Sugar cane probably originated in India or eastern tropical Asia where it had been cultivated from great antiquity. It was brought Westward and introduced to Egypt, Sicily and later to Spain, probably in the 8th century, by the Arabs who also preserved the arts of medicine, mathematics, astronomy, etc., for us after the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Don Enrique, Infante of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator (1394-1460) introduced the sugar cane in the Madeira Islands. It was taken to the Canary Islands in 1503, thence spread to Brazil and Hayti early in the 16th century and from there to Central America.

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THE MITRE

There are too many people in the world today who are anxious to see a fight. There are too many respectable and well-informed citizens of civilized nations who contemplate with thrilled anticipation the probable outcome of a clash between — say Japan and United States. Without claiming to be pacifist or even Christian we would like to point out that such fracas would mean the downfall of modern civilization which is already in a precarious position.

The League of Nations, the most visible force at work in the world at present for the prevention of war, is too often a target for satirical attack as though it were the unpopular executor of an unwanted legislation. The League is a body whose powers are limited by the support it receives from the various countries represented. Hampered and inefficient though it may be, it is still a force combating the greatest menace to civilization which can possibly exist.

Every age has its own conception of patriotism, and at the present time it is essential that every citizen should consider very carefully his thoughts and convictions along patriotic lines. False patriotism and lack of patriotism are equally harmful, and the man who can be accused justly of either is not a true citizen.

True patriotism, as we see it, should imply a pride in one's country, a united sentiment bringing an interest in the worth-while traditions of the country; a respect for the great men who have worked in the past and a determination to uphold and maintain all that is ideal in the national life of the country.

It springs from a unity of thought fostered by common surroundings, ties of birth, and a common government. The true patriot is anxious, not only for the highest welfare of the country as a unit, but also for the individual condition of every citizen.

Since the prosperity of his country is more or less dependent on the prosperity of the rest of the world, he does not limit his interest or his vision to merely national bounds; but is keenly concerned that other nations should prosper for the mutual benefit of all.

Unfortunately there are other conceptions of what is implied by patriotism. Too often it degenerates into a fanaticism for supremacy — a desire to see one's country in a leading position in the world of trade and commerce, whether that position be attained by fair means or otherwise. Too often it serves as an excuse for wholesale slaughter when we take up arms for the "honour of our dear old country," and the "flag that has bowed to defeat but never to shame."

In other countries we see the opposite of communism achieving a similar result, only there, the benefactor is the wealthy individual who makes his money at the expense of his less fortunate fellow citizen. The capitalists of our day who pile up fortunes through huge investments; the big money men who guide the earnings of the working class into their coffers by stock market manipulations are employing methods entirely alien to the ideals of true patriotism. They sap the vitality from the country's life and become "leading" citizens with the ability to exert an influence equal in proportion to financial status.

We are often overburdened with patriotic platitudes; politicians often tell us about our vast resources and our towering mountains hoping perhaps to help us to overlook their errors in government. But we can have a reasonable pride in our country; we can be keen on her distinctive achievements; we can be anxious to see her recognized as a self-governing nation with a voice in the affairs of the world.

We can be even more justly proud of her when each and every one of her citizens grasp the full conception of true patriotism, and what is infinitely more difficult, strive to apply the principles of that conception.
What the College Gladstones Said In 1893

[Being a sketch history of college debating since 1893, based on reports in "The Mitre."]

By M. A. Stephens.

I it possible that the side-whiskered, tall-col­
ored gentlemen who studied here in the 'Nine­
ties talked about the same questions which agitate us today? This is a question which
might well be asked with surprise by those who
occupy these halls of learning at the present time;
and it is the theme of the present paper. The "The Mitre" of debates that have taken place during the 39 years of the
magazine's existence shows that from time to time
questions very similar to those we discuss today.

In 1892-3, for example, we find the Debating Society occupied with the eternally-sore question of
the advisibility of taking Hebrew and Theology
as part of the Arts course. Ten years later a motion
of the advisability of taking Hebrew and Theology
might well be asked with surprise by those who
and unprofitable" was debated, but no vote seems to
to those we discuss today.

The report of the debate doesn't tell us what
the music in the rooms of some of the students is
preventative of sleep, a hindrance to swatting, and
a weariness to the flesh, a burden to the mind, a
steps to be taken was not decided upon. However,
by 1913 they had changed their minds again, and
four years later the Co-eds, were evidently strong
enough to speak for themselves. Anyway, two of
them debated on the affirmative side of a motion
to extend the franchise to women on the same
basis as men and they proved their case to the
satisfaction of the judges, and the audience.

On the subject of Co-education the Society
has been equally fickle. Having in 1892 worked
without desiring to vote on the matter, the question
"Is woman by nature intellectually equal to man?"
The Society decided five years later that the ex-
tension of university education to women would be
harmful. In the autumn of 1903 lady students were
admitted to the college for the first time, and this
so evidently inspired the men students that they
went back on their previous decision, and came to
the conclusion that the presence of the Co-eds was
both "desirable and welcome." By 1907, I regret
to have to inform you, they worried us today. But the Debating Society of

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as part of the Arts course. Ten years later a motion
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and unprofitable" was debated, but no vote seems to
have been taken. The debate on tobacco last term
recalls a similar discussion in the winter of 1893,
when it was shown that the usage of other people's gramo-
phones will have a feeling of sympathy for the
companionship of the fair sex seems to have worn
off, for in that year they resolved against granting
the B.A. degree to ladies at Bishop's.

Whether the Co-eds and the Adjudicators were
right or wrong, after a couple of years, possibly
another popular variation from straight de-
bating was the mock trial, which was introduced in
1900, the year when Mr. E. E. Boothroyd was pre-
sident of the Society. It is a question that might be asked.) Mr. Boothroyd
conducted the defence, but failed to secure his
client's acquittal. The jury did, however, recom-
pended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground of the
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A second party was the mock trial at the
nearest approach to sackcloth and ashes — the peni-
tential colour, purple. The opposition, which is al-
ways blameless and nobleminded, wore white, while
the Independents, being gentlemen of motley poli-
tical hues, rejoiced in the name of the Rainbow
party. The purple government introduced a bill to
provide an All-Canadian St. Lawrence Waterway,
and pushed it through by a single vote.

An interesting occasion was a debate in April,
1918, between the men and the women on the sub-
ject — "War does more harm than good." The
ladies argued the negative, but were judged to have
lost. The unattractive solutions were Canon H. R. Bigg,
Prof. Burt, and Dr. Via.

The Skinner Trophy was first debated for in
1923, and the Arts faculty won it by two debates
to one in each of the first three years of the com-
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AN INTER-CHAS DEBATE was first reported in
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petition.
A Glimpse of India

By Sydney Wood

Shortly after my arrival in Canada some eighteen months ago, I was walking along one of the main streets of Toronto with the head of the local branch of one of the building manufacturing concerns of the Dominion. I chanced to mention a railway journey made some years ago from Bombay to Calcutta, a distance of some 1,225 miles. "I didn't know that there were railways in India," he replied. How astonished I was that anyone should know so little about that great country! Since then I have come to learn that while Canadians as a whole have little knowledge of the East, yet there is no lack of interest, and, indeed, there is generally a keen inclination to take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself to obtain information as to the peoples and peoples of the great countries that lie "East of Suez."

There is no country in the world that can rival India in the variety and multiplicity of its attractions. Dull indeed must be the man or woman who can find nothing there worthy of their interest. The theologian can study faiths ranging from the most primitive animisms to the highly complex Hinduism; the archaeologist can see the ruins of cities dating back many centuries, the more interesting because they are generally in an excellent state of preservation; the ethnologist can examine the hundred odd races that go to make up the population of modern Hindustan; the philologist will find over two hundred different languages claiming his attention, as well as countless local dialects. Coming to things that appeal to more ordinary people, we can see in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, modern cities with well-equipped factories that can compare favourably with any in Europe or America; engineering projects — such as the Bombay Reclamation scheme, and the Sukkur Barrage works — that attract the attention of engineers throughout the world; and if we are tourists of the real American variety, filled with a desire to see as much as possible of the country in the time we can see all types of Indian architecture, meet innumerable types of people, and experience every kind of climate from the extreme cold of the Himalayan regions to the tropical heat of the plains within a couple of days.

Let us imagine ourselves arriving at Bombay on a morning in the so-called 'cold weather' (that is the tourist season, say from November to February) when the mid-day shade temperature in Bombay may be as low as 75 degrees — hence the epithet 'cold!' Bombay, being on the west coast, is the usual port of arrival for visitors from Europe or America. It possesses a beautiful harbour, far more lovely than the famous bay of Naples, and we have all heard the saying "See Naples and die," by which we are, I suppose, meant to understand that having satisfied our aesthetic tastes by a view of this attractive Italian port, we should have no further desires. Personally I have never experienced any desire to depart this life after enjoying any beautiful scene: rather I seem to be filled with a desire to talk to others about it in the hope that they may some time or other have a position to enjoy it.

As soon as our ship is alongside the landing stage, — a very modern structure, complete with Customs Offices and Railway Stations, — it will be boarded by what seems to be a great army of 'coolies,' and in a very few minutes all our baggage will be neatly stacked inside the Customs House under the watchful eye of our carriers.

Let us pause here for a moment to think of this attractive Italian port, we should have no further desires. Personally I have never experienced any desire to depart this life after enjoying any beautiful scene: rather I seem to be filled with a desire to talk to others about it in the hope that they may some time or other have a position to enjoy it.

As soon as our ship is alongside the landing stage, — a very modern structure, complete with Customs Offices and Railway Stations, — it will be boarded by what seems to be a great army of 'coolies,' and in a very few minutes all our baggage will be neatly stacked inside the Customs House under the watchful eye of our carriers.

...
Before starting on a topic of this nature and magnitude it is necessary to apologise for the number of mistakes that will undoubtedly occur. Let it be understood, however, that these mistakes arise, not from any lack of interest on the part of the writer, but from lack of time. For although a period of weeks would hardly be deemed sufficient time in which to explore the college and become acquainted with its buildings or traditions, two hours was all the time that the writer had at his disposal to spend in that very inviting town in the most friendly atmosphere of American hospitality. Bearing this in mind, kind reader, he lenient and fill in the incomplete parts of this description with the most sympathetic of ideas.

The first thing that is noted on arrival in or near the town is the library tower, which is illuminated at night. This stands visible from all parts of the town as a symbol and reminder to the students that their presence in the college should in very few. The Faculty is large and it is thus possible. Although the students number 2,376, for the classes to be as small as four or five which quite evidently affords them the benefits of the much praised tutorial system. The Residences wherein these Halls are situated are numerous and large; the largest, Topliff Hall, housing about three hundred students. These buildings are scattered around the campus in a way showing no set plan but lending an air of pleasant utility. One of the most pleasant features of the residence system at Dartmouth is that the students are free to come and go as they please, the hours having been left entirely up to them, even to the limitation of week end trips, which the student may take if he has the required number of ‘veto tickets’ are the number of lectures that each student is allowed to miss in each course, a number which he must not exceed under penalty of loss of his year. This seems to be the only hold that the College Authorities have on the private lives of the students, for the seniors do not even have to dine in Hall. The Freshmen, however, are required to take their meals in a ‘frosh’ Hall which is managed by the College. The other cat where they choose, either in the Town Hotel or in the ‘Greek Spoon’, as the college fellows term the popular University Club.

This leads us to the outside activities of the College which are numerous indeed. The gymnasium is a colossal structure; a building of which every undergraduate’s life, even from the faculty’s point of view. It is the ruling of that body that no man can graduate from the college unless he is able to swim, and that no man. able to swim or not, can graduate unless he puts in three hours a week in the gymnasium, and a stadium which is spacious and modern.

But it is not only in the athletic fields that the College is provided with recreation. There are all the societies that are usually found in an institution of that size, of which one of the most active is the Dramatic Club. This group of students seems to be of a most energetic nature, for their productions have both quantity and quality of equal excellence. A large group of students is staged in the College Theatre, which, is, by the way, very modernly equipped. These productions run for several days and are of an ambitious nature, which the body student seems to enjoy and appreciate for the efforts of the Society are always well supported and greatly encouraged. In addition to these major plays there are many minor offerings during the year which both develop old talent and bring new stars in the historic sky within the range of the spotlight.

In a student body which numbers in the thousands one naturally expects to find Fraternities and secret societies; Dartmouth is no exception. There are thirty-seven fraternity houses and numerous secret society houses. The Houses are for the most part pleasant looking colonial residences of varying size all in keeping with the atmosphere of the town. Perhaps the most conspicuous building is the Chapel which sprawls in the middle of the quad not unlike an inquisitive turtle peering from under its shell to see how many of the muddy crew will come to its daily 10 o’clock service.

But to get back to that most popular institution, Fraternity. It seems to be the keynote of the College spirit, almost everyone except freshmen belong to some house. Freshmen are not allowed to join, but as this is the only barrier between them and the seniors they have little cause to object. Dartmouth has no initiation, flagging, hazing or freshmen rules, except those laid down by the College Authorities about dining in Flail and also a senior ruling that freshmen must wear hats. As a result the American University devotes much of its time to this study of how to give and how to take, more time, perhaps, than to the equally important study of how to accomplish tasks and how to avoid misfortune. The entire spirit is one of scholarship but of a mixture of light tasks and recreation and gives to the College the aspect of a place where men may come and spend a pleasant four years in close association with many of his fellow Americans; and leave ready to go out into the world and shout: ‘Long Live the President’.
The Religious Life in the Church Today

Note

The author of this article is a graduate of Bishop's and is now a Novice in the Society of St. John the Evangelist. S.S.J.E. is the only Religious Order for men in Canada. Bracebridge, Ontario, is the centre of its activities and the Priests of the Order minister to the people of a large area in the Diocese of Algoma. They number eleven and the only regular source of income is the salary of one Deacon — $900. In 1929 a very definite attempt to remove them from Canada was made by the Synod of Algoma and had that succeeded, the Monastic movement in our Dominion would have received a serious set back. An overwhelming majority welcomed the Fathers, and their work received high praise from every type of Churchman who had witnessed their labours in that desolate part of Ontario. Since 1929 the work has made rapid progress and more men have entered the Order, among them Fr. Hawkes and Fr. Burrows, who is also a graduate of Bishop's.

—R.H.T.

The Religious Life in the Church Today

The history of the origin and growth of the Religious Orders is an interesting one, and by no means the least interesting chapter in the story of their revival within the Anglican Communion during the last century.

The Religious Life in the technical sense — i.e., men and women, singly or in communities, living apart from the world under a rule — has had its place essentially from the time of St. Anthony in the third century. Father Bede Jarrett tells us that it goes back further still. Whether that the English gospel came from Rome or from Iona, it came from monastic foundations and was preached by monks. So we owe our religion to these men, even though it be indirectly, ought to know somewhat of the motives which lay behind their method of life, a life, moreover, which is abundantly manifested among us at the present time.

Perfection is the object of every Christian life. It is the object which our Lord Jesus Christ has set before us, for He has said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." True perfection consists in the love of God. Religious life is that practical performance of the duty of all Christians. All are bound to aim at the perfect life of love. This life is not of choice but of command. It is necessary to everlasting salvation. But because human beings are free agents, our Lord has left us a choice of the way in which we may attain to perfection. He has provided a good way, that of the Precepts; and also a better way — that of the Counsels.

In the case of the rich young ruler, our Lord first set before him the Way of the Precepts: "If thou wouldst enter into life, keep the Commandments." But He knew that for this young man more was necessary, so He next propounded the Way of the Counsels: "If thou wouldst be perfect, go, sell thou that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven, and come, follow Me." But the young man went away sad at heart, preferring to keep his money and risk his soul, rather than make sure of salvation at the cost of sacrificing his wealth. The two ways are like the roots from which spring the great branches which spring from this root. Those who enter the Religious Life, following the Way of the Precepts, are "perfect"; those who enter the Way of the Counsels are "counsellees." He who enters the Way of the Precepts is perfect, and has left us a choice of the way in which we may attain to perfection. He has provided a good way, that of the Precepts; and also a better way — that of the Counsels.

The great impetus to the attainment of the perfect life of love is sin. The root of all sin is self-centeredness. Covetousness, pride and strife are the great branches which spring from this root. Those who enter the Religious Life, following the Way of the Precepts, are "perfect"; those who enter the Way of the Counsels are "counsellees." He who enters the Way of the Precepts is perfect, and has left us a choice of the way in which we may attain to perfection. He has provided a good way, that of the Precepts; and also a better way — that of the Counsels.

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BISHOP Gore, whose death was recently reported in the papers, was without question the most remarkable leader which the Church in England possessed; but he was more than that; he was a great public figure. Those who have had the privilege of meeting him will always remember him as a strange wizened little dwarf of a man whose forehead was perpetually wrinkled into lines of deep melancholy; in speech he was slow and stiff, and gave the impression of being always on the point of breaking down in despair. Nevertheless the little man was full of humour, and personality as well as intellect. As a public speaker one decided straight off that he was hopeless. He would stand up in the pulpit looking like an elderly stork, gare with his bright eyes into some far corner of the roof, and wring a few words out of himself in a hollow graveyard type of voice; then his pose would change, and he would look in some other direction, and utter a few more groans; and so on. This is pitiful, the listener would say to himself; but suddenly without any warning he would catch on; the intense reality of the man would grip him; and he would listen enthralled. No man with such a manner had any right to be a great preacher; but he certainly was.

The impression given was one of utter sincerity, a sincerity so great as to be painful; he tore himself with such a manner had any right to be a great

Men are what women marry. They have two feet, two hands, and sometimes two wives; but never more than one collar and one idea at a time. Like turkish cigarettes, men are all made of the same material. The difference is that some of them are less distinguished than others.

Generally speaking men may be divided into three classes: husbands, bachelors and widowers. An eligible bachelor is a mass of obstinacy entirely surrounded by suspicion. Husbands are of three varieties: prizes, surprises and consolation prizes.

Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science, sculpture, common sense, faith, hope and charity — especially charity.

It is a psychological marvel that a soft, fluffy, tender, violet-scented, sweet thing like a woman should enjoy kissing a big, awkward, stuffy-chinned, tobacco-and-hay-rum-scented thing like a man.

AN ESSAY ON MEN.

YE CHAPELLE BELLE.

The following is a chemical analysis of a well known element: how to get an American chemist. (The Tech Flash).

Element: Woman. Occurrence: Found wherever men exist. Seldom in the free state; with few exceptions the combined state is preferred. Physical Properties: All colours and sizes, usually in disfigured form. Generally speaking men may be divided into three classes: husbands, bachelors and widowers. Generally speaking men may be divided into three classes: husbands, bachelors and widowers. Generally speaking men may be divided into three classes: husbands, bachelors and widowers.

PROCE AND POETRY

“CHRISTIAN VIRTUES”

“Take up the White Man’s Burden!”

The cry went up full strong

“Go spread the Christian virtues

In heathen realms of wrong.”

Forth to the heathen countries

The Christians went, but spread,

Not virtues, as commanded,

But vices there instead.

“Take up the White Man’s Burden!

And civilize the world!”

And straightway guns exploded,

And flags of war unfurled;

And cruelty and bloodshed followed,

And the sword replaced the plough —

“Methinks the White Man’s Burden

Is the Wild Man’s Burden now!”

—James Hodgkinson.

* * *

YE CHAPELLE BELLE.

(The writer’s apologies to the Balladists.)

Furst thing in ye morning,

Agayne at ’eve ’fore tea,

Ye olde-tyme College Chapelle Belle

Beckons us noisilie.

Ye Harbinger of breakfaste

Whose steadfast-ele calle we hare,

We list not, we heed not:

Oure heddes to us deare.

We staye abede, we lectures miss,

We are so tyred we must counte

To fyle ye cavitee.

Ryng out anewe Ye Chapelle Belle;

We will your message hede;

But not todaye, he on your wayes.

For now ’tis slepe we nede.

— W. C. Stockwell.

The Properties of Woman.

The following is a chemical analysis of a well known element: how to get an American chemist. (The Tech Flash).

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 27
Alumni Column

By R. H. Gray

As we know, several of our graduates have gone on to McGill University to take advanced courses in various sorts. Since very little has been said about these men it would not be out of the way to now mention a few of them.

The first of these is G. H. Tomlinson who graduated with a brilliant record, in 1928. His specialty is Chemistry and last year he had the honor of winning the Lieutenant-Governor’s Medal in science. Besides he also won the Governor-General’s Medal for highest aggregate in the graduating year and the Chancellor’s Medal given for the same thing, to the value of a hundred dollars. He is now continuing in Chemistry at McGill, where he hopes soon to attain his M.Sc. 1929 yielded another brilliant chemist in G. H. Findlay. He won a Research Scholarship in his graduating year and is now doing research work at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. While at Bishop’s, Findlay was also a staunch member of the college basketball team, and is occasionally seen here when playing on the Macdonald rugby team.

A very brilliant graduate of 1926 was D. Barlow. Barlow graduated with flying honors and won a Rhodes’ Scholarship to Oxford. At Oxford he took a B.A. in Law and is now doing extra law work at McGill.

We regret to announce that Mr. George Hall, B.A. ’31, has been forced to give up his studies at McGill owing to a severe illness which has necessitated his removal to Ste. Agathe. It is to be hoped that he will make a speedy recovery and be able to continue his studies. He has been studying Law while at McGill.

Through the medium of Miss M. Burt we have managed to secure considerable information concerning the lady graduates of the Teaching course of the past few years. Practically all of them are teaching in this Province. The following is a list of some of them:

Miss Margaret Brewer, B.A. ’29, is teaching at King’s Hall, Compton.
Miss Clara pear, B.A. ’31, has returned home at the completion of the first part of the Librarian’s course which she is taking at McGill University.
Miss Dorothy Dean, B.A. ’28, is principal of the Elementary School at Waltham, Ont.

Debating Society

The two major events of the Debating Season are scheduled for the near future. Besides the usual Inter-University Debate, which we take place on the 19th of February, we are also debating with a travelling team, composed of two Canadian University Students, sponsored by the N.F.C.U.S. This debate is the last of a series of three arranged by the N.F.C.U.S.: Last year an English team toured Canada and the year before an American team. This year they are sending two Canadian University students on a debating tour, both of whom have at various times, distinguished themselves in this field.

The first is W. J. Garnett, B.A., a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College. He is English by birth, and has lived in Canada only five years. He has managed, however, to see a great deal of Canada and has gained a College degree. He has spent a year and a half in British Columbia, a summer in the Ontario clay belt, and one summer doing journalistic work which took him over most of Southern Ontario. He won the Governor-General’s medal for general proficiency at the end of his second year and the scholarship which is presented to the best all-round man at the end of his third year. He has edited the College Monthly for a year and has taken a prominent part in Inter-Year debating. He seems especially gifted in debating, having an easy platform manner and a good speaking voice. In view of his natural gifts and varied experiences we are assured of a good debate.

The second man of this travelling team is J. Osmond Matte, a graduate of the University of Ottawa. Born at Chichester, Que., he attended the local school and later registered at St. Mary’s separate School, North Bay, Ont., where he won the district medal for highest standing. He was admitted to the North Bay Collegiate Institute in 1923, where he again obtained the medal for highest standing. Again, in 1927, he was awarded the medal for highest standing in matriculation. He was a member of the prize debaters at Ottawa University in 1931, he is at present writing for his degree of L.Ph. and B.A., and has already obtained his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He is a member of the teams representing Ottawa University in football, basketball and baseball, and he was a member of the Dominion Intercollegiate Champions in 1928. Miss Smith has more with interest that we await their arrival here as it is not every day that we are privileged to meet such gifted men. The subject for the debate will be: “Resolved that civilized man is happier than the barbarian.” The Bishop’s debaters are taking the negative. The debate takes place on the 28th of February and it is hoped that it will be well supported by the student body.

The Inter-University Debate will take place on the 19th February. Queen’s University is debating here and we are sending a team to debate against Ottawa University. The subject to be discussed is: “Resolved that this House deplores the existence of Soviet Russia.” The travelling team will consist of Joel P. Brown and Heath Grey, while Fred Clark and Eric Osborne will compose the team debating here. The Councillor.

Exchange Column

The Mitre gratefully acknowledges the following exchanges:
THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE, Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Eng.
TAMESIS, University of Reading, Reading, Eng.
THE KING’S COLLEGE RECORD, U. of King’s College, Halifax, N.S.
THE TECH FLASH, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.
THE COLLEGE TIMES, Prince of Wales College, Charlotteport, P.R.I.
THE COUNCILLOR, United Theological College, Montreal.
THE R. M. C. REVIEW, W. M. C. Kingston, Ont.
THE O. A. C. REVIEW, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
THE CHADONIAN, St. Chad’s College, Regina, Sask.
THE JOHINIAN, St. John’s College, Winnipeg, Man.
THE DALHOUISIE GAZETTE, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
THE ARGOSY WEEKLY, Toronto University.
THE CROWE CHRONICAL, Lakefield Preparatory School, Lakefield, Ont.
THE ARBURIAN, Ashbury College, Ottawa, Ont.
The Student Volunteer Movement Convention
By Fred P. Clark.

The Student Volunteer Movement Convention was the eleventh quadrennial convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions assembled in Buffalo, N. Y., on December 30th, 1931 and closed on January 3rd, 1932. There were some 2200 university students in attendance, about 275 being from Canada, and, according to a newspaper report about 150 from foreign countries.

First of all, a word as to what the S.V.M. is. The following quotation is taken from the Delegate's Handbook for the Buffalo Convention: "The Student Volunteer Movement is characterised by two words — Student and Missionary. In spirit and administration it is definitely a student; in purpose and programme, it is distinctively missionary. Its activities centre in colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada where it interprets Christian missions and enlist students for missionary service abroad. It is interdenominational and relates well-qualified candidates to the various sending agencies."

The subject to be considered at this convention was the "Living Christ in the World To-day". As Mr. E. Pay Campbell of Yale University said at the opening session, "We will seek a comprehensive view of the world today with its momentous forces, social, intellectual, economic and spiritual."

The convention programme is set up to acquaint the Protestant Denominations. These speeches and addresses given to the assembly as a whole in the Broad Auditorsium — this is a large building, admirably suited for large gatherings, the acoustic property being excellent. At the back of the platform was a huge oak pulpit, which is now libraries are better so. A complete criticism had stagnated with years of unlimited power and to whom the thrill of achievement meant only the satisfaction of a depraved appetite, had been put out with fire. Evil they struck directly at the cause and, if the knife of their vintage fell upon a few innocent necks, it was because their eyes had in past years been put out with fire. Russians are called Atheists. They are not. They just don't go out that's all. All the hatreds in the world can't break down a man's original philosophy overnight. I wouldn't consider myself an Athist if I couldn't go to church. In fact it would not even worry me. What then have the Russians really done? They have merely divorced themselves from a cruel, corrupt, and falsely sincere clergy, who even tried so far as to sanction aristocratic oppression, since the success of their Church lay largely in keeping the masses in ignorance. Can you imagine the rage of the people when tomba of saints, upon being opened, were found sometimes empty and sometimes to contain the bones of children instead of those of adults? Russian churches which are now libraries are better so. A complete library gives all the angles of every question and does not force you to swallow a given explanation like a bitter pill which may do you some good, but still may be only sugar-coated 'boloney'.

It Seems To Me
By Bruce Munroe

A conservative guess says that nine-tenths of the people of Canada, and Russia at least once a day. Of the remainder perhaps the majority never heard of the place and so are automatically eliminated from consideration. A few admit the courage of the land of barons — and beards.

I am not actually a Communist. Not actually but, let us say, potentially. If the government heard me say that, they would have me watched. I'm quite harmless, however. When I claim to be a potential communist, I mean that all that is necessary is to have some one put their foot on my neck and grind me into the mud. That is exactly what happened in Russia. An insane aristocracy, whose mentality had stagnated with years of unlimited power and to whom the thrill of achievement meant only the satisfaction of a depraved appetite, had graced a jaded people to lengths far beyond ordinary human endurance. They rose. To remedy the evil they struck directly at the cause and, if the knife of their revenge fell upon a few innocent necks, it was because their eyes had in past years been put out with fire. Russians are called Atheists. They are not. They just don't go out that's all. All the hatreds in the world can't break down a man's original philosophy overnight. I wouldn't consider myself an Athist if I couldn't go to church. In fact it would not even worry me. What then have the Russians really done? They have merely divorced themselves from a cruel, corrupt, and falsely sincere clergy, who even tried so far as to sanction aristocratic oppression, since the success of their Church lay largely in keeping the masses in ignorance. Can you imagine the rage of the people when tomba of saints, upon being opened, were found sometimes empty and sometimes to contain the bones of children instead of those of adults? Russian churches which are now libraries are better so. A complete library gives all the angles of every question and does not force you to swallow a given explanation like a bitter pill which may do you some good, but still may be only sugar-coated 'boloney'.

The Dance Committee desires to express its sincere thanks to Mrs. A. H. McGrady, Mrs. H. C. Burt, Mrs. A. V. Richardson and Mrs. W. O. Raymond for their kindness in acting as Patrons. The Red Cross Committee and the indirect lighting effects were achieved with much skill by Mr. John Aikins and his co-workers with the very able assistance of Father Sauerbeil. The first-aid post and its attendants were well arranged by Mr. Walter Stockwell and Mr. Linley Macmurray. The Committee desires to record its appreciation of the loan of the flags by the T. Eaton Co. and of that Company's generous...
Sports Section

According to reliable authorities, there is but one thing in all this world that is worse than a critic in one of his most violent moods, and that is a critic who, in addition to being in one of his most violent moods, is also in the despairing throes of indigestion. Now, as it happens, your editor has found much to criticize in the sporting events of the two opposing teams, the Y.M.C.A. Reds, and the Bishop's, and has been under obligation to deal in various gastronomical experiments, the material for which is so abundantly provided by special courtesy of the University kitchen. And by these presents he is known to all and sundry that those self-same experiments have been only too successful in the results produced, and that the situation and the indigestion are both quite acute, and that there are likely to be some heavy squalls ahead. So, if you would be well-advised, you will call all hands to the pumps before proceeding.

While the affliction is at its height, the irritated critic is going to strike right into a discussion of referees—referees in general, but of basket-ball in particular. The man who said that the world's least enviable position was that of a judge at a baby show, merely indicated his crass ignorance of the true seriousness of affairs. It is certain altogether out of the question to justify the condition of your editor is not quite but is not so well off as is enough to lend him into an elaborate symposium on the virtues of good sportsmanship. He will rest content to voice the hope that, in the future, the same spirit that prompts three rousing cheers by the losers for their victors will produce at least one wholly subdued "hurrah" for the sadly brow-beaten and down-trodden referee. May kind Providence ease his burden!

Basketball

Bishop's, 39 — Y.M.C.A. Blues, 40. (Saturady, January 23rd.)

This game was another of those tragedies. By coming away with a single basket would have reversed the victory, and decided the outcome of the league. It is true that the outcome of the game would not have been of any great deal of point in going into the details of the encounter to any great length. The point is that it was "touch and go" for anyone throughout its duration, the score at half time showing but a one-point margin, as in the final tally. With this engagement, it at once became evident where Bishop's was like to meet with the staunchest opposition in the ensuing league. It is the height of superficiality to mention that this was a hard-fought game; it may, however, be slightly less so to add that the encounter was a good, clean one. In these days, alas! all sports seem to degenerate, at some stage in their progress, to a warbling bout or a boxing match or some milder form of mayhem. As incidental information, we append the observation that the game was held at the Y.M.C.A., in Sherbrooke.

Y.M.C.A. Reds, 21 — Bishop's, 53. (SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD.)

Considering that the advantage was all with their opponents in weight and experience, the ”Y” Reds put up a very game struggle on what was to them their final game in the college gymnasium. They fought the contest out to the bitter end. As for the college team, it was in perfect shape, and their five-man defense system proved too much for the visitors. In the course of the game, the whole of Bishop's second team had an opportunity to represent their locality, and, there seems to be much promise for the future of basketball at Bishop's.

McMorran started the scoring with a very choice shot from the centre of the floor, and from then on the batteries opened up wide, as the irresistible combination of Curry and Herbert chalked up score after score for the purple squad. Curry was high scorer for the evening, with seventeen points, while Bradley came second, with twelve. For the "Reds", H. Leslie turned in a very creditable performance.

The line-up, and individual scores follow:


Bishop's, 21 — Sherbrooke High School, 25. (Saturay, February 1st.)

Here again as in the first game of the league, the margin of defeat was narrow. But, unlike the previous occasion, the outcome might have been, and ought to have been, otherwise. Such at least is the undisguised opinion of your critic in his present hour of distressful agitation. Under these circumstances, therefore, the local "basketteers" as they have been called, would do well to seek the nearest cover, as a number of ruthless salvos are about to burst in the midst. A whirl of grape-shot the editor must regretfully decline to use, as this particular messenger of destruction has been reserved for speaking of the figure-head in the first, and, until then, the bullets will probably do quite as well, however, and if not, one can always have recourse to the Lewis-Gun Squad of our redoubtable C.O.T.C.

Before we wander any further from the point, however, we will go on record as expressing our unqualified disapproval of the business of losing one's temper in the course of any game. It is reckoned to be one of the strongest arguments in favour of competitive sports that such engagements teach the players to control their tempers and feelings. If, therefore, the said players are going to give a free reign to their injured feelings, one of the primary objects of the game is defeated a priori. And in the particular instance which we are considering, it seems quite feasible that a secondary object came to grief on identical grounds.

Your editor and critic is not in the mood to mince matters. There is no concealing of the fact that in the course of the game, the local squad lost their tempers, almost to a man. And even the most feeble-minded physiologicalist can tell you that the body cannot function as well, or so advantageously, as when the brain is kept cool, clear and calculating. Or, to put the matter more plainly, we do not wish to bring otherwise thoroughly commendable team with having lost their game when they lost their tempers. As a matter of pure form we are obliged to interject, for the benefit of the team, the remark that "this is hurting us more than it does you". And, as a matter of fact, we are willing to concede that, in some cases, the provocation may be so great as to make self-control exceedingly difficult. This does not, however, excuse the loss of that self-control, and, at the risk of banishment and ostracism, we venture to remind you of it.

In spite of so much seemingly hostile comment, however, we wish to congratulate the local team on putting up a very stiff fight, and, at the time of writing, we have every reason to hope that a favourable outcome when the final reckoning is taken of the league. And we would add the rather obvious remark that, were we not firmly convinced that this year's basketball team is one of the best, we would not have gone to all this trouble to criticise.

As a final observation, we would venture that this game showed the five-man defense system to be insufficient until one gets into the elaborate symposium. Some effective system of offense was essential. As late events prove, such was indeed the case.

The line-up for the above game was as follows:

BISHOPS — Herbert (R.F.), Bradley (L.F.), Curry (C), McMorran (R.G.), McCullough (L.G.), and Hammond.

Y.M.C.A. — McKenna (R.G.), Horsfall (L.G.), and Hammond, Tomlinson, Candell and Lowe.
In this game, Bishop's had both an effective defensive and offensive system, so offensive, indeed, that the result shows itself in the score. At the outset, both teams played a very cautious game. One could almost feel it in the atmosphere that here was being staged a stiff struggle between the two most evenly-matched teams in the league. Curry opened the scoring with a bang, as he credited his team with the services of an extra man. All this was necessary before the decisive goal was scored. At the moment of writing, in Intermediate Intercollegiate, Bishop's has won one game, lost one, and tied one. On Wednesday, February 24th, Bishop's is scheduled to meet Dartmouth in an exhibition match at Dartmouth. The Editor apologizes for the omission of line-ups in some of the foregoing accounts. But, it so happens that the hockey and basketball schedules occasionally clash, and he is called upon to be in two different places at once — a feat which he is finding a bit difficult to achieve.

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Notes.
The fourth Annual Meeting of the Federation took place at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., in December last. The sessions which extended from the 28th to the 30th of the month were attended by twenty-eight delegates from sixteen universities. This University was represented by Mr. Arthur V. Otiwell.

The Officers for the year are as follows:
- President: Melvin K. Kenny, University of Toronto.
- 1st Vice-President: D. Grant, Dalhousie University.
- 2nd Vice-President: M. E. Manning, University of Alberta.
- Secretary-Treasurer: Percy Davies, University of Alberta.

The Faculty

The incoming Executive make a detailed survey of the whole question of reduced railway rates to students, including the following aspects: Athletic Teams, Annual Meeting, Exchange of Undergraduates Plan, extension of stop-over privileges at holiday seasons, and the question of a general reduction to students, qua students.

Athletics

(1) That the officers negotiate with the G. Spalding & Co. Limited, with a view of improving certain phases of the co-operative purchasing arrangement now in existence.

(2) That this meeting go on record as recommending to the C. I. A. U. that its name be changed so as to indicate more clearly the particular part of Canada it represents.

(3) That the officers follow up the results of the meeting of representatives of the three inter-collegiate unions (which was promoted by the expense of and by the N. F. C. U. S.).

Exchange of Undergraduates Plan and Scholarships

(1) That the isolated cases in which complete approval has not been received should take the necessary steps at once.

(2) That this meeting heartily endorse the Inter-Commonwealth exchange of students which is at present being fostered through certain universities in the territory concerned.

(3) That the Officers inquire into the possibility of obtaining grants from the Governments of Canada toward establishing scholarships in Canada for graduates and undergraduates of Canadian Universities.

International Confederation of Students

That Canada withdraw from the Confederation Internationale Etudiants.

Debating

(1) That this conference favours the appointment of a Standing Committee on debating, to be appointed by the incoming executive, and to consist of members well versed in all debating problems.

(2) That this conference strongly favours the sponsoring of International debates — and recommends that the Federation negotiate the sending of teams to Porto Rico, the British Isles, and the United States.

(3) That this conference recommends that arrangements be made to have a British debating tour Canada during the Fall of 1932.

(4) That this conference recommends that in the months of January and February, 1933 — a women's debating tour Canada, meeting teams irrespective of sex.

(5) That this conference believes that it would not be opportune to draw up a further schedule at this time in view of the expressed doubts of the delegates from six universities whether two N. F. C. U. debates in a year would be successful.

(6) That this conference notes the decline in popularity of the formal debate and recommends that the Federation, through its committee referred to above, thoroughly investigate the various systems of debating used in Canada, and endeavour to arrive at some standardization of rules and procedure.

I. International Student Service

That the National Federation go on record as being in sympathy with the works of the I. S. S., and where possible, accord its collaboration.

II. World Disarmament Conference

The National Federation record an expression of earnest desire that the forthcoming disarmament conference to be held at Geneva in February, 1932, may succeed in attaining its objective of securing as material a reduction of the burden of the world disarmaments as is practically possible; and record further an expression of strong sympathy and support for every effort made by the Canadian Government and its representatives in securing this end. (This resolution is to be sent to Premier Bennett).

III. Travel Commission

(1) That this meeting, while being heartily in favour of the work and opportunities for the Federation in this field, go on record as desiring no European tour to be sponsored by the Federation in 1932 in view of existing economic conditions.

(2) That the officers investigate the possibility of intersectional tours in Canada.

IV. Reduced Railway Rates

That the following resolutions which were passed by the Meeting and the summary of Student problems discussed:

(a) That the Federation recommends that the incoming Executive make a detailed survey of the whole question of reduced railway rates to students, including the following aspects: Athletic Teams, Annual Meeting, Exchange of Undergraduates Plan, extension of stop-over privileges at holiday seasons, and the question of a general reduction to students, qua students.

(b) That this conference strongly favours the practice of non-violence as part of the initiation ceremony at Canadian Universities.

(c) That the Officers of the Federation be empowered to negotiate with the Association and arrange for such reciprocal co-ordination as may be deemed to be mutually advantageous.

(d) That the Officers follow up the results of the meeting of representatives of the three inter-collegiate unions (which was promoted by the expense of and by the N. F. C. U. S.).

(e) That the Federation recommends that the delegates from six universities whether two N. F. C. U. debates in a year would be successful.

(f) That this conference notes the decline in popularity of the formal debate and recommends that the Federation, through its committee referred to above, thoroughly investigate the various systems of debating used in Canada, and endeavour to arrive at some standardization of rules and procedure.

(g) That the officers follow up the results of the conference referred to above, thoroughly investigate the various systems of debating used in Canada, and endeavour to arrive at some standardization of rules and procedure.

(h) That the officers investigate the possibility of intersectional tours in Canada.

IX. Initiation

That this body views with favour the decline of physical hazing as part of the initiation ceremony at Canadian Universities.

X. Canadian Inter-Collegiate Press Association

(1) That this meeting go on record as being in accord with the objects of this association.

(2) That the officers of the Federation be empowered to negotiate with the Association and arrange for such reciprocal co-ordination as may be deemed to be mutually advantageous.

XI. Constitution and Finances of N. F. C. U. S.

(1) That owing to the impossibility of the N. F. C. U. S. being able to meet annually on basis of present levy, that there be no further meeting of the Executive Council until December, 1933.

(2) That this conference favours the appointment of a Standing Committee on debating, to be appointed by the incoming executive, and to consist of members well versed in all debating problems.

(3) That this conference strongly favours the sponsoring of International debates — and recommends that the Federation negotiate the sending of teams to Porto Rico, the British Isles, and the United States.

(4) That this conference recommends that arrangements be made to have a British debating tour Canada during the Fall of 1932.

(5) That this conference recommends that in the months of January and February, 1933 — a women's debating tour Canada, meeting teams irrespective of sex.

(6) That this conference believes that it would not be opportune to draw up a further schedule at this time in view of the expressed doubts of the delegates from six universities whether two N. F. C. U. debates in a year would be successful.

(7) That this conference notes the decline in popularity of the formal debate and recommends that the Federation, through its committee referred to above, thoroughly investigate the various systems of debating used in Canada, and endeavour to arrive at some standardization of rules and procedure.

(8) That the officers follow up the results of the conference referred to above, thoroughly investigate the various systems of debating used in Canada, and endeavour to arrive at some standardization of rules and procedure.

(9) That the officers investigate the possibility of intersectional tours in Canada.

X. Co-ordination of Student Interests and Activities

That the following items were under discussion:

(1) Inter-dependence of men and women Student Councils (where both exist).

(2) National Advertising bureau for student publications.

(3) Relations between newspaper editorial staff and Students' Council.

(4) Conflict in schedule dates.

(5) Relations between permanent secretary and Students' Council.

(6) Medical service, athletic insurance, sickness and accident insurance for student during the term.

(7) Professional coaches and athletic directors.

(8) Formation of political clubs within the University.

(9) Student discipline.

(10) Relations between Students' Council and Students' Union.

(11) Student loan fund; presentation of tuition fees in graduating year.

(12) Student employment agencies.

(13) Inter-faculty sports.

(14) Initiation.

(15) Relations between faculty and student societies.

(16) Compulsory attendance at lectures.

(17) Student financing of rinks, stadiums, gymnasiums.

(18) Liability of Student Societies for destruction of public and private property by Students.

(19) Student officials (paid).

(20) Custody and care of athletic equipment.
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The Religious Life in the Church Today
Continued from Page 13

While many churches throughout the land are closed on week-days, and many a priest neglects to say the morning and evening offices of the Church, in Religious Houses the Holy Sacrifice is offered and the Divine Office recited daily, year in and year out. Religious are sanctifying labor with prayer, teaching by act what the Church often fails to teach by precept and example, that all honest work is God's work and that it can be offered for His glory. These facts alone justify the existence of Religious communities.

Let me conclude this article by a brief description of life in a Canadian monastery, of which two former students of this University are at present members.

High up on the banks of the Muskoka River, overlooking the town of Bracebridge, Ontario, stands the Mission House of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. Once it could boast of being the largest tar-paper-covered monastery in Christendom. Now it is covered with a rough plaster and stands out white and clear against the dark green background of spruce, fir, and pine. What sort of life do they live there?

All rise at 5:30 a.m., dress, and go to the Chapel for Angelus, Matins, Lauds, and Prime at 6 a.m. These Offices are followed by the Holy Eucharist. Then there is breakfast, an hour's meditation, and Terce. All meet for conference upon the day's work at 9:15 a.m., separating for study or work till Angelus and Sext at noon. After this there is lunch. None is said at 1:30 p.m., followed by outdoor labor and pastoral work. This is followed by recreation and reading till Angelus and supper at 6 p.m. Vespers are said at 7 p.m., then comes spiritual reading, followed by Compline at 9 p.m. All are in bed by 10 p.m. And so ends the day.

The mode of life is a simple one, for all the work, cooking, washing, gardening, wood-splitting, etc., is done by the Community. The Brothers do most of the manual labor, but the Fathers also have their share when at home. Mainly responsible also are the Brothers for that daily offering of prayer and praise, which sanctifies all work and provides the spiritual power, which makes possible the conducting of missions and retreats by the Fathers.

The Community is well-known and loved by many in the country around, to whom it ministers the Word and Sacraments. Their House also is valued by many priests and laymen who, from time to time have found rest and strength amidst its atmosphere of quiet devotion. Is the Community happy? Yes, for like all Religious, "the Presence of God is the atmosphere in which they live their joyful life."

The University Dance
Continued from Page 19

The supper which was arranged by Mr. Robins Thatcher, was an excellent one, and the dining hall and the tables presented a very attractive appearance.

Invitations, and programme arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Arthur Ottiwell and Mr. Henry Davis. The music which was very much appreciated, was provided by Mr. Rollie Badger and his Orchestra.

The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the generosity of the College Authorities in providing the facilities for the Dance.

Russel F. Brown, Chairman.

Charles Gore
Continued from Page 14

He was not physically strong. He seems to have had untiring mental energy, and a quick and very just mind. He could read a book in an hour or two. There is a legend at Mirfield that when a new book arrived in the Library, he would take it for an hour or two, and then return it to the Library; only certain pages would be cut, but they would be the only pages worth reading. We have lost a great leader; and looking round the Church of England, it is clear that there is no one who can take his place. We have one intellectual giant, Dean Inge; but his genius is too freakish for leadership. We shall no doubt be given leaders; but it is no rash prophecy to say this about them, that whatever lines religious thought may take in the future (and it seems pretty evident that there will be revolutionary changes) the Church will not widely depart from the lines indicated by this great thinker. He was cautious. He was solid. He was never carried away by religious fashions. And yet he faced all departments of life and faced them fearlessly. He held the faith; he proclaimed new truth: he kept his head.
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A Glimpse of India

Continued from Page 9

enough to have friends living in the city will soon feel very lonely, unless he can secure an introduction to one of the clubs. In all Eastern countries, the meeting place of the British community is the club. Even in small up-country stations where there are only half-a-dozen 'sahibs and memsahibs' you will find one of these institutions. After office hours they meet there and sip 'chota pegs' (i.e. whiskies and soda) while they discuss the work of the day, politics, new arrivals (if any), or, as I am afraid is more usual, the latest scandal.

Bombay, with a British population of some ten or twelve thousand, has a number of clubs, the general favourite being the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, which has a beautiful lawn facing the harbour, where, in the comparative cool of the evening, one can meet all the social 'stars' of the city. Another interesting club in Bombay is the Willingdon: this is open to both Europeans and Indians. It was founded by Lord Willingdon, lately Governor-General of Canada, now Viceroy of India, during his term as Governor of Bombay, and is of great value as a meeting place for the different nationalities.

The climate of Bombay has an evil reputation. It suffers from the lack of any cold season. The months from November to March are comparatively cool and fairly pleasant — it is never, of course, cool enough to wear tweed suits through the day. Sometimes, in an exceptionally favoured year, there may be a few nights on which one needs a light overcoat if motoring, but that is not usual.

At the end of March it begins to warm up and though the temperature does not rise greatly — 95 degrees is about the maximum — yet the high percentage of moisture in the air, sometimes as much as 95, makes it very trying. About the middle of June the 'monsoon' arrives: for three months there is really wet weather — I have known as much as 17 inches of rain to fall in less than twenty-four hours. That is quite a lot if you stop to think about it. However, by about the middle of October, (which, by the way, is the hottest month of the year), the rain has finished, everywhere it is nice and dry, and you can make arrangements for any outdoor functions from garden parties to bathing picnics, secure in the knowledge that there will be no more wet weather until the following June; a feature in such a climate which can well be appreciated.

(Continued in next issue.)
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