

CLASS COMPETITION

This year special emphasis should be placed on the inter-class competition. A point system has been established based on 100. The class receiving the largest number of points will receive a trophy which will be presented on the last night of the carnival to the respective class president.

Following is a list of events with their corresponding values.

	Points	
	First	Second
Carnival Queen	10	nil
Best Float	20	12
Best Snow Sculpture	20	12
Masquerade Skate	4	2
Broom Ball	4	2
Tug-of-war	8	4
Beard growing	5	3
Bridge	4	2
Cribbage	4	2
Pie Eating	4	2
Milk Drinking	5	3
Ice sports	12	6
	100	50

KEEP YOUR OWN SCORE

Competition	Class Points				
	Sen	Jun	Soph	Fresh	Eng
Carnival Queen					
Best Float					
MasqueradeSkate					
Broomball					
Tug of war					
Beard Growing					
Bridge					
Cribbage					
Pie Eating					
Milk Drinking					
Ice Sports					

RED and WHITE -

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The story of paper

By NICHOLAS WONG

Paper is very useful and essential to mankind. It is used in the preservation of knowledge, communication of ideas, and various other daily usages. But how many people can tell when, where and by whom paper was invented?

Paper was invented in the year 105 A. D. in China by Tsai Lun. To understand how things were at that time, we must look into the past, way back to the stone-age.

Long before paper was invented, the ancient Chinese carved their messages on turtle shells, animal bones, metal bells and drums. Later in the Soun Dynasty, bamboos or wooden planks were substituted for the shells and bones.

About a thousand years later, during the time called "The Fighting Countries' Period", economics, art, and civilization were vastly developed and the incidents to be recorded increased by leaps and bounds. Since it was a very tedious task to carve the Chinese characters on the bamboo and wooden planks, and since it was very difficult to carry and read them, the usage of silk or linen as writing material was introduced. Although this was most efficient in writing, carrying and reading, the cost of silk or linen was high, due to the fact that production was limited to a small quantity. No ordinary person except the very rich could afford such an "extravagance". In 105 A. D., during the last year of Emperor Ho in the East Hang Dynasty, paper was invented by Tsai Lun and this was marked as a tremendous progress in the Chinese civilization.

The ant and INFINITY

The ant stood on the edge of a wavering spear of grass and gazed toward the sea. According to the other ants in the colony the sea was infinite — it reached out beyond all things and was endless and profound. "What did the other ants know of infinity," reasoned the little ant, "certainly none of them has ever been to the sea; they have only heard about it."

Without further thought the ant scurried down the grass spear and began his long ponderous journey to the sea. The grains of sand were not much trouble, but the monotony of climbing up and over and down seemed to the ant like an infinity in itself. The grassy patches presented a network of intricate jungle but occasionally, by following the full length of a grass shaft he

Tsai Lun was born in the city of Qua Young, of the province of Woo Nan in the year 46 A. D. He went to serve the Emperor Ming in his royal court and later became one of the main executives of the court in Emperor Ho's time. He was promoted to the post of "Soun Fong Ling" (a post equivalent to the Prime Minister of our times) and was made the Lord of "Lung Ting" for his contribution to the administration of the country.

The paper he invented was made out of bark, straw, torn cloth, broken nets and rope-things which consisted of vegetative phloem and xylem, but most of all, things of little value. He solved the problem of the large costs of silk and linen and enabled learning to become widespread and general. The people were so very grateful that this type of paper was named "Lord Tsai's paper".

would again reach the open stretch of sand. Hours and days passed before the ant had completed his methodical journey. At last he was on the beach proper. Every now and again he could climb a discarded paper cup and there it was shining in the distance — that blue infinity.

Now he hurried faster, clambering through paper straws, over crumpled newspapers, through sea shells, along driftwood, and around sand castles. The wind, so strong from the flowing tide, guarded the edge of this infinity and the ant could hardly press ahead. But finally he emerged from the rubble and edged along the wide strip of damp sand before the sea.

"Hey look, an ant," shouted one of a group of boys engaged in a game of tag on the water's edge, "you don't hardly see them this close to the water!" A chubby toddler, busily digging a hole, squinted down at the ant, and with a placid smack of his red shovel taught the ant all he'd ever know or need to know of infinity.

In the Chun Dynasty, the manufacture of paper was fully developed. The paper produced was smooth, level and white, very suitable for printing and writing. The art of waxing, shining, polishing and coloring of paper had reached the stage of perfection.

Around 450 A. D. China's "Lord Tsai's paper" was brought to Europe by traders through Sin Kiang, Asia-Minor, Arabia, Egypt, and Spain. Tsai Lun invented paper in 105 A. D., France 1189 A. D., Italy 1276 A. D., Germany 1391 A. D., and England 1494 A. D. Comparing the time element, a period of one thousand years elapsed between the time when the paper was first invented in China and the time when paper was first manufactured in Spain.

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