

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE MAGAZINE.

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NUMBER - - - I.

*No further numbers appeared in this volume,
War! Air-raids! Evacuation!
February, 1940.*

Editor - - - F. W. MYERSCOUGH.

Sub-Editors - J. F. VAREY, D. HALEWOOD.

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H.J.T.

obit January 4th, 1940.

Gone—in all but memory which fadeless stays
 To keep hearts fresh with thoughts of you
 Who helped us all on life's rough ways.

Gone—in all but spirit which ever tried
 To keep the path of duty to your eyes,
 To serve your fellows—and your self denied.

Gone—in all but goodness which like love divine
 Can never die in heart of God or Man.

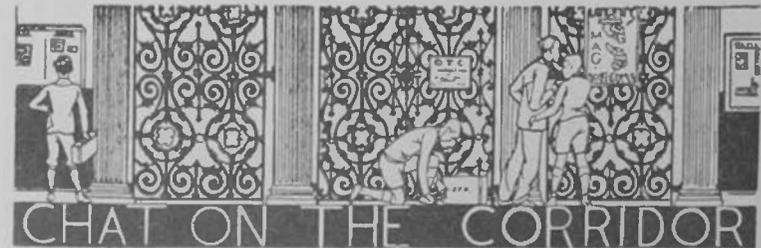
May Light Perpetual on you shine.

Editorial.

THIS issue of the Magazine is a record of two terms' activity carried out under adverse conditions in a strange city and with limited facilities. It represents three months of organisation and re-organization of games and Societies. Owing to black-out restrictions, a few of our Societies have been unable to hold meetings, but on the whole the School has settled down in its new surroundings and it is successfully performing its duty in continuing and preserving the intellectual progress of our nation. We appreciate the keenness of the Headmaster and the Staff in pursuing this object, and our gratitude for the kindness and consideration with which the people of Bangor have helped us will remain long after we leave their city.

The Magazine has been reduced in size as the production costs are rising. The Editor has therefore cut down notes on games and other School activities in order to provide more space for individual articles. We expect the School will show its approval of this policy by offering an increased number of contributions for next term's Magazine.

* * *



EARLY in October the Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. Lawrence Holt, came to Bangor and spoke to the School in the Central School Hall. While reminding us of the seriousness of the political situation, he advised us to concentrate our energies on our work, instead of dissipating them in misgivings and pessimistic contemplations. We would be the war generation, the generation in whose hands would be laid the task of building a better world, and our duty to our country was to prepare ourselves for our task by assimilation of the knowledge and culture which is our heritage.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Willott, who was married in the middle of last term, and to Mr. Cretney, who

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Thomas Boyd, an Old Boy of the School, who died among the crew of H.M.S. "Royal Oak," on the 14th of October, 1939.

was married on the day after he had so successfully produced "The Rivals."

There is one great advantage, to those whose inclinations tend in that direction, of the present geographical position of the School—namely its proximity to the Welsh mountains. Old Troutal enthusiasts will be pleased to note that, although the material of Troutal has been partly removed, the spirit still survives in Wales. Small parties, both organised and private, have been active.

In the field of scholastic triumph we must congratulate T. Corlett on his winning a Major Demysip at Magdalen College, Oxford, and wish him success in his university career.

On November 16th and 17th, in the Central School Hall, the Prefects presented a concert to the School. The performers were not restricted to the Prefects, and excellent turns were provided by others. Perhaps the most conspicuous success was the Victorian musical "At Home" provided by Mrs. Folland, Mr. Pollard and Mr. Young. There were many other entertaining performances, and the show was equally enjoyed by audience and performers. A nominal fee was charged for admission, and the proceeds were given to the "Fund."

In memory of the late Mr. H. J. Tiffen, Mr. Stone, an Old Boy of the School, has presented a handsome cup to the School. It is to be known as the "H. J. Tiffen" Cup, and is to be held by the winning House of the Annual Hobby Show. We would like to convey our sincerest thanks for such a worthy token of the School's respect for Mr. Tiffen.

At the end of January the Captain of the School, S. Gardner, left to take up a position at Lever Bros. We wish him the best of luck in his career, and at the same time offer our hearty congratulations and best wishes to his successor, F. W. Myerscough.

Finally, it is necessary to add a few words on evacuation itself. There has been much, too much in fact, said both in support and criticism. But in the case of the School, it can honestly be said to have been a complete success. We are now well established in Bangor, and our School activities with few exceptions are now flourishing as in Liverpool. To the people of Bangor, to the Headmaster and Staff, and to all others who have helped, we offer our congratulations on their making one of the greatest successes in the country of evacuation.

Old Boys' Section.

THE war has persistently and incessantly commanded our attention during these last six months, and consequently correspondence from Old Boys has been small. We would like to emphasise the point that in these changing times news of Old Boys is even more than usually necessary if we are to keep in contact with those who have left their peace-time pursuits. We print below the first list of Old Boys serving in His Majesty's Forces, your response to the advertisement in the newspapers and our paragraph in the last number of the Magazine. We again issue this appeal for names, ranks, and units of Old Boys in the Forces, and we hope that your co-operation will enable us to print a second list in the next Magazine.

T. C. Cragg	...	Private, No. 1 Bridging Co., R.A.S.C.
M. J. Perkins	...	Sig. man 4th A.A.
N. Pike	...	Private K.O.I.T.C.
M. S. Williams	...	Private 46th Batt. R.T.R.
Isidore Spind	...	Major R.A.M.C.
B. N. Speirs	...	Private 7th Holding Batt. King's Own Royal Regt.
A. J. Larson	...	Chief Electrical Engineer M.M.
K. J. Ricketts	...	Gunner 66th A.T., R.A.
A. C. Robinson	...	Gunner 136th Field Regt. R.A.
R. McCready	...	Private 2/6th Batt. East Surrey Regt.
K. Hughes	...	Aircraftman (2nd Class) R.A.F.
F. A. Thornley	...	L/Cpl. 307th I.T.C.
R. N. Bolton	...	Cpl. 3rd Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.
A. J. Bolton	...	Sgt. No. 1 V.C.C., R.A.S.C.
Rev. F. Bussby, M.A.	...	Captain Chaplain.
R. Woan	...	Driver A Section, R.A.S.C.
T. S. M. Holdcroft	...	87th Field Regt., R.A.
A. F. Wash	...	Gunner 211 H.A.A. Batt., R.A.
J. G. Vickers	...	Cpl. 55th Div., R.A.S.C.
B. A. Willis	...	Driver 55th Div., R.A.S.C.
P. H. Doughty	...	Driver 55th Div., R.A.S.C.
H. A. Robinson	...	Gunner 52nd Field Regt., R.A.
R. E. McCrudden	...	Leading Wireless Telegraphist R.N.
H. A. D. Lowe	...	Aircraftman (2nd Class) R.A.F.
K. E. Barron	...	Lieutenant King's.
S. M. Wilson	...	Private 1st Batt. L'pool Scott.
A. E. Rycroft	...	Driver 48th Div., R.S.A.C.
R. W. Crittenden	...	2nd Lieutenant King's.

OLD BOYS' SECTION.

A. H. Parry	...	Gunner	331st Field Batt., R.A.
C. Cubbin	...	Gunner	142nd Lt. A.A. Co., R.A.
G. R. Raby	...	Officer Cadet	167 Unit.
J. W. B. Robertson	...	Commander	R.N.R.
W. G. Metcalfe	...	Gunner	82nd Regt., A.A.R.A.
A. Scarisbrick	...	Major	309th H.A.A. Batt., R.A.
R. H. Mathison	...	Private	R.M.
H. J. Hughes	...	Cpl.	1st Batt. L'pool Scott.
J. Roberts	...	Gunner	347th Field Batt., R.A.
J. H. Greenhalgh	...	Bombadier	106th Regt., R.H.A.
N. F. Biglands	...	No particulars of rank.	
J. G. Coop	...	"	Yeomanry.
G. Dawson	...	"	R.A., A.A.
E. Dalton	...	"	R.A., A.A.
J. R. Elliott	...	"	R.A.M.C.
H. W. Garton	...	"	R.A., A.A.
J. E. Harrod	...	"	R.A., A.A.
G. M. Jones	...	"	R.A., A.A.
S. E. Lewis	...	"	L'pool Scottish.
D. M. Morris	...	"	R.T.C.
W. R. Needs	...	"	R.A., A.A.
L. H. Page	...	"	R.A., A.A.
K. G. Walsh	...	"	Militia.
J. D. Burke	...	"	Merchant Navy.
G. Goldblatt	...	"	R.A.S.C.
H. H. Dunt	...	"	R.A., A.A.
R. Bennet	...	"	R.A.F.
J. Roberts	...	"	R.E.
F. Slater	...	2nd Lieutenant	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
J. W. Dodd	...	2nd Lieutenant	The Loyal Regiment.
G. E. Scale	...	Private	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
A. H. Kennedy	...	Captain	2nd T.B., R.E.
P. Stubbs	...	Sgt. Observer	R.A.F.
J. Search	...	Sapper	5th T.B., R.E.
F. M. Hogg	...	Gunner	70th H.A.A. Regt., R.A.
W. G. Procter	...	Major	R.E.
S. Evans	...	Sgt.	9th Bt., The King's Rgt.
A. R. Edwards	...	Aircraftman	R.A.F.
E. N. Sanders	...	Private	R.A.S.C.
L. K. Sanders	...	Bombr.	136th Field Regt., R.A.
Rev. B. Cherrick, M.A.	...	Captain	Chaplain.
A. McKie Reid	...	Lieut.-Colonel	R.A.M.C.

OLD BOYS' SECTION.

E. J. Rumjahn	...	Bombardier	66th A.T., R.A.
P. U. Rumjahn	...	Private	King's Own.
E. G. Milton	...	Private	Militia.
I. R. Stewart	...	Corporal	R.C.S.
D. J. Ferguson	...	Gunner	126th L.A.A. Bty., R.A.
D. W. Jackson	...	Corporal	46th Tank Corps.
S. J. Bristow	...	Corporal	R.A.F.
E. S. Ball	...	Lieutenant	R.A.O.C.
G. Summerskill	...	Gunner	70th H.A.A. Regt., R.A.
J. S. Craig	...	L/Cpl.	R.E.
P. A. Dorothy	...	Sergeant	R.A.V.C.
G. G. Nicholson	...	Sapper	R.E.
S. C. Cook	...	L/Cpl.	59th Div., R.E.
R. D. Prysor Jones	...	Sapper	R.E.
J. H. Child	...	Private	Durham Light Infantry.
T. R. Morrison	...	Driver	R.E.
A. H. Cooper	...	Private	2nd Batt. L'pool Scott.
M. McCallum	...	Gunner	3rd Batt. London Scott.
G. C. Falconer	...	Rifleman	1st Batt. Queen's Westminster.
R. H. Bales	...	Captain	5th Batt., The King's.
E. H. Richardson	...	Private	R.A.O.C.
G. R. Maginess	...	Signalman	Corps of Signals.
W. J. Smith	...	Gunner	66th A.T. Regt., R.A.
E. S. Parry	...	Sapper	R.E.
T. F. Parry	...	Cpl.	R.A.F.
W. E. Parry	...	Cpl.	R.A.F.
F. H. Roberts	...	L/Bombr.	R.A.
F. C. O'Neill	...	Sub-Lieut.	R.N.R.
G. Clitherow	...	Aircraftman	R.A.F.
R. Tucker	...	Private	No. 3 Gen. Hospital, R.A.M.C.
E. Wynne	...		R.T.C.
E. Stansfield	...	Gunner	H.A.A., R.A.
L. Sutherland	...	Sapper	R.E.
D. A. Dolgano	...	L/Bdr.	R.A.
W. F. Adams	...	Private	R.A.M.C.
W. H. O'Neill	...	Officer Cdt.	Corps of Signals.
R. C. Jones	...	Cpl.	R.A.S.C.
T. D. Taylor	...	Private	R.A.O.C.
R. Williams	...	Signalman	Corps of Signals.
R. G. Wright	...	L/Cpl.	R.T.C.
W. H. Eggert	...	Cdt.	Merchant Navy.

Just before Christmas, Mr. W. E. BRIDSON, the Philharmonic accompanist, passed away and Mr. E. J. PHILIPS has written the following brief appreciation :—

Walter Edward Bridson, who died at his home in Mossley Hill, on December 17th, in his 69th year, will be remembered by Old Boys of the Institute who were at the School in the middle eighties of the last century. He came of musical stock—his father, for many years secretary of the Liverpool Corn Exchange, sang in the chorus of the Philharmonic Society, and his uncle, John Bridson, was one of the best known baritones of his day—and he himself showed in early life that he had inherited the family gift. On leaving school, he studied at the Royal College of Music and was afterwards appointed deputy to the late Dr. C. H. Lloyd, the organist of Christ Church, Oxford. But the climate of that city did not suit him, and after a winter in Algiers as organist of the English church there, he returned to Liverpool, where he spent the rest of his life as a teacher of music. His ability as a pianist gained him the post of official accompanist to the Philharmonic Society, and many concert-goers will remember him as he sat at his instrument: tall, bearded, and alert, the picture of quiet efficiency. He made and kept many friends in and out of the musical profession and in this country and abroad. To some of them, including the writer of this note, who was on terms of close intimacy with him from boyhood, his death comes as an irreparable loss.

Sir DAVID ROBERTS, one of the founders of the National Library of Wales, has passed away at his residence in Aberystwyth. He was educated at the Liverpool Institute and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; and entered public life at the age of 21, being Mayor of Aberystwyth, his native town when 23, a position which he held on two further occasions. Sir David was an alderman and former chairman of Cardiganshire County Council, and had been a Justice of the Peace since 1895. In 1920 he was elected Moderator of the Welsh Presbyterian Connexion, the first time the distinction had been conferred upon a layman. He was treasurer and was named in the Charter of the National Library; and for his work had received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Wales, knighthood being conferred upon him in 1936.

On January 5th, Mr. R. A. SLOAN died at Birkenhead in his 85th year. He left the Institute in 1871 to begin an engineering apprenticeship, and at the age of 18 won a Whitworth Scholarship, in the following three years winning Whitworth Prizes totaling £150. Nine years later he joined the staff of the Liverpool School of Science and Technology and soon afterwards practised as a consulting engineer. He retired in 1915. During his career, Mr. Sloan became a member of the I.M.E. in 1891, and of the Liverpool Engineering Society in 1894, and he was also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.

Mr. M. M. BIRCHALL has been ordained deacon in Parth Cathedral by the Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld and Dunblane, to the curacy of St. Serf's, Burntisland, Fife. Mr. Birchall was trained for Holy Orders in the Theological College of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Edinburgh after proceeding from the Institute to St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

We regret to announce a mistake in last term's Old Boys' Section. The poem "Old Boy Makes Good" was not written by Mr. A. E. Bender, but by a member of the School, A. I. Bender.

* * *

University Examination Results.

December, 1939.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Degree of M.Sc.—Corkhill, A. J.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Degree of M.B.Ch.B.—

Final Examination, Part 3—Alergant, C. D.; Willis, K. M.; Prysor-Jones, D.

Degree of M.Ch.Orth.—Lunt, H. R. W.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Degree of B.D.S.

Third Examination, Part A.—Bate, G.

* * *

Old Boys' Reunion.

ON Saturday the 9th March the Annual Dinner of the Old Boys' Association was held at the Castle Hotel, Bangor.

There were 71 present, including members of the Staff and guests; among the latter were the Mayor of Bangor (Councillor Isidore Wartski), himself an Old Boy, Mr. Lawrence Holt, Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. John Morris, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Mr. W. Elwyn Jones, Town Clerk of Bangor, Mr. Robert Walford, Headmaster of the Bangor Central School, and Mr. T. Rogers Jones, formerly Chief Billeting Officer. Mr. Holt in proposing the Toast of "The City of Bangor" referred to the magnificent way in which this Cathedral City had faced the many problems of evacuation; he understood that the two

most successful centres in the country for the reception of children from the industrial areas were Winchester and Bangor, with both of which he had intimate personal connections; with Winchester as he had been at school there and with Bangor because it was there that he had become engaged to the lady who was now his wife. He went on to say that many of his ships were officered and manned by natives of this city and this county, and that these men were surpassed by none in skill and devotion to duty. He offered the thanks of the Governing Body to the Mayor and his fellow citizens for their kindness to the Institute. In reply the Mayor dwelt on the pride which he felt at having been a member of this great School and his gratification that the city of which he was now the chief magistrate should be the one to offer hospitality to the Institute. One point which particularly pleased the company was his reference to the good manners and demeanour of the boys of the Institute wherever they were met with in Bangor. The toast of "The School" was proposed in a charming and entertaining speech by Mr. Albert Cohen, and the Headmaster responded, laying emphasis both on the great work of Mr. Walford in enabling the School to find a home so comfortable and so adequate for its work, and on Mr. Morris's invaluable advice and co-operation. Mr. John Morris also made a short speech in which he congratulated both the Institute and Bangor in having settled down together so happily. Later in the evening Mr. Seth Hughes sang two or three songs and Mr. W. Hacker entertained the company with conjuring tricks.

* * *

"The Rivals."

ON January 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, in the Penrhyn Hall, the School gave a performance of Sheridan's "The Rivals." The play was given to the citizens of Bangor as a token of gratitude for their hospitality and kindness to the School.

Sheridan is not an easy proposition for an experienced cast, and for a cast of school boys is extremely difficult. Yet the production was as polished and as thoroughly enjoyable as we have come to expect from School productions; this cast, in fact, has not let down the tradition which, for many years, has been established by the School. The fact that the play is an old favourite shows up the cast even more, for less attention is paid to the familiar plot, and considerably more to the finish and technique of the production in general and in particular. Against all these tests the performance stood firm, and, out of a play

whose worth and brilliance no one can doubt, the cast have made an equally amusing and original entertainment. The cast and all concerned are to be congratulated on an excellent production.

The first mention in such a production must, of course, be of the "ladies." For a boy to play the part of a girl is always difficult, and in this, as, indeed, in almost every other department of production, the cast are to be congratulated. Undoubtedly the first laurels must go to **G. F. Jones**, who, in his performance of Mrs. Malaprop, had the difficulty of portraying an eccentric, old woman, in addition to the fundamental difficulty of playing a female part. His "Mrs. Malaprop" was a great feat; he held the attention of the audience all the time he was on the stage. All his actions and mannerisms formed a highly original interpretation, yet he gave an accurate reproduction of Sheridan's most amusing character, and, perhaps his greatest achievement, he worked all the malapropisms to their fullest advantage. **M. P. Preston**, as the grave and patient Julia, also gave an excellent performance. His bearing and the charming tenor of his voice created a most attractive young lady. If there could be any criticising of his acting, it would be against his slight tendency to keep his hands in one position, yet this, too, seemed in keeping with the character. It seemed hard to believe that this delightful and attractive young person was in reality a schoolboy. Lydia, portrayed by **R. B. Chalmers**, was also an extremely attractive and realistic young lady. Her (one cannot help using the feminine) capricious gestures and words formed a pleasing contrast to her grave cousin Julia. He too had some difficulty in holding his hands, but he gave an admirable interpretation of the hopelessly romantic Lydia. The fourth female part, that of Lucy the maid, played by **S. R. Barter**, was considerably smaller, but, although a little over-shadowed by the splendour of the other three ladies, was admirably played. He certainly showed to the full the extreme impertinence which seems to have been the chief feature of all eighteenth century servants.

Among the men, the most difficult part to play was that of the whimsical Faulkland. A character whose self-opinionated speeches naturally bore the hearer is not an enviable one. Yet **F. N. Cave**, with his experienced bearing and excellent speech, made a success of the part, which is successfully played if it reduces the audience to laughter. As a contrast to him, **J. C. Briggs**, gave a very delightful performance of Captain Absolute, the worldly and somewhat insincere lover, whose affairs were persistently meddled with by his father. His assurance and bearing made one feel he thoroughly threw himself into the part.

It is possible that to play a "character" male part is a little easier than to play a "straight" part, since it is easier to attract the audience's attention. The three character parts in this play were all well played. Sir Anthony Absolute, played by **D. Halewood**, was an admirably irascible and choleric old gentleman; his fault, if there were any, was a little too much vigour. But he had a strong sense of the comic situations which the part included, and gave an excellent impression of age and forcefulness, helped by his stature. **R. V. Olsen** made a dashing and handsome Sir Lucius O'Trigger, whose Irish brogue was effective and realistic, and whose affected poses were highly amusing. All the pomposity of this eccentric character was brought out in a very polished interpretation of the part. Thirdly, Bob Acres, the most famous of the male characters, was played with an abundance of rustic joviality by **H. Hargreaves**. He was perhaps a little too rustic to be a suitor to Miss Lydia Languish, but he represented with vigour and zest the muddle-headed cheerfulness of this quaint character.

Minor parts are always an important section of any play, and much good acting on the part of the principals can be spoiled by sketchy and rough subsidiary characters; but there was no fear of this in "The Rivals." The servants were all excellently portrayed. **T. A. Corcoran** made a great success of the sly manservant Fag, and deserves great praise for his performance. **B. V. Jacob**, as the rustic David, provided a character at the same time humorous and likeable. **C. Alexander**, as the coachman Thomas, helped to make enjoyable the rather dull opening scene; and, finally, **A. A. France**, as the boy, was loudly applauded and greatly appreciated, for his sudden shrieks and somewhat undignified exit.

Little need be said about the details of production. The stage was wisely simple, and provided an effective background for the delightful and effective costumes. The stage staff must be congratulated on the amazing speed with which they changed the set. The make-up was quite successful, and the whole production behind stage equalled the cast in efficiency. But most of all, praise must go to the producer, of whom sufficient cannot be said. For all the praise that has been given to all the actors, he should have double the amount. No one who has not produced can realise how great are the trials and difficulties which beset the path of the producer. For all the gestures, the inflexions, the facial expressions which make a play a success, he deserves praise; for all the positioning and movements which bring out the humour in any situation, he is responsible; and for the general supervision of every minute detail which has made

the play be shown at all, he is solely to be praised. In finishing any article as this wholly enjoyable and successful production, we must offer our most respectful and admiring congratulations to **Mr. Cretney**, but for whom there would have been no play.

* * *

House Notes.

ALFRED HOLT.—The House has shown admirable spirit throughout the past term. Beginning with a poor week, we recovered and ended the year in a fine position in both the Soccer League and the Horsfall Cup. We are proud of the five members of the House who featured in the School Play, and of the fifteen heroes who turned up on a single morning to a Junior Run.

That is the spirit that wins; keep it up—and good luck!

S. GARDNER.

Owen.—The House has made a promising beginning in Bangor. After a bad start, our Soccer teams have begun to win games steadily. The Third forms are to be particularly congratulated in this respect. The Cross-country runners—though few in number have kept the house in a good position, and the hockey team has collected points with an admirable regularity. This effort, if increased, will bring Owen to the position it deserves.

M. P. VAREY.

Philip Holt.—The Junior members of the House have every reason to congratulate themselves upon their successes in all branches of sport; but the Seniors have not shown the keenness and enthusiasm which is necessary if we are to win the House Competition. I look forward to the Seniors emulating the success of the younger members of the House, and at the same time the Juniors must maintain their excellent record next term.

F. W. MYERSCOUGH.

Tate House.—The School has undergone alarming changes since the last House notes were written. Yet the House spirit in general, and Tate House in particular, have not changed for the worse, but have survived the experience with considerable honour. It has indeed been said by some that in material Tate House is lacking; if this were so—and I am convinced myself that it is not so—it would in no way detract from our honour. It is the spirit which makes the House, and before it

the material is a paltry, insignificant consideration. Tate has shown much promise in the activities of last term, and now that the fields of House enterprise are being greatly widened, I am sure that it will acquire great triumphs. Let me urge every member to do his utmost, and we will succeed. D. HALEWOOD.

* * *

Valete.

- H. T. MUSKETT.—Entered 1932, 3^e (Philip Holt); House Prefect, 1937; School Prefect, 1938; Association Football: 1st XI, 1937-8-9, Captain, 1938-9, Half-colours, 1937, Full colours, 1938; Cricket: 1st XI, 1938-9, Secretary, 1939, Full colours, 1938; O.T.C.: Joined 1935, Cpl., 1937, Sgt., 1938, Certificate "A" 1938, Capt. Murray Hutchison Cup, 1939; School Certificate (exempt. Matric), 1936; Higher School Certificate, 1938-9; Margaret Bryce Smith Scholarship, 1939.
- W. H. ADAMS.—Entered 1934, 3^x (Alfred Holt); House Prefect, 1938; School Prefect, 1939; Association Football: 3rd XI Captain, 1937-8, 1st XI, 1938-9, Secretary, 1939, Half-colours, 1939; Cricket: 1st XI, 1937-8-9, Full colours, 1939; Boxing Secretary, 1937; Swimming: School Team, 1936-7-8; School Certificate, 1938.
- S. GARDNER.—Entered 1933, September, 3^x (Danson); House Prefect (Alfred Holt), 1937; School Prefect, 1938; House Captain, 1939; Captain of School, 1939; Association Football: Half-colours, 1938, Full colours, 1939, Vice-Captain, 1939; Cricket: 2nd XI, 1937-8, 1st XI, 1939; L.N.U. Committee, 1937-8; Literary and Debating Society Committee, 1939; F. S. Milliken Prize for History, 1938; Samuel Booth Prize for English Literature, 1939; Magazine Sub-Editor, 1939; School Certificate (exempt. Matric), 1937; Higher School Certificate, 1939.

* * *

France, 1939.

MIDNIGHT was striking as the train steamed slowly out of Lime Street Station carrying our party of ten boys, led by Mr. Killingley, on what was to be a most enjoyable and successful tour of France. Next morning, when we had breakfasted in London and had caught a glimpse of the Houses

of Parliament and of Westminster Abbey, we again caught the train, and finally, after a delightful crossing stumbled down the gangway to the Customs—at last "La Dowa France." Soon we boarded another train, and reached Angers that night. The following days we spent in visiting "lions," in getting acquainted with café-proprietors and in mastering the procedures and customs necessary for French life. Then, rather regretfully, we left Angers for Poitiers, passing through Tours and paying a visit to its famous cathedral.

Poitiers was mainly notable for its "football" and billiards games, and a gentleman who was most liberal in his offers of champagne. We entrained again next morning, and stopped for some hours in Angoulême, where we made a comprehensive survey of its beautiful park; we then resumed our journey and arrived at Périgueux that night. On the morrow we saw the Cathedral and the remains of a Roman arena, and in the afternoon boarded a train to Touillac, a large village on the Dordogne, where we had arranged to spend ten days. Touillac, perhaps, is chiefly remembered for its bathing, scenery and its young people, with whom we soon became firm friends. We played a football match against them—France *v.* England! But owing to the weather and other circumstances—chiefly a full dinner, liberally sprinkled with wine—we lost! There, too, we visited the Gouffre de Padirac and its magnificent grottos, and we saw the castle of Rocamadour. It was here in Touillac that three of the party were locked in their room to the amusement of the rest of the party and the town in general. On the 9th of August we left Touillac and the kind hotel proprietor and his family with mixed feelings—sadness at the parting, yet eagerness to see new places and towns.

We set off for Carcassonne, situated almost on the Mediterranean coast; but on the way we stopped for several hours in Toulouse, where we lunched and listened to a dance orchestra till our train departed. At Carcassonne we saw and photographed the world-famous cité, and then continued our journey south to Bagnères de Bigorre; here, too, we stayed for ten days. It would be tedious to recount all our journeys and excursions from Bagnères into the neighbouring countryside, and painful to recall our adventures with horse-flies and other insects. We were, however,—these alone are to be mentioned—fortunate in having the opportunity of seeing a game of "Pelota" and the famous Falls of Gavarnie.

But now the holiday was rapidly drawing to its close, and we spent the last four days in visiting Bayonne and Biarritz on the Atlantic coast, and Hendaye on the Spanish frontier. We had

intended to cross the frontier and thus to have lunch in Spain, but Customs formalities forbade it, and instead we visited St. Jean de Luz. On our return we left Bayonne at ten in the morning of August 22nd, having calculated that we should just catch the midnight boat at Dieppe. But owing to unforeseen circumstances there was no connection at Rouen, and despite a hectic fifty-mile taxi ride, we missed the boat by some minutes; so we had to spend another night in France. However, we caught the mid-day boat next day, and reached London at night. We had dinner and went to a cinema, leaving in time to collect our luggage and catch the midnight train to Liverpool. Thus the tour ended.

We extend our heartiest thanks to the Headmaster, who made the tour possible, and of course to Mr. Killingley who ensured that it was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone in the party.

R. H. PAIN.

* * *

The Hobby Show.

THE Hobby Show was held at the Central School, Bangor, on Friday and Saturday, March 15th and 16th. The exhibitions of work and of choral music were held at the Central School, while performances of House Plays were given in the Penrhyn Hall. No greater indication could be found of the success of the School's life in Bangor than the excellent standard of this exhibition. Although it might be thought that such a display could only be prepared at home, the general quality of the exhibits compared very favourably with previous shows held in Liverpool. The House competition was made considerably keener by the presentation by Mr. Stone, an Old Boy of the School, of a Cup in memory of the late Mr. H. J. Tiffen, which was won by Philip Holt House, who are to be congratulated on their worthy victory. Before describing the exhibition in detail, it is necessary to express the School's sincere gratitude to all who have arranged it, notably to Mr. Walford, who has so generously given us the use of his school, and his unsparing efforts to facilitate the show.

In the Central School there were exhibits of every form of out-of-school activity, there being excellent displays of art, under the direction of Mr. Rawlinson, and of handicrafts, supervised by Mr. Bradshaw. There was a room filled with model aeroplanes of a particularly high standard, and another with an impressive array of foreign stamps. There were also rooms devoted to photographs, to scouting, to maps and to models.

In the laboratories there were scientific demonstrations given by members of the Sixth form, the subjects being alternating currents, combustion, hydrogen and liquid air. These were well attended and proved very interesting. In the hall there were two performances per evening of Stanford's "Revenge," sung by a choir conducted by Mr. Young. The stirring nature of the piece and the quality of the choir provided an excellent entertainment. The exhibition at the Central School was very attractively laid out, for which we must congratulate Mr. Folland, upon whose shoulders most of the work of organization has fallen.

House Plays.—Twice each evening there was a performance of three of the four House plays. The quality of the plays, which were adjudicated by Dr. Cunningham of the University, was exceptionally high. The four were of very varied natures, which of course added to the entertainment value of the whole show.

The winning play was "The Boy Comes Home," by A. A. Milne, performed by ALFRED HOLT HOUSE. This play is extremely difficult to produce, and indeed are most modern plays of this type. This production presented the play to full effect, excelling especially in the management of the dream. F. N. Cave was the most outstanding actor, and gave a particularly good interpretation of the three different "Philips." C. Alexander, as Uncle James, made a worthy stage-partner, and made a truly realistic profiteer. The "women" parts were all well portrayed. R. B. Chalmers presented a delightful middle-aged lady, whilst the arrogant independence of modern servants was portrayed to perfection by K. A. Mitchell, as Mary, and W. Beckett, as Mrs. Higgins. This House deserved its victory in its ambitious choice of a play, its excellent production, suitability of cast, efficiency of management and quality of voice production.

OWEN HOUSE also produced an ambitious play: "The Monkey's Paw," by W. W. Jacobs, and presented it creditably. This play has all the elements of a good thriller, and very few points were missed by the producer. Most notable among the cast was M. P. Preston, who portrayed the old lady, Mrs. White, with intense feeling and great realism. He had an extremely good appreciation of the tragic moments of the play, and his performance was one of the most remarkable in the whole show. R. V. Olsen, despite a slightly youthful appearance in his make-up, gave an appreciative performance of Mr. White; his sense of the tragic was also very strong. J. F. Varey, as Herbert, made a good portrayal of sceptical modern youth, and A. R. Brown a voluble Sergeant-Major Morris, whose gruff voice produced the full spirit of the old-fashioned sergeant. S. Lipton,

although he had only a small part, must receive special praise for making the entrance of the mysterious Mr. Sampson one of the greatest moments of the play. If criticism can be made of this play, it must be that the last scene was rather slow, but the general production was admirable, and the casting especially excellent.

PHILIP HOLT HOUSE produced a play of a different type—"The Recoil," by Eric Logan, a drama of the N.W. Frontier. The pent-up, artificial atmosphere was created from the start by the lighting and the weird music. J. C. Briggs gave an exceptionally good performance as Denny; and his scream when bitten by a cobra was the highest moment of the play. J. W. Hanlon, as Malone, had a striking, if somewhat typed Irish accent, and B. S. Gaffney presented a good medical officer. G. Berger was an extremely humorous batman. The production was very striking and made an exciting entertainment.

Less ambition was shown by TATE HOUSE, who produced a rural play, "The Old Bull," by Bernard Gilbert. Although the story was perhaps a little lacking in plot and climax, the characterisation was quite effective. Most notable among the cast was B. V. Jacob, as Bones, who made an amusing and obstinate cow-man. A. E. Hughes was realistic as Sarah Tinsley, and his cheerfully twinkling eyes suited the part. R. H. Pain made an aptly melancholy James, while in contrast, H. Hargreaves was boisterous and boastful as Charles, although the part perhaps required a little more force. D. Halewood, as William Smithson, made an effective and abrupt entrance, and made much of the reading of the Will. The production and enunciation were very good, and the only fault the play had was a slight lack of power and point.

The general standard of all the plays was extremely high, and all concerned are to be congratulated, including Mr. Cretney, who supervised the final production, on an extremely agreeable and entertaining performance.

* * *

The Thing.

OVER the hills and far into the distance sounded the ceaseless grumbling of thunder. Lightning flashed about the peaks, and down the gloomy valley a violent tempest raged. Near a hunch-backed crag, where the river foams around a granite promontory, crouched a great grey house with

weather-beaten, crumbling walls, a gaunt and lonely shadow against the sky. The rain rattled furiously against the windows, accompanied by the tortured wailing of the draggled cats that slunk furtively about the desolate yard. It ran along the gutters and down the spout, making a rushing, gurgling sound, as it poured out at the other end, and swirled along its channel to the grid. A bin lid kept clattering, and somewhere a door banged unceasingly, blown by the wind.

He was alone in the house, huddled in a chair before the dying fire, gloomily watching the greying embers. In the draughts that came through the loose window-frames and under the door, the flame of an oil lamp flickered, casting grotesque shadows about the room. An old clock kept ticking monotonously. He kicked back his chair suddenly, and stood up. It was a grand night, he thought; perhaps he'd think out a poem about it before he went to sleep. Slowly he put out the light, and in darkness climbed the creaking stairs to bed.

Wrapped up to his eyes in warm blankets, he gazed out of the window, and listened to the shrieking of the wind, the dull roaring of the river, and the rain. The sky was black and impenetrable, but as he watched, the clouds slowly disappeared, the rain no longer fell, and with a last gurgle the spout was empty. The wind's shriek gradually died away to a faint sighing, and finally ceased; until the moonbeams played about the beads of rain which hung along the window-frames, and the sky was ablaze with a myriad lights.

Suddenly a dark and shapeless figure appeared over the sill, and slowly came into the room. It stood by the bed, bent threateningly over its cowering occupant and spoke:—

"Along the still, sad valley gleams
The glittering moonlight on the streams.
The shadowed clouds are motionless,
And all the quiet evening dreams."

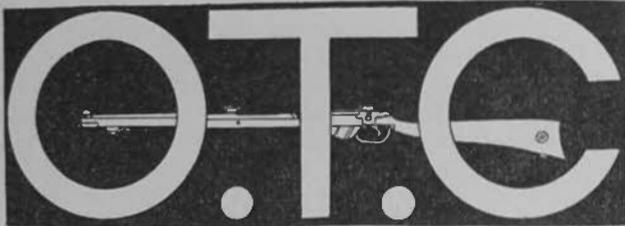
"Such verses hast thou dared to inflict on suffering mankind, and for such wanton torture thou must pay with equal horrors."

It spoke, and from its sombre depths an ugly snake appeared, and reared its evil head above the bed. The poet stared, hypnotised. From the snake's malevolent fangs a colorless liquid dripped on to his face and all around him. It burnt like a thousand acids, and the fumes were slowly choking, strangling him. He twisted and writhed in agony, gave a piercing scream, and sat bolt upright.

The bed was soaking wet. The floor was wet. Water dripped from dark patches in the ceiling, while the storm raged with unabating fury. A solitary cat howled once, mournfully. The only sounds were the sounds of the storm and the steady drip, drip of water on the floor.

R. S. SHARROCK.

* * *



WHEN the war, which we had feared for some time, broke out in September, with its attendant evacuation and mobilisation, Captain Ledger, who was soon to have relinquished his command in the Corps, left us. He had accepted a commission in the 9th Batt. King's Liverpool, and was later promoted to the rank of Major. We wish him the best of luck in his new command. We also wish to convey our best wishes to E. C. Colville, who was C.S.M. last year, and who, having won a scholarship to Sandhurst, was gazetted 2nd Lieut. at Christmas.

The Corps has carried on in Bangor under the command of Lieut. Hart. Circumstances seemed wholly unfavourable; there were no rifles, no uniforms, nor even any N.C.O. above the rank of L/Sgt. Although some imitation rifles were obtained, little could be done towards rifle training until half way through the term, when permission was obtained to use the rifles and gymnasium of the University. A large Certificate "A" class has been formed, and there may possibly be an examination in March. If so, it will only consist of the practical examination, since there are no Staff Officers available to set or mark theoretical papers.

The Inspection will be held towards the end of the summer term, and uniforms will be brought from Liverpool at Easter. Mr. Moy will be in charge of the uniforms, and is now second in command of the Corps to Lieut. Hart. Recruiting has been quite good this term, although the response from the Sixth form is

not as great as was hoped. Intending recruits must join this term, for although they will be paraded as recruits at the Inspection they must have had a reasonable amount of training. Parades are held on Monday at the University gymnasium in Dean Street, and on Fridays at the Central School. A better attendance at these parades is desired; recruits should be with us both in body and spirit.

From these notes it will be seen that despite lack of equipment and all manner of adverse circumstances the Corps has progressed favourably. This is due to Lieut. Hart, and hearty thanks and congratulations are to be offered to him for the able way in which he has occupied the position left by Capt. Ledger.

K. H. WILKINSON, C.S.M.

* * *

Literary and Debating Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President The HEADMASTER.

Vice-Presidents.

J. SAUNDERS. Mr. S. V. BROWN.
D. ELLWAND. Mr. G. F. POLLARD.

Chairman Mr. C. H. MOORE.

Secretaries.

F. W. MYERSCOUGH. C. V. JONES.

Committee Members.

*R. BREARLEY. B. S. GAFFNEY. S. LIPTON.
T. CORLETT. A. PACKTER. M. P. VAREY.
A. J. M. CRAIG. *D. HALEWOOD. E. WOOTTON.
*H. HARGREAVES.

* Re-elected.

Minutes of the first meeting of the 55th Session of the Society, held in Room 9, at the Central School, Bangor, on Tuesday, January 16th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. Moore in the chair.

The Chairman opened the meeting by remarking upon the extraordinary circumstances in which the proceedings were being held, and said that no one, who had been present at the last meeting held over nine months before in Liverpool, could possibly have imagined in what strange surroundings the next debate would take place. After apologising for the term's delay in commencing, he called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. No one rose to say anything against the minutes, and they were signed without alteration. D. Halewood then read out a motion giving additional powers to the Chairman and Secretaries, so long as the Society met under evacuation conditions in Bangor. After this motion had been seconded, the Chairman called the Society's attention to Section 7 (c) of the Constitution, whereby no alteration in the constitution may be made except at special meetings,

and asked Mr. G. F. Pollard's advice in the matter. Mr. Pollard thought the motion should be allowed, but R. Brearley opposed the motion and it was lost. An amendment brought in by the last speaker to legalise the position by having an Extraordinary General Meeting was carried. The Chairman then asked for nominations for two Committee members to succeed H. T. Muskett and R. G. Denning, who had left. M. P. Varey, A. J. M. Craig, A. Packter and G. Cohen were proposed and the first two were duly elected.

Committee members absent were S. Gardner and E. Wootton.

Before proceeding to Public Business the Chairman expressed his pleasure at seeing so many new members present, and hoped that they would not hesitate to give their views. He then called upon F. W. Myerscough to propose the motion that "*The importance of the Individual in the Modern Democracy is greatly Over-rated.*"

The speaker began by giving the Greek definition of Democracy, and asserting that the man-in-the-street, to whom it referred, was an average man and completely lacking in individualism. He then emphasised the fact that the whole purpose of Democracy was to protect this man-in-the-street from the more ingenious individual. Democracy did not mean Liberty, he continued; man had always been a slave, either to Nature or to the State, and liberty was the subject for the inane chatter of idealistic hooligans. Quoting Dean Inge, the speaker stressed the fact that unity was essential for the good of the State, and Individualism was a bad influence because it gave too much importance to each individual and diminished the control of the Government. While agreeing that what was good for the State might be good for the citizens, he denied that the converse was true. The speaker next regretted that there was too little compulsion in the modern Democracy. Evacuation had failed for this reason, whereas conscription, while bitterly opposed at the time, had been of immense benefit to the country. The man-in-the-street did not always know what was best for him, and the State was justified in using compulsion. Dictatorships had succeeded for this very reason, and similarly only a united effort could make democracy a success. Furthermore, as civilisation advanced, people become more dependent upon each other, and could less afford to be individualistic. Far too much attention was being paid to the rights of man and not enough said about his duties. In conclusion, the speaker blamed the system of giving power to a few selfish individuals for our sorry internal position to-day, and asserted that the only way of saving the State was to take away from the individual the opportunity of setting himself up as a capitalist.

The Chairman then called upon C. V. Jones to oppose the motion. Like the previous speaker he began by giving several definitions of democracy including those of Aristotle, Rousseau and Lincoln. He began by considering the first part of Lincoln's definition—government by the people. He agreed that every responsible citizen had a vote in the State, but that was almost as far as his power went. Once his representative was elected, he was free for five years to do whatever he liked, even to change his policy without interference. Furthermore, since Democracy was of necessity the rule of the majority, there was always a large minority whose views were not respected. Proceeding to his second definition—rule for the people—he again drew attention to the unimportance of the individual. The prevalent capitalist system was to blame for the atrocious conditions of the lower classes to-day, and though several reforms and ameliorations had been won, the poverty and

despicable state of the slums proved conclusively that millions of individuals were being wholly neglected. So far from helping the poorer individuals the country actually took no care for them at all. The speaker then gave his third and most important definition of democracy—the right of free speech. He was ready to acknowledge that the Englishman did possess to a remarkable degree the right of free speech, but argued that since this was a *sine qua non* of democracy it was impossible to overrate its importance. Though it might be detrimental to the country to give the conscientious objector a right to voice his belief, yet to deny this would be to destroy the true spirit of democracy. Summing up his main points, the speaker concluded by affirming that far from being overrated, the importance of the individual in modern democracy was grossly underestimated.

R. Brearley stood up to second the motion. Using rather copious notes, he began by defining individualism and blamed it for the rise of the capitalist state, following up his argument at some length, and giving numerous examples of the evils caused by capitalism. Advocating Socialism as the remedy, he appealed to the Society's conscience by giving lurid descriptions of the unhappy state of this country at present. The average worker, he said, could not afford to own a car, while the capitalists lived in undeserved plenty. Similarity of environment in childhood, he argued, was no barrier to individuality. He concluded by urging the Society not to be deluded by the sententious sentimentality of the opposition, but earnestly advised everyone to support the motion.

D. Halewood next arose to second the opposition. He began by pouring scorn on the last speaker's speech, and continued by describing past and present attempts at democracy and the cause of their failure. Their chief fault was their cumbrousness and this must be the opposer's chief complaint. But we must strive at democracy and not, as the proposer despite himself advocates, be side-tracked into totalitarianism, thus sacrificing freedom, the essence of democracy, for mere efficiency in government. We must strive with all our force to attain the ultimate perfect democracy, thus combining liberty and efficiency.

The first speaker in open debate was G. H. Townend, who said that if individuals severally had had more power, it would not have accumulated in the hands of a few and therefore opposed the motion.

H. Hargreaves blamed the previous speakers for their promiscuous vilification of their opponents. He then proceeded to condense the chief arguments put forward on both sides and resumed his seat.

A. J. M. Craig asserted that every good government was directed towards the benefit of individuals, while Fascist and other similar regimes had the opposite aim. A. Packter advised the Society to examine European politics of the 19th century, and himself began to discuss the Reform Bill of 1832. Describing at some length the history of the times, he attacked bitterly the upper middle classes for their treatment of their less fortunate brethren. After an involved discourse upon the matter, he called Democracy an ideal sedative for the people and was proceeding to condemn free speech, when the Chairman warned him that his time was up. He therefore urged the Society to abstain from voting. T. Corlett, like a previous speaker, felt the need for crystallization. Mentioning the fact that the chief speakers had each used the same arguments, he stressed the fact that one individual was overrated in Germany. As democracy was the rule of the majority, we must definitely oppose the motion, for the majority were not individuals.

S. Lipton argued that there was no such thing as a perfect individual and that was the reason for the failure of Communism. The true

individual put something before himself. We all had a chance to put the Government out of power. G. Cohen said that the proposer and opposer were obviously muddled, since they had used the same arguments both for and against the motion. He would abstain from voting. J. Levitsky suggested that free speech was of little importance and the real touchstone of democracy was the absence of class distinction. The Society should join him in opposing the motion. A. G. Parker arose in a quandary. He had no desire to live like a Communist, but the influence of one individual on another was too great and he would oppose the motion. B. S. Gaffney introduced the U.S.S.R. and emphasised several points in its constitution. Far too great a part was played by individuals in modern democracy. It was this which had led to the ascent of the capitalists and their present tyrannical power. It was the people, not some few individuals, who should control the State. C. Alexander intimated that England was a plutocracy (cries of shame!). He next deprecated capitalism in general, and Finland in particular as being a danger to Russia. Supporting the motion, he sat down. H. M. Hayward in an able maiden speech remarked upon the fact that all human beings had different talents and so were essentially individual.

The next speaker in open debate was J. McCulloch. Democracy, in spite of the repeated attacks waged against it, was still the best form of government, but though holding up Mr. Chamberlain's actions as undemocratic he gave his vote against the motion. J. F. Varey then arose. In a maiden speech he devoted himself entirely to a vituperative tirade of invective against the speech of the seconder of the opposition, whose arguments, he claimed, were those of the upper classes. A. W. Fenton wished to return to the subject of debate. In a maiden speech he inquired whether the good State was the efficient State, which regimented its subjects against their wills. No. The individual wanted freedom and this he obtained in England. He advocated the philosophy of *carpe diem*, and would abstain from voting. R. A. Atherton, in a maiden speech began by saying that people must be fit to govern themselves. Selfishness was not democracy, and before people could be fit to govern themselves there must be compulsion. Consequently he supported the motion.

The seventeenth speaker in open debate was H. Barkley. In yet another maiden speech he said not enough attention was paid to artists in modern democracy. He would abstain from voting. With only half a minute left before the chief speakers summed up, E. W. Goulding made a hurried maiden speech. Germany was divided against herself, so we were told, but so also was Britain.

The Chairman then called upon C. V. Jones to sum up for the opposition. He first replied to the repeated use of the word individualism. This was not mentioned in the motion, which would otherwise have read "individualist" for "individual." He continued briefly to sum up his three main points made previously, and urged all, who had not made up their minds definitely to support the motion, to vote against it. F. W. Myerscough took the floor to wind up the debate. Confusion had continually been made between the sense of individuals and masses. The great fault with democracy to-day was the prevalence of capitalism. The only way to diminish this danger was to deprive the individual of the opportunity of amassing power and wealth. He warned the new members against the wiles of the opposition and said that all who were not against him were for him.

On being put to the vote the motion was lost by 15 votes to 18. There were 10 abstentions. The meeting was then adjourned.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Private Business Meeting of the Society, held in Room 9, at the Central School, Bangor, on Tuesday, January 30th, at 6-45 p.m., with Mr. Moore in the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by calling on S. Gardner to propose the motion "That for the duration of the existing extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman and Secretaries be endowed with the power of arranging the dates, times and the duration of the Society's meetings, and any other procedure which is affected by these circumstances, at their discretion." The proposer showed by reference to other School activities the need for these powers and hoped that the Society would view this motion from a sensible standpoint. After D. Halewood had seconded the motion, H. Hargreaves, speaking in support of the motion, asked the Secretaries to assure the Society that these extraordinary powers would not be abused. C. V. Jones affirmed the integrity of the Secretaries and the motion, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

Minutes of a meeting of the Society held in Room 9, at the Central School, Bangor, on Tuesday, January 30th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. Moore in the Chair.

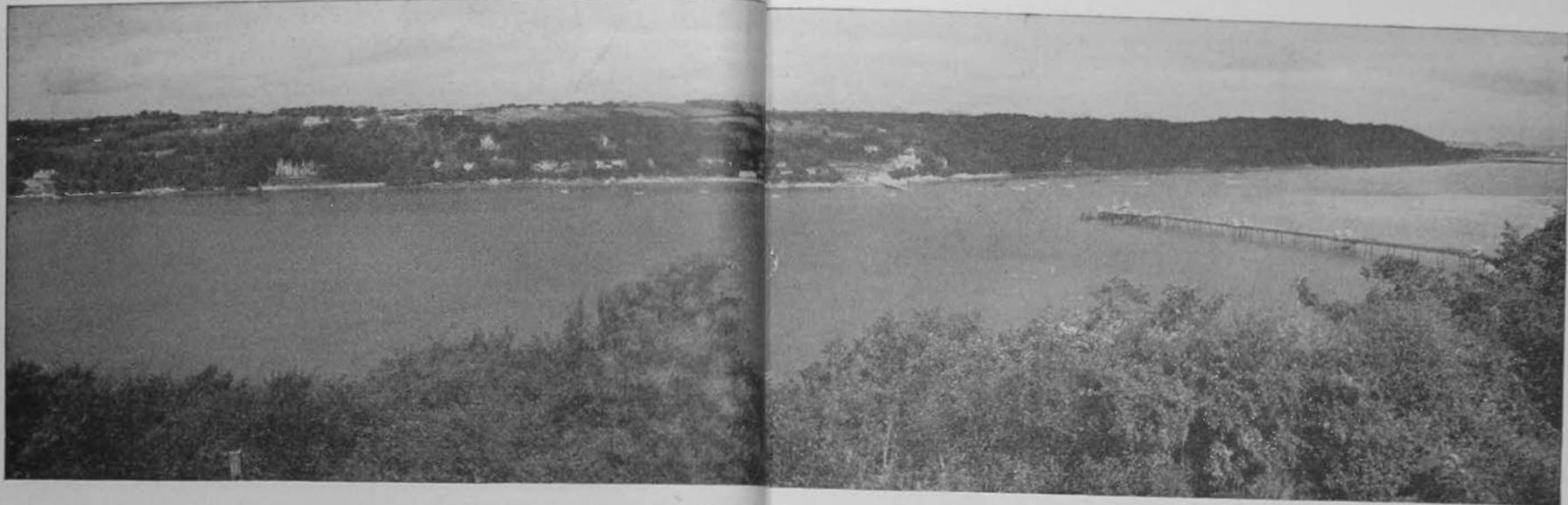
The Chairman opened the proceedings by calling on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. After they had been read, H. Hargreaves asserted that the minutes were dull but accurate, except in so far as they accused him of having urged the Society to abstain from voting. He succeeded in having the offending words deleted. R. Brearley stated that he had said "similarity of environment in childhood" to be no barrier to individuality, not stereotyping. H. Hargreaves, in seconding the motion, took the opportunity to apologise for his complacent outburst against the minutes. The motion was carried. G. Cohen was shocked at certain idioms in the minutes, but the Society wasn't. J. F. Varey obtained the phrase "in a maiden speech" for the report of his "tirade," and G. H. Townend obtained the same phrase for the report of A. W. Fenton's speech. H. Barkley proposed a similar motion in regard to the report of his own speech, but S. Gardner's amendment on a point of literary style was carried. On a proposal by H. Hargreaves, the minutes were then signed.

There were no Committee members absent.

Proceeding to Public Business, the Chairman called upon S. Lipton to propose that "*The end justifies the means.*" Discussing morals in the modern world, the speaker declared that the only sensible way to behave in a material world was to behave materialistically oneself. Hitler had set Germany on its feet even though his methods were doubtful. Human guinea-pigs seldom stepped forward to take the place of the animals used for vivisection, except of course in the celebrated case at the Panama Canal. Scientists experimenting with explosives were risking their lives to save the nation. Assuming that very few members of the Society were vegetarians, the speaker with bleeding heart and crying eyes, accused the Chairman of senseless cruelty and of killing animals by the score. No person who was not a vegetarian could vote against the motion. Conscientious objectors were few because men realised that the end justified the means. They were willing to fight for their ideal.

The Chairman then called upon T. Corlett to oppose the motion, who, in his opening remarks stressed the ethical nature of the debate. He went on to prove by means of a tale about a man stealing a loaf for his starving children that it was impossible to abstain from voting. There is too much lack of principle. The fact remains, he who steals is a

(Continued on page 30)



Salute Bangor.

At the end of last term no School in the kingdom had a greater percentage of its members evacuated than the Liverpool Institute. The number of boys in Bangor was 86 % of the number at School at the end of the corresponding term of 1938.

That is why we offer our Salute to Bangor. It is a record of which the Bangor citizens should be as proud as we are. Well done, Bangor!

We salute the Mayor, an old Liverpool Institute boy, and the Mayoress, because they have done their utmost to make our reception a success. Mr. Wartski's wide experience of Bangor conditions has been always at our disposal—a word here, a suggestion there. Apathy or the slightest hint of obstruction on the Mayor's part could have made the task of the City officials infinitely more arduous, but the Mayor, we are proud to say, has never obstructed, the Mayor has led.

We salute Mr. Rogers Jones, Mrs. Davies, and their office staff. Their task has been one calling for infinite tact, patience, and resourcefulness, and it has received them.

We salute the Bangor helpers who found the billets for us, arranged them and docketed them, who filled countless bags with countless biscuits and countless tins of milk, and finally drove us in their cars to our future homes.

We salute the Doctors of Bangor, the Matrons and Staffs of the Hospitals who so speedily and skilfully restored us to health.

We salute the Dean, the Clergy, the Ministers, the Pastors, the Local Preachers, the Sunday School Teachers, the Choir Masters, and the Church Wardens of Bangor, who have taken us to their hearts, and given us the liberty of their fellowship. They have set their candle on a candlestick, and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

We salute the Headmaster of the Central School, and the Headmistress of the Girls' County School. The great invasion brought them untold difficulties and complications, and, perhaps, some doubts and fears. Nevertheless, they have made us most welcome so that we feel that in very truth our lives have fallen in pleasant places.

We salute, also, the Staffs of the two schools. No staffs could have co-operated more loyally with their Headmaster and Headmistress in making us feel at home.

We salute the Scholars of the two schools, and also the boys of the Friars. We have lived in their homes, shared their parents, their camaraderie, their pleasures and their pains, their illnesses (just as they have often shared ours!), and their birthdays! We suspect that they submit no less cheerfully than we do to some slight diminution in school working hours.

We salute all those who have put St. Paul's, the Tabernacle, and Berea at our disposal, and those who have given us facilities for playing games at Penrhos Garnedd, the Bangor City Football Ground, Ty Newydd, Penrhyn Park and St. Mary's College.

We salute the University authorities whose help has been manifold, but particularly for allowing us to share their musical life.

We salute the shopkeepers of Bangor, the Plaza, the City, and the County, a Mr. Crosville, if such a person exists, and the L.M.S. Railway. They have all done far more than we could ever have expected, and far more than they probably realize, to make our stay in Bangor a happy one.

We salute the Carnedds, Tryfan, the Glyders, and Snowdon, we salute Red Wharf Bay, the Menai Bridge, the Tubular Bridge, and the ghost of Telford, we salute the incomparable skyline all the way from Penmaenmawr to the Rivals. We salute brother Sun, sister Moon, brother Air, brother Wind, brother Snow, brother Frost.

But most of all we salute our hosts and hostesses. As one boy put it, you received us "with open hearts and open larders." Since then we have received the utmost kindness and consideration. You have been models of tact, sympathy, and understanding. You have put your homes, your gardens, your books, your bicycles, your motor cars, at our disposal, you have darned our socks, as another boy says, "without retribution," you have put up with our perky city ways, you have rearranged your homes and your daily routine. Nothing has been too much trouble. You have, as countless boys have said, "adopted" us. You have made us feel that if ever there were a home from home, then it was Bangor. Accordingly, we, the Headmaster, Governors, Staff, Pupils, and Parents of the Liverpool Institute salute the Citizens of Bangor, and thank you with all our hearts.

thief. The phrase "it's all in a good cause" is merely a modern catch-phrase to camouflage doubtful methods of raising money. The opposer went on to say that games teach us that the end does not matter so much as playing the game according to the rules. Quotations from Aldous Huxley were used to prove that means intrinsically different from the ends proposed achieved ends like themselves. The war to end wars brought about the peace to end peace. If the peace at the end of this war is a true peace it will not have been gained by war but by the abandonment of war and the use of pacific means. Unless the end determines the means, human life can have no meaning or fixed principles.

A. Packter, rising to second the motion, attempted to prove to the Society that a bad means does not always lead to a bad end. Democracy was the best form of government in the world, yet it had been obtained by revolution. He then sank into a discussion of strikes, of bloody revolutions, and of Russia, and finally emerged to speak to his Classical friend about the culture of Athens, which, it appeared, was based on slave labour.

In seconding the opposition, A. J. M. Craig showed that the failure of the Versailles Treaty was due to its suppressive measures used to obtain peace. The British law opposed the motion and the Society could not argue against such an austere authority as British law. Tyrannical methods in politics were incompatible with good results. Hitler will fail just as the Jesuits failed, for cruelty and suppression cannot bring forth good.

The motion was then thrown open for public debate and R. Brearley was the first to speak. The logical conclusion of the opposer's speech was anarchy, which was a bad thing. The opposer was a hypocrite since he was not a vegetarian nor a pacifist. The motion meant "aim" rather than "end." The means used at Versailles were not immoral but inefficient. His time being up, the speaker left the Society to dwell upon the Penal Code. H. M. Hayward declared that nothing could be accomplished by ethics in an evil world. R. H. Pain, in a maiden speech, said that whereas the opposer had proved his points, the proposer had merely used examples. The only basis upon which we could argue was morals. H. Hargreaves surprised the Society by saying that he could see some of the points of the proposition, and boldly declared that two blacks didn't make a white. Lest anyone should doubt this statement he talked about the Kaiser before resuming his seat. C. V. Jones gave a brief resumé of what had gone before in order to clarify the situation for both the Society and himself. Having elucidated the arguments he decided to support the motion. In a maiden speech, R. D. Caig argued that war never conclusively settled any problems. D. Halewood arose and asserted that we were fighting for principles. If we felt the proposition to be true we must oppose the feeling until we reach the ultimate goal of civilization. In an able maiden speech G. F. Jones pointed out that Hitler could have used better means in obtaining power. His motives were purely selfish. Asserting that we were fighting to live not justify an end he opposed the motion. S. Gardner complained that the Society was arguing at cross-purposes. Milton had said "sin breeds sin." One was justified in taking one's own life for a good cause but not in taking other's lives. M. P. Vary was exasperated by certain members' careful arguments from the moral view. A deed is moral, he said, because it benefits the community. If the end benefits the community as a whole, then that end justifies the means employed. J. F. Vary reiterated the story of the loaf thief and his starving children, and went on to declare that no one has any scruples nor any principles when these interfere with his personal will. He urged the Society to abstain from voting.

T. Corlett was now called upon to sum up for the opposition. If the end justified the means, life would be a meaningless and shifting thing, without any stable foundation. Personal gain is not the only criterion. The whole debate, he concluded, rested on ethics and could not be discussed on any other basis.

S. Lipton, summing up for the motion, agreed that the motion was an ethical one, but asserted that the motion was concerned with present-day ethics, which were practically non-existent. He then demanded to know who was this fellow Milton that his writings should be taken as fact, and sat down.

On being put to the vote the motion was lost by 17 votes to 19, there being seven abstainers. The meeting was then adjourned.

Minutes of a meeting of the Society held in Room 9, at the Central School, Bangor, on Tuesday, February 13th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. Moore in the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by calling upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the Extraordinary General Private Business Meeting held on January 30th. When they had been signed without opposition, the Secretary went on to read the minutes of the last meeting. When he had done so, S. Lipton arose and desired that the report of his second speech be altered to read correctly. The Society, he was sure, could not possibly imagine that he did not know who Milton was. His words has been, "who was this fellow Milton that his writings should be taken as fact?" His proposal to rectify the mistake was seconded by T. Corlett, who took the opportunity of condemning the frivolous tone of the minutes as a whole. The motion was carried. T. Corlett denied that he had shocked the Society by eulogising the game of "snap," and in spite of the Secretary's spirited defence, succeeded in having the offending sentence deleted. G. Cohen thought that for the sake of grammatical accuracy a certain "who" should be changed to "he," but found no supporters and the motion fell through. R. Brearley declared that it was not the Kaiser but H. Hargreaves who had resumed his seat. The Society, however, thought the minutes might stand and no alteration was made. On a proposal by A. J. M. Craig the minutes were signed.

The Chairman then asked for nominations for a Committee Member to succeed S. Gardner. A. Packter, G. H. Townend and G. Cohen were proposed, and the former duly elected.

Sole Committee Member absent was H. Hargreaves.

Proceeding to Public Business, the Chairman called upon A. J. M. Craig to propose the motion that "This House is in favour of the unrestricted sale of alcohol." After stressing the difficulty of his task, the speaker aroused the Society by accusing the opposition of wanting to take away the spirit of England. Personally he thought public houses were a good thing. He then dwelt upon three possible alternatives open to the Society. They could prohibit the sale of alcohol altogether, they could adopt a policy of *laissez faire*, or they could abolish all restrictions. He gave the Society his assurance that the abolition of restrictions would see a marked decrease in drunkenness. No sane person wanted always to be drinking, and it was only right that he should be given the opportunity, when he liked. The speaker then discussed the unjustness of the present licensing laws, and pleased some members by asserting the high value of alcohol as a tonic. In concluding, he endeavoured to show by reference to the U.S.A. what would be the outcome of prohibition

in this country, and gave three reasons for its certain failure. The way to prevent drunkenness was to improve the condition of the working man. (Cries of Hear, hear). The Society should be truly democratic and support the motion.

M. P. Varey, opposing the motion, first made it clear that he was no advocate of prohibition. Then by a pathetic story of a motor car driver, whose reflexes were slowed, he showed some of the horrible evils of drink. Besides Dr. T. B. Hyslop blamed drunkenness for 50 % of insanity, and Dr. W. C. Sullivan for 60 % of violent crimes. Drunkenness must be stopped, and restriction was the only way to stop it. No individual had the right to get drunk. This was not liberty but license, and consequently the licensing laws should be tightened up to prevent it. Liquor was a luxury and should be taxed.

B. V. Jacob began by denouncing the opposer's arguments as irrelevant. It did not matter whether beer was bad or good (he personally thought it was good), but we must not allow interference in our liberty. While the moderate drinker would remain moderate, the habitual drunkard could not be cured by restrictions. On the contrary, the abolition of restrictions would, he felt confident, bring about a marked decline in drunkenness. The speaker felt sorry he could not quote an authority to set against Dr. Hyslop, but then he thought of Lady Astor. He urged those, who as yet abstained from drinking, not to abstain from voting, but to support the motion, and resumed his seat.

The Chairman then called upon G. H. Townsend to second the opposition. He recalled the Society's attention to the harm done by excessive drinking of alcohol; and told a sad story of a man who ran up hills and lost all the value of his training by having a drink on the way. He then reiterated the tale of the unfortunate car driver. After passing some deprecating remarks on the quality of French beer, he showed of what great benefit restriction had been in Sweden. The Swedes now drank 18 litres instead of 46, which proved that restriction was the best means of curtailing drunkenness.

The Chairman, after encouraging new members to speak, threw open the motion for public debate. A. Packter was the first to arise. Like a previous speaker he did not think much of the medical reports. Alcohol was an excellent stimulant, and was the spirit of the troops.

Once again the Society was given the privilege of hearing R. Brearley, with his wisdom, born of deep experience. He began by discussing the merits and demerits of alcoholic consumption, and came to the conclusion that beer was not best. He then began to enumerate methods, both intelligent and unintelligent, of restricting its sale and continued his talks upon conditions, hours and prices, until the Chairman called "Time," and he reluctantly subsided.

The Society was astounded and listened with amazement when S. Lipton asserted that 50 years ago there had been no less than 110 public houses in Bangor, and 9 in Upper Bangor alone. It was true that the number had now been reduced to 30, but this gave proof that no person could be trusted with alcohol. Democracy was ruled for the benefit of the majority and drunkenness should be stamped out. J. Levitsky deplored the unhappy state of the masses and said that poverty led to drink, not drink to poverty. Before sitting down, he asked the Chairman would he deprive the working man of his last liberty. H. M. Hayward next took up the floor. He brought forward a startling new theory, which even Bernard Shaw had not thought of, to stop inebriation. The Society should persuade the brewers "to gradually remove" the alcoholic

content of their product. Soon it would be no more harmful than ginger beer, and no one would be any wiser. In complacent tones, T. McCulloch announced that the more liberty people had, the more they abused it. He advocated the Government's policy of taxation which not only helped itself, but also the people.

T. A. Corcoran, in a maiden speech, mildly surprised the Society by saying that people didn't like beer until they tasted it. We should "save for victory" and stop wasting our money on liquor, which was "filthy muck" anyway. He gave place to F. Broude, who, in another maiden speech, said he did not think a public house was a den of vice, and it didn't prove anything if it was. Mentioning the story of the man who ran about knocking on bar doors looking for whisky, he advised him to ask a doctor. G. F. Jones was against the motion. The present system of restriction allowed a man to have what beer he needed and no more, and he was definitely in favour of this policy. He was followed by H. Barkley, who voiced the same sentiments. Cheese and water could take the place of cheese and beer. The present restrictions were sound, and if anything should be intensified. In authoritative tones, J. F. Varey said that whisky was more important than beer, which contained little alcohol. The restrictions on whisky were definitely good, and drunkenness had been cut down since they had been adopted. Before the war more drunks were knocking round than there are now. After asking the Chairman three pertinent questions relating to the sale and price of beer, the speaker resumed his seat.

E. W. Goulding said he knew some people who dived for public houses if they saw them on the horizon, and drank there as long as they could, so that if restrictions were abolished and they had more time, they would be more drunk. He therefore opposed the motion. T. Corlett was disappointed that so many members had argued on the various merits and demerits of alcohol. The real point was, were the present restrictions advantageous or not. In his opinion they were useless. It was social environment that caused drunkenness, and only when this was improved should restrictions be abolished. R. H. Pain agreed with the previous speaker that restrictions were useless. On the Continent where the sale of alcohol was open, the only inebriants seen were Englishmen on holiday. If hotels were open all night, the people would no longer try to drink as much as possible before closing time. They should be open all night. Mr. Chapman said that thousands of people were now beating their wives—through alcohol. To abolish restrictions here and now would be to increase drunkenness. He himself was in favour of a more gradual reduction. The last speaker in open debate was I. B. Franklin, who spoke out time in another maiden speech and supported the opposition.

In summing up M. P. Varey denied that slums caused drunkenness, which had always existed from the time of the Greeks and Vikings, and consequently drunkenness must cause slums. The speaker then recapitulated his former points to the effect that alcohol was both an evil and a luxury, and should for these reasons be taxed.

The Chairman then called upon A. J. M. Craig to sum up for the proposition. He graciously admitted that alcohol was bad. This was not his point. But restriction did nothing to prevent evil results. A workman had to have his beer, and the more he paid for it, the less money he had for other necessities. If a man wanted to be drunk the price of beer would not prevent him. But the normal man would not drink more if the price was reduced.

On being put to the vote, the motion was lost by 23 votes to 29. There were four total abstainers. The meeting then adjourned.

Minutes of a meeting of the Society held in Room 9, at the Central School, Bangor, on Tuesday, February 27th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. Moore in the chair.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman calling upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. S. Lipton once more was under the impression that the Secretaries were falsifying the accounts of his speeches. Despite vigorous protests by the Secretarial Board, his motion was carried by a majority of one. The Society agreed with R. Brearley when he asked for inverted commas for the split infinitive in the account of H. M. Hayward's speech. On a motion by D. Halewood, the minutes were then signed. B. S. Gafney was the only Committee Member absent.

Proceeding to Public Business, the Chairman described the nature of an impromptu debate and, while urging all the members to take part in the proceedings, suggested that members need not speak if they did not wish to do so. He also suggested that he should divide the motions so as to give the easier ones to members in the Removes form; but the Remove formers showed their valiance of spirit by voting against segregation.

G. E. Jacoby, the first member to speak, was called upon to propose that "*There is no place like home.*" In a maiden speech he pointed out to the Society that he, among all the members, was best able to judge the significance of the motion. In opposing the motion, F. W. Myerscough gave a somewhat over-enthusiastic account of the beauty of Bangor, and breezily drifted on to an investigation into the artificiality of civilized life in general and home life in particular. The motion was carried.

H. M. Hayward set out to prove that "*Something must definitely be done about it,*" but was at a loss when it came to thinking of what had to be done to what. Advocating a three weeks' holiday at Easter, he resumed his seat. E. Wootton was quite satisfied with the present state of equilibrium (*sic*). He recited a limerick on sheep which brought to his attention the fact that the Society was probably falling asleep, and he decided to do something about it by sitting down. The Society thereupon woke up to vote against the motion.

J. F. Varey then arose to open an imaginary church bazaar. He appealed to those present to buy as much as possible to help the vicar's self-sustenance fund and then gave a seventy-second pause, presumably for applause. There being no applause forthcoming he decided to open the bazaar.

"*That the only way to solve the German coal shortage is by another scuttle*" was the next motion for debate, and C. V. Jones was the proposer. German ships were using up coal and were then being sunk by British warships. Therefore they were wasting coal, so the best way of saving coal was to scuttle the ships so that they would not use any coal. Finding it very difficult to think of anything else he started directing imaginary traffic until his two minutes were up. A. L. Haugh in a maiden speech completed the permutations and combinations of the words of the motion and went on to say that the Germans could not build guns while they had scuttles. Besides, as soon as the German ships get out of port, they are "nabbed" by the British, so they need less coal. The motion was lost.

Then Mr. Pollard arose to propose that "*Mayors have no need of corporations,*" and a hush fell on the room. With bland incomprehensibility he discussed the practical details of mores who carried corporations

on their backs. Pomp and circumstance has no part in a horse's life, however, and therefore there are no civic functions in the equestrian existence. Thus, there was no need for a corporation. Having apparently satisfied both himself and the Society, he sat down. F. Broude didn't see why the mare should carry the corporation on its back. The mayor and corporation were inseparable. It was time the Society was treated to some horse sense. No doubt displaying horse-sense, he went on to say that he definitely opposed the motion. So did the Society.

H. Hargreaves then gave a speech while presenting an imaginary cheque to an imaginary winner of an imaginary football pool. With prudery worthy of a self-styled social reformer, the speaker emphatically declared his strong opposition to football pools, which were second only to the popular press in his list of social evils. However, since he held a large share in the losses of the football pool, he had been asked to present the cheque, and with no pleasure at all he then presented it.

S. Lipton now arose to propose that "*We must keep our noses to the grindstone.*" He sensed that this was a rather personal question and decided to talk on another subject, but the Chairman intervened. He therefore took to rubbing his neck, presumably to feel if his nose was there. D. Halewood, with portentous mien, began with a poem which had little reference to the debate. Seething with indignation, he railed the previous speaker and his character with contemptuous and invidious abuse, emphasising his points with vigorous gestures. He finished up in a crescendo of sound and the Society, stunned by his eloquence voted against the motion.

"*That this House welcomes the proposal that clothes are to be rationed*" was the next motion for discussion, and W. H. Broster in a maiden speech declared that this was a welcome opportunity for discarding them altogether and improving the health of the nation. K. H. Barnard, with horrified voice yet with gleaming eye, in a maiden speech said that film-stars, not wanting any clothes, would spend their money on vice. Besides, we wouldn't be able to change our vests. The Society agreed with him.

K. A. Shaw then arose to propose in a maiden speech that "*Myer's cough be treated.*" There were many ways of curing a cough it seemed. The speaker went on to say that he could be rude to certain members of the Society, and the air was filled with the thrill of expectation; but he decided that he wouldn't, and the disappointed Society settled down to listen to the next speaker. T. Corlett declared that the Society was not entitled to interfere with the personal affairs of its members. The motion attempted to infringe upon the rights of man. Having thus paved the way, he read out a speech on Federal Unionism. The motion was carried.

E. W. Goulding now arose to make a speech before distributing the prizes at a Baby Show. Eyeing a venerable member of the Society, he declared that this was the best baby, and if its honorable parent would walk forward he would present him with the prize. He then rolled his eyes wickedly and asserted that if he had been the parent he would have been proud of it.

"*Fine feathers make fine birds*" was the next motion, and J. McCulloch supported it by having a private joke with his neighbour. M. P. Varey said that beauty was only skin deep. Besides, the emu and the parrot both have fine feathers, but also have important failings. The motion was lost.

P. E. Birkett now arose to propose in a maiden speech that "*General strabismus attack the Russians.*" This General appeared to be in a good position. His lines were in good order, and an attack would be to his advantage. L. B. Franklin suggested that General Mannerheim and General strabismus were one and the same man. It would be very foolhardy for General Mannerheim (or General strabismus) to attack the Russians owing to the tremendous odds against the Finns. The Society refused to swallow this Jekyll and Hyde story and carried the motion.

"*That Hail would be undesirable at this juncture*" was next proposed by R. Brearley. We could have too much of a bad thing, especially when it was possible to have hail-stones as big as golf balls. A. J. M. Craig asserted that hail would refresh the Society. The motion was lost.

H. Barkley now arose to propose that "*There is something fishy about Wales.*" In halting tones he complained of the smell in Bangor, which might be fish, or on the other hand, might be the drains. R. A. Longmire, with many facial contortions, stated that whales were animals not fish, but the motion was passed.

Mr. Chapman stood up to open a Milk Bar. Thanks to Lord Shufflebottom of Llangefni and Lady Snifflebeezer of Holyhead, this bar was being opened in order to reduce the spirits of the evacuees with bovine and vaccine refreshment. He intended to ask the Headmaster for a holiday in order that the boys might be able to patronise the milk bar.

C. C. Knowles now arose to make a maiden speech of welcome to Charles Laughton who was visiting the local cinema. After welcoming the celebrity in a surprisingly colloquial and familiar manner, he suggested that Mr. Laughton should not sing a solo.

C. Alexander was overcome with violent nostalgia when called upon to propose that "*This House deplores the fact that members have not brought their knitting.*" He wasn't trying to pull the wool over our eyes, but thought that the Society wouldn't have to look at him if they had their knitting with them. G. Cohen decided that in opposing this motion he was justified in assuming that the Society had brought its knitting. Working on this fallacious hypothesis he declared that the intellect of the Society needed improving, and that it would not be improved if the Society continued to bring its knitting. The motion was lost.

J. Levitsky, though asked to speak on "*Pets,*" managed to divert the subject into his customary eulogy of the U.S.S.R.

A. Packter was now called upon to propose that "*All is not beer that's bitter.*" He lectured on chemistry. W. A. Storey, in a maiden speech, found it hard to find something to say, and as he didn't find anything, he eventually sat down. The Society convinced by his oratory voted against the motion.

R. A. Atherton didn't seem to know whether he was proposing or opposing the motion that "*Lord Haw-Haw should be pooh-poohed,*" but the Chairman soon enlightened him. He admitted that his lordship had been funny, but now he was a little stale. Lord Haw-Haw pleased both the Germans and R. E. Helsby with his twice-nightly accounts of the sinking of the *Ark Royal*. Besides, he gave us another time signal at 9-15 p.m.

S. Winskill next stood up to propose that "*As a beverage coffee gives grounds for dissatisfaction.*" In a maiden speech he produced potted histories proving the terrene origin of coffee-beans, milk, sugar, and the heat source used in the making of coffee. Since all these come

from the ground, there are grounds for dissatisfaction. But G. F. Jones thought that this proved that there were grounds for satisfaction. Coffee, like tea, revives you and is a very pleasant drink. The motion was carried however.

A. B. Coulthard, in a maiden speech, addressed the Society on the subject of "*Rattling,*" but unfortunately he didn't know much about rats. He favoured a tolerant view on the whole question.

W. N. Leak now arose to propose that "*We must do all we can to save our bacon.*" In a maiden speech he gave a vivid description of breakfast without bacon in a British home. If we had no bacon we would have no pigs and consequently we would not have any pork. A. J. Baird, in a maiden speech, said that we should save ourselves rather than our bacon. There was plenty of bacon in the country even though it was rationed. The Society agreed with him.

B. V. Jacobs arose full of carefree geniality to bid farewell to a schoolmaster. He admitted that he must have been a bugbear, but their feelings were mutual.

R. H. Pain arose with bleeding heart to propose the last motion of the evening, "*That Oxo would brisk it up.*" Oxo was the stuff that made men, and was the foundation of life. He decided to discuss the subject on an ethical basis, so he talked about the game of noughts and crosses before resuming his seat. A. C. Levinson, in a maiden speech, admitted that brisket could brisk you up but declared that Oxo could not. The Society, however, sympathising with the proposer's ethics, carried the motion. The meeting was then adjourned.

C. V. JONES } Hon.
F. W. MYERSCOUGH } Secs.

* * *

Salemanship.

I PASSED him as I walked down the street towards home, and calculated that he would call about ten minutes after I arrived. He was one of those door-to-door salesmen, shabbily dressed, with the inevitable valise, which he rested wearily on each step.

I went to answer the door, then, rather unreasonably annoyed, and fully determined to send him away brusquely, but so great is the persuasive power of these pedlars, that very soon I was not only looking over his stock, but listening, half-interestedly, to extracts from a very chequered life-story.

He had been educated, he told me, at Oxford, and had always been fired by a passion for writing novels (just like everybody else, I thought), and so, when opportunity presented itself, he sat down to write what he was determined should be a super detective novel, with a plot that would baffle the keenest brains in the country—a novel whose fame would re-echo through the world, assuring him an honoured place in literature—and which would incidentally provide him with enough money to live on.

His enthusiasm to begin this masterpiece was so great, however, that he did not worry about drafting out a plot, and since he seemed to get on well enough without one, he never did so. And so, for some three months, he told me, he let loose the reins of his imagination and ingenuity, and wrote on, enjoying himself thoroughly. He kept up his plan of a super-subtle novel, and each character in turn came under suspicion; each seemed to have a perfect motive, and even better opportunity; he spent hours, he said, working out details of circumstantial evidence, and even longer in manufacturing fool-proof alibis. He gave me lengthy details about some of the more cunning parts of the book, and said he often anticipated with delight the frustrated bafflement of his future readers. However, when the book reached the normal length of such works, he decided, with a certain amount of regret, he said, to disclose the solution, and so (having made no plot), he looked through his papers to decide who the criminal was to be.

He hesitated at this point, and I wondered if he was paving the way for a dramatic production of the manuscript, and an attempt at inveigling me into buying them, but after a few seconds, he went on, and announced that he discovered nobody could be accused of the crime!

I expressed my surprise and asked the reason. Owing to his zeal in confusing his readers, every person who, by the greatest stretch of imagination could be called a Suspicious Character, had a secure alibi, and furthermore, the alibis hung together in such a way that to alter one was to alter all.

To cut short his rather disjointed ramblings, I asked what he did eventually; he smiled and said that, rather than add to the already large number of poor novels, by introducing a last-minute solution, more happy than credible, he had taken the other alternative and destroyed his papers. He went on to describe his gradual fall to his present condition, and, murmuring my vague sympathies, I shut the door, and glanced down at the unwanted articles in my hand.

J. F. VAREY.

* * *

Trial and Error.

WIGRAM was holding forth in his usual lofty way on the foibles of mankind. "Take interference, for instance," he was saying as I entered the Club smoking-room, "most people are so constitutionally incapable of minding their own business, that they will not hesitate to interrupt even com-

plete strangers if they overhear a remark that is an obvious error of fact, for they simply cannot resist the temptation to show off. In fact, it was this failing that inspired me to invent the Omnibus Game."

He paused expectantly, and Smithers, who is the sort of man who rushes in where angels fear to tread, promptly asked for details. Wigram shot him a glance full of heart-felt gratitude and resumed. "The Omnibus Game," he explained, "is really quite simple. The players who number two, take their places on top of any bus, behind a passenger whom they have selected as a likely victim. As the bus proceeds, the players take it in turn to point out places of public interest to each other in loud voices, taking care of course that they invariably give them wrong names. Sooner or later, the passenger in front will turn round and say, 'Excuse me, sir, but I couldn't help overhearing your last remark. The building which you pointed out as being a Home of Rest for Retired Longshoremen is in fact the Admiralty.' Whereupon the two players thank the busybody very profusely, and the one whose remark drew blood receives from the other a stake previously determined."

"It sounds all right," I admitted, "but knowing you, Wigram, I'll bet there is a flaw in it somewhere."

Wigram looked at me pityingly, and laughing scornfully, he retorted, "My dear fellow, of course there isn't. Why I've played it hundreds of times all over the country, and I've never known it to fail. I tell you what," he continued, "to prove what I say, I challenge you to mortal—or rather verbal combat after lunch."

"Awfully sorry," I said hastily, "but it simply can't be done. Got to go—"

"Oh, bosh!" retorted Wigram firmly, "of course you can spare the time. We'll have lunch together and then catch a bus at London Road. We'll play for the price of the lunch. How's that?"

"Out," I retorted despondently, as I followed him to the luncheon room.

As we climbed on to the top of the bus Wigram drew my attention to a pompous-looking old gentleman who had settled himself down in the front seat.

"That's the very type we want. Looks just the right fussy sort for us. What is it?" he continued, spinning a coin.

"Heads. So it is. Well I'll break first."

We took up strategical positions behind our victim, and as the bus came into William Brown Street I made my initial bid for quick victory. Pointing to the Wellington Column

fountain, I remarked loudly that that dinky new paddling pool looked singularly attractive. I thought this was pretty good for a beginner, but the old buffer in front did not wink an eyelid, and Wigram promptly said his little speech.

"You see that large building on the right, with the dome in the centre?" he demanded pointing to the Reference Library.

"Yes, I see that large building over there with the dome in the centre," I dutifully replied. "What is it when it's at home?"

"That is the Liverpool Museum where the fossils come from," Wigram bellowed loudly.

"And go to," I added helpfully.

The man in front half-turned, and for one awful moment I feared it was all up. However, he only scratched his ear in a pensive sort of way, and I breathed again. The battle raged fiercely all the way down William Brown Street and Dale Street. I thought I was bound to score with the Walker Art Gallery which I described as a Home of Rest for Feeble-minded Pavement Artists, and Wigram's effort of converting the Municipal Buildings into a Deaf and Dumb Institute deserved a better fate than silence. Faint, yet pursuing, I rallied when we reached the Police Court, which I took care to explain was the Young Communists' Ping-Pong Club, but even that effort failed to draw blood.

Wigram waited until we reached the Town Hall and then played his trump card. "That," he exclaimed, pointing dramatically to the building in question, "is a Research Institute for investigating diseases common among mares."

The man in front turned round abruptly. "Excuse me, sir," he began, addressing himself to Wigram.

"Not at all, not at all," replied the latter, giving me a sly dig under cover of the seat.

"I wonder," continued the other, "if you could oblige me with the correct time."

Wigram's face fell, but thinking this might be the fore-runner of glad tidings, was polite.

The man in front shook his head. "Afraid I can't catch a word of what you said, sir," he said regretfully. "You see, I have the misfortune to be stone deaf!"

As I told Wigram as we wended our way sorrowfully homewards, I knew there was a catch in it somewhere.

G. H. TOWNEND.



Scout Notes.

WITH "Red Dragon" emblems on our epaulettes, besides our native Lancashire Roses, we are beginning to feel quite a Welsh troop. During the term, augmented by a considerable number of new recruits, we regularly held two meetings a week, either in the Headquarters in Berllan Bach, or out of doors on Bangor mountain or the Roman Camp, or in the overgrown and disused quarry on the shores of the Straits. Besides second- and first-class work, some of our mornings were spent in collecting acorns for the London Zoo—a perhaps obscure but very useful national service!—and Mr. Barnard was good enough to run an Ambulance Badge class for us, a good turn that we greatly appreciate.

Patrols from the troop took part in wide games organized by the local Scouts and three of our patrol-leaders gained hard-earned Pioneer badges. The troop, it must be added, is greatly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Woodhead, the County Commissioner, who has done so much to make us feel at home: to him, and to all who have helped us, we say—"Diolch yn fawr!"

T. CORLETT (T.L.)

* * *

Chess.

ALTHOUGH it has not been possible for School chess to be played last term on account of the lack of black-out curtains in the Central School, the first Chess team has had a very successful session. Two matches have been played against Bangor Chess Club and one against Bangor University, all of which proved interesting and enjoyable. Considering the greater experience of our opponents, the results were very encouraging, especially when it is remembered that of last year's first team only three members remain. We hope to arrange return matches at the Central School this term, when School chess and House matches are expected to start.

The results were as follows:—

SCHOOL v. BANGOR CHESS CLUB.		(Away)	Nov. 3rd.	Lost 4—2
C. V. Jones	½	Mr. Lane	½	
G. Ellis	0	Mr. Frearson	1	
H. Hargreaves	½	Mr. Griffiths	½	
P. R. de Gruchy	1	Mr. Williams	0	
A. J. Craig	0	Mr. Owen	1	
R. A. Longmire	0	Mr. Lewis	1	

SCHOOL v. BANGOR UNIVERSITY		(Away)	Nov. 20th.	Won 5½—1½
C. V. Jones	½	Levy	½	
G. Ellis	1	Fell	0	
H. Hargreaves	0	Grey	1	
P. R. de Gruchy	1	Bowen	0	
A. J. Craig	1	Williams	0	
E. W. Goulding	1	Morris	0	
R. A. Longmire	1	Haddon-Jones	0	

SCHOOL v. BANGOR CHESS CLUB		(Away)	Dec. 15th.	Won 4—2
P. R. de Gruchy	0	Mr. Lane	1	
C. V. Jones	1	Mr. Frearson	0	
G. Ellis	1	Mr. Griffiths	0	
H. Hargreaves	1	Mr. Owen	0	
A. J. Craig	0	Mr. Lewis	1	
E. W. Goulding	1	Mr. Morrow	0	

We wish to offer our sincerest thanks to Mr. Willott for his invaluable support and encouragement, and to Mr. Frearson for his keen interest and co-operation in arranging our matches with Bangor Chess Club.

C. V. JONES.

* * *

Sad is our Lot.

GENTLE Reader, seated in a comfortable arm chair with a dusty mantlesheaf upon which to prop my tired legs, I am filled with an unusual feeling of philanthropic regard for the lot of my comrades, and it is thus after an excellent repast that I deem it my duty to put these entirely altruistic thoughts into practice before I am reduced to a soporific state of mind and am bereft of sententious meaning.

Doubtless by this time the impatient reader is consumed with a thirst for knowledge of a practical nature. Thus, as art is long and life is short, let us descend from the Parnassian heights of poetry, peace aims or pigs, and study for a few minutes that all-important but much neglected art of shaving. In particular would I address these words of wisdom to all potential aspirants to manhood's estate, namely my fellow sufferers in life. Work, drink, and chewing gum have been openly deplored from time to time, but from the days of the

early cave men to present-day Communists, shaving has been man's eternal punishment. Milton, Napoleon and Walt Disney alike have had to suffer with the rest, so young shaver there is no escape for you even if you do become a celebrity in life.

From my lofty pedestal of one year of shaving grace I feel sure that if we must shave—and such a state seems inevitable, in spite of Parliamentary debates and deputations to Dictators—then why can we not develop this noble vice to a fine art, *ars gratia artis*. . . . Perhaps in the future some enterprising capitalist will establish a National Society for the Safety of Shavers—we might evolve a Shaving Club to inculcate the desire of artistic shaving into the heart of man. But, alas, Utopia is still beyond our ken and we must surely look to the immediate future.

In one's early days we see the anxious youth spending hours before the bathroom mirror—looking for the slightest sign of an incipient growth. Foolish youth, if only he could realise the results of this early enthusiasm for the complete annihilation of that unsightly growth. Then come the pimples, remedies for which are manufactured by low-down capitalists, for they never work. But worst of all those facial wounds and scars; caused by blunt instruments or sensitive skins. Gone are the days when we gently set a leech or two upon the open wound, to feed upon superfluous blood which oozes from the jagged cut. Gone also, are the days when beards were the vogue and cuts were scarce, for now alas, the smarting face must present itself to worldly scorn. However for be it from me to supply a plan for Utopian shaving, I am but here to sow the seeds of revolt in your sympathetic and commiserating hearts.

"The child is father to the man," a well-known shaver once observed, and, although this dictum still seems to be without intelligent comprehension to my mind, yet can we hope to see the poets' ideal materialise, for then the child, the youth, the adolescent and the man can face the future free from the thought of cold water on cold mornings, the wet slush of a moth-eaten brush and the cacophonous jar of a blunted blade as it scrapes and stumbles over a field of toughened stubble.

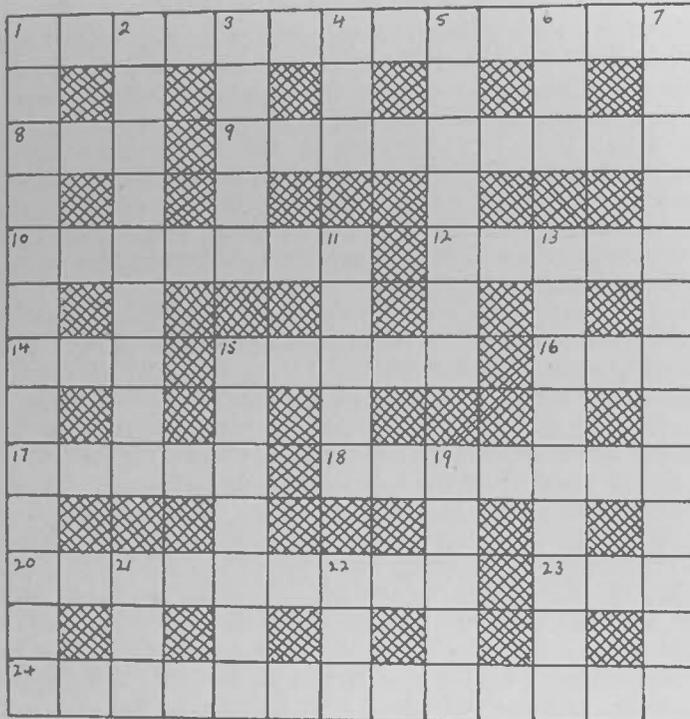
At times one is filled with envy for the fortunate gentleman "who grew whiskers on his chin again when the wind came out and blew them in again"—may we not seek such a solution.

But now, dear reader, tempus fidgets, and it is with great regret that I must leave my comfortable perch and deprive you of further sagacious observations—you see, like the noble Flute, I have a beard coming on, and so with your gracious permission I will attempt to retard its rapid growth.

B. V. JACOB.

Crossword Puzzle

Composed by H. G. NICHOLSON.



CLUES ACROSS.

1. This figure contains everything.
8. Tree.
9. I clip a tar (anagram).
10. Fifty would make it complete.
12. Reverse the amount and add ninety-nine.
14. Sir Ernest's wrath.
15. Deprive 15 down of its centre and curtail it.
16. Bother.
17. Sample
18. Let's bat (anagram).
20. Overburdens.
23. You'll find it in 13 down.
24. Firmness.

CLUES DOWN.

1. Prices in sport (anagram).
2. Keeps in mind.
3. Peals make an error.
4. Add an alternative and you make a mistake.
5. His slogan is the wrong way round.
6. Fabulous bird.
7. Spite.
11. Upright.
13. Unlucky—you've reached a deadlock.
15. See 15 across.
19. Assail.
21. Father curtailed, that is
22. Sparta's health resort.

The solution to this puzzle appears on page 54.

To a Head Boy.

DEAR SIR,

I must confess with shame
 How difficult I find your name.
 How does that plaintive ending go?
 Does one pronounce it Myersco?
 Or does one merely court rebuff
 Who idly calls for Myer's cuff?
 It seems the height of rudeness now
 To dare to mention Myer's cow;
 Far better were—though scoffers scoff—
 The mighty tones of Myer's cough . . .
 Co, cuff, cow, cough—all rather droll;
 But which?

Yours very truly,
 POLL.

* * *

Cross-Country Running.

THE School team is the strongest we have had for some years, five of its members having represented the School in previous years, while the three newcomers have shown more than a little running ability. The two teams against which we have run are so strong that it would be unfair to judge our team on the results of these matches. Indeed, the School team showed some excellent running when it was beaten by the Normal College by 21 points to 27 points.

House running has had a meagre success. Slackers in the individual members of the teams and lack of enthusiasm in Captains of teams have combined to bring about disappointing turn-outs. We now have an excellent course, starting from Bangor Cricket Ground and traversing some very interesting country. I hope that the approach of the Steeplechase will increase interest in this excellent exercise.

Once more we owe our thanks to Mr. Jones and to Mr. Wormald for their unflagging enthusiasm, both in supervising House runs and in giving advice and support to the School team.

F. W. MYERSCOUGH.

* * *

Hockey.

SOME School activities may have suffered due to evacuation, but with hockey the reverse is true. We now have the use of two pitches and our numbers have risen to nearly a hundred. Playing for the most part against much older teams,

the School team has been quite successful. Out of the five matches played, two have been won, two lost and one drawn. The practices were well attended, especially at the beginning of the term when the weather was fine. House hockey, both Junior and Senior, was started and proved very successful.

Lastly, we would like to thank the many Masters who have taken an interest in hockey, in particular Mr. Cretney for his hard work in building up the School team.

SCHOOL v. BANGOR TOWN. Lost 0—5

Bangor Town pressed hard in the early stages of the game and scored twice in the first quarter of an hour. The School forwards then improved but found themselves against a very steady defence. Bangor scored again before half-time. In the second half the School pressed hard and repeatedly forced corners, but did not score while Bangor added two more goals.

SCHOOL v. U.C.N.W. 2nd XI. Won 7—2

A game in which the School forwards combined well, especially in the first half. Playing down the slope the School soon scored and by half time led 5—0. The second half was more even, each side scoring two goals.

SCHOOL v. NORMAL COLLEGE. Draw 1—1

An even game, the School pressing more in the first half without gaining any advantage. The Normals scored first, but following a free hit just outside the circle, the School equalised. In the second half, play became very scrappy, due to the rough ground and failing light.

SCHOOL v. U.C.N.W. 1st XI. Lost 1—3

The School played down quite a considerable slope in the first half and play was very even. The University scored first, after Lowe had repeatedly saved well in goal. After a period of pressing, Kelly equalized from an acute angle. In the second half the School found it difficult to clear the ball effectively against the slope, but it was not until the last quarter of an hour that the University added two more goals.

SCHOOL v. COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AND STAFF. Won 6—2

The School opened strongly, but it was some time before they scored. After the first goal, the School soon scored again and by half-time led 4—0. Playing against the slope in the second half the School play slackened considerably, a fault which has been apparent in several matches this term.

G. H. TOWNEND.

* * *

Association Football.

ALTHOUGH, on the surface, the past term appears to have been one of but moderate success, it must be realised that the team has had to overcome numerous difficulties brought about by Evacuation. Week-end leave has frequently robbed

the team of key-men and lack of practice has caused an unmistakable failure to play together as a team. The term has not been without its bright spots, however, and the games against Collegiate and the Normal College provided excellent entertainment for the many loyal followers of the School team. The chief weaknesses have been the old failures of lax marking in defence and general inability to run into position for a quick pass. The Second and Third teams have been unable to obtain fixtures and very few matches have been played. It is hoped that the Spring term will provide them with more games.

We offer our grateful thanks to Mr. Moy, whose advice and encouragement has been most helpful, and also to Mr. Peters, who has so kindly refereed in the absence of Mr. Moy. Praise is also due to our Secretary, W. H. Adams, who is leaving us this term and whose unsparing efforts have provided us with such a well-filled fixture list.

House football has been efficiently carried on by Mr. Reece, and he and the Headmaster have spared no effort to provide us with playing fields and to ensure that School football should continue as in happier times.
T. R. SANDERSON.

The School team has usually been selected from the following: Adams, W. H., Barnard, Brown, Cohen, Crisp, Denmark, Gardner, Gordon, Parry, Sanderson, Wootton, Wright.

SCHOOL v. COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Sept. 30th, at Bangor City Ground. Won 6—1

The result was a shock for the Collegiate team, who showed some deft touches, but were mastered by a bigger lot.

North Wales Chronicle.

The School team lined up as follows: Parry; Barnard, Adams; Denmark, Sanderson, Gardner; Brown, Gordon, Wright, Cohen, Wootton.

Collegiate won the toss and the School kicked off towards the Church.

In the first few minutes of the game, the play was mainly confined to the Collegiate's half and yet it was our opponents who scored first, through a mistake by Parry who was making his debut for the 1st XI. It was Parry, however, who saved the Institute from a second setback when he dived at the feet of an oncoming forward.

At this point Gardner and Cohen changed places and it was only now that the School began to pull their weight, although Sanderson had been consistent throughout. The play swept to the other end of the field and Gordon equalised while the Collegiate goalkeeper was prone. From this point it was all Institute and Parry was not troubled in the School goal. Two more goals were added before half-time, both by Wright, who had been working well.

After the interval, play brightened, and after sixty minutes' play Wright completed a brilliant hat-trick and a minute later Brown added a fifth.

The pressure of the School slackened off and the Collegiate threatened the School goal with several dangerous raids. The Institute soon regained control however, and Brown completed the scoring in the last minute of the game, when he kicked over his head into the goal.

The School attack was most dangerous, especially the right wing, but due praise must be given to Sauderson and his associates in the defence who gave the Collegiate attack no chance.

SCHOOL v. NORMAL COLLEGE, Oct. 7th, at Bangor City Ground.
Lost 1—4

It was a game fought in the best spirit and attracted a crowd which was not slow in showing their appreciation of clever play.—*North Wales Chronicle*.
Wootton scored the Institute's goal.

SCHOOL v. BANGOR WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11th, at Bangor City Ground.
Lost 2—3

The game was interesting and at times exciting. Both defences played well.—*North Wales Chronicle*.
Gardner and Gordon scored the School's goals.

SCHOOL v. BEAUMARIS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Oct. 28th. Away.
Won 6—0

The School's goals were scored by Wright (4), Gardner and Wootton.

INSTITUTE AND COLLEGIATE v. BANGOR NORMAL COLLEGE.
Nov. 4th at the Bangor City Ground. Won 4—3

The winners played really good constructive football and deserved their success.—*North Wales Chronicle*.
Wright (2), Bradley and Davies were the scorers.

SCHOOL v. BANGOR UNIVERSITY, Nov. 10th. Away. Lost 3—7

Wright (2) and Gardner were the scorers.

SCHOOL v. LIVERPOOL BLUECOAT, Dec. 9th. Away. Draw 3—3

Wootton (2) and Wright were the scorers.

SCHOOL v. FRIAR'S SCHOOL, Dec. 19th at the Bangor City Ground.
Lost 1—7

Gardner scored for the Institute.

* * *

Rugby Football.

THE strange circumstances in which we found ourselves last term provided a severe hindrance to School Rugby. We have been hampered both by difficulties of accommodation and also the lack of experienced players. Rugby football above all other games is one which needs well-marked and equipped pitches, and since the game has few followers in Bangor, these

were scarce. Also many very promising players from the 1st and 2nd teams left School, forcing us to make drastic changes in the formation of the team. The greatest and most disheartening drawback has been brought about by the weather. When we were at last making progress all possibilities of games were lost when after days of heavy rain the pitches became unplayable and, during the last fortnight of term no activity of any sort in Rugby was possible.

And yet, despite all these difficulties and setbacks, there are still many keen and talented players in the School who will uphold the honour of the School if given an opportunity. The few practices which were possible proved entirely successful in that they showed several players who had greatly improved. The team itself as a united body had but one chance of showing its progress in a match. We played the Collegiate 1st XV and had the misfortune to lose by the narrow margin of 3 points to nil. The team covered itself with glory, holding the formidable Collegiate team to this very low score. The School three-quarters held their opponents and tackled effectively, while the forwards, though inexperienced, excelled, especially in the set scrums. Another game with the Collegiate was arranged, for which we had high hopes, but the inclemency of the weather deprived us of our revenge. A 2nd XV was formed and played the Collegiate 2nd XV twice, having easy victories on both occasions. This team comprised of boys from the 5th and Remove forms will make a strong 1st XV next year. Altogether then, the Senior teams have made a great deal more progress than was expected under such trying circumstances.

The Junior Rugby team started the season very successfully, although it did not keep up the form which it showed last season. The forwards were much too inclined to play the ball in offside positions and to fly-kick, while the three-quarters did not get off the mark quickly enough and did not run straight. Later on in the season, however, this team improved—playing some very good games and some of its members show great promise. Matches were played against Hillgrove School and the Collegiate, and on the whole the School team's record was the best. But the 3rd forms have not displayed the keenness for Rugby that might have been expected, and we must encourage them to give the game a trial, for not until a person has played Rugby football can he appreciate its interest and excitement.

The School teams have been chosen from the following players:—

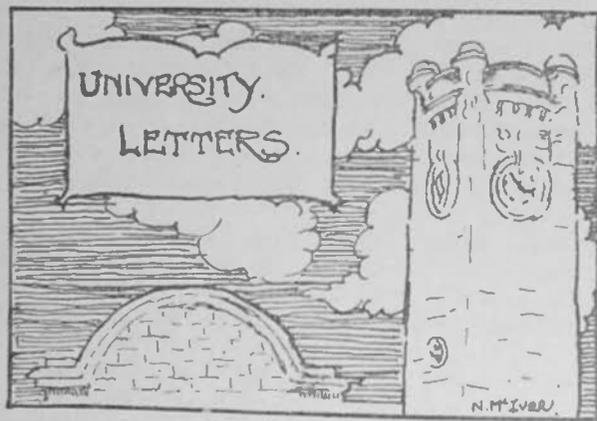
1st XV.—Wootton; Sanderson, Haugh, Adams, D. J., Adams, W. H.; Briggs, Gordon, Jones, A. B., Dugdale; Halewood, Beastall, Brown, Dening, Appleton, Cave, Lee, Olsen, Corcoran, Naldrett.

2nd XV.—Varey; Dawson, Haugh, Craig, Griffiths, Adams, D. J.; Dugdale, Jones, A. B.; Naldrett, Corcoran, Berger, Beastall, Appleton, Lee, Barnard, Cohen, Robertson.

Junior XV.—Patterson; Hine, Murless, Hope-Stone, Cobban; Isherwood, France; Brett, Weston, Cohen, Moore, Durband, Thornley, Williams, L., Hugill, Parry.

In conclusion we must extend our sincere gratitude to Mr. Pollard, who for yet another season has been the guiding influence in Rugby football, working for both the Senior and the Junior teams, and refereeing matches with untiring keenness. We must also thank Mr. Halton for his work with the 2nd team, Mr. Chapman for refereeing and Mr. Bowen for some sterling work with a spade in marking out pitches. E. WOOTTON.

* * *



THE UNION,
CAMBRIDGE.

The Editor, *Liverpool Institute Magazine*.

DEAR SIR,

Owing to the smallness of our company up at Cambridge there is little to be said about the exploits of Old Boys here.

However, I will attempt to give some account of their behaviour. Mr. Corlett ekes out a hermit-like existence in an upper room at Trinity and is held in awe and veneration by everybody; his life of penance is only interrupted by occasional orgies in Mr. Collett's rooms with Mr. Collett's dartboard. Mr. Collett himself slings a nifty double one but spends most of his time heavily disguised as an official secret, complete with helmet—tin—one, auxiliary fireman, for the use of—tin spade and a bucket of sand. He has recently developed a passion for plastering his walls with charts of Trinity in which small holes mysteriously appear, what time Mr. Collett becomes extremely annoyed; when not in bed or trying to siphon the Cam through a hose pipe, Mr. Collett can usually be found hidden away behind some tome on Bridge, feverishly working out plans to defeat Messrs. Corlett, Lund and Robertson. As far as is known, Mr. Robertson's life is entirely blameless; he is reputed to work but we suspect that he has other pastimes. Anyhow, every time he appears, he is absolutely impregnated with some awful scent for which he can give no satisfactory explanation.

Of the freshmen at Cambridge, Mr. Edwards conducts *affaires de coeur* in the laboratories without much evidence of success; moreover he is said to be plotting to paint a large red cross on the roof of his digs in case of air raids; we are afraid that he is not content with his digs. Mr. Lund wears an enigmatic smile and is rather erratic when playing darts. He can be relied upon to wreck anybody's rooms if allowed to stay long enough and occasionally enthralls his listeners with the inside dope on the Government Rationing Scheme. Occasionally Mr. Noden puts in an appearance at the aforementioned upper room, but is more frequently to be found in the wide open spaces of Downing; he takes inordinate pride in the Downing Rugger XV, which Mr. Robertson unsuccessfully tries to squash with stirring tales of the exploits of the Caius soccer team.

Finally, it is rumoured that an even older Old Boy than Mr. Corlett exists "somewhere in Cambridge"; no evidence has been brought to substantiate this rumour apart from the fact that his name may begin with "S." However, I ask you not to repeat this as it might help the enemy.

Yours, etc.,

dx.

THE UNION,
2 BEDFORD STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

The Editor, *Liverpool Institute Magazine*.

DEAR SIR,

Writing about the activities of Liverpool University during the first term of war proves to be a very different thing from what we expected four months ago. There has been little noticeable change in University life. Only a very small part of the University has suffered the fate of the schools and been evacuated. About a hundred students were sent to Harlech to form a nucleus to which more of us might have to go later: so far none of us have gone. There has been the threat hanging over us of having to leave our studies and join the Forces. A few have gone, others are only waiting to be called and many more are spared to finish their courses. Of the Liobians, none have so far been called up but Mr. Gould. Mr. Billington and Mr. Thompson expect to go soon. Mr. Thompson is meanwhile working in a surveyor's office.

But now to more personal matters. The Old Boy about whom we have probably heard most this term is Mr. Samuels. He is famous (or should we say infamous) for his harangues and speeches at Student meetings and debates, at which he strives to raise his fellow-students from apathy to fervent patriotism. He is now joined at the Law School by Mr. Ellwand and Mr. Kushner, who almost run the Legal Society. Their "Lit. and Deb." training has stood them in good stead and they are prominent as speakers at Guild debates.

Mr. Bender, last year's secretary of debates, is now Entertainments Secretary of the Guild of Undergraduates, and as such is a very busy man arranging sing-songs, "hops" and other

Finish an outdoor snack
with a **FRY'S**
CHOCOLATE SANDWICH

more formal dances. Shortly before the End of Term Dance, he was to be seen with Mr. (Pud) Williamson, surrounded by large bunches of holly and frantically trying to obtain some mistletoe. Mr. Corlett was crowing over him, because he had procured some the day before (we must not say from where). Mr. Williamson, by the way, is official stage manager and props man in the Union.

Speaking of dances reminds me that one of the main meeting places of Liobians here seems to be at Saturday night "Guild Hops" in the Students' Union. There, under the guardian eye of Mr. Bender, Mr. Campbell dances a fine rumba (perfected by many years of practice), while Mr. Bridge and Mr. Corlett look on with envy. Mr. Billington can be heard extolling the virtues of the "peach" with whom he has just danced, while Mr. Gould and Mr. Samuels deplore the lack of partners. Mr. Bate and Mr. Cooper can also be seen enjoying themselves.

Of Mr. Billington's romances we could write a book. He seems to find the undergradettes of the Arts faculty particularly attractive. He has lost his heart many times but, we are sorry to say, his affections are not always returned. He has rivals, particularly Mr. Samuels and Mr. Muskett. Mr. Muskett lets off his excess energy in playing soccer and we have also heard him boast of his prowess at snooker. Mr. Bridge plays Rugby and we believe Mr. Kelly still runs and plays table tennis.

Of our medical friends, Mr. Cooper is busy in a hospital from which we believe that he will emerge in Panto Week on an ancient penny-farthing bicycle. Mr. Nairn and Mr. Keidan are working very hard for exams in March, and Mr. Baruch also seems to be working. Mr. Gould is developing into a song writer. Among the freshers are Mr. Mossman and Mr. H. A. Jones. Mr. Jones was to be heard at the end of term actually singing carols.

Akin to the Medicals are the Dentals! here Mr. Bate and Mr. Bywell are joined by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Caplan. Mr. Taylor is almost a biologist and Mr. Caplan has proved himself a fine exponent of the "Boomps-a-daisy" and has produced a surprisingly lengthy pipe. Mentioning biologists we must not forget Mr. Crewe, dashing Don Juan and treasurer of the Biological Society, and Mr. Corlett who demonstrates zoology to unfortunate freshers. Mr. I. C. Jones is very busy in the zoo building working among his white mice.

Across the street from the biologists are the chemists, including the inseparables—Mr. Mills and Mr. Culshaw. Mr. Culshaw spends his spare time biking and organising the Panto activities of the Chemical Society.

We must not forget to mention the budding school teachers : Mr. Whellan, Mr. Foreman and Mr. Waugh. You may consider yourselves lucky that you have escaped from such student teachers ! Finally, we must mention Mr. Martinez, editor of *Pantosfinx*, an able successor to Mr. Bender. Mr. Bates (Pat), who was to have been editor, is at present doing some sort of social work in Labrador.

And so for the present—

Yours, etc.,

LJOSPHINX.

* * *

Editorial Notices.

It is considered essential to ensure in future an early date of publication of the Magazine. Therefore, the Editors cannot publish any contribution received after the expiration of the third week of next term. They welcome, however, as many contributions as possible, particularly from members of the Lower and Middle School. Contributions should be written on one side only of large essay paper.

The Editors wish to acknowledge receipt of the following contemporaries and apologise for any omissions :—

The Alsopian, Blackout, Centralian, Crosbeian, Mermaid, Oultonia, Princerna, Red Rose, Ruym, Magazine of City of London School, Olavian, and The Gosford Magazine.

* * *

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

ACROSS.—(1) Parallelogram. (8) Elm. (9) Piratical. (10) Compete. (12) Music. (14) Ire. (15) Preen. (16) Ado. (17) Taste. (18) Tablets. (20) Oppresses. (23) Ale. (24) Steadfastness.

DOWN.—(1) Prescriptions. (2) Remembers. (3) Lapse. (4) Error. (5) Ottoman. (6) Roc. (7) Maliciousness. (11) Erect. (13) Stalemate. (15) Pretend. (19) Beset. (21) Pie. (22) Spa.