western U. Gazette and the Campus.

Archie J. Thom '29.

Coreen:—"I wonder if Hainy still loves me?"

Ella:—"Of course he does, dear. Why should he make you an exception."



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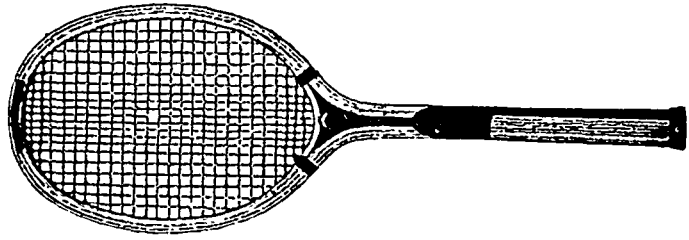
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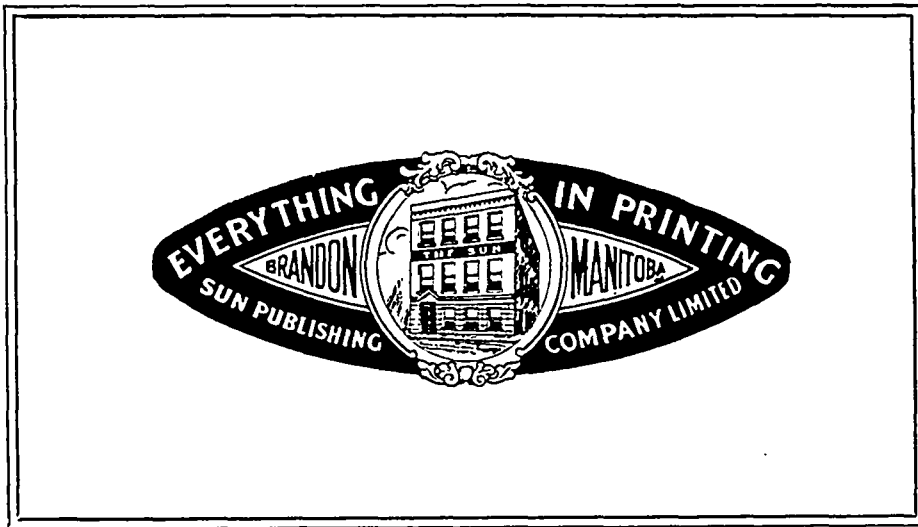
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