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SCHOOL NOTES.

SCHOOL was resumed on January 7th after the Christmas Holidays and by the time this Magazine will be on sale that morbid after-holiday feeling will have given way to one of joyful expectation of the Easter Vacation.

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The Annual Prize-Distribution was held on Wednesday, 23rd January, and we were much honoured by the presence of our new Archbishop, Dr. Downey, who delivered a very interesting and appropriate speech and afterwards distributed the prizes. As it was Dr. Downey's first visit to the College since its transformation from a seminary into a secondary school we would like to wish his Grace a very hearty 'Vivat multos annos.'

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The First and Second Football Elevens have both very satisfactory records. Rodgers has shown himself a capable captain and he is ably backed up by his men. Up to the time of going to Press the Shield teams have been successful in their matches. We wish them every success in the next rounds and hope

to see them bring once more both trophies to St. Edward's.

Interest is now also centred in the Senior and Junior Cups, the first rounds of which have already been played.

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Visits were paid to the Church of Our Lady Immaculate by the boys of the College during the Quarant Ore which opened on February 2nd.

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A number of applications to St. Mary's Training College for Teachers were successful.

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The Debating Societies continue to flourish and a notable advance has been made by the Scientific Society in that lectures are now illustrated, where possible, by lantern slides which certainly has the effect of rendering them clearer and at the same time more interesting.

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The Lectures on Music, inaugurated last term by Mr. Boraston, were continued this term and are proving interesting and instructive.

His first lecture introduced us to the "fugue," its motif, parts and composition; these he illustrated practically, and while he himself told us he merely "laid the foundation" we soon realized that there can be a great many intricacies even in groundwork.

The second lecture, which was to be considered a "building up" of the theme, was considerably more technical, but when his practical work at the piano came to explain the theory, we realized that the finished work must be the "masterpiece."

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We take this opportunity of thanking, on behalf of the League teams, the Brothers and Masters for refereeing our many games throughout the football season.

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The Easter Vacation begins on March 27th and School re-opens, Monday, April 8th.

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The Summer Term will conclude on Friday, 19th July, 1929.

Does the Earwig send you mad.

GERALD MCARDLE (U.V alpha).

EVERYBODY knows and uses that expressive word "wriggle." Originally this was spelt without the letter 'r' and so we get the name of that curious little creature the 'earwiggler,' or earwig.

In the 16th century people believed that this small creature crept into the brain through the ear; and lunatics were known as earwig-brains, because their madness was said to be due to the wriggling of the earwig within their brains. Of course, such a thing is ridiculous as there is no passage at all from the outer ear to the brain.

The earwig is nocturnal in habits and hides under stones or in crevices during the daytime. It is therefore possible that one of them might creep into the ear of anyone sleeping in the open; but if so the poor insect would be more frightened than its host, and would soon be wondering what extraordinary place it had got into.

One need not be afraid of them as they are not carnivorous and are not in the least likely to bite—indeed they are very dainty feeders and live principally upon honey and petals of flowers.

Prize Distribution.

THE Distribution of Prizes took place on Wednesday, January 23rd, at 3-30 p.m. The Archbishop, whose first visit to the School it was since his consecration, presented the prizes and received a very hearty ovation. Notwithstanding a foggy afternoon and the prevalence of the 'flu, there was a large attendance, the Assembly Hall being well filled. Amongst the visitors were Very Revs. Canon O'Connell and Fr. Sheehy, C.M.; Rev. D. O'Shea, Rev. J. H. Doran, Rev. J. Kelly, Rev. C. Boyle, C.SS.R., Rev. T. Adamson (Archbishop's Secretary), Rev. E. O'Laverty, Rev. J. Moloney, Rev. Br. Querlin, Councillor C. G. S. Gordon (Chairman, Secondary Education Committee), Mr. H. N. Lowe (Deputy Director of Education, Liverpool), Mr. Howard Feeney, Ald. L. Hogan, Mr. M. O'Mahony, Mr. J. Madden, Mr. A. Ellis, Dr. Bligh, Mr. A. Maguire. After a pleasant musical programme had been gone through, Rev. Br. Leahy extended a welcome to all the visitors and especially to His Grace the Archbishop on his first official visit to the College, after which the Headmaster read his Report:—

"The Annual Reports of a school must of necessity bear a strong family likeness, seeing that the work of any school, with incidental variations, must be substantially the same from year to year. Sometimes slight set-backs have to be recorded, and at other times it becomes our more pleasant duty to report progress.

"I am glad to be able, on this the first visit of Your Grace to our Annual Prize Distribution, to present a review of the work and life of the College which shows it not only maintaining the gratifying position of past years but also making a definite advance in educational achievement. Many years have passed since Your Grace was a student within these walls and in the interval there have been great changes, both in the actual buildings and classrooms and also in the function of the College. Then, its special purpose was that of a Seminary to train the future priests of the diocese; now, it strives to play a worthy part in the field of Catholic Secondary Education, the provision and expansion of which form so prominent a feature in our modern educational system. Amid the many changes of time and circumstance, however, one feature remains unaltered: a deep-rooted attachment to our Holy Faith and a devoted loyalty to the Church and the pastors appointed to rule over it. In this respect the new St. Edward's continues to preserve the tradition of Catholic piety and learning which it has inherited from the old and which, indeed, clings about its very walls.

"This spirit of piety is fostered among the boys of the College by daily religious instruction and prayer, weekly Benediction and an annual Retreat at the beginning of each year's work. The Retreat this year was given by Rev. Fr. Sheehy, C.M., and we are all his debtors for the solid, practical discourses and sound advice he gave the boys on the Conduct of their lives. The fruit of this religious spirit is to be found in the large number of boys who year by year pass on from the School to the Diocesan seminaries and the novitiates of the Religious Orders. Last year four boys went to Upholland to prepare for the priesthood in the Liverpool Archdiocese, four for the Diocese of Shrewsbury, two to Freshfield Missionary College, one to Montfort College, one to the Jesuit novitiate and three to the novitiate of the Christian Brothers. Seven

old boys of the School were raised to the priesthood during the past year. The Catholic spirit of the School is carried on into the University where, I am glad to say, old boys continue to take a prominent part in the University Catholic Society and also find time to engage in the work of the Catholic Evidence Guild, in which many old boys engaged in business in the city also take part. All this shows, I think, that the piety of the School is not a mere hothouse plant to wither when exposed to the harsher atmosphere of the outside world, but a sturdy growth, continuing to flourish even after removal from the protective shelter of the School.

"On the scholastic side we have had a successful though not a brilliant year. Our Matriculation and Certificate successes were solid and creditable but I should not be candid if I were to say that they came up to my expectations. We obtained sixty-two School Certificates, representing seventy per cent. of those entered for the examination, the general percentage for all candidates being sixty-nine. Of these thirty-one were Matriculation Certificates. Though this may be regarded as pretty satisfactory, I think, from my knowledge of the classes, we should have got some more in both sections. The margin between pass and fail, and between Certificate and Matriculation was in some cases very slight and I am satisfied that many of those who did not succeed could have done so if they had given just that little extra effort required to convert a failure into a pass and a School Certificate into Matriculation—

'The little more, and how much it is;
The little less, and what worlds away!'

"When we turn to the quality of the work done, I have quite a pleasing picture to present. Distinctions were obtained in every subject of the curriculum and the next highest mark, signified by the letter G, sometimes closely approaching Distinction, was very common in all subjects. We had a Distinction in English, two in History, three in French, one in Latin, nine in Mathematics, one in Additional Mathematics, one in Chemistry and five in Physics. This is very satisfactory as showing an all-round proficiency in the teaching of the various subjects, which is so important at this stage of a boy's general education before he passes on to the more specialized studies of the Advanced Courses.

"One of the outstanding marks of progress since my last Report was the recognition by the Board of Education of an Advanced Course in Modern Studies. We have had for many years an Advanced Course in Science and Mathematics but as all boys have not a Mathematical or Scientific bias, it was felt that provision should be made for those who would profit better by an Arts Course. Accordingly, a course in Modern Studies was formed and after a provisional working for one year we had the satisfaction, after a special Inspection by the Board, of obtaining recognition for this Course which is now in full swing. I may remark in this connection that boys who intend to take up Teaching as a profession must now ordinarily remain in a Secondary School until they are eighteen years of age, and the requirements of the Catholic Training College at Strawberry Hill make it practically necessary for a candidate to have gone through such a course of advanced study as will enable him to take a Degree Course in Arts or Science of London University. The value for such intending teachers of the Advanced Courses now operating in the School is obvious, the Principal of St. Mary's Training College having stated in his address to the Catholic Headmasters' Conference that 'in the choice of candidates preference is given to those who have secured the Higher School Certificate.'

"The results of the Higher School Certificate Examination held last July were very satisfactory. Fourteen boys out of seventeen present obtained the Certificate: eight in the

Science division and six in Modern Studies. There were four Distinctions: one each in Pure Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and History. This examination is taken after two years Post-Matriculation study and is of a standard equivalent to the Intermediate Examinations of the University; so I think we have good reason to be pleased with such results obtained in an examination of so high a standard. On the results of this examination the University Scholarships are awarded, of which the School obtained five. Arthur Morgan won the John Patterson Scholarship, value for £100 a year for three years, winning also a Bartlett Scholarship which he could not hold concurrently. Wm. Farrelly was awarded a Senior City Scholarship and F. Molyneux, T. Fee and B. Sharpe were awarded Bartlett Scholarships value £60 a year for three years. Besides these, three other boys have proceeded to Liverpool University and six to St. Mary's Training College, Strawberry Hill, where they are studying for London University Degrees.

"Though, under present conditions, examinations and their results must loom large in the Report of a school's work, it must not be thought that they absorb the energies of a modern Secondary School to the extent that some of their critics seem to imagine. Games, physical training, swimming, music, art, debating and other societies, all now claim their meed of attention, and indeed it may be said that one of the problems of school authorities is to find time and opportunity for these manifold physical and cultural activities and to maintain a just balance between them and the scholastic work proper of the school. I do not think it can be said that examination work is a burden that lies very heavily on the boys of St. Edward's. Hard and steady intellectual work is, of course, expected and, on the whole, is done, but the bow is not always bent. Physical development is provided for by regular exercises in our new finely-equipped gymnasium and by organised football, cricket and swimming.

"We secured the Junior Athletic Shield in the Inter-Secondary Schools Sports last July and our First and Second Elevens were able to give a good account of themselves in their contests through the football and cricket seasons, with other schools, the Second Eleven deserving special mention, having won thirteen of their seventeen matches last year and having lost only one match so far this season. The Debating Society is now an established feature of the School; the Sixth Form has a Scientific Society at which papers on scientific subjects are read and discussed; and by means of a series of Lectures to the Middle and Upper Forms on Musical Form and Appreciation, given by the School Music-Master, an effort is made to interest the Senior boys in an art which is helpful to their development as cultured men.

"Our Old Boys at the University have done very well at their Degree Exams. in the past year, their successes being found in every faculty: two took their Degree in Civil Engineering, two obtained the University Diploma of Education; in the Faculty of Science, one took the Honours Degree in Mathematics, two the Honours Degree in Chemistry and one the Ordinary B.Sc.; in Law, one took the Degree of LL.B. with Honours, and in the Faculty of Medicine one obtained his Mastership in Surgery and three completed their medical course with the Degree of M.B., Ch.B.

"In conclusion, I wish to pay my tribute to the earnest work of all the members of the Staff, whose zealous labours and cordial co-operation in all that concerns the welfare of the School contribute so much to make St. Edward's what it is our chief desire it should always be--under the patronage of Your Grace, an efficient asset in the Catholic educational life of the Archdiocese."

The prizes were then distributed, Arthur Morgan receiving the Gold Medal awarded each year to the boy who gets first place in the College in the Higher School Certificate Examination.

After presenting the prizes, the Archbishop gave an address in which he expressed his pleasure at being back again at St. Edward's, where he had passed his early student years—it was like a renewal of his youth. He might, he said, consider himself as a 'double Old Boy' seeing that before coming to St. Edward's he had been a pupil of the Christian Brothers in Enniscorthy. He congratulated the School on its successes at the public examination and emphasized the value of the contribution made by Catholic Schools to the educational provision of the city and country. On the motion of Councillor Gordon a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to His Grace, who in responding asked for a holiday for the School. The cheers that greeted this part of his speech showed that he had 'touched the spot.' The proceedings concluded in the time-honoured way by the singing of the National Anthem and the School Song, followed by the 'Kay-orah' yell.

PRIZE LIST, 1929.

College Gold Medal:

1st Place in H.S.C.: A. G. MORGAN.

VIA.

Religious Knowledge ..... J. Murphy.
H.S.C. and Prizes:
1. A. G. Morgan; 2. W. Farrelly; 3. T. Fee; 4. B. Sharpe; 5. F. Molyneux; 6. J. Murphy; 7. H. O'Neill; 8. P. Hagan; 9. J. Segrave; 10. T. Fitzgerald; 11. J. Farrell; 12. W. Redmond; 13. J. Callanan; 14. J. Ferguson.

VIB.

Religious Knowledge ..... J. Worthington
Science: 1. W. Doyle; 2. Jas. Hagan.
Moderns: 1. J. Gavin; 2. Jas. Bibby.
College Silver Medal:
1st Place in Matric. and S.C.: J. Smith.

U.V alpha.

Religious Knowledge ..... E. Lowe
1. J. Smith; 2. F. Clarke; 3. F. Martin.

U.V beta.

Religious Knowledge ..... J. Bassett.
1. R. Leonard; 2. M. O'Reilly;
3. P. Brosnan.

U.VA.

Religious Knowledge ..... J. Doyle
1. D. Grannell; 2. E. Dooley;
3. M. Kilroy.

L.V alpha.

Religious Knowledge ..... L. Moore.
1. H. McGrath; 2. T. Myers;
3. T. Banks.

L.V beta.

Religious Knowledge ..... T. Maloney.
1. T. Maloney; 2. A. Kerrigan;
3. B. Hughes.

L.VA.

Religious Knowledge ..... G. Walker.
1. T. Smith; 2. J. Ireland;
3. L. Clarke.

IV alpha.

Religious Knowledge ..... T. Cunningham.
1. D. Doyle; 2. J. Banks;
3. P. Lomax.

IV beta.

Religious Knowledge ..... F. Moonan.
1. B. Collins; 2. P. McCarthy.
3. G. Barry.

IVA.

Religious Knowledge ..... G. Watson.
1. L. Doherty; 2. S. Kennedy;
3. A. Doran.
Special Prize in History: H. Bryan.

IVB.

Religious Knowledge ..... G. Lunt
1. G. Lunt; 2. T. Riddick;
3. J. Byrne.

III alpha.

Religious Knowledge ..... H. Rooney.
1. H. Rooney; 2. T. Kenny;
3. W. Taylor.

III beta.

Religious Knowledge ..... F. Glynn.
1. W. Atherton; 2. M. Beglin;
3. F. O'Rourke.

IIIA.

Religious Knowledge ..... P. Healy.
1. V. Byrne; 2. J. Roberts;
3. J. Chambers.

IIIB.

Religious Knowledge ..... L. Middlehurst
1. F. Burke (Special Prize in History);
2. F. Molyneux; 3. W. Hollingsworth.

IIIC.

Religious Knowledge ..... W. Doyle.
1. V. Norbury; 2. R. Turner;
3. A. D'Arcy.

II.

Religious Knowledge ..... J. Cain.
1. H. Beaumont; 2. G. Ormond;
3. C. Tickle.

I.

Religious Knowledge ..... F. Collins.
1. A. Downie; 2. C. Lake;
3. B. Whalley.

Prep.

Religious Knowledge ..... J. Bligh.
1. W. Leonard; 2. C. Ayley;
3. J. Burke.

A Peep into the Future.

THE "Daily Airship" of April 1st, 2222, publishes an extraordinary statement in which it is declared that a noted scientist has discovered a mummy in a remote country district, and has succeeded in restoring it to life by administering a capsula of electricity diluted with liquid air.

The mummy declares that his name is Ananias Beelzebub, a noted scientist, and that in the year 1929 he fell into a cataleptic trance from which he has only just awakened. This statement, though rather incredible, may be true, for, on searching several ancient works of the early part of the twentieth century, we find reference to the death of a learned scientist, Ananias Beelzebub, and therefore we are led to the conclusion that our friend the mummy is telling the truth, although his name does not give one such an idea. Since his return to life his adventures have been highly amusing to the enlightened people of this age, as they only go to shew the manner in which our ignorant forefathers of the twentieth century acted.

He has made a record of his doings in some strange language which Professor Gwendoline Sansavoir declares to be English of the twentieth century. As this record will be no doubt interesting to our readers, we have gone to the expense of giving the Royal Society of Anti-

quarians the enormous sum of 1 cent. 1 mil. for a correct translation of the curious document, which runs as follows: The Experiences of A. Beelzebub after his return to life.

On awakening, I threw my eyes around the room in which I lay and saw many people who appeared to exhibit a great interest in me. I immediately perceived that I was in a laboratory, and that the people were scientists; some of them were women, as I knew from their long hair, for they were dressed in almost the same style as the men, being now thoroughly emancipated from the kitchen, and able to drop their billet-doux in the ballot box with as much nimbleness as their fore-mothers had cracked an egg over the crockery pan.

Here, then, was the horrible end of sweet femininity—here top boots for silken slippers, and a layer of granite on the one-time velvet lady-tongue. These amazons clustered around me, digging into my ribs with a multitude of curious probes and gabbling noisily over my chest in a discordant clangour of debased Chinese.

After a futile attempt on the part of a member of the assembled company to make himself understood, I was allowed to go out. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I reached the street, for everything was entirely changed. The road-ways were almost deserted but a low buzzing sound attracted my attention, and I saw that the air teemed with monstrous wings. My curious looks soon attracted attention and in a short time a crowd gathered around me, questioning me but to no purpose, for I did not understand a word of what they were saying. Many of them were ogling me through curious instruments which I afterwards learned were an invention of Professor Zansig and which I was told were called "Penseoscopes."

I walked on with an ever-increasing crowd at my heels and suddenly perceived a statue of Wilbur Wright, of aeroplane fame. Whilst I paused to examine it there was a great fluttering about me and the cry of "Freak! Freak!" attracted thousands of curious waiters.

The situation became intolerable, so I returned to the laboratory, where I was again interrogated, this time in English. One of the scientists declared that my ignorance was colossal, and that if I wished to get along in the world I must go to school and be educated. I protested but he only laughed and so the matter was settled, and I was taken in his flying machine to a school. The school was a huge building with large apertures for windows, and contained a great roof garden in which was a shed for all manner of flying machines. Our machine was placed in this shed, and I was immediately ushered into the presence of a teacher who seemed to be highly amused at my appearance. A few words of explanation from my scientific friend soon settled matters, however, and the pedagogue became very much interested in me. He declared, "You are very ignorant, sir, and your antiquated ideas will probably get you into trouble," at which I could only stare.

I was placed in the lowest form for youths of two years of age and under, and my first lesson was to write the alphabet of the universal language Odo. The next lesson was Mathematics and the following interesting problem was set:

"Given that the lifting power of an aeroplane varies inversely as the height attained, directly as the radio-activity of the manipulator, the constant of whose motion is .38929; find what the colour of a man's suit would be if he weighs 156 lbs. and if on dropping from an aergyroplane he reaches the ground with infinite velocity (Constant for colour of suit equals .936)."

My experienced class-mates quickly solved the seemingly absurd problem, at which I only laughed. The answer proved to be red, white, and blue, and one youth who gave green and white as the answer was threatened

with the automatic patent flogging and discipline machine, at which menace he turned pale.

Then came the lunch hour. I was given a tiny capsule of Hydrophosphate of Ferryo-suicidal manganate, and which I was told would speedily appease both my hunger and thirst. I placed it in my mouth and ugh! the taste was indescribable. It appeared, however, that it was not intended for swallowing, but was supposed to be placed in the palm of the hand, the heat of which would melt it and cause it to be absorbed into the system, and thus would the pangs of hunger be allayed.

After lunch I was told there would be a game of football, but oh! did I say football? it was more like a dance, so gentle, and obliging were the opposing players. Charging was an unknown thing and the referee actually escaped without a scratch! And thus did I see how the noble game had decayed.

I also saw by this time that I could never succeed; the gibes of my fellow pupils hurt me very much. I became disgusted with my surroundings; for I hated to think that I, Ananias Beelzebub, the greatest scientist of the twentieth century, was set at nought in this manner. I therefore determined to vanish back to the milky way and on mentioning the fact to my scientific friend, he said that they would have an Aeroliday for the event, so all the great bird forms swooped in on the morrow at exactly three and four-sevenths past seventeen, and I faded gently away into the intangible, of which I may some day five a detail in the later revolutions of time.

T. Hanlon (VIb. Science).

ROADS.

E. J. Lowe (VIb. Moderns).

VARIOUS objects and sights in this world become as common to us because of their extent, because we see them and use them dozens of times every day of our lives, and because they appear to play a very insignificant role in the average man's life, that we come to regard these objects as being of themselves unimportant and never think for one moment about their history, or their invention. It is about one of such objects as these that I am going to write:—Roads. We walk up and down roads at all hours of the day; we cannot go to any normal place without going by road. In a word, we traverse thousands upon thousands of roads during the course of our life—broad roads, narrow roads, long roads, short roads, ugly roads, pretty roads, roads lined with shops of all kinds, others beautified by huge trees—yet we have become so familiar with roads that we have come to regard them as a mere matter of course, and we never give any attention to their history or importance. Roads are, in this respect, similar to bridges. To quote a well-known modern writer: "Without bridges the world would be very different to you. You take them for granted, you lallop along the road, you cross a bridge. You may be so ungrateful as to forget all about it, but it is an awful thing!"

We all know what a road is; and, by the way, when I speak of 'roads' I include under that heading all streets, ways, alleys, drives, avenues and any other public thoroughfares on this earth. Yes, indeed, we all know quite well what a road is, but very few know the history of the first road, for example, or the name of that superme genius who first

conceived the idea of a levelled track. I am quite at a loss, I must confess, to name this man (or perhaps woman). Adam may have built a road after his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and, if this is the case, it is not probable that anyone invented roads before him. Nevertheless, the question as to the invention of roads is veiled in mystery and debatable to all who care to debate about such an affair. Whoever was the inventor, whether male or female, he or she did a great work for mankind, and a work which will probably be perpetuated down to the consummation of the world.

At the present day we have many memorials which testify to the greatness of the Romans in building roads—roads which have battled against and very successfully withstood the very corrosive action of the wind and rain and frost of our inclement weather for sixteen and seventeen hundreds of years. The great Fosse Way stretched from Cornwall by Bath, Coventry and Leicester to Lincoln, and is still traceable nearly all the way. Watling Street, another of the Roman military roads in Britain, ran from near Dover via London, St. Albans, Dunstable and Towcester into North Wales, a branch also extending into Scotland. There were two other main roads which were built in England during the Roman Occupation—Ichnield Street and Ermine Street. The former ran from Icklingham near Bury St. Edmunds to Cirencester and Gloucester. The Ermine Street ran through the Fenland from London to Lincoln. Besides the four roads already mentioned, which were for a very long time of great importance for traffic, there were many other minor ones. All these roads were uniformly raised above the surface of the neighbouring land and ran in a straight line from station to station. In ancient Rome itself there were many very fine roads. The great central street of the city was the Via Sacra which began in the space between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills, proceeded thence south-west, then west, then north-west, skirting the north-east slope of the Palatine and passing along the north side of the Forum, and terminated at the base of the Capitaline. The two principal roads leading out of Rome were the Via Flaminia and the Via Appia. It appears, then, that the old Romans were very skilful in building excellent roads which could last for centuries. The only question is, "Will our modern roads, for example the Great North Road, last for hundreds of years as the Roman roads have done?"

Whether they will or will not last for such a long time our modern roads are undoubtedly magnificent. The Bath Road, stretching from London to Bath is one hundred and six miles in length, and is measured from Hyde Park corner. For the first ten miles the Bath Road and the Exeter Road are identical, but at Houndslow they part company. The Great North Road is 393 miles in length and stretches from London to Edinburgh. It starts at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where the Holyhead Road and the Manchester and Glasgow Roads also start. All these roads are full of interest and cost thousands of pounds to build; their importance is beyond all estimation.

One must not confine one's discussion of roads to England. Other countries are equally as famous in possessing brilliant roads. Germany can boast of the best illumined street in the whole world. This is the famous Unter den Linden, the chief thoroughfare of Berlin. It has three rows of electric lamps. France possesses some of the finest straight roads in Europe; built by Napoleon at the very beginning of the nineteenth century. In passing it is worth while to note the Strand, in London, which is of particular interest in so much as it is in five different parishes. The Appian Way, to which reference has been made previously was an excellent example of a typical Roman road. The avenues of New York are only famous in the commercial and

business line. Formerly the chief characteristics of the English road were its narrowness and its winding nature; now, however, the continental system of broad, straight double-roads has been adopted in this country.

Other famous roads of which we hear a great deal are the road to Monte Carlo and the road to Mandalay, where according to a well-known modern poet, "The dawn comes up like thunder" (see the last number of the Magazine). Perhaps the road that is most used of all is the Broad Road that leads to Destruction. The precise nature of this road does not seem to be known for I have often heard it called "The primrose *path* that leads to the everlasting bonfire." We do not usually identify a path with a broad road, but perhaps someone who has traversed it will be able to enlighten us as to its precise nature in some time in the future. Among such famous roads as these may be classed the Middle Road. I confess that I am quite at a loss to locate this Road, and to describe it. Wherever it is, and whatever it is, you may be quite sure that it is the safest. It may be argued that the Latin "Via media tutissima" does not mean "The middle road is the safest," but "The middle of the road is the safest." Anyone who holds that this latter translation is correct, I would ask him to prove his arguments by walking down the middle of London Road, Lime Street, or Dale Street, on any day in the year. He will soon find out which is the safer, the footpath or the middle of the road. There are some other famous roads which are very indefinite. We often hear people make use of the expression "Get out of the road" although we are often far from any road whatever, or any thoroughfare resembling a road. The "King's Highway" figured a great deal in the robberies and midnight murders of the last two centuries. As a matter of fact the Highwaymen became so famous that people regarded them with a trembling (reverential) awe, and took great pains to keep at a respectful distance from them' Another reference to roads which perplexed me greatly in the days of my childhood was the oft' repeated sentence "All roads lead to Rome." I could never understand how four roads running respectively due north, due south, due east, and due west could ever arrive at the same city.

Thus far for roads and their history, and remember when next you are crossing one of the chief roads of this city, to stop for a few moments to think of its importance. Yes, stop and think of the invention of roads; think of the old Roman roads and remember the Roman Occupation of Britain. But please remember that "He who hesitates is lost!"

The Red Indian's Pipe of Peace.

THE Red Indian pipe of peace, called the calumet after the reed from which it is made, is a long pipe in which the Indian tribes, especially those of North America, smoke dried leaves of tobacco. It is usually passed round at the camp circle.

It is about two feet in length, made of varnished earth, and adorned with plaited hair and showy feathers most artistically worked. The calumet, although a symbol of peace, is also a symbol of war. The exchange of the pipe between two camps means an eager desire for friendship. On the contrary, any chief refusing to smoke the calumet offered to him is considered as an enemy ready to wage war.

J. CALLAGHAN.

LAUGHTER.

WHAT is laughter? This question has occupied the attentions of numerous eminent psychologists. Many theories have been put forward, but it is generally agreed that laughter is an instinct almost wholly confined to human beings. Of course, we have all heard of the "grinning Cheshire cat," but without doubt this particular cat's facial expression is not due to the instinct of laughter. The expression "grinning like an ape" may be quite consistent ,since Darwin has been good enough to point out to us that our ancestors were apes. Probably, contemplation of the human evolution of themselves would tempt them to laugh, as we laugh at the idea of our apish ancestry.

There are various kinds of laughter, and each psychologist seems to lay stress on a particular kind. Professor Bergson asserts that laughter is a social chastisement. This is quite true; certain kinds of awkwardness in social relationships are laughed at, and laughter stops them from being repeated. Socially, laughter has another function—the expression of approbation. So we must distinguish between the laughter of derision and that of approval. This is not very difficult under normal conditions. For example, the raconteur or the clown generally receives the laughter of approval to encourage him to continue.

According to Professor McDougall, laughter produces the physiological condition characteristic of joy, and by a direct action on the bodily system gives a pleasurable tone to the laughing person's mental condition. It saves us from continual depression, for we very often laugh at the slight misfortunes of others, when, deprived of our instinct of laughter, we would call forth our sympathy and brood over our neighbours' misfortunes. Certainly, all misfortunes do not affect us in the same way. For instance, there is nothing funny in seeing a man prick his finger, and yet there is nothing more conducive to mirth than to see a man sit down on a pin. The victim assuredly does not perceive the humour of the incident. Another example is that frequent occurrence—a person slipping on a banana skin. Most of the spectators feel inclined to burst out laughing. We cannot blame the unfortunate person for not appreciating the humour of the situation.

The modern cinema provides many examples of the tendency of people to laugh on occasions which are not at all humorous. This may be ascribed to auto-suggestion, since some "pictures" are made to be comedies. People know this, and are prepared to laugh at anything. They laugh at the most brutal actions and the most ridiculous. In everyday life the same actions would excite pity on the one hand and indignation on the other. The laughter excited in this manner is purely for self-enjoyment, for the characters on the screen cannot feel either wounded or pleased by the laughter. Knowledge of this fact restrains people to a great extent from expressing verbally their dissatisfaction or approval, as they would do in a theatre, where laughter may indicate to the artistes either approval or derision.

Of the various functions of laughter the most beneficial is that of relieving mental tension, by providing an outlet for surplus nervous energy. Next in order would come that which produces a feeling of pleasure

instead of depression with regard to daily events. Possessing only these two qualities laughter would do invaluable service to mankind; and yet one wonders if some of its many functions are even known to the mass of mankind. Considering the number of pessimists one meets every day, the reply should be a decided negative. People nowadays seek a medical cure for depression and completely ignore Nature's remedy—laughter, for which a keen sense of humour is not required, and which does not consume banknotes like doctors' advice.

JAS. PRENDERGAST,
VIB.Moderns.

Results of Xmas Term Exams, 1928.

VIA.Science—1. W. Doyle; 2. J. Worthington; 3. J. Hagan.

VIA.Moderns—1. J. Gavin; 2. J. Bergin; 3. J. Callander.

VIB.Science—1. D. Flynn; 2. G. Rogan; 3. J. Donnelly.

VIB.Moderns—1. Edward Lowe; 2. Joseph O'Brien; 3. Francis McHale.

U.V alpha—1. Hugh McGrath; 2. Robert Stevenson; 3. Hugh Shennan.

U.V beta—1. John H. Bassett; 2. Patrick A. Brosnan and Edward A. Keating.

U.VA.—1. John Doyle; 2. Henry McHugh; 3. D. Sessions.

L.V alpha—1. Dermot Doyle; 2. Patrick Lomax; 3. Francis McDermott.

L.V beta—1. Thomas Fleming; 2. William Palmer; 3. Desmond Shannon.

L.VA.—1. George Lunt; 2. Harold Bryant; 3. William Keane.

L.VB.—1. Walter Murphy; 2. William Swainson; 3. Egerton Murray.

IV alpha—1. Hugh Rooney; 2. Wilfred Taylor; 3. Francis Lennon.

IV beta—1. William Smerdon; 2. Francis O'Rourke; 3. Vincent Norbury.

IVA.—1. Benedict Fenlon; 2. Walter Kelly; 3. Joseph Fox.

IVB.—1. Thomas Ritchie; 2. Leo Lambe; 3. Terance McAleavy.

III alpha—1. James Crease; 2. Jas. Moloney; 3. Thomas Walsh.

III beta—1. Henry Beaumont; 2. Robert Swift; 3. Garrett Ormond.

IIIA.—1. John Daly; 2. William Mabbs; 3. Thomas Flanagan.

IIIB.—1. Harold McAleavy; 2. Stanley Baker; 3. Gerard Conolly.

IIA.—1. Basil Whalley; 2. Charles Lake; 3. Francis Collins.

IIB.—1. G. Henneberry; 2. Raymond Barry; 3. Francis Creedon.

I.—1. J. Beggs; 2. T. McDonough; 3. J. Finnen.

Prep.A.—1. Antonia Roca; 2. Vincent Jack; 3. R. Egerton.

Prep.B.—1. Francis Sloan; 2. Joseph Grant; 3. Desmond Faulkner.

: Gold Diggers. :

THIS article has nothing to do with the modern product of our effete civilisation, the heroines of Miss Anita Loos' masterpiece. It deals solely with the grim and hoary, Klondike and El Dorado type, all wool and a yard-wide. I propose to give a few details of the life of such a one. (Carping critics who perceive any errors in my data need not write. I know it's all bosh).

Before having gold-diggers one must have a gold strike. The usual method of procedure in these cases, according to the Buffalo Bill Library, is for some half-mad prospector, Kentucky Sam by name, to stagger into the bar of Injun Joe's caboose at Dried Bones Gulch, clutching handsful (or handfuls) of nuggets and exclaiming dazedly "Gold! Gold!! Gold!!!" The prospector in these cases is almost invariably half-witted, or at least rendered so by his privations, with white straggly hair, weather beaten garments and features, and a feverish gleam in the eye, of the same type as Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Unlike this celebrity, however, he is not usually garrulous until a gang of crooks (Sleepy Sim, Klondike Joe, Two-gun Ted are possible names) befuddle his poor brain with liquor that was the legitimate ancestor of Prohibition whisky. Just on the point of revealing the secret, however, the hero bursts in :—

* * * * * * *

Assuming that the debris of the crooks has been cleared away, I will proceed with my tale. The old prospector out of gratitude reveals the secret to our hero who forthwith makes preparations. Armed with a pick, shovel, sieve, an armoury, a grubstake, and unlimited pluck together with boundless luck he sets forth.

After a few weeks on the trail during which he encounters two tornadoes, one blizzard, four forest fires, one flood, six tribes of Indians (Pawnee, Blackfoot, Chevokee, Dirty-foot, Bigwig and Sioux), and numberless rapids he reaches the scene of the strike. Now comes the difficulty with claim jumpers, who, by the way, are not necessarily phenomenal athletes. These crooks confront our hero no matter what way he turns. However, by use of his aforementioned pluck and luck, he thwarts them all, and successfully stakes his claim. Now I come to the kernel of my article proper. A description of the life of the gold digger.

He rises early, with the dew yet bespangling the grass with her silver jewels. A bison chirps merrily from the tender, leafy, foliage of a nearby pine-tree. All Nature is at peace. The sun peeps coyly over the eastern rim of the purple hills, lending to the whole beautiful vista of alkali, sand and cactus, an effulgent radiance. Nearby a little freshet dribbles and gurgles gaily along. Here the gold-digger performs his ablutions (perhaps) and then, breakfasting, sets to work. He toils for hours in vain, sometimes for as long as a week, and then suddenly lights upon the richest vein ever struck in that locality. On reference to my latest number of the Buffalo Bill Library (Dago Tom's Lucky Strike; or the Golden Canyon), I find that the lucky one, in such cases, waves his hat in the air, stands on his head and manifests other symptoms of delight. His companions (there is sure to be a mushroom city by this time) gather round, for they know that shortly will go up the cry "Drinks on me, boys!"

The gold-digger now works his claim (unless he sells or loses it at poker to some four-flusher) until he has made his "pile." He then goes home and lives in the lap of luxury for the rest of his days.

I will conclude by saying that gold-digging methods of to-day, as exploited by members of the "gentler" sex, are far more efficient and less arduous. In this industry, as in most others, progress has been made.

H. McGRATH (L.V alpha).

A Visit to an Iron Foundry.

IT was during the recent holiday I had the good fortune to be shown over one of the largest iron foundries in Lancashire—Fletcher Russells & Co. of Warrington. This firm specializes in fire-grates, gas fires, and gas stoves. I saw all these articles in various states of completion, and marvelled greatly at the manner in which they are made.

Upon first entering this building you are struck with its immensity. From the outside it looks just like an ordinary set of offices, but inside there is a miniature town: roads, pavements, bridges, small offices, and even a railway passing right through the centre. Luckily I was with a guide, otherwise I am positive that I would never have found my way to the office where the foreman, who was going to take me round, was waiting for me.

We first visited the Cupula, a furnace for melting the pig-iron. This is a large conical shaped structure with a small hole at the foot to allow the molten iron to come out (this hole is about one inch in diameter). It is necessary for this hole to be stopped up now and again while the iron bogies, which are used for carrying the molten metal from place to place, are changed. This operation is performed by a workman who is clad from head to foot in leather, and wears tinted goggles to protect his eyes. He blocks the hole by means of a metal bung on the end of a long steel rod, holding it there while the bogies are changed.

You may now ask, but how do the cupulas melt the metal. Well! to see this we had to go up in a lift to the next floor where men keep on replenishing the furnace. In the top of the furnace (Cupula) there is an opening through which pig-iron and coke are thrown. The coke immediately starts to burn and the pig-iron which is mixed with it melts and runs down to the bottom, where the small outlet I have spoken about is situated. Thus the pig-iron is melted.

Next we returned to the ground floor and followed one of these bogies I have already mentioned. This took us into a large shed full of vapour in which crowds of men perspiring with the heat were working. In this shed all the moulds were made before the iron was melted. The moulds are made of sand mixed with oil, which is hammered down so much that it is almost solid. The pattern of the oven door, or gas stove door, or whatever it may be, is then brought along and imprinted in the sand. The mould is then ready for use and the men take small hand ladles and run the metal into it. After leaving it to cool for some time they scrape away the sand, and there is your oven door, but sometimes the moulds have not been made properly. Then the article which has the defect in it has to be smashed up and sent back to be remelted.

The article, however, is very dull and dirty and looks nothing like the one seen in the house. Next, therefore, it is sent into a building where it is buffed up by huge emery wheels, and made to shine. Then, lastly, it is sent into the enamelling shop where it is stove enamelled.

Now, all the parts of the article have been cleaned and enamelled in the same way so they are sent to the asssmbling shop where experienced men work, putting together the whole article. This is sent to the loading stage where it is packed either on a train or a lorry and dispatched to its destination.

HENRY LOUGHLIN (U.V alpha).

Treasure in the Dust Heap.

P. O'CONNOR (U.V alpha).

THIS is the day when everything has its use. Even the dust heap, which is thought to be refuse fit only to be thrown in some bog, has become marketable, and after it is carried out of our back yards it is subjected to a series of processes so that nothing is wasted.

The contents of a dust bin are now too valuable to be used for filling up a marshy field. Science has stepped in and given a helping hand to industrial ingenuity. Who would think that a heap of rubbish : old paper, dish cloths, sardine tins and the like, are of any value ? But they are as shall be explained.

Take old bones, for instance. They are all carted to boiling houses, the fat which is extracted goes to the making of soap and the gelatine is converted into wrappages for sweetmeats. Then the bones themselves are cut up into toothpicks, penknife handles, tooth brushes and so on, whereas the smaller pieces chipped off in the process are burnt into powder and make an excellent substance for cleaning the teeth. Besides this, the bones can be turned into superphosphate manure.

Scraps of paper are all sorted out, the printed from the unprinted. Paper is again manufactured from them and the very dirty pieces are used in the production of papier mache trays and dolls' heads. Old clothes go to the paper makers and from red pieces of flannel the cochineal is extracted to be again used for colouring purposes.

Old tins are remelted and the older separated from them. Broken glass all finds its way into the melting pot. Old medicine bottles are carefully washed and in time return to the chemists.

It is astonishing what a lot of coal is thrown away in every household. The cinders are picked out and sold to poor people and the ashes make capital bricks. Even our old boots are patched up again and find purchasers.

A jeweller can always get enough for an old waistcoat to buy him a new one. Gold dust is found in the old garment in greater quantities than would be imagined. A jeweller's old apron is a valuable article for this reason. Gold and silver are also extracted from old photographs.

Pastry cooks formerly used only the yokes of eggs in cooking and threw the rest away. Now the whites are sold to photographers with which to prepare albumenized paper. Some of the prettiest ornaments we have in our drawing-room are often made from the refuse in the manufacture of iron.

For many years the existence of coal tar was a pest. Nobody knew what to do with it. It could not be put on the land and was most objectionable in the river. It was the one thing that was utterly useless. But now it is converted into beautiul aniline dyes.

The 'Flu in Advertising.

T. Banks (U.V alpha).

"THE 'flu," says Mr. Chambers of 'Twentieth Century Dictionary' fame, "is a severe epidemic catarrh accompanied with weakening fever." This sounds bad, and is bad. Most of us have experienced the discomfort arising from 'a severe epidemic catarrh accomp . . . . etc.,' and we don't want any more of it. But to one section of humanity the advent of 'flu is as 'manna from heaven.'

Just when his fount of ideas is drying up, when the quest for originality is almost abandoned, when his weary brain refuses to function along the right lines, in comes the 'flu, and the advertiser once more takes heart and proceeds to extol the virtues of his particular commodity in terms of influenza. We have ample evidence of this.

Turning to Page Two of the 'Daily Messenger,' we find at the top of the first column the warning message: BEWARE, FIGHT 'FLU WITH BOVOX, THE BLOOD OF THE BULL! Immediately below, the eye is attracted to a notice proclaiming the beneficient properties of "Pooper's Peppermint Drops—which kill the Germs."

On turning to Page Three our faith in the old saying, 'in case of illness ('flu) send for a doctor,' is completely shattered, for now we learn that the only safe remedy is the soaking of the feet in a bath of Cokeman's Mustard. Strange to say, however, we find on the opposite page another infallible cure—"Vaypex—the germ destroying vapure," and we find it difficult to choose between the respective merits of these two saving antidotes.

The ubiquitous "Eat More Fruit" advertisement strikes the popular medicinal note. "Bilton" disinfectant keeps the mouth free from 'flu germs. "Wirol" strengthens the tissues, enabling them to ward off the virulent disease. "Johnnie Runner" whiskey is a certain preventative. Even the penny bar of "Manchester Milk" is essential for health.

Now all this provides material for discussion. Surely the "Johnnie Runner" whiskey does not contain the same properties as the "Cokeman's Mustard," or the "Blood of the Bull," or "Pooper's Peppermint Drops." Can it be, then, that the advertisers are deliberately deceiving us, since these widely differing wares all claim to produce the same effect? I am afraid so. But perhaps it is only mistaken zeal which thus prompts them to imbue their goods with unmerited qualities. Anyhow, whatever it is, we should not be surprised if some day at the head of a Lewis's Bargain Sale advert. appears the caption: "Come Early and Avoid the 'Flu!"

Death for Burning Coal.

E. NORTON (U.V alpha).

MOST of us, especially those who live in towns where wood is not very plentiful, like to have a good supply of coal for the winter; and when the cold weather comes we love to draw up our chairs close to the cheerful blaze. Years ago, however, coal was not so popular. Indeed, at various times the folk of this country have been violently prejudiced against "sea-coal," as it used to be called to distinguish it from charcoal.

Henry the Third, in the thirteenth century, gave permission to the people of Newcastle, where it was first dug, to sell the new fuel; and soon quite a lot of it was being used by manufacturers. But the people, both in London and the country, complained bitterly of the smoke, and the king ordered that coal should be no longer used.

For a time the order was obeyed, but gradually coal found its way into the furnaces again, and then once more the storm of protests rose. So much so that, in the reign of Edward the First, the citizens of London sent a petition to their king, praying him to forbid the use of sea-coal on the ground that it was a "nuisance which corrupted the air with its stink and smoke, to the great detriment of the health of the people."

Edward granted their request and ordered that offenders against the law should be fined in the first instance and in the case of a repetition of the offence should have their factories destroyed. Later coal-burning was made a capital offence, and it is said that one man at least was condemned and hanged in London for burning the forbidden fuel.

Bits and Pieces.

J. P. KELLY (U.V alpha).

There are 1,777 typewriters in use in the Post Office. Of these, only thirty-two are made in England!

* * * *

The world's biggest boy is a Missouri. He is ten years old, is 6ft. 10ins. in height and weighs 17 stone. The area of the soles of his shoes is five square feet!

* * * *

Although prohibition is in force in America, there are nearly 20,000 bars in New York!

* * * *

The main constituent of the "Golden Arrow," the car with which Major Seagrave broke the speed record this month, is tin. No other metal would stand the friction without melting.

* * * *

Two giant airships to be built for America will be 785 feet long. They will each carry a crew of 45 men, and five scouting aeroplanes.

* * * *

The longest railway tunnel in the world is the Simplon Tunnel, between Italy and Switzerland. It is 12¼ miles long.

The Caliph of Baghdad

WHEN Mohammed died, the Arabs entrusted the spiritual and temporal powers to district chiefs called caliphs, and their vast realms flourished for hundreds of years. Above all was the Caliphate of Baghdad under the reign of Haroun-al-Raschid, a contemporary of Charlemagne.

Haroun-al-Raschid was cruel. To secure his power he put to death all pretenders, and ruled by fear. Yet he was more than a tyrant. A learned man himself, he loved to have scholars at his court, to encourage literature, the arts, any form of work that would improve the life of his people. Thus the Court of Baghdad in the East became the rival of that of Charles the Great, Emperor of the West.

The Caliph of Baghdad was the first man to introduce ambassadors as the means of preserving friendships between countries. So eager was he to communicate with all the world that he sent rich presents to Charles and invited him to Baghdad. The journey was never made, but it was so much desired on both sides there was so much talk over it, that legends refer to it as if it actually happened. It has been thought that the Arabian Nights, had its inspiration in Haroun-al-Raschid's Court.

L. MOORE (U.V alpha).

A Visit to a Printing Works.

"NOW would you like to go around a printing works?" What boy wouldn't? This excellent opportunity was afforded to me some weeks ago, when I had the kind invitation of Mr. Bateman to visit his works. I had very mixed and unusual feelings as I approached O. H. Bateman and Co.'s offices in Hanover Street, and had to walk up and down the street in front of the building for five minutes before I could summon sufficient courage to enter. The first man I met in the office was an old boy from the School, and he dispelled all doubts as to the sanctity of the ground I was walking on. It appeared that it was not sacred!

The first thing that struck me (metaphorically speaking, of course!) was the quantity of paper. I think there were about 120,000 sheets, though I may be one or two out! This paper is packed in reams of 480 or 500 sheets, but there were so many different sized sheets that I can't enumerate them.

I should recommend that all who want to give their eyes practice should see a compositor setting up his type for ten minutes or so. It will cure all eye diseases instantly in seven minutes! There are so many compartments—about fifty-eight—in each case, that it is a wonder how he gets his work done with so few errors.

Then we turned to the machine room, where there are machines of various kinds—Platens, Cylinders, and a large Guilotine for cutting purposes. The Platens are used for small jobs, usually up to ten by eight inches, such as business cards, letter headings, concert tickets, etc. The Cylinder machines do larger jobs, such as catalogues, books, and a host of other things. During my visit, the Cylinder Machines were printing a large circular in red and black. This two-colour work is

another interesting feature of the printing. The type was set up in a forme, and the letters to be printed in red removed, their place being taken by spaces. All the sheets were now run through the machine and printed black. The type to be printed in red was now locked in a separate forme, and the sheets again run through the machine. Thus the leaflets are completed in red and black. In this case, 50,000 of these leaflets were to be printed, and to save time four were locked in one chase together and, of course, much larger sheets of paper were needed. These were cut and folded and then delivered to the customer.

Another interesting feature of my tour was that I had the pleasant opportunity of seeing the tickets and programmes for the recent Old Boys' concert being printed.

GRAEME BRYSON (U.V alpha).

Q-SHIPS.

VINCENT QUIGLEY (U.V alpha).

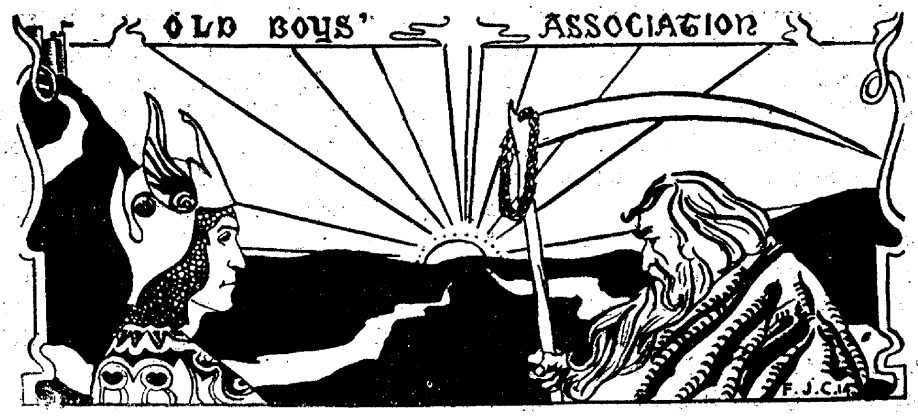
DURING the War at the time of the submarine menace some new means of combating the submarine had to be found. Thereupon the Q-ships came into being, whose sole use was to fight the U-boats. They certainly did all that was required of them and were extremely effective in reducing the submarine menace. The Q-ships were vessels taken over by the Admiralty to cruise about in search of "subs." They were recruited from every class of vessels, usually of the tramp or coaster type.

They were specially equipped to deceive the enemy and care was taken to give them the appearance of a helpless battered old tub. They had several guns stowed away and invisible. Perhaps an innocent looking deck-house concealed a four-inch gun; a coil of rope or net might hide a Lewis gun. The galley became a wireless cabin and the men could get from one end of the ship to the other without appearing on deck. Sometimes a gun was masked by a flap in the ship's side.

To further the deception the men and officers were clothed in ordinary seamen's clothes, and those as ragged as possible. Nearly every ship carried a "panic" party of men who, on the appearance of the enemy, would pretend to be terrified; some dressed as women would go into hysterics; others would be flying round with stuffed parrots in cages, and then the whole lot would bundle into the boats and pull frantically away from the ships. When the U-boat was enticed near enough the captain would give the order, down come the camouflage and bang! went the guns.

Of course the Germans, by bitter experience, became wary, which made the Q-ships' job harder. It also had the effect of scaring U-boats from perfectly innocent tramps, and many vessels escaped where they otherwise would not have done. The Q-ships were lone hands sometimes, waiting a day, sometimes weeks, before falling in with a "sub." They were never known to give in, and often the blow that sunk the enemy would be the last before they themselves went under.

Sometimes a U-boat would batter the Q-ship from long range and thinking her too badly injured would venture close. The intrepid gunners would then open fire although they did not know but that their ship would go down any minute. This caution on the part of the sub-commander soon became typical in their dealing with even innocent vessels. The Q-ships thus exercised a restraining influence which compelled U-boats to go careful and carry torpedoes for use where previously they had used guns, and these are costly weapons of which only a few can be carried. Many countless deeds of heroism were performed on the Q-ships, the relating of which would take volumes.



THE UNIVERSITY,
March 1*st*, 1929.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Isn't it charming weather? Spring in the air! And as you very justly reply, why should you do so. Well as it is so cold it might keep you warm. Having now worked off our topical joke on the weather, and furthermore got over the difficulty of starting—which is, you will admit, a difficulty—we will not longer discuss things, but try and give you our news.

First of all you know that chap that used ———well perhaps it would not do to tell you that. He's very retiring. (Come now, be serious).

We will say something about exams., which is most serious. December results saw two more Old Boys thrown loose on the peaceful world. A. E. Adams and J. H. Crosby both took their M.B. Ch.B. degrees with them. By the way, we don't see as much of E. D. Irvine and F. E. Lomas these days; we hear they are both out of Liverpool, the former at Blackburn and the latter at Macclesfield.

Please, Mr. Editor, we all behaved ourselves on Panto Day—or very nearly so, since one of us got on the films; a second, we heard, looked very 'distrait,' and a third looked frightfully busy; but we are after all human, and these are after all only venial crimes. It's rather unfortunate that nobody did misbehave himself; it leaves one nothing to write about, and we really like something to talk about tho' you must admit that just at the moment we're spreading this paragraph out jolly well, in fact some people might be nasty and say we were writing an awful lot about nothing; on the other hand, if you write about nothing it must be something, so there is a flaw in your argument somewhere. Well perhaps we ought to finish the paragraph now.

The Freshers, one is pleased to note, are quite active members of the University life and have woken up much earlier than is usually the case. Which reminds us that only the other day we came across a new Fresher amongst the Old Boys, one J. A. Fergus to wit (we use the language out of deference) as this said youth hereinbefore mentioned is studying law. So fellow Old Boys, when some future day you're standing in the dock call to mind an old acquaintance and he'll see what he can do you for. (Very stale, but we can't think of anything really new). There is one Fresher we have never yet seen and we hope that this letter may possibly bring him along to Catholic circles, and we ask him to be sharp about it. This gentleman is B. Sharpe, we understand. (We avoided this joke last time, but we couldn't help it this time).

This Society, namely the Catholic Society, caters for a diversity of tastes and should include at least all Old Boys amongst its members. Not merely to pay their subscriptions, but to take active part. Do you wish to debate—you may do so; do you wish to talk for a long time—you will be given the opportunity. People may not listen to you, but that won't matter. Football not of the top class is also played and we are indebted to the Brothers for the use of the ground on two occasions. If you wish to be really rough, hockey matches can be arranged, and should you wish to act with seeming insanity in public without let or hindrance, opportunity is provided. Messrs. Le Brun and Wilson are experts on this matter, as we could a tale unfold—but we won't. We saw a photograph in the paper the other day which had Gus Le Brun's name underneath. But as it was quite impossible to recognize him, we feel that the smudge upon his escutcheon (not countenance) can be wiped off.

N. A. Kearney we hear is still alive, despite his Panto-Day activities, he is now in retirement having to do a spot of work which no doubt will still keep him awfully busy. In athletic circles, R. Rogers and W. Farrelly are our only representatives, and the honour is being well borne. There are quite a lot more of Old Boys around. We don't often see D. Hagan these days; he is 'Educating' in between doses of influenza. Jack White is also in this department and will no doubt start work next year. L. Culligan, amongst the Engineers, "plays no mean banjulele" at concerts, but we don't see him very often; but the Engineers, they tell us, work awfully hard, and the way they say it you'd think they really believed it themselves. Our representatives in the Medical school are now less numerous. S. V. Cullen and T. P. Higgins are the only ones we can recall at the moment. Gus Le Brun, R. Rogers, H. Taylor, W. Farrelly, J. Murphy and P. Hagan—quite a numerous list for Arts—can be seen in the Arts building quite frequently, and in the Science department, where everyone works, A. Morgan daily calculates the velocities of various vehicles. The Chemical school exudes occasionally from its fumes the persons of J. Mooney, W. J. Lowe, W. J. Loughlin, R. Anderson and J. S. Wilson. A goodly array, sir. And now knowing that we are all still intact we leave you. Best wishes in the Shield matches. May we congratulate you in your next issue. Till then

Yours, as ever,

'VARSITY.

* * * *

OLD CATHINIANS' A.F.C.

As the Season is almost at an end a general resume of the Club's activities during the last few months seems appropriate.

The optimism which we permitted outselves in these columns has been justified—with only five games more to be played we occupy second place in the Zingari League (Div. II). Our 2nd XI. has not been so successful but has a number of games in hand and with a good finish should secure a substantial number of points before the season's end.

The tendency amongst 2nd XI. players seems to be to underestimate the strength of their opponents—such presumption usually earns but one reward.

In order to avoid having our League fixtures interfered with we saw fit to make an early exit from both the Liverpool and Lancashire Amateur Cup Competitions—why these tournaments are not played when we have time to consider them seriously is a question which we are forwarding to the responsible authorities!

A particularly gratifying feature of the present season is the fact that young members have been discovered to take the places in the 1st team vacated by those who for years have upheld the prestige of the Old Boys.

We appeal to all Old Boys to support the

Club financially (Treasurer—R. Rigby, Esq., "Cairnsmore," Crescent Road, Fazakerley). The ground is at Knotty Ash Terminus where moral or active support will be appreciated.

Dances are held on the last Saturday of each month in St. Margaret's Hall, Park Way. The price is not prohibitive (2/6) and we are always pleased to meet Old Boys on these occasions. These events provide a place for reunion of Old Boys and more should take advantage of the opportunity.

TAXIDERMY.

John Woods (L.V alpha).

If you go into a museum of natural history to-day you will find beautiful specimens of birds, beasts and reptiles preserved and mounted in natural positions, in the midst of cunningly constructed settings which reproduce the animals' natural surroundings. Such triumphs of modern taxidermy require knowledge, skill and artistic taste.

Formerly animal specimens were merely cleaned, skinned and mounted, but taxidermy has been transformed from a crude handicraft into an elaborate one. To be a taxidermist nowadays one must have a good knowledge of anatomy, zoology, sculpture, tanning, dyeing, and also painting.

The animal to be mounted is carefully studied and compared with living specimens of the same species or with photographs. Then a framework of wire is covered with clay, plaster, or papier-mache, and modelled in the desired pose. Even the principal muscles are indicated. Over this dummy the skin is fitted and carefully moulded to follow the outlines. In the larger mammals the nostrils, mouth and tongue are carefully reproduced in some easily moulded material. The crude glass eyes formerly used have been now replaced by hollow globes painted in startlingly close resemblance to the natural eye. The larger birds and reptiles are mounted in a similar manner.

One of the most difficult and wearisome processes is that of removing the skin in such a manner as to disfigure it as little as possible. To do this the taxidermist makes an incision in the proper place with sharp knives and scissors, and then patiently works the skin loose, bit by bit, until it comes off whole. Preservatives such as arsenical soap or a mixture of burnt alum and saltpetre are then carefully worked into the skin to keep it from spoiling.

Perhaps the highest development of the art is the restoration of fossil animals. This work requires a knowledge of geology and of the evolution of animal life as well as a close study of the anatomy and habits of living animals whose structure is similar to that of the extinct species. When only a part of a skeleton has been found the taxidermist must laboriously build up the missing parts, calling upon a vast store of technical knowledge to help him.

Heraldry.

D. DOYLE (L.V alpha).

HERALDRY is a survival from the evil days of long ago, when the power was in the hands of a few and the country organized for their benefit. These were the king, the princes and the nobles acting under the king and responsible to him.

According to the laws of Feudalism, each noble who had a lief or grant of land from the king was bound in return for this to place his small band of retainers at the disposal of the king when required to do so. Thus in time of war the number of bands would certainly cause confusion as to the leadership and distinction between each band. In order that this confusion would not arise each lord emblazoned some emblem or symbol on his garments and trapping, and on a banner borne aloft, and later on the coats of his followers.

Usually the chosen symbol had had some direct reference to the family who wore it. Perhaps if an ancestor had been killed by a boar he would choose a boar as his emblem. Or if he was a famous hunter of game he would choose some emblem signifying that, as a stag or a fox. Sometimes his emblem would signify his own name as a castle near a bridge for the name of Castlebridge.

As time went on the symbol became the distinguishing sign of the family. It adorned the walls and ceilings of the nobleman's castle. But its primary use was in battle and being embroidered on his surcoat was called a coat-of-arms, and since the shield bearing the emblem was an important and prominent part of his war outfit the custom was originated of drawing the arms inside a shield.

When a family with one coat-of-arms married into a family with another coat-of-arms the emblems had to be united, and owing to these complications an intricate science of Heraldry grew up and laws were made to prevent persons using coats-of-arms to which they were not entitled. A coat-of-arms became eventually a sign of birth and rank.

The symbols were chosen usually from homely things which suggested themselves as suitable—cranes, sea gulls, pelicans, grapes, ships, leaves, musical instruments, and so on. As families intermarried the designs of these emblems became more complex and beautiful.

Heraldry serves its purpose even to-day, by enabling us to trace the history and geneological tree of important and ancient families whose pedigree would otherwise be lost.

No one knows how far back heraldry goes, but it is certain that in early times it was the custom for communities to be distinguished by some sign. In early days the chief occupations of the nobles were war and the chase, and that is why so many of the symbols are connected with these things. With regard to England heraldry may be assumed to have begun about the time of the coming of the Normans and consequently many of the words used in heraldry are Norman-French.

But even as far back as the time of the late Saxons the idea was beginning to germinate, because on the shields of that period were simple figures such as crosses and dragons. Tournaments with all their pageantry gave a great stimulus to heraldry, so that arms were a characteristic feature of the Middle Ages.

Sweet are the Uses.

A. Doran (L.V alpha).

SWEET indeed are the use of anything we happen to light on in this dreary world. There are some things intended for double or multiple uses, but most orthodox things are used by most people for more than the uses intended by their vendors. Let us, without more delay, plunge into our subject. We might do well, as a start, to take some things of common use.

There is that useful article the poker, which was intended for use in connection with fires but which also often takes part in family brawls. This instrument is used in most cases by the feminine member of the household. We also hear of it as being used in "Press-Gang" times with various uses.

We might now glance from this common weapon, if such it may be termed, to a very small article—by name a pin. We all know the hundred and one uses of that small instrument, but most people can add to its ordinary uses. The principal informal use is also as a weapon—either of attack or defence. This comes into force when the combatants are youthful—schoolgirls, not schoolboys, usually.

What water was intended for is only known to God, for it has many uses. Probably it was intended to quench thirst and to be used as a general restorative, but apart from its natural uses it is used by the younger class of schoolboys in water-pistols, etc.

We can go on in this way *ad infinitum*, but it must also be remembered that the Magazine articles in general are usually intended for the waste paper basket but, nevertheless, this one is intended for the Magazine—if the age of miracles is not yet passed.

The Art of Speaking.

Joseph Nolan (VIb.Modern).

SPEECH is by far the commonest and most important mode of self-expression. Every educated person ought to be acquainted with at least the rudiments of the art of public speaking. It is with this end in view that schools and colleges possess debating clubs and support scientific societies. A very high standard is demanded, and generally obtained, of these societies, but many members who possess all the qualifications necessary for a really first-class speaker somewhat mar their speeches by trifling faults which might be eradicated by a little timely davice.

Quintillian in his "Institutes of Oratory" lays down as one of his primary precepts that a would-be orator should be well educated, and although the Art of Oratory is nowadays well-nigh lost it still holds true. All modern educationalists lay great stress on the importance of a literary education, in order that the student may attain a thorough command of literature. A command of literature brings with it a command of language, a command of the figures of speech, and a fecundity of imagery that is otherwise unobtainable.

Many writers think that there is some special quality that a speaker must possess

in excelsis; there is not. A good speaker should possess a combination of qualities which are by no means difficult of cultivation. He must be self-reliant enough not to depend on notes. Many speakers spoil their speeches through too frequent reference to their notes; there is nothing more heart-rending than seeing a speaker reduced to slavish dependence upon his notes. It shows lack of knowledge, self-reliance, and courage.

An ideal speech should begin in a simple unaffected and attractive manner. The theme of the discourse should be made apparent as soon as possible and should be borne in mind throughout its whole length. In the peroration it may be elaborated and fully explained in as simple language as possible. The conclusion should be a veiled synopsis of the speech and should be telling, punching, and piquant. The last sentence should carry tremendous weight and conviction, as it is the most impressionable one of the whole discourse.

In debating, one of the most powerful aids to victory is a capacity for turning opponents' arguments against them. Many who are of a humorous nature can turn this trait to good account by satirising the arguments of their adversaries. One can often conclude in a most piquant manner by asking a question that cannot be answered by one's opponents.

In reading a scientific paper, paradoxical as it may seem, the less reading done the better. A good delivery, a clarity and distinctness of voice, and a convincing manner, are absolutely indispensible to anyone who aspires to speak well.

Although these remarks are primarily intended for the guidance of our debating society, it is hoped that others may benefit by their perusal. No one is more sensible than the author of the rather obvious demerits of this "heterogeneous conglomeration" of elements of truth and wisdom, but if they have been in any way helpful to anybody he will feel satisfied.

Form VI. Debates 1928-29.

AN inter-VI. debate was the first of the present season. Rogers, Wusteman, and Byrne (Science) were opposed by Gavin, Bergin, and Callander (Moderns) on the subject that "An English holiday is more beneficial than a Continental one."

Rogers in an excellent well-planned speech took the subject under several headings. He commenced by producing a recent newspaper article showing the greater percentage of ultra-violet rays in British holiday resorts than in Continental ones. He pointed out the difficulties of travelling on the Continent, with special reference to the language question. He mentioned the wonderful scenery of the home country and the marked improvement in English holiday resorts since the war.

Gavin, opening for the Opposition, also planned his speech under several headings. In a somewhat nervous tone he pointed out the educational value and the various benefits arising from a visit to the famous towns abroad. He brought forward the advantages of the low rate of exchange on the Continent, and he declared that Cook's Travel Agency catered for people without a knowledge of foreign languages. In finishing he urged the hackneyed disadvantage re the inclemency of the English weather.

Wusteman made, among other points, an obscure statement concerning the bad moral character of certain Continental resorts, and showed that love of country compelled one to stay at home. Bergin continuing refuted

the arguments of the pros. and dealt with the disadvantages of the English D.O.R.A. in obtaining commodities after hours. He was followed by Byrne, who spoke impromptu, refuted all the arguments brought forward by Gavin and Bergin. Callander closed the debate in a lengthy refutation of all his opponents' arguments.

In summing up Mr. Faherty showed that the two principal speakers did very well in outlining their aims; and, in a brief criticism of each speaker, he showed the general lack of conviction. He gave a victory to the Science class by awarding 30 marks for the motion and 22 for the opposition.

W.M.D.

On November 5th, members of VIA. discussed the motion that "The feminist vote is detrimental to national prosperity." Mercer Rimmer and Redmond speaking against the motion, which was defended by Nestor, Renshaw and Rooney. Form VIB. adjudicated.

Rooney, who opened the debate, argued that as women were in the majority in England, they should be allowed to take a proportionate share in the government of their country.

He was followed by Mercer, who contended that as women have proved themselves equal to men in intellectual circles, and have done men's work during the war, they should be treated as equals and therefore given a vote.

Nestor, who was the second speaker in defence of the motion, said that the giving of a vote to women might entagonize them with their husbands, and thus lead to social unrest. His speech was clear and decisive. Rimmer refuted the arguments of the previous speakers. He was followed by Renshaw.

Renshaw gave the best speech of the day. He refuted his opponents briefly and decisively, and quoted several leading politicians, Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald, for instance, to show that since women received a vote trade had fallen off badly.

Redmond, in concluding for his side, stressed as his main point that as women were in the majority in England, they should be able to make laws suitable for themselves as well as for men. He also showed that, owing to the difference in disposition of men and women, the balance of power in Parliament would probably be equal.

In summing up, Br. Wall asked that in future debates the speakers should try to be more persuasive, and state relevant facts in support of their proposition.

VIB. decided in favour of the Opposition, namely the Science class.

P.S.B.

In our next debate, on December 3rd, six "freshmen" from VIB. discussed the subject "Protection v. Free-Trade." Dooley, Donnelly and Flynn (Science) spoke for Protection, whilst Clarke, Flaherty and Grannell (Moderns) supported Free-Trade. Although the subject was a much hackneyed one, we had many interesting new points raised by the participants, who must be congratulated on their excellent maiden speeches.

Dooley, opening the debate, defined Protection and showed the great harm done in England just before the war by non-protection against German competition. He alleged that the cause of England's wealth in the 19th century was due to protection in the 18th century, just as America's present greatness is due to a previous policy of protection. His speech, though well prepared, was slow and hesitant. Clarke, continuing for the Opposition, showed that Free-Trade was necessary for a true League of Nations. He referred to the universal use of Free-Trade during war-time.

Donnelly, who was the next advocate for Protection, delivered his speech in an em-

phatic style, but was rather too quick. He showed the advantages of Protection, which he said would not prevent the consumer from using a certain commodity, as for instance the tax on tobacco does not prevent men from smoking. Flaherty contributed a well prepared speech for the Free-Traders, but his actual delivery was somewhat spoiled. He brought forward the detrimental results of Protection in certain countries, e.g. "Corn Laws." He also argued in the strain that countries are naturally contengent, and therefore Protection tries to oppose a natural law.

In winding up for the Protectionists Flynn began the best speech of the day by criticising the arguments of his opponents. Then in an excellent speech he showed that a great mass of goods can be produced in a protected country and then flooded into a free-trade country. Yet, he declared, whole protection was not good for any country. He supported his arguments by producing certain statistics showing the enormous amount of wages paid indirectly to foreigners by the British in buying foreign goods which could be made in England. Grannell, closing the debate, did not do justice to his side. His delivery was nervous, while the layout of his points was rather like an enumeration of the disadvantages of protection and the advantages of free-trade.

Mr. Barter, adjudicating, complimented Flynn on his speech and commented on the hesitation of certain of the speakers. His verdict was given in favour of the Science class.

W.M.D.

An historical debate was held on January 24th, the proposition "That the fall of Napoleon was a disaster to European liberty" being upheld by Callander, Gavin and Doyle of VIA., while Lowe, Flynn and Clarke of VIB. attacked it.

In opening the debate, Gavin stressed the importance of a good definition of the word liberty so as to avoid confused ideas. He pointed out that no one understood Napoleon properly, but he himself had expressed his desires of making a federation of states, and of furthering law and order, the essentials of liberty, by abolishing war. He showed, too, the reforms Napoleon made, and said that after his deposition the number of revolutions which broke out was significant of the justice of his rule.

He was followed by Lowe, who opened the attack by showing how the pride of Napoleon, who was so accustomed to undisputed sway, would probably have caused a despotism had he conquered the world as he intended. By his famous system he spoiled the trade of France to a great extent.

Callander, continuing for his side in a well-balanced speech, gave examples of Napoleon's work in the cause of liberty. He freed Mantua and Milan from Austria, helped the Poles, and did much to further commercial prosperity.

The next speaker for the opposition, Flynn, whose loose language was balanced by good enunciation, said that the states captured by Napoleon were ruled so tyrannically as to cause the people to ask for their old despotic rulers back again.

Doyle summed up for his side in what was easily the best speech of the debate. He refuted his opponents ably, and continued on Callander's line of stating Napoleon's actions as a liberator. His soldiers adored him, so that they did not feel the burden of conscription. "The whole of western Europe had seen Napoleon's rule and prospered, but it sank back into a sea of oppression after his fall."

Clarke, the best speaker on behalf of the opposition, after refuting his opponents, proceeded in deliberate tones to quote the opinions of several historians on the subject. He mentioned that the chief factor in Napo-

leon's downfall, the national spirit, was in this case the spirit of liberty.

After criticizing the speakers and expressing a desire for more energy in the speeches, Mr. Barter decided that VIA. had won by a narrow margin.

P.S.B.

On February 11th, two sides discussed the proposed "Channel Tunnel." Kershaw, McGrath and Rogan were for the tunnel, whilst O'Brien, Prendergast and P. S. Byrne were against.

Kershaw, opening the debate, had prepared his speech so well that he monopolised all the points for the tunnel. He showed its well-known advantages. The £50,000,000, which it would cost, would be well spent in providing employment instead of going towards doles and subsidies. Seeing that we have France as our ally, there would be no danger in time of war, and, he said, the tunnel would increase friendly intercourse between Britain and the European powers.

The opening speaker against the proposition, O'Brien, declared that since the tunnel was rejected as unnecessary in 1881 and 1907, it is still unnecessary. The present efficient means of intercourse with Europe by means of ferries, aeroplanes, etc., could not be done away with, for the one pair of rails in the proposed plan of the tunnel would be wholly inadequate to cope with the mass of traffic across the channel. The increased danger from invasion would mean more money spent in fortifying Dover and the Channel ports.

Continuing for the tunnel McGrath wisely took his arguments under three headings and showed that the tunnel was feasible from an Engineering, from a Financial point of view, and that it was non-detrimental to the defence of the United Kingdom. The next speaker, Prendergast, refuted certain of his opponents' arguments, and mentioned that Londoners supported the tunnel because they thought it would make London the great railway centre of the World, but he proved that London was unsuitable for such a position.

Rogan, closing the debate for the tunnel, ably refuted the arguments against the proposition. He proved to be the best speaker of the day. He showed that it would be run at a great profit to the shareholders since the great financier Baron d'Erlanger offered to pay the full amount of England's half share. He brought forward a few helpful suggestions, that should be given to the War Office, showing the perfect ease with which the tunnel could be defended. Byrne, winding up, said that ships have done good service in the past, then why should they be replaced by a tunnel. He enumerated the disadvantages of the tunnel in refuting the arguments of the opposition.

The proposition being put to the vote, the adjudicators, VIA., voted unanimously against the tunnel.

W.M.D.

On February 25th mixed sides discussed the motion "That the monarchy prospers in which the affairs of the state are united to those of the prince." Nolan, Bergin and Bibby spoke on behalf of the motion, and Looney, Leonard and Bold spoke against it.

Nolan was the first speaker and he delighted the audience with his fluent speaking and pleasing style. He proceeded to show how the despotic rulers of the seventeenth century were able to keep their countries prosperous because they looked after their interests.

Looney, who commenced the attack, spoke with constant reference to his notes. It was, in fact, a rather monotonous reading lesson. He treated the subject in a general and theoretical way, and proved to his own satisfaction that it was impossible for the motion to be true.

Bergin, who took up the defence, also spoke well and, leaving refutations to Bibby, continued upon Nolan's lines of giving examples

of the truth of the motion, such as Napoleon's successful reign.

He was followed by a hesitant speaker in Leonard, who considered that the state of modern Italy proved his case. Bibby, the concluding speaker for the defence, refuted the weak arguments of his opponents and then showed how the undeniable truth of the old motto "United we stand, divided we fall" applied to the subject under discussion. This speech, together with Nolan's, was by far the best.

The final speaker for the attack, Bold, after refuting his opponents, developed his arguments like Looney, and quoted present day monarchies as examples. VIA., who adjudicated, declared in favour of the side led by Nolan.

Br. Wall, in criticising the speakers, complimented Bibby and Nolan, the latter more especially because it was his first, on their good speeches. He argued with the adjudicators that the defence were better than the very weak opposition, and he asked that in future debates, speakers should be less hesitant and monotonous.

P.S.B.

French Debating Society.

THE French debates this session have been, on the average, of a high standard. The majority were discussed between members of VIB. Moderns and VIB. Science, whose success in their maiden speeches is praiseworthy. Donnelly, Flynn, Rogan and McKeown for the Scientists, and Prendergast, Nolan, Grannell and Flaherty for the Moderns are especially worthy of notice.

It is interesting to note the vast improvement of the Sciences on previous years. Formerly the Moderns carried everything before them but this year they have to strive hard to retain their laurels.

An improvement could be made in the points delivered by the audience after the debate. It is quite common to hear "Je m'accorde avec M. —— qui a dit . . . . . ." This shows a lack of originality and individuality. The speakers by no means exhaust all the points for and against the motion and it would be much more satisfactory if the audience brought forward new ones.

Pronunciation and enunciation seem still to be a matter of difficulty, but a steady improvement can be observed, and soon we hope, if not perfection, a very high standard will be reached.

The first debate of the session took place between Bergin, Byrne, Bibby and Callander, Gavin and Nestor, all members of VIA. Moderns. They discussed the motion that "Les Anciens valent mieux que les Modernes," but Mr. Curtin, who adjudicated, decided that they had drawn.

Leonard, McKeown, Rogan, and Kershaw, Prendergast and Nolan discussed "Que la chute de Napoleon détruisit la liberté européenne." Those for the motion gained the day, but only after a very hard struggle.

Donnelly, Flynn and Dooley supported the motion "Qu il n'y a pour l'homme qu un vrai malheur qui est d'avoir quelque chose de se reprocher," while Flaherty, Kilroy and Grannell attacked it. This proved another win for the supporters of the motion.

The last debate of the session was between Bibby, Bergin and J. D. Byrne, who defended the motion, and Bold, P. S. Byrne and Hagan, who attacked it. The attackers were successful by a very narrow margin, the motion being "Que tout prospère dans une monarchie où les intérêts de l'état se confondent avec ceux du prince."

J.J.C.

The Who's Who Problem.

THE finger of guilt, as fickle as a weather-cock in gusty, unsettled weather, may point to quite a number of people in turn, or flicker to and fro between the faces of those more or less concerned in a breach of the law, in a most confusing way. No body of men is better aware of the falseness of that untrustworthy finger than the police—unless it be their aides-de-camp, the men from Scotland Yard.

When the villain of the piece can so manoeuvre clues and circumstances as to cover his own certain guilt, he does not necessarily hope for an absolute get-away. It is time he is playing for—time to bolt or so cover up his tracks that presently he may become lost in the tangles of the underworld. But "time" for him does not mean eternity. The suspects are winnowed out until the finger of guilt rests in one, and only one, certain quarter. Then the race starts. And if Scotland Yard or the police do not win, it only shows by another example that the forces of law and order are all but omnipotent. With the police, a man who is detained on suspicion is deliberately mixed up with a company of his fellows for the purpose of an official identity parade—a parade wherein all those who stand in the drawn-up line are equally suspect in the minds of the witnesses who are called upon to pick out from the parade the man who is really guilty.

These identity parades are held by the police as a matter of quite ordinary routine. They have the suspect in custody—or rather in "detention." The suspicion is still there, but witnesses are required to drive it forcibly home. There first occurs the selection, from the public streets, of a number of men with a sufficiently close resemblance to the detained person to give the suspect a sporting chance when the witnesses walk along the line and scrutinise those on "show."

A great deal of tact has to be exercised by the police who go gathering the other "suspects." No one is pleased to be drawn into a case of this kind. But the collection does not savour a bit of the old press-gang methods. The police, who are adept at the gentle art of persuasion, and of countering excuses, gently convince the passer-by that he will be doing great service to his country by stepping "inside" for a moment or two. And when that aspect of the affair is taken, he who prides himself on the quality of his citizenship what can he do but consent to go "quietly"?

When eight or ten people with some resemblance to the detained man have been brought into the station in this way, the parade is ready to start. All are lined up, a big concession being made to the detained man in that he is allowed to pick his position in the line of innocent people. To that point he gives careful consideration, if he not such a new comer to crooked ways as to be too flustered to think. To wedge himself between two very short and fat men, if he himself is tall and slim, or to get between two slim giants if he himself is on the tubby side, would of course focus the attention of the witnesses at once. Wisely, therefore, he makes himself as inconspicuous as possible.

The shuffling line comes to attention—lined up in a room in the station, or out in the yard, and the inspection commences. Only one witness at a time is allowed to look over the suspects (as they all are officially for the time being), the other witnesses being kept away from the scene, and prevented from comparing notes meanwhile.

He peers at the faces and clothing as he walks along, hesitates for a moment, then, without saying a word (the regulation is strict on that point) down comes his hand on the shoulder of the one whom he definitely establishes as the guilty person. There may be signs to help him in his decision. The features of the guilty may be quivering with apprehension, or ashen with the fear of the hangsman's noose. On the other hand, those very signs may simply indicate the least blameworthy of all the citizens collected there at random, that individual shaking in his shoes from sheer nervousness as to what might be the consequences to himself should the other witnesses agree with the first in picking him out as a correct "fit" for the dock.

When all the witnesses in turn have passed down the line of suspects, the finger of guilt may still be wavering; for, during that rather tense ordeal for all concerned, mistakes are very easily committed. But in any case the suspects are lessened in number and the police have a less confusing field of enquiry left to them. The mistakes made by the witnesses are sometimes quite comical, for it has often happened that a plain clothes constable or two have taken a place in the line of suspects, and the hand of the witness has fallen with absolute certainty on the shoulders of one of the policemen.

A. KERRIGAN (U.V alpha).

Pigritia Indurata:

A NEW DISEASE — ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

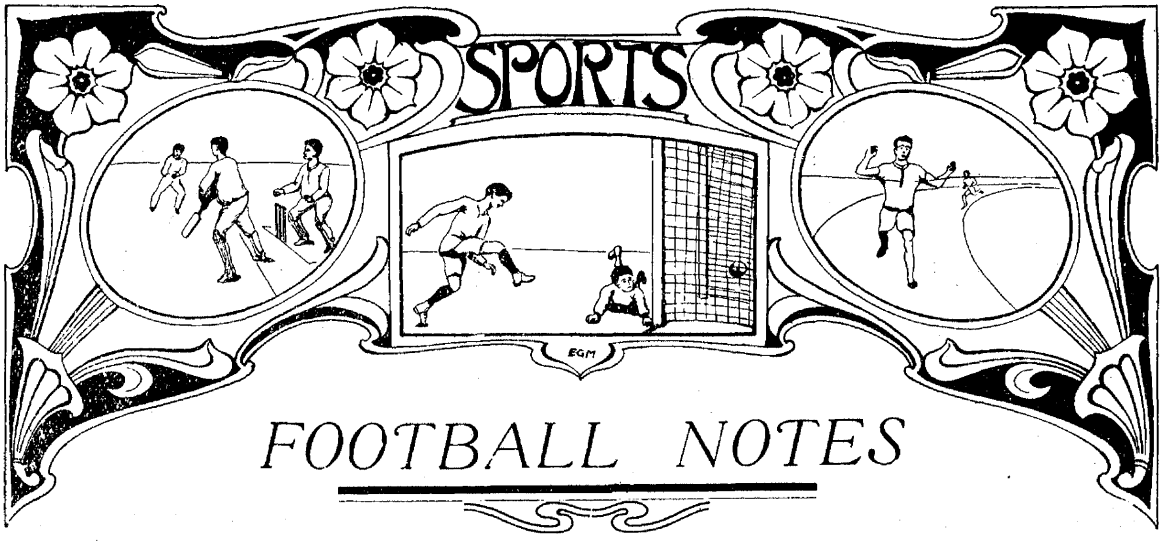
OF late years pathologists and medical men generally have devoted considerable time to the study of this obstinate complaint. The prevalence of the disorder and its capacity for attacking boys of any age from ten to fourteen—though many cases of Matric. Students suffering from it are not unknown in Pedagogy—induces me to sound a warning note to parents, teachers and the patients themselves. Thus I propose to give here very concisely a short history of the symptoms, progress and treatment of the malady.

When the bacillus first attacks the system, the patient complains of "that tired feeling" all over; disinclination for everything strenuous and virile sets in, and a general apathy pervades his outlook on life. Paradoxically enough, the appetite remains good and the patient's slumber is never disturbed. The temperature remains normal—a vexing complication calculated to upset the diagnosis of even the most experienced practitioners; and on rising in the morning the patient becomes subject to a painful lethargy bordering almost on paralysis and finds it almost impossible to face the burden of the day. Motion is abnormally retarded and all signs of decrepitude and senile decay are painfully evident to the practised eye. At this stage of the disease the following treatment has been found successful in the majority of cases.

Large doses of oxide of hydrogen applied to the epidermis of the patient (on his first awaking in the morning) by the aspersion method have been found to improve the sufferer's condition beyond recognition. He brightens up consolingly, moves vigorously, and shows signs of normal activity. Should this treatment, however, be found unsatisfactory, recourse should at once be had to the following simple surgical operation. Place

the sufferer face downwards on a couch and hold him firmly—an anaesthetic would be inadvisable in the condition of the heart usually produced by this disorder—and treat him with undiluted salicilia acid, the "virga salicis" mentioned by Hippocrates; this, it should be remarked, ought to be dissolved in a saturated solution of elbow grease. If the patient complains of pain when the operation is over, this is a symptom of recovery and on no account should morphia be administered. Repeat the dose at regular intervals till health is completely restored. By the way, I forgot to mention that "pigritia indurata" means in common parlance just ordinary "chronic laziness."

FIZ.



FOOTBALL NOTES

WE have now well nigh reached the close of a very enjoyable season. The 1st XI., under the skilful leadership of G. Rogers, had a very successful time, as had also the 2nd XI., which, captained by T. Maloney, suffered but one defeat in their regular fixtures during the season. We hope we may have many of these players to represent the School next year.

Most of the games were very interesting and keenly contested.

Our fixture with the Staff, which was a hard fought yet pleasant game, provided a happy ending to the Christmas Term.

The weather was comparatively kind to us and consequently very few League matches were abandoned. The usual keenness and enthusiasm were displayed and many well-contested games were witnessed.

The best thanks of the 1st XI. are due to G. Bryson, who was most regular in his attendance on the "line" and to whom we are indebted for the subjoined accounts of our engagements.

St. Edward's v. Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Ingleborough Rd., November 14th.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Leonard, Redmond, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

It was raining when the teams lined up for the kick-off, and although it soon cleared, the ground was very treacherous. Owing to a misunderstanding between the backs, the Institute netted. Although Monk equalised for us, they were soon ahead again. Monk received the ball again soon after, and, dashing towards their goal, he shot. Their custodian saved the ball, but Rogers charged him and he threw the ball away—to Redmond, who promptly placed it in the net.

Half-time:—St. Edward's, 2; Birkenhead, 2.

St. Edward's attacked strongly and Leonard and Rogers scored, both goals being due to excellent

forward combination. Their centre half-back was very tricky and spoiled some of our advances. Fletcher fouled the ball in the mid-field, but nothing came of the resulting free kick. Leonard made a dash up the wing and, bringing the ball into the centre, he scored. It was now the Institute's turn, and they scored from a doubtful penalty against McHale, Dudman making a fine effort. O'Reilly took the ball up and shot for goal; the goalie saved it, but when Rogers charged him he let go and Rogers put it in the net. Rooney was excellent on the half-back line and Rogers was the best of the forwards.

Final:—St. Edward's, 6; Birkenhead, 3.

Second Eleven:—
St. Edward's, 6; Birkenhead, 2.

St. Edward's v. Wallasey Grammar School.
November 21st.

Rain—Match abandoned.

Second Eleven, at Walton Hall:—
St. Edward's, 2; Wallasey Grammar School, 2.

St. Edward's v. Waterloo Secondary School.
Played at Walton Hall on November 28th.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Callander, Monk, O'Reilly.

Waterloo opened strongly and, getting a runaway, they quickly scored. Before we had time to find our feet, after this sudden reverse, they had again twice netted. It was apparent that our forwards were not organised, for Callander had neither the weight or enterprise necessary to lead the attack. Monk and Redmond played excellent football, but their custodian also playing brilliantly neutralised their efforts. They gained another goal before the interval, which, so it seemed, Dudman could easily have saved.

Half-time:—St. Edward's, 0; Waterloo S.S., 4.

We now attacked forcefully, and, although we suffered an early reverse, mainly owing to a mis-kick by McHale, Monk scored. The same player a few minutes later sent in a strong shot which did not give their goalie a chance. Soon afterwards, when Fletcher took a free kick, we thought we had another goal, but their goalie was too good and nothing came of it except a goal for them. For their custodian kicked out to the half-backs, and when their forwards got going Rogan and McHale, vainly rushing here and there, were at their mercy. Fletcher scored from a long shot, but this livened up the visitors who scored twice.

Final:—St. Edward's, 3; Waterloo S.S., 7.

Second Eleven:—
St. Edward's, 2; Waterloo S.S., 1.

St. Edward's v. Alsop High School.
Played at Long Lane on December 5th.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

We lost the toss and kicked off against a strong wind. Our forwards soon got away, and Rogers gave a strong shot towards goal. Their goalie saved it, but threw it out to Redmond, who scored. We still attacked, two solo efforts by Monk being exceptionally fine. He over-ran himself both times, however, so we gained nothing by them. Their forwards got a breakaway and, while our backs were vainly appealing for offside, scored.

Half-time:—St. Edward's, 1; Alsop H.S., 1.

We now had the wind in our favour, and, after five minutes play, Leonard scored. Alsop got their equaliser soon afterwards, mainly due to the efforts of their outside-left. Rooney gave us the lead again as the result of a corner taken by Redmond. They constantly harassed our defence and the backs could not cope with the work required of them. Rogan was not quick enough, and McHale kept too far upfield, so we forfeited two goals to our opponents. We now had our work cut out to gain the equaliser. At length Myers, whose play in the first half was unconvincing but who had since improved, scored with a fine oblique shot.

Final:—St. Edward's, 4; Alsop High School, 4.

Second Eleven:—
St. Edward's, 6; Alsop High School, 5.

St. Edward's v. Liverpool Collegiate School.
Palyed at Holly Lodge on December 12th.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Ryan, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Nestor, Monk, Myers.

Fletcher lost the toss, and we kicked off against a strong wind. Rooney did not play up to his usual form and he allowed the Institute to open their account. This was unfortunate, and our spirits were not greatly improved when they again scored. Nestor played sound football in his new position, but the attack on the whole was disconnected without Rogers' supervision. Redmond played well and sent in some good centres which, however, were not made use of by our inside forwards.

Half-time:—St. Edward's, 0; L'pool Inst., 2.

We had the wind with us this half, but as our play was somewhat scraggy we made no substantial advance. Ryan and Fletcher played well and, though they were not always successful, they ably showed their limpet qualities. Despite our efforts, however, they registered two more goals. After this, Nestor and Rooney changed places. The latter was more successful and scored. This encouraged our forwards and Monk, on receiving a pass from Redmond, netted, but the referee ruled that he was offside. Leonard was apt to pass the ball back up the field instead of forward, and more than once it went straight to an opponent's feet. On one of these occasions he passed to their centre half, who transferred to the inside-right. This player took the ball up the field and shot. Dudman stopped it, but could not stop it rolling in.

Final:—St. Edward's, 1; Liverpool Inst., 5.

College v. The Staff.
Played on the College grounds, December 14th.

The Staff:—Mr. Hosker; Mr. Loughlin, Mr. Curtin; Mr. Mulhearn, Mr. Faherty, Mr. Meldon; Mr. Kelly, Mr. Caland, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Dowd, Mr. Magee.

College:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

The day was bitterly cold and consequently the

ground was extremely hard. Mr. Curtin won the toss so we kicked off against a team that was undeniably stronger than that which opposed us last season. The College at once attacked, but the opposing backs held them at bay, and Mr. Hosker in goal was especially agile. But the boys could not be denied for long, and Monk scored with a beautiful shot, the goal being due to excellent forward combination. The Staff forwards were also doing great work, the whole line being reliable, though it was not until Rogers had increased the boys' lead that Mr. O'Brien scored from a pass by Mr. O'Dowd. The Staff thoroughly deserved this award, for they had been hard triers all through the first half.

Half-time :—College, 2 ; Staff, 1.

Both teams improved, due no doubt to the fact that they were getting acclimatised to the Arctic conditions. There were anxious moments on both sides, but the defences as a rule were sound. Monk was the best School forward and sent in some real "testers," but Mr. Hosker saved them, tipping some over the bar. It was left to Rogers to increase the School score, from a corner by Redmond. It was now Mr. Meldon's turn and he did a fine solo effort, and, enticing Dudman out from the net, he lobbed the ball over his (Dudman's) head into the net. The Staff tried hard for the equalising goal, but this was denied them, and the final whistle blew with the score still 3-2 in the boys' favour. There was rather a poor attendance of boys, but this was due no doubt to the weather.

Final :—College, 3 ; Staff, 2.

Mr. Faherty "did his bit" with remarkable skill, and was a constant source of danger to our attacks.

St. Edward's v. Quarry Bank High School.

Played at Walton Hall on December 15th.

Team :—Dudman ; Rogan, McHale ; Leonard, Rooney, Fletcher ; Redmond, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

The conditions for this match at Walton Hall were even worse than those on the previous day at St. Domingo Road. We only had ten men owing to the absence of Nestor through 'flu, and Myers had a badly sprained leg. They kicked off but could make no headway, and Rogers opened our score within the first two minutes. Our forwards had fine combination and it was a delight to see them dashing up the wing. They were simply unstoppable, and it would be unfair to give any of them special praise for they were all perfect. Myers scored from a corner, heading the ball well out of reach of their custodian. Their forwards scored, owing to the fact that Dudman was too slow in clearing. He saved their first shot, and, so it appeared, had plenty of time to get rid of the ball, but he kept it too long and one of their forwards came and knocked him over into the net with the ball. Monk and Rogers again scored before half-time.

Half-time :—St. Edward's, 4 ; Quarry Bank, 1.

On resuming we were just as successful as before, though their team had improved. There was a serious gap in our right wing, as Redmond had to fill both inside and outside positions ; but they were generally too much occupied with our attacks to make much use of this. Monk was our star forward this half, and he scored two, getting them both by bursting through all opposition. Rooney scored from just outside the penalty area. A corner had been taken and one of their men cleared. Rooney snapped up the ball and scored with a good drive. Redmond added another goal, taking up the ball himself.

Final :—St. Edward's, 8 ; Quarry Bank, 1.

St. Edward's v. Alsop High School.

Played at Walton Hall on January 19th.

Team :—Dudman ; Rogan, McHale ; Leonard, Fay, Myers ; Redmond, Rogers, Maloney, Monk, O'Reilly.

The day was fine, though there was a nip in the air when Rogers won the toss. The game began with mainly end to end play, with perhaps Alsop having the advantage. We were trying out some of our Shield team "hopes," and were expecting them to do great things. Notwithstanding this, Alsop were two goals up within the first fifteen minutes. The first goal was scored by their outside-right with a strange shot, which, until it was well in the net, never looked like going in. It was really a most extraordinary goal, and their second, scored by their outside-left, was not much behind in its freakish nature. This was rather depressing, for on the play they did not deserve their points. Fay especially had done well, though he was small in comparison with the rest of the players.

Half-time :—St. Edward's, 0 ; Alsop, 2.

There was nothing startling occurred this half, the play being of the hum-drum type. Perhaps our failure was due to the fact that Rogers was not playing in his accustomed position, and consequently there was no spice in the attack. Perhaps not. Or again, perhaps it was due to the lamentable shooting of Redmond. However, be it said to his credit that he scored our only goal. O'Reilly went off with a sprained muscle, which did not make us any happier. Dudman's form of late has been nothing like so good as it was last Autumn. Their inside-right completed our discomforture before full-time by increasing their score.

Final :—St. Edward's, 1 ; Alsop, 3.

St. Edward's v. Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Walton Hall on January 30th.

Team :— Dudman ; Rogan, Nestor ; Myers, Leonard, Fay ; Redmond, Banks, Monk, Rogers, O'Reilly.

We were due to play the Institute in the first round of the Senior Shield games, so this match was a preliminary game. We lost the toss. Birkenhead Institute almost immediately broke away and, having obtained a corner, put the ball past Dudman, who was unsighted. Shortly after this, Banks equalised with a fine "first-timer." About ten minutes later, Rogers dribbled past several of the Institute's men and scored our second. The play was now very much in our favour, and a good goal from Monk was the outcome. The same player increased our score before the interval.

Half-time :—St. Edward's, 4 ; Birkenhead, 1.

On resuming, we still further dominated them, and Rogers with a magnificent dash scored the sixth goal of the game. Despite the fact that play was all in their half, we failed to score for some time ; but then Redmond, after failing with his first shot,

scored our sixth and last goal. Rogers was the hero of the game, but unfortunately neither he nor Nestor will be playing in the Senior Shield games as they are too old.

We got several valuable hints from this game, notably that their defence is very weak. Myers and Leonard were our best defenders, while Banks in the attack was quite good, but being light he should have shot more instead of taking the ball up.

Final :—St. Edward's, 6 ; Birkenhead, 1.

St. Edward's v. Old Boys.

Played at Walton Hall on February 9th.

School :—Dudman ; Rogan, Maloney ; Fletcher, Leonard, Myers ; Nestor, Banks, Monk, Rogers, O'Mahoney.

Old Boys :—Flemming ; Byrne (P.), Ratchford ; Byrne, O'Faherty, Byrne (J.) ; Goodwin, Millinger, Vantallagan, Loughlin (W.), Haines.

Only ten of the old boys turned up to play, so that Goodwin became temporarily "one of them." Rogers lost the toss, although he had been practising at home with odd halfpennies in preparation for the Shield ties. They had a weak defence, but it was some time before we registered our first goal through Monk. The next goal came as a result of a goal area melee. O'Mahoney scoring after our chaps had made repeated failures. Faherty was the mainstay of the old boys' defence, being here, there and everywhere at once.

Half-time :—St. Edward's, 2 ; Old Boys, 0.

Almost immediately after the interval Rogers scored with a fine header from a corner. This set-back incited the old boys to do better things and Loughlin, after a fine solo effort, scored for them. From a tussle in the goal area, in which Faherty figured prominently, another goal was scored from his foot. Vantallagan equalised about ten minutes later. The old boys' chances seemed rosy, but with two minutes to spare Banks gave us the lead again. They had shot their last bolt, and Nestor scored the last goal of the match. We deserved to win, our all-round play being better than that of our opponents.

Final :—St. Edward's, 5 ; Old Boys, 3.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.—Up to March 6th.

FORM.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
IVB.	12	11	0	1	99	14	23
IVA.	12	7	4	1	63	42	15
IV alpha ...	12	5	4	3	68	46	13
IV beta ...	12	5	5	2	47	38	12
IIIB.	11	4	4	3	35	37	11
III alpha ...	11	5	5	1	32	40	11
IIIA.	11	1	8	2	27	110	4
III beta ...	11	1	9	1	12	58	3

SENIOR SHIELD.—1st Round.

St. Edward's v. Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Walton Hall on February 13th.

Team :—Dudman ; Rogan, Maloney ; Fletcher, Leonard, Myers ; Redmond, Callender, Monk, Banks, O'Reilly.

The day was bitterly cold, and the ground frost-bound : this probably accounted for not more than two-hundred supporters turning up to cheer the side on. Fletcher won the toss and so the Institute kicked off, keeping the ball in our half for several minutes. Myers cleared, and the ball was taken right up near their citadel, but they held us off and we only obtained a corner which, however, O'Reilly mulled. We kept the ball well up, and Leonard tested their goalie with a fine shot, but it was cleared. Banks received the ball, dribbled past several men, and then he shot straight for the goalie, who was the only one he had to beat. He retrieved his mistake two minutes later and scored with a good shot. But the Institute were determined, and they made a great onslaught. Dudman made some fine saves when it appeared that they could not fail to score ; he cleared, and Banks took the ball up to score his second.

Half-time :—St. Edward's, 2 ; Birkenhead, 0.

We had the wind against us this half. Callender made a good run, but his shot went outside the post. We had a very narrow escape a few minutes later. They got two corners, but at last Leonard cleared. We brought the ball right up into their goal area and, although Redmond first missed, Monk drove the ball well into the net. They had a free kick for a foul sometime later, but Myers, who had been playing a sturdy game right through, cleared. They scored soon afterwards. Dudman made no attempt to save, being under the impression that their forward was offisde. They were no match for us, however, and both Banks and Redmond scored for us before full-time. The former converted a pass from O'Reilly, and the latter, after a fine piece of solo work, brought the ball in for a shot that left the goalie no chance.

Final :—St. Edward's, 5 ; Birkenhead, 1.

SENIOR SHIELD.—2nd Round.

St. Edward's v. Bootle Secondary School.

Played at Walton Hall on March 6th.

Team :—Dudman ; Rogan, Maloney ; Myers, Leonard, Fletcher ; Redmond, Banks, Monk, Callander, O'Reilly.

The day was fine, though the ground was still somewhat hard from the recent frost. Fletcher lost the toss, so that we had both sun and wind against us for the first half. There was a corner against us, but it was from a corner at the other end of the field that the first goal came, Redmond heading in. They again attacked, but Maloney cleared, the ball being taken up by O'Reilly for Redmond to drive it in the net. Two minutes later Edwards scored for Bootle, his shot giving Dudman no chance whatever. We persisted in our attack and O'Reilly scored from a corner by Redmond. Half-time was now taken, but it was found that we had had five minutes too short time so we took it after the interval, changing around immediately afterwards. During these five minutes, Redmond again scored, this time sending the ball in from a seemingly impossible angle. We thoroughly deserved our lead up to this point.

Half-time :—St. Edward's, 4 ; Bootle, 1.

The excellent form shown by the team in the first half was maintained to the end, and if it is kept up in the following rounds we ought to see the Shield safely lodged in the College buildings. Monk re-opened our score by taking advantage of a pass by Redmond. The same player again scored five minutes later. Their team had no combination,

their inside-right and left back being their only reliable players. O'Reilly scored a good goal from a pass by Callander. We had a very narrow escape now, and it was only after much difficulty that Myers cleared. Banks was very unlucky with a shot that just grazed the bar, but just afterwards Callander put the ball in from a centre by Redmond. There was a foul against Maloney though nothing came of it, Leonard clearing for Monk to take the ball up and score our ninth. Dudman, several minutes later, nearly let the ball in by being too slow, but recovered brilliantly and cleared. Monk headed in another, and Callander scored the last goal of the match. The half-backs, as in the last Senior Shield game, were the star players. Banks and Monk were the schemers of the attack, the others playing up to them well. In fact it was mainly on account of our good all-round combination that we scored so many goals.

Final:—St. Edward's, 11; Bootle, 1.

SENIOR SHIELD.—Semi-Final.

St. Edward's College v. Liverpool Collegiate.

Played at Walton Hall, March 13th.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, Ryan; Myers, Leonard, Maloney; Redmond, Banks, Monk, Sharpe, O'Reilly.

This match was generally recognised as our first real test, since the teams we had played in the previous rounds had not been very strong. There were two changes in the team: Ryan and Sharpe for Fletcher (absent owing to a severe illness) and Callander. Leonard lost the toss, so we kicked off in what were ideal football conditions. We had not been playing for five minutes when Monk scored from a pass by Myers. He shot first but the goalie fisted out to his foot, and he made no mistake this time. There now followed a series of narrow escapes, mostly for us. Leonard and Myers, however, always seemed to be in the right place, so that Dudman except for a few fine saves was not much called upon. Sharpe, whilst taking the ball up the pitch had a collision with one of the Collegiate backs, and at first it appeared as if the latter was badly injured, but after a few minutes he was able to resume. Dudman made a fine save from a foul against Ryan. Redmond scored for us, taking the ball up, himself, and beating both backs. Dudman was injured whilst making a fine save. He just had time to clear the ball before collapsing. This was just before the interval, so that he was given time to recover before the game recommenced.

Half-time—St. Edward's, 2; Collegiate, 0.

O'Reilly opened our score this half, by heading in from a pass by Maloney. Their centre-half was playing excellent football, and he frustrated some of our best movements. Dudman made some fine saves, but was at last beaten by Hughes of the Collegiate. O'Reilly netted for us from a pass by Maloney, but was deemed offside by the referee. Nothing came from a foul against O'Reilly, for Leonard cleared. The Collegiate, though they must have been somewhat downhearted, played good football to the end. Myers gave them a penalty by handling the ball. Their man with a really fine shot put the ball in the net, but he had to retake it since two of their men had dashed over the line together. They missed this time, the shot being very feeble. However, we kept the score 3-1 in our favour till the final whistle blew, Rogan being always sound in defence. Monk played fine, and although injured in the latter part of the game carried on well.

Final—St. Edward's, 3; Liverpool Collegiate, 1.

JUNIOR SHIELD.—2nd Round.

St. Edward's v. Bootle Secondary School.

Played at Orrell on February 20th.

Team:—Garner; Lloyd, McGrath; Whelan, O'Mahoney, Banks; Fallon, Bonney, Kennedy, Worthington, Reardon.

In the first round, Bootle scored thirteen without reply, and this did not greatly encourage us. The ground was very hard, and such a biting wind swept the field that good football was impossible, the game being of the kick-and-rush variety. We kicked off, and, though at first it seemed that our chaps could not stand up to our larger opponents, yet we made up for our lack of brawn by our determination. Worthington scored from a pass by Fallon. O'Mahony was playing well, and he frustrated many of their best attacks. Garner was also playing well, and his saves were very good. Bonney scored before time with a fine shot.

Half-time:—St. Edward's, 2; Bootle, 0.

We had the advantage of the wind this half. Hardly had we been playing two minutes when their centre forward scored. He was their best player, and this was the worthy outcome of his efforts. From a scuffle in the goal-mouth, Worthington scored. Their centre forward scored again soon afterwards with a shot from five yards range. Reardon made some good dashes up the wing, but he could not bring the ball near enough to score. For some time now the game seemed without particular incident. With only two minutes to go, Kennedy took the ball right up the field, beating both backs, and sending in a shot that completely beat their goalie. Hardly had they got over this set-back when, with only a quarter of a minute to go, Worthington sent in a good shot. Their goalie stopped it, but Kennedy dashing up pushed the ball into the net just before the final whistle blew. Some were in doubt even as to whether the ball had gone into the net or not, until the referee announced that it had. Lloyd and McGrath were well fitted to stem their attacks, and Whelan and Banks kept the ball well up on a pitch that was always dangerous.

Final:—St. Edward's, 5; Bootle, 2.

Liverpool & District Football Shield Competition

DRAW FOR THE YEAR 1929.

SENIORS.

Round I. (On or before January 30th)

Wallasey v. Liscard. *Referee*—Liverpool Inst.

Round II. (On or before February 13th).

A. St. Edward's College v. Birkenhead Inst. *Referee*—Alsop.

		Referee—
B.	Holt v. Bootle...	Oulton.
C.	Oulton v. Ormskirk	Holt.
D.	Prescot v. Alsop	Collegiate.
E.	Waterloo v. King's, Ches.	Bootle.
F.	Collegiate v. Chester C'nty	S.F.X.
G.	Quarry Bank v. S.F.X.	Waterloo.
H.	Liverpool Inst. v. Wallasey or Liscard.	Quarry Bank.

Round III. (On or before February 27th).

K.	A. v. B.	Wallasey.
L.	D. v. E.	Collegiate.
M.	G. v. C.	L'pool Inst.
N.	H. v. F.	Birkenhead I.

Semi-Final (On or before March 13th).

L. v. M.

K. v. N.

JUNIORS.

Round I. (On or before February 6th).

1.	St. Edward's Coll. (a bye).	*Referee*—
2.	Alsop v. Waterloo....	Bootle.
3.	Quarry Bank v. Liscard.	Holt.
4.	Bootle v. King's	Waterloo.
5.	S.F.X. v. Oulton	Collegiate.
6.	Holt v. Chester County.	Oulton.
7.	B'head Inst. v. Collegiate	Liscard.
8.	Wallasey v. L'pool Inst.	Birkenhead I.

Round II. (On or before February 20th).

9.	6 v. 3	*Referee*—Collegiate.
10.	4 v. 1	Quarry Bank.
11.	8 v. 7	S.F.X.
12.	2 v. 5	L'pool Inst.

Semi-Final (On or before March 6th).

9 v. 10.

12 v. 11.