

The ERASMIAN

NEW SERIES

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APRIL,
1930.

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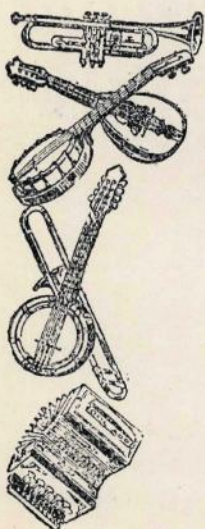
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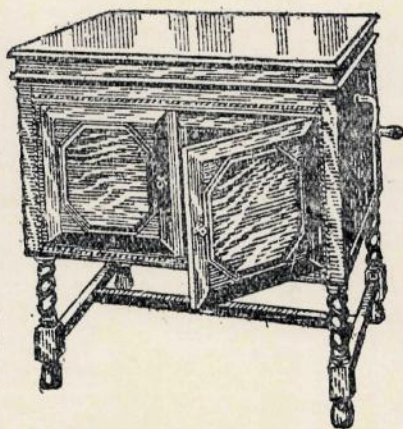


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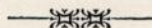


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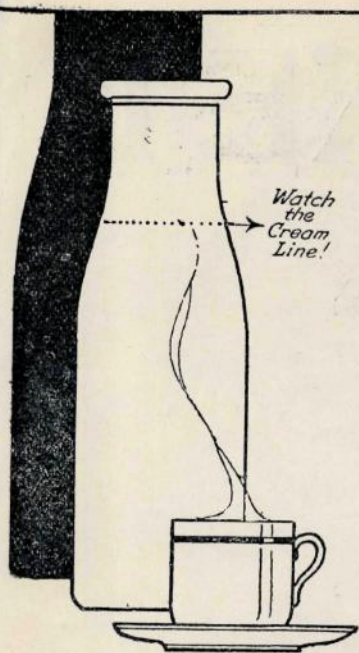
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W. G. M. Crockett. W. E. Boyd.
(The Daughters).

THE ERASMIAN

APRIL, 1930.

Editorial.

The spring, dear Readers, is here—or is meant to be—inspiring the snow-white lambs with a desire to frolic upon the putting greens, and turning young men's thoughts in the direction of white flannels, and such like inanities. Now it is that the optimistic naturalist sallies forth armed with a butterfly net, while gentle maidens are again thrilled by the possibilities of strewing some sylvan dell with picnic litter.

Yes! Quite so!

But as our Editorial quill reminds us that it is not our task to compose a Ruritanian Rhapsody, but an Editorial, let us do our duty—as Nelson said to himself while kissing his relatives prior to departing for Trafalgar. And yet the breath of Spring has reached even the depths of the Editorial den—strange that Editors invariably inhabit dens—and gladly would we, taking our Tibiae or Pan's Pipes, play a long lay, stretched at ease in some dell in Stephen's Green, were we not restrained by a wholesome fear of the Park gardeners and genuine sorrow at the departure of Mr. Newman, our Senior Classical Master. Those who had the opportunity of becoming more or less intimately acquainted with him could not fail to have been struck by his charm of manner and that he was a man of the widest reading, equally at his ease whether discussing Homer or Aldous Huxley. We know that we are expressing his former pupils' sentiments when we wish him every success in his new occupation of Journalism, for which he is eminently suited. In his place we extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Burrows, late Headmaster of Raphoe School, Donegal.

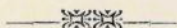
By the time this eagerly awaited copy of the ERASMIAN has reached our readers the pigskins will have ceased to receive punishment, and in their stead the voice of the cricket bat will be heard in the land. Those attracted by the bat and ball will have whitened their cricket boots and a well-rolled pitch will invite the efforts of any demon bowler that the School may produce. But let us not be thought blatant if from amidst all this summer pageantry we call you back again to congratulate our Rugger 1st XV. on reaching the semi-final of the Leinster Schools Cup. Maybe some thoughtless person will ask why we were content to stop at the semi-final. All we can say in answer to that is that we were not content to remain there, but not being able to do the impossible, we had to bow our heads to

Fate and remain separated from the Cup. However, many things happen "next year." Let us then hope that next year the impossible will have changed to the possible.

Again someone may censure us for devoting so much space in this "Holy of Holies," the Editorial, to praising the achievements of our team. But we assert—knowing something of the psychology of schoolboys and parents—that nothing puts a school "on the map" so much as proficiency in games. And not forgetting that the function of a school is to teach, we are sure that the winning of a Cup is as desirable as the gaining of distinctions in examinations. And so it gives us great pleasure to reflect on the fact that during the season 1929-30 we have achieved the Utopian state of excelling in both these branches of school life—study and games. The winning of three Junior Exhibitions into Trinity College, the retention of the Schools' Water Polo Cup, and the reaching of the semi-final mentioned above seem to justify our statement.

The mention of football reminds us that Ireland has again failed to win the Triple Crown. But perhaps it is all for the best, for there would be no one to wear it until they put on Hecate Trifomis as stand-off half.

If at any point, gentle Reader, the standard of dignity of this Editorial sinks below that prescribed by Erasmus Smith, we hope that due allowance will be made for the disturbing influence of spring. We shall now cease by wishing everyone an extremely joyous vacation.



An Ode—To "Terentius."

He is no poet who by dint of labour
Works out great themes to satisfy his reader.
His verse shall perish, his name sink for ever,
Lost and forgotten.

Melpomene flees him lest he defile her,
Minerva stops her ears from his pretences,
Libitina stays him that vamps the Muses
For his own glory.

Wouldst thou prevail on me?—be my Maecenas?
Wouldst thou have me sing at thy call and pleasure,
To bring on my head the sword of Apollo,
God of destruction?

Tax not my talent, rest on thy patience,
For that is not verse that lacks inspiration;
—Wouldst thou have numbers? or wouldst thou have
merit?

—One thou must forfeit.

School Notes.

A dance, organised by the senior boys, was held at seven o'clock on the last day of the Christmas term in the Clock-room. An expert on the matter says that the dancing form displayed was up to professional standard, so the guests were all the more ready to enjoy the excellent supper to which they were afterwards entertained in the Boardroom. We wish to thank all boys' parents who kindly provided cakes, etc., and also Mrs. Bennett and Mr. Wilson for all the trouble they took to make the dance a success.

Oh! we nearly forgot. The School re-opened on January 4th 1930.

We congratulate H. W. Stephenson, an Old Boy, on winning his fight in the cruiser-weights in a contest between D.U. Boxing Club and Queen's University.

And H. W. W. Good on his selection for Old Wesley 1st XV.

On Wednesday, February 12th, a party of boys from the School, under the auspices of the Board of Education, visited places of historical interest in Dublin. An account of their lecture tour by one of the boys is found elsewhere.

One frosty morning in February W. A. Guilfoyle created consternation in the School by bringing in a dejected butterfly, which he claims to have captured at great personal risk in the wilds of Hume street.

Six of our pupils, R. S. Savage, J. D. Clarke, J. W. Bridle, F. A. G. Willis, C. Morton, and C. A. Kemp, selected as the most promising tennis players, are receiving free coaching by the Irish Lawn Tennis Association.

On Friday, 7th March, a highly interesting lecture, entitled "The Wonderland of Photography," was given at the School by a representative of the Kodak Company.

On Tuesday, 11th March, we had the honour of a visit from Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine—one of the School's earliest pupils—who gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the subject of "British Coinage." The slides, which are in many ways unique, were lent by the National Museum of Ireland, by kind permission of the Department of Education. Many of the coins illustrated are now no longer available.

We congratulate D. B. W. Good on his appointment to a post under the Malay Education Department.

We note with interest the statement of a Dublin paper that the late Dr. Clarke formed and taught in the High School one of the first Irish Language classes ever held in Dublin.

THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Society recommenced activities at the beginning of the Easter term, holding a meeting every second Friday. There have been many well contested and interesting debates.

On Friday, January 31st, the question as to whether Capital Punishment ought to be abolished or not, was discussed. Mr. Bardon and Mr. Boyle spoke in favour of the motion, while Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Thomson opposed it. The motion was defeated by four votes to three.

On Friday, 21st February, the subject of debate was: "That Rugby football is the best game." Messrs. Freeland and Willis, despite the efforts of Messrs. Thomson and Penney, prevailed on their listeners to carry the question by nine votes to three.



School Concert.

A concert was held in the School on Tuesday, the 10th December, 1929. A Greek play, consisting of scenes from the "Acharnians," of Aristophanes, was the "piece de resistance" of the evening. The pigs, merchants, and policemen acquitted themselves nobly; and without wishing to make invidious distinctions, it is only right that Mitchell, Bardon, Kirkpatrick and Willis should be highly commended. This was probably the first attempt ever made to stage a Greek play in Dublin, and the success of the effort is due in no small measure to the valuable help kindly given by Miss Olive Purser in the production of the costumes.

The School Choir, under the leadership of Madame Alicia Keogh, rendered some well chosen songs, including "The Golden Vanity," "Sweet Nightingale," "Funiculi, Funicula," items from "Hit the Deck," and "Virginia," concluding with "Erasmania," a school medley written for the occasion by W. G. Kirkpatrick. The solo parts were convincingly sung, particularly those of Master T. Eager, and our thanks are recorded to the "Old Boys," Messrs. F. Pierce, R. Burgess, J. W. and G. Begley, for their assistance in the Mendelssohn part songs.

As a token of their appreciation, the Choir presented Madame Keogh with an electric lamp standard.

Dr. Walter Starkie contributed some selections from Hungarian rhapsodies, which he had heard on a recent tour of the Gipsy countries. Mr. Sealy Jeffares was as popular as ever, and his "Golf Song" was "a great hit." Other items included songs by Miss Alex. Toppin, Messrs. W. S. Coomber and J. D. McLoughlin, and a pianoforte solo by Miss D. Penney, all of which were highly appreciated. During the intervals the School orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Mackay, played popular modern music with excellent effect.

The concert, which was in aid of the Athletic Fund, was heard by over 400 people, and credit is due to the organisers, Messrs. C. L. Dillon and W. R. Wilson, and the secretaries, Messrs. J. Bridle and C. Agnew, for the stage arrangements and effects, which were above the standard of the average concert platform.



Correspondence

Dear Sir,

As the twentieth century advances life tends to become more mechanical, hence the alarming increase in the number of schoolboy secretaries. There is the probability that at some time not far distant, distinctive caps and blazers will be introduced to distinguish these boys. This is an urgent necessity. One cannot talk freely in the tuckshop or the Square without offending or embarrassing some member of this fraternity.

Secretaries can be most elusive and yet the most constant of beings. When one wishes to ask them about that dance or concert, or whether the match will be played to-day, they are never to be found. But when one has not returned that concert ticket one cannot elude them. It is a regrettable fact that nearly all schoolboys (except those who have been in office themselves) think that secretaries were appointed for their amusement.

I hope that the following facts will convince the public that I am not an alarmist. There are at present in the school four house football secretaries, two handball secretaries, two athletic sports secretaries, two concert secretaries, two dance secretaries, one school football secretary, one boxing secretary, and one secretary for the Literary and Debating Society. And with the advent of summer, there is the possibility of four house cricket secretaries being appointed.

These statistics only show the state of affairs in nineteen hundred and thirty, and I shudder when I contemplate what the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five will reveal. My only consolation is, that by that time I will probably have joined the ranks of the Old Boys. There are even now certain members for the Fifth form with modernistic tendencies who think that a secretary should be appointed to each class to collect the home work. Therefore, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that in five years' time third formers will dictate their homework to stenographers. But the possibilities are so awful that I will not mention them. And I will leave it to the boys of the future to decide whether they will be deprived of their characteristics and originality, as well as their troubles and inconveniences, by schoolboy secretaries.

Yours, etc.,

W. E. F.

Experiences in the Rockies.

When we are at school together, listening attentively to the weighty words of wisdom that fall from the Master's lips, we are, perhaps, too much preoccupied to think that in a few years' time the fellow sitting next to us may be at one end of the earth and we may be at the other. As one of the contingent that formed the famous (some people might say the infamous) D room "gallery," noted for its rigid punctuality and diligent attendance in class, I little thought that I would find myself one day in the wild and woolly west, among the haunts of coyotes and grizzly bears such as I used to read about under the desk. (I ought to be ashamed to confess it!)

Yet here I am on a ranch lying amid the Rocky Mountains. The ranch, well over 5,000 acres in extent, is well stocked with some thousands of steers, fifty horses, and a large flock of sheep. A good part of the day is spent in the saddle, and we have a periodical "round up" of steers; this operation provides plenty of thrills, as one has to go at full gallop over extremely rough country and through dense brush in order to "head off" the elusive beasts.

When I came here first I was offered a "ride" on one of the broncos. I accepted, rather foolishly perhaps. The animal went through all the usual tricks, while the cowboys gave encouraging shouts of "ride him, cowboy!" etc. I managed to stay on during the performance till the horse, finding that I wasn't going to be thrown, reared up and threw himself on his back. I threw myself clear just in time, but as I was lying on the ground the horse jumped on me and left me "hors de combat." You can get an idea of the sensation when an extra heavy serum caves in on top of you, and your opponents mistake you for the ball.

Riding here is quite unlike what it is at home. The saddle is entirely different, and has a steel spike in front to attach the lariat to when roping. One rides with a slack rein, and steering is accomplished by merely touching the horse's neck with the reins on the opposite side to the way you wish to turn.

Along the slopes of the mountains are dense forests of pine and spruce. Sometimes terrible forest fires break out, which may travel as many as ten miles in a day. Should a fire occur, the "forest rangers" have power to "commandeer" the help of anyone living within 25 miles of the locality to help to fight it.

Recently a fire started about twelve miles away from the ranch, and I received a message to come at once. I put the saddle on my mare and started off. I had six miles of dense forest to travel through, and after riding for some hours I lost my way. I wandered about the rain for several hours, but was unable to find the blazed trail I was following. Then it began to grow dark, and I began to get very hungry. I came to a river in which there were numbers of fine trout, and it was

not long before I devised a means of catching them. I tied my mare to a tree, giving her the length of the lariat to graze; then I lit a fire and cooked the trout for supper. I had blankets with me, so I lay down and went to sleep.

In the morning I rode on again, following up the river. Suddenly my mare put her nose to the ground like a dog, and started following a trail, stopping every now and then to give a whinney. After galloping along for a while I came up with two cowboys from the ranch who had been previously "called up." I went with them to the fire-fighters' camp.

Next morning (Sunday) we were called at 4 a.m. by the cook's stentorian voice for breakfast. At 4.30 we started off with picks, shovels and axes for the scene of the battle. Our party consisted of fifty men of various nationalities. To reach the fire we had to walk seven miles and climb a mountain over 4,000 feet high. A forest fire is, indeed, a never-to-be-forgotten sight; a vast mass of flame and dense smoke rising above the tree-tops. A gang of axemen went in front, hewing a broad lane through the forest, while the pick and shovel men dug a trench behind.

Unfortunately, after working till 12 o'clock, our pack horse with the "grub" failed to materialise. We were trying to head off the fire at a creek, but as the men were weak with hunger they were unable to go on working, and dropped out till there were only a gigantic Austrian and a negro left; these two plodded on calmly till they had reached the creek.

Another day a Scotchman, a Boer War veteran, got lost and was missing for three days. We had heavy rain, snow and sleet, and those who were unable to sleep under canvas (like myself), owing to the lack of space, had the somewhat unpleasant experience of getting their blankets soaked through with rain, and finding them frozen to the ground next morning.

We naturally concluded, after a futile two days' search, that "Old Scottie" was dead, but after a further exhaustive search, we found him on the third day, apparently dead. However, after a short time, he came to, with the aid of some "Scotch," and soon seemed none the worse for his adventure.

As a rule we did not get back to camp till dark, and after having supper, went to bed. Sleep only came on as the result of sheer exhaustion, otherwise, owing to the cold, it would have been impossible.

One night I woke up to find a coyote standing beside me. Luckily I had my axe beside me, and I hurled it at the brute—unfortunately I missed him by inches. He ran away.

Another night a horse and rider came galloping past me at a furious pace; next morning I learnt that the horse had been scared by a bear, not thirty yards from where I was lying!

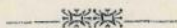
One night I took advantage of a wet day to cut down branches and build a hut, which I thatched with spruce, which kept the rain and snow out, but not the frost, which, as usual, froze my blankets to the ground. I only slept in my hut once, as the heavy rain and snow extinguished the fire, and we were

no longer needed. I returned to the ranch next day. I had stayed fire-fighting for fourteen days, and at the end of that time was the only one left of the original party. One of the cowboys from the ranch is still very ill from the effects.

On Sundays I usually go for a long ride among the mountains and bathe in one of the numerous rivers. The water is pretty cold, but the sun is very hot and there are seldom any clouds in the sky. I often get lost in the thick bush, but I know I can always rely on my horse to find his way back. We are at present engaged in threshing; the grain pours out from the mill through a pipe and runs into a waggon, which, when full, is drawn away and unloaded. This waggon holds two tons. I will not go into detail concerning threshing operations, as, perhaps, it will not be of interest to many.

Though I do not regret having come to this country myself, I would not advise others to come out, as the conditions are so different from those at home that comparatively few adapt themselves to them, and also because, owing to the great number of unemployed, it is very difficult to find work. Still, it cannot be denied that this country has wonderful prospects and almost unlimited resources.

AN OLD BOY.



A Lecture Tour Around Dublin.

At about two o'clock on February 12th there was a great deal of noise in Harcourt street, coming from a number of our school fellows awaiting the arrival of the charabanc which was to take us on our tour. When it arrived there was an immediate rush for seats, and having decided to start without two absentees, we went on our way amidst cheers.

On arriving at the Dail we closely followed our guide, who told us all the interesting features and pointed out the seats occupied by the different parties. Being tied for time, we did not stay very long, but made our way to the Bank of Ireland, where we were shown the room of the "Old Lords." Everything is exactly the same as when the Lords left it after their last meeting in 1801. Everyone seemed to be immensely taken up with the wonderful needlework done by the Huguenots, representing two battles in the war between James and William.

We then went across to Trinity College, where we saw the wonderful Library. But it would be impossible to relate here all the wonders and sights in it. The most interesting of all was the Book of Kells, of which we only saw one page, but this was sufficient to give us an idea of the time and perseverance taken in doing it. The numerous busts of famous men along the aisles were delightful in themselves.

Our next part of call was that wonderful old Church of St. Michan's. The first sight there was the organ, where

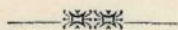
Handel's "Messiah" was first played. We then proceeded to the old vaults, where we saw the bodies of several people, including that of an old Nun, whose side the sexton lifted up, showing us a lot of dust, which, he said, included her lungs. This visit was not so popular as the others, since we were informed that the whole sight cost us threepence each. But I think, however, that all of us must admit that it was worth it.

The next place on our itinerary was Christ Church Cathedral. Here we rather interrupted a service, but had not long to wait till it was over. Many interesting tales about the statues lining the walls were told us, and we were also shown the "Monks' Walk," a little passage high up in the walls, where the monks used to walk in prayer. The vaults at Christ Church are much bigger than those of St. Michan's, but as some entrances were blocked up, we did not see all. The lights were switched off so that we might feel the darkness.

On our arrival at Dublin Castle we first went to the heraldry department, where Sir Neville Wilkinson was good enough to come and speak to us for a while. We then went to see some of the Courts of Justice, and were shown one that had been once used as a Chapel. On our way out we were shown in the Tower the window from which "Red Hugh" O'Neill escaped.

As it was now half-past four, our tour, like all other good things, came to an end, and we went home tired, but happy, and with a better knowledge of the many historical spots in Dublin.

E. G. V.



A Land of Adventure.

I don't know of many old High School boys out in the Far East, but the few who are in China have nothing to complain of in the matter of variety and adventure. Here are a few of the things that may happen to you: You may be attacked by some of the pirates who infest the coast of China. A few months ago a Japanese ship was captured and robbed by pirates, led by a Chinese girl. They came on board at Hongkong like ordinary passengers, and all went well until one night, about midnight, the young lady mentioned above, who was sitting in a deck chair on the deck, gave a signal. Immediately the pirates sprang out from the dark corners, where they had been waiting, overpowered the armed guards who were (supposed to be) on the watch, and rushed the bridge and the engine room. The ship's officers and men were ordered to carry on, under pain of death; and the girl-leader pointed with one of her two revolvers (for she had one in each hand!) to a place marked on the chart, called BIAS BAY, and ordered the ship to be steered thither. When they arrived there, all the money and valuables

found on board were taken ashore in boats, as well as four of the wealthier passengers, to be held until sufficient ransom should be forthcoming. Then the ship was allowed to proceed on its way. Aren't you sorry you weren't there?

If you do not happen to meet pirates afloat, you may meet bandits ashore. The Province of FUKIEN, and, indeed, the whole of South China, is very mountainous, and the roads are mainly narrow paths winding up and down the valleys—an ideal opportunity for bandits. The only ways to travel are to walk, or to be carried in a sedan chair; and you are quite likely at some lonely spot, many miles from a town, to find yourself surrounded by a set of armed villains, who will relieve you of all you possess (including hat and overcoat!), and perhaps carry you off into the mountains in the hope of getting ransom from your friends. If the cash (perhaps as much as £1,000 or more) is not forthcoming, they may cut off one of your fingers from time to time and send it to your friends as an incentive!

Another form of adventure is house-burning. Just two years ago the best of our buildings in Trinity College, Foochow, was destroyed by fire one night, and the eighty boys who were asleep in it when the fire broke out lost nearly all their possessions. The burning of four other school buildings in Foochow about the same time made us feel pretty sure that the fire was malicious, but no clue was discovered as to how it was done. Our Irish friends entered into the spirit of the adventure by sending out £1,000 to make good the loss, and within twelve months the house was rebuilt as good as new.

But the atmosphere of adventure in China is not confined to encounters with bandits or pirates or incendiaries. The whole Chinese people have entered upon the tremendous adventure of making their ancient empire into a modern, up-to-date nation, independent, democratic, and prosperous. Will they succeed? Who can tell? But they are throwing themselves into the attempt, and surely we Irish folk must sympathise with them. Perhaps in days to come some more High School boys will come to the Far East and take part in this great adventure, as merchants, consular officials, or missionaries.

Meanwhile, best luck to all!

EDWARD M. NORTON,

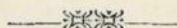
Trinity College,

FOOCHOW, FUKIEN, S. China.

To the Moon.

C Cynthia, gentle mistress of the night,
 Thou bath'st me, watching, in thy glorious light;
 And as I watch, with all-enraptured gaze,
 I note, in silence, how Old Neptune plays
 At hills and hollows o'er the lighted sea
 With dancing waves that sparkle ceaselessly,
 And ever as thou climb'st, a spreading sheen
 Bedecks the bay in a transparent green—
 Pale, pale as thy wan face at dawn.
 The harbour lights, like flowerlets round a lawn,
 Or like the myriad stars that wink and wink,
 All cluster close together on the brink.
 And close behind those lights that fringe the bay,
 That long, low, three-backed hill looms faintly grey
 Against the deep, deep blue that cloaks the night,
 Lined with one great cloud of fleecy white,
 Whereon encouched thou shed'st thy radiant balm
 Upon a scene as silent as 'tis calm.
 —Ah! Cynthia, in thy realm is Peace at last,
 When all the tumult of the Day is past.

W. G. K.



South African Medley.

'Twas Sunday night and conversation was of the poorest, when a knock on the door foretold the arrival of anyone from the parson to some of my disreputable school-fellows. However, it was no one worse than a sporting uncle. After the respective merits of Davy and Murray as out halves had been discussed and golf strokes demonstrated by means of the poker "ad nauseam" mention was made of my uncle's stay in South Africa. "This is better," I thought. "I only hope some of his adventures were lurid."

He who has time to read let him judge for himself.

"You may laugh if you like, but it's an honest fact that the tail of my friend's cloak was cut off by that train. It happened when we were struggling back from the diamond mines outside Pretoria in a terrific rainstorm, after failing to get a job in the mines. We had been battling on our way for about half an hour when suddenly under one of the white flashes of lightning I saw the pale gleam of railway tracks; then all went black again. Groping for my friend's head, I bent towards it and yelled, where I thought his ear ought to be: "Run-across-tracks-mind train." I caught snatches of his reply in a small thin voice as if he were miles away: "No train-late-nine o'clock." Then I left him and bolted. I felt my foot alight on one rail, and then with another bound I was across. I turned

round and a flash of lightning showed what immediately drove all the breath out of my body. There against the black bulk of a swiftly moving train I saw my friend on his knees with his hands clasped before a face that was whiter than flour. Then in the black darkness that followed I watched, as if fascinated, the tail light of the train disappearing in the distance. When I came to my senses I rushed up and shouted: "What's happened—are your legs cut off?" "No, I'm all right," I heard in reply. I helped him up and, staggering like drunken men, we at length reached Pretoria, and in the nearest saloon, after two stiff brandies, I asked for an explanation. It seems that just as my friend was stepping over the second rail he heard, above the howl of the wind, the train coming upon him. Almost immediately a violent tug on his cloak—a long cavalry cloak that I had given him—pulled him to his knees. This position had suggested praying, and thus it was that I had seen him. A big piece had been torn from the cloak by the wheel flanges."

"Not so bad!" I thought to myself. "Let's try and elicit some more."

"Oh, yes! Those dog-faced baboons. If ever a fool stepped in where an angel wouldn't have, I did so then. It happened when I was staying with an old Dutch farmer in the Transvaal, learning to farm. Among other pets he had a big setter dog there, and he and I used to go for walks and explore the country for miles round. One day I took the dog out as usual and went off in the direction of a kopje, almost a mile and a half away. We approached it and were half way to the top when suddenly I noticed a long row of curious faces staring calmly at me over the top. The big setter saw them at the same time, and, without even stopping to say goodbye, he turned and literally bolted off towards the farm. I whistled and shouted myself hoarse trying to get him to come back, but it was no good; so having mentally consigned him to his fate, I turned and went on up the kopje, eager to get a view of these peculiar dog-faced monkeys. I breasted the top and was immediately surrounded by anything up to one hundred and fifty dog-faced baboons—you'll recognise them in the zoo by means of the red patches on certain portions of their anatomy. You might also have seen some very good studies of them in that picture "The Four Feathers." All of them were now babbling and talking and looking distrustfully at me at the same time. I, like the blissfully ignorant fool that I was, kept talking to them as I would to a dog: "Hello, old chap; don't look so annoyed," or "Hey, your child's being left behind," and such like inanities. I must have spent about an hour watching their little peculiarities and tricks, and trying to put a fanciful interpretation on their half-human language. When I got tired I started off along the edge of the kopje, and to my delight the whole band of baboons kept up with me in a circle. This struck me as being rather humorous, and shouting "Come on, boys, this is great sport," I went on, surrounded at a respectful distance

by my new acquaintances. It was interesting to watch the way in which the whole band slowed down to allow some youngster that had strayed from its mother to catch up again. At length our paths separated, and, walking up to the circle of baboons, I went calmly through the opening they made for me. The last view I had of them was a wall of inquiring faces gazing after my retiring figure. When I got back to the farm I told the old farmer that I had had a most interesting meeting with a pack of baboons. I had got right into the middle of them and been followed by them the whole length of the kopje.

"——!" he gasped, and in amazement dragged me into the kitchen, where he made me tell the whole story to a gasping audience. I was rather mystified by all the hubbub about what had happened, but when the farmer explained to me that had I shown them the slightest sign of fear or attempted to attack them in any way, I would have been torn to bits, I certainly got quite a shock. The next day I took my gun with me, determined to try and get a shot at some of them. I was pleased to see the whole herd there again, but as soon as I raised my gun to fire I said to myself, "D—n it, they gave me a sporting chance yesterday, I'll treat them decently now." So I waved good-bye to them and sought more harmless game.

"I've also had some rather strange meetings with snakes. Near one place where there was a little back-water, which to us poor Irishmen sweltering under the African sun was the nearest approach to Eden, that we desired. One morning as I was going, scantily clad in a bath towel, along the little track that led to it from the camp, I suddenly noticed the yellowish coil of a snake about five yards away. While I stood wondering what to do, it reared up its head and puffed out its neck in the manner of a cobra. I watched the gently swaying head and two horrible little eyes watched me. I moved one foot back and then the other. When I had put about ten yards between myself and the brute, I turned and ran—and how! That little incident put an end to my bathing expeditions.

I once managed to shoot a big snake of the boa constrictor type, wishing to bring home some testimony of my prowess as a sportsman. I hung its skin on the fence surrounding my hut in order to let the sun dry it. But when I went in the morning to inspect developments, to my annoyance and amazement, I could only see some ragged bits of snake skin flapping in the wind. Explanation—White ants."

Father Time, however, does not even stop for a good story, and so ended a Sunday evening that could have been duller.

The English Coinage.

ANCIENT BRITONS—ELIZABETH.

On Thursday afternoon, March 11th, 1930, Mr. Bennett presiding, a lecture was given at the High School by Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine, R.H.A.

In giving an explanation as to how these lectures were prepared a tribute was paid to Mr. J. J. Buckley (who had recently retired from the National Museum), as when he was approached he not only approved of the idea but gave every assistance in his power. Also Mr. A. McCoogan, who must be ranked with the greatest photographic experts. His assistant, Mr. Redding, was equally keen on the work; consequently the slides were prepared under ideal conditions, and as the objects from which they were made were in many cases casts taken from unique coins in the cabinets of noted English collectors, and as in some cases the original coins have crossed the Atlantic, the National Museum has in its possession a very valuable collection of slides ranging from the earliest to the coins of the present day. It would have been impossible to make such a series but for the courtesy of the President of the British Numismatic Society, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton. At that time Mr. MacIlwaine was Corresponding Member for the County Dublin, one of his duties being to advance the study of Numismatics, which it was considered a course of lectures might encourage.

The present lecture is the first of the series.

Owing to the great variety of legends and readings, the peculiarities in design and construction, the influence of the various political and other movements on the different issues, it would be impossible to deal with the subject in more than a very brief manner.

Numismatics is now regarded as one of the most important sources from which many of the links of history may be drawn.

Unless coins are acquired with an intelligent object in view, their accumulation is no more useful than a collection of buttons!

Consequently, as a rule, collectors confine their studies to some particular period, before or after the Conquest, coins of the Tudor or Stuart houses, or coins of a particular metal. Gold coins are not, as a rule, so valuable from a collector's point of view as silver, being worth more at the time of issue they were taken better care of.

The condition of coins has much to do with their value. Attempts have been made to fix the exact condition of coins on a regular basis or standard: although ingenious, so far, the scheme has not been successful. For those who count their coins by thousands, where quantity is the end in view, almost anything will do; but, on the other hand, an expert wants only coins in the finest condition, that is, as they left the mint! The prices coins fetch are difficult to follow; those who can afford it often direct the purchase of a piece, which means that if two

or more collectors require the same specimen, it lies with the agent to use his own judgment as to when he is to stop bidding! A collection formed with care and judgment will not prove unprofitable, as it usually brings more than the first cost, so the interest on the money sunk is all the collector may be out of pocket, for the pleasure and great information his coins have given him.

An illustration of an ancient Moneyer at work was shown. It was prepared by the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Spink from the Numismatic Circular. The furnace melting the metal was in the left-hand corner, and a workman was shown cutting up the sheets of metal into the circular pieces called "blanks." These blanks were placed on a die, which was fixed in a block of wood; on top of the blank the other die was held by hand, and this die received blows from a hammer until the desired impression was on the coin. The Moneyer was an important person. He placed his name and the name of the town or city on the coin.

In Edward the Confessor's time there were seventy mints. The London mint, however, was the most important. It was always a Royal Mint, and it is interesting to know that at the present day the work is carried on within a few yards of the original site. The dies were known as "irons," and in 1300, at Bristol, $\pm 13,000$ was struck in pennies by 23 dozen irons. On another occasion, at Newcastle, £20,000 used up $43\frac{1}{2}$ dozen irons. This was known as "Hammered Money."

It is supposed the first coins struck in England were the "Uninscribed" and "Inscribed," about 200 to 150 B.C. The first-named had usually a rude bust, or the figure of an animal; the latter had some attempt at a legend. An ear of barley may have been intended to indicate the "agricultural wealth of that part of the country." Not only were these ancient Britons good coiners, but they were also expert forgers, as several examples of their work have been discovered.

The advent of the Romans can be clearly traced in the types of coins, but "no Roman Mints were established till the end of the third century." The last Roman Emperor to strike coins in Britain was Magnus Maximus, who died A.D. 388. For more than two centuries there is an absence of any Numismatic records.

With the Anglo-Saxon penny commenced the most important coin in our series. It became the unit from which calculations were made. The weight of the ounce was 480 grains, and as 20 pennies were ordered to be coined out of same, the penny should contain 24 grains or one pennyweight, hence the name. Offa, who reigned 755 to 796, introduced this coin. He also developed the art of coining; his bust is regarded as a portrait. In Northumbria coins known as "Stycas" were circulated. They form an interesting series; they contained 60 to 70 per cent. copper, some zinc, silver, and a little gold, lead and tin. The cross is always at the commencement of the legend.

Eanred's coins are of different degrees of fineness. Burgred's coins differ in the reverse design.

The Danish kings reverted to the penny. Canute's coins were for a time a trouble until it was discovered the letters CNVT at extremities of limbs of the cross had the obvious meaning, so simple when once understood. It has been said: "With the decay of art usually arises precision of detail." This is true as to the coins of St. Edmund, for the lettering is good, but the artistic design poor. Aethelred II. introduced a bust without a crown; the hand on the reverse is an emblem of the Hand of Providence. Canute issued nine types of pennies, which vary from 12 to 24 grains in weight. Harold I. struck pennies about 18 grains in weight; they are all rare. Harthacnut's pennies are very rare. The proper sequence of the types of these kings who issued a variety of coins has always been a matter of great difficulty. No satisfactory arrangement of the coins of Alfred the Great has been arrived at. He is thought to have issued halfpennies. "Mules," that is coins which have been overstruck on another design, are a help, for it is obvious that the overstruck coin must have been made by using the coin of some previous issue as a "blank." Here it may be pointed out that while a postage stamp which was imperfect owing to a letter in one corner being omitted sold for £25; a coin some 900 years old having the same defect only brought six shillings. The largest sum ever paid for an English coin was £770, but its value was largely sentimental, owing to the fact that it was the identical piece handed by King Charles I. to Bishop Juxton on the morning of his execution. Harold II. struck three different types; all are rare.

William I. wisely carried on the coinage on the same lines as Harold, whom he had defeated, his first type being called "Harold" type. On another type appear two stars; this was evidently taken from the Comet which appeared—it is now known to have been Halley's comet. A representation of people pointing to a star with a tail is shown on the Bayeux tapestry. Modern experts fix the number of William I. type of coins as thirteen. William II. coinage fell off somewhat. The lettering was large and the design coarse. The weight of the penny was 21 grains, and the standard was:—silver, 11oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. alloy, the same standard as until the change was made some years ago. Halfpennies were made by cutting the pennies into two portions.

Henry I. struck pennies; they are all rare. Some are of a high artistic nature, others very poor and debased. A nick was cut in the edge to show the quality of the metal. This King issued the only coin with a double legend. It is the only instance on an English penny of two concentric legends. Only fourteen specimens are known. An improvement in cutting the dies was made in 1126, when the Fitz Otho family became associated with the Crown. The last type introduced the pellet,

which played an important part in the designs for many years. Only some two thousand pennies of Stephen are known, although he issued some 1,200 types. He had much difficulty, as Matilda, daughter of Henry I., came to England and defeated Stephen in 1141. She issued coins, as well as Archbishops, Bishops and Chief Barons. The first issue of Henry II. were rude and ill struck; he employed a foreign artist later on. His second type gives the simple reverse design, which, with some small changes, lasted until the third issue of Henry VII., about 300 years.

Although the means of working metal were rude and the difficulty of getting blanks to the correct weight must have been very great when 5,127 pennies of this King's first issue were examined, it was found that each coin was within 1-15th of a grain of the correct weight. To-day the difference allowed in a sovereign, known as the "remedy," is one grain!

Richard I. and John continued to issue coins bearing their father's name. Henry III. issued a gold penny; it was not a success. Only six specimens are known. One sold for £130 in 1857, for £140, £203, and £325 at later sales. He added the numerals III. or the word TERCI. No other King placed any distinguishing marks on his money until Henry VII. The long cross was another advance for the reverse design; three pellets were placed in each of the angles. The coinage of the first three Edwards has always been a difficulty. The name of a Moneyer disappeared from coins in Edward I. reign; this is certain. Also that the London mint struck 386,400,000 pennies. It was suggested that all coins reading EDW. were those of Edward I.; those reading EDWA. and EDWAR. Edward II., and all others should be ascribed to Edward III. This is not generally accepted. Edward III. established the gold coinage. He struck the Noble, as the name suggests a splendid coin. At one time he adopted the title of King of France, which was for some extraordinary reason kept on the English money until the great recoinage in 1816.

The coins of Henry IV., V., VI., and Henry VII. first issue, owing to no numerals being placed thereon, would be difficult to separate but for the records. Henry VI. struck six different issues. The varieties are so slight that without illustrations they would be impossible to follow.

Edward IV. struck two classes of money; one light, one heavy—the latter are rare. He adopted the sun as a mark of distinction, as on the morn of his first victory, that of Mortimer's Cross, three suns appeared by refraction in the heavens.

The coins of Richard III. are not of any particular interest. Not so Henry VII., who defeated him. No change was made until his second issue, as some had been struck from altered dies of Richard III. When he felt safe he made a change in the coinage. He used both the open and closed Crown. With the third issue two radical changes were made. A portrait in profile was on the obverse side and a shield of arms on the

reverse. The bust is considered one of the finest specimens of the engraver's art known. Henry did much for the arts. His chapel at Westminster Abbey is superb, and he left some £18,000,000 of present day money; that is what the £1,800,000 he left would now be worth.

Henry VIII. issued coins with his father's portrait, only altering the numeral with his second issue. He also issued the gold sovereign.

Edward VI. found the silver standard low. His first important change was placing a date on a coin. He, too, only altered his father's dies for a time. In the third issue he introduced the silver crown and half-crown, both beautiful coins, shewing the King on horseback.

Mary paid little attention to the coinage, the only noteworthy change being the placing of the busts of the King and Queen face to face on the shilling and sixpence. These coins in good condition are rare. Forgeries are known, and some are extremely good. One of the best was bought in Dublin for a few shillings, and as the workmanship is good, the engraver was much above the average. The original from which the slide was prepared was shown at the British Numismatic Society, as it differed from any previously shown. Elizabeth at once set about restoring the coinage. She struck three-halfpence and threepfarthings in silver; she put the date on sixpences, so with the mint mark in addition, the exact date of any of her money can be ascertained. She revived the Royal and Quarter Angel in gold.

Five separate shillings are known; also the fact that small difference in the lettering makes great difference in the rarity of a piece.

With the death of Elizabeth the great house of Tudor came to an end. Although the founder, Henry VII., had little claim to the throne, the Nation had no reason to be dissatisfied with the choice they made. Elizabeth left the coinage on a sound basis, a fair indication of a Nation's position.

Mr. MacIlwaine having replied to a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.



Football Notes.

On looking back over the season 1929-30 we think that we may be rightly proud of our teams' achievements. This term there has been a welcome return to form made by both the Senior and Junior Cup teams, and we are able to record victories over teams at whose hands we suffered defeats last term. Of course, THE achievement of the season was the reaching of the semi-final by our Senior Cup team, and although we suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Blackrock, our performances in the Cup ties were very creditable on the whole, and especially in the match against Wesley. The Junior Cup team was content with passing the first round only, but, even so, we did not at all expect them to put up such a good show. We wish to thank Messrs. Shannon and Young for the trouble they have taken during the past season in training the different teams at Belgrave Square.

HIGH SCHOOL 1st XV. versus ST. MARY'S, DUNDALK.

It was with doubting minds that we went on the field in this, our first-round Cup match, for the opposing team was a dark horse, so to speak. However, the game turned out to be what we had expected—a rough-and-tumble affair, in which we played badly, but had the ability to win by a drop goal from Boucher and an unconverted try by Boyce to two unconverted tries. Unfortunately, Bamford, our vice-captain, and Boucher were disabled for the rest of the season in this match, so that it was with small hope of success that the majority of the team went out to play Wesley College.

HIGH SCHOOL v. WESLEY COLLEGE.

Our memories of this match are distinctly pleasant. Besides wiping off the disgrace of three previous defeats, our victory in this match also brought us into the semi-final, an honour which the School has not acquired for itself since the season 1926-27. With a pack of inspired forwards and backs whose defence left little to be desired, we thoroughly rattled our opponents. Thanks to Mitchell's hooking, we got possession in the tight as many times as Wesley, and Boyle by clever kicking ahead gained ground that was often sorely needed. N Marchant in his new position at out-half certainly exceeded our expectations by his fine marking of his opposite, and was one of the best backs on the field.

The only score in the match came late in the first half, when Boyle got the ball near the line and left Green to do the needful by getting the touch-down. Clarke had hard luck with the kick. The rest of the time went in desperate efforts by Wesley to register a score, and one attempted drop goal certainly set us shaking. However, the final whistle had to go some time, and although it seemed a long time, it went all right.

HIGH SCHOOL v. BLACKROCK COLLEGE.

Many people will think that the less said about this match

the better, but when we recognise the fact that their backs were almost twice as fast as ours, and that their forwards were about a stone heavier per man, we are not ashamed to confess that our opponents beat us by 29 points to nil. Our forwards managed to hold their own fairly well and put in some good foot work, but our backs had to deal with a speedier and cleverer set and came off the worse in the encounter. Willis at full, although shaky at times, extricated himself very well from many dangerous situations. Boyle and Boucher were the best of the beaten threequarter line, while Bardon, Boyce and Warwick were the best of the forwards.

Our Junior Cup team has shown a slight improvement on last term's form, but even so, we must admit that their fine display in the first round of the Cup frankly surprised us. If as many as half of this season's team are eligible next year, we will expect great things from them.

HIGH SCHOOL J.C.T. v. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Although opposed to a team far heavier and speedier than ourselves, our Juniors, after one of the best exhibitions of the season, came out of this match with colours flying. Of a team that played hard the whole time, C. V. Boyle, the Captain, and T. Walker were the outstanding backs, while the shining lights of the forwards were Moore and Pappin. A notable feature of the game was our keen marking. Only once—and then a dropped goal was the result—did our opponents look like scoring. Magill struck the first blow for High School by scoring an unconverted try, and half-time came without further score. Then early in the second half Paddy Walker beat the opposing threequarter line to score a fine try, while Boyle later on, using a dummy that beats Sugden's best, got in again.

High School—3 tries (9 points).

St. Mary's, Dundalk—1 dropped goal (4 points).

HIGH SCHOOL J.C.T. v. MASONIC.

For the first quarter of an hour in this match we seemed to have an excellent chance of getting into the semi-final. Our forwards had their opponents held in their own twenty-five, while our backs put in several strong spells of attack. Then with dramatic suddenness our forwards collapsed, and Masonic, never allowing them time for recovery, ran out winners by 15 points to nil. C. V. Boyle got a rough passage for most of the time, but was, as usual, the mainstay of the backs. Pappin and Reeves were the best of a pack that was well beaten, while T. Walker got in several strong runs during the second half.

THE PLAYERS.

Full Back—E. G. Green. A steady man with a good pair of hands and a useful tackle. Is handicapped by a poor kick and a tendency to get caught in possession.

R. Wing—J. D. Clarke. A player whose place and touch kicking have often come to our aid, but who is inclined to have "off-days." More determined running when in possession would make an improvement.

R. Centre—G. A. Bamford (Vice-Captain). By far the best back on the team. Is the possessor of a fine swerving run, and a kick which we missed badly when playing Blackrock in the semi-final.

L. Centre—G. Boucher. Although never too happy in any position, he shines in loose, scrappy play, and is full of courage and determination. Should remember that it is desirable to pass to his wing man sometimes, and not to fly-kick too much.

L. Wing—C. A. Boyle. Although very slow off the mark, his thorough knowledge of the game enables him to do the right thing at the right moment.

Out-Half—N. Marchant. A very clever little player who uses his speed to advantage both in attack and defence.

Scrum Half—R. Walker. Has one bad fault, namely, a non-recognition of the fact that it is a scrum half's duty to go round the scrum and bottle up his opposing number: otherwise a clever, reliable player.

Forwards—W. E. Farmer. Useful in the loose, whether dribbling or in possession. Slow to find his own place in the scrum. G. F. Mitchell—Another very usefeful man in the loose, and whom we have just discovered to be a fine hooker. J. Caldwell—A solid, reliable scrummager, who is never seen doing anything startling, but who can be relied upon to work hard the whole time. S. H. Boyce—A splendid forward; shows great courage in continually stopping forward rushes by going down on the ball, but should train more strictly. W. G. Kirkpatrick—A very hardworking forward who is handicapped by lightness, and an insufficient knowledge of the off-side rule. D. T. Berdon (Captain)—A lively wing forward whose "forte" is tackling, and whose weakness is poor work in the line out. Does not object to an occasional rough game. H. A. Scott—A very unsatisfactory forward, given to slacking, but who is quite useful when he gets the ball or an opponent's neck in his arms. W. Warwick—A good wing forward who is handicapped by his lightness. Shines in loose, scrappy play.

The season 1929-30 saw a new development in the School Rugby. A "House" system was formed whereby the whole School was divided into four sections for football purposes. Each House played six First XV. and six Second XV. matches.

As a result many boys were induced to play who otherwise would not have done so. The competition produced many keenly contested games, which were particularly beneficial to the Junior School. The House table at the end of the season showed the following figures:—

		P	W	L	D	Points.		Points
						For	Against	
Mr. Dillon's House	...	12	9	2	1	115	66	19
Mr. Butler's House	...	12	6	6	0	104	68	12
Mr. Evans' House	...	12	4	5	3	56	78	11
Mr. Watson's House	...	12	2	8	2	66	129	6

The Championship Shield, which will be played for each year, was therefore won by Mr. Dillon's House.

The Old Boys' Union.

President—The Most Rev. C. F. D'Arcy, D.D., Primate of all Ireland.

Hon. Secretaries—M. Bell and W. H. Thrift.

Hon. Treasurer—Rev. W. C. G. Proctor, B.D.

All Old Boys are invited to join the Union. Life subscription is one guinea, which may be paid in two annual instalments.

The ERASMIAN is sent free to all members. Contributions for publication will be welcomed by the Editor.

ANNUAL DINNER.

Some of the Old Boys suggested that the annual dinner should be held in the Clockroom. This was done, and the result was most successful. On January 17th nearly one hundred Old Boys dined in the room, which had very different associations for them in the past. It may have been that memories and the presence of old photographs of school groups hung around the walls brought back their youth to many of the guests. At any rate, it seemed to us that an atmosphere was created which would not have been possible elsewhere, and that the speeches were unusually interesting.

The Chair was taken by Professor W. E. Thrift, S.F.T.C.D., T.D., who has always kept in close touch with the School since he entered it over fifty years ago. All his sons have been pupils of the School, and he has now for a long time been a member of the governing body.

Professor Thrift conveyed an apology for the Primate, the President of the Old Boys' Union, who was unfortunately unable to be present. He related many reminiscences of his connection with the School, and especially paid a tribute to the Headmasters whom he had known. He amused his audience by his suggestions of the reasons for which Old Boys' Unions' suit.

Professor Alton, F.T.C.D., T.D., spoke of the record of the old pupils of the School in doing their duty to their country and their flag. He believed that they would play a part in building up this country in the future, and supporting those who were doing their best for its prosperity.

Sir William I. de Courcey Wheeler proposed the toast of "The School." He referred to many distinguished names amongst the past pupils, and gave a summary of the activities of all distinctions won by the School during the past year. He spoke of the disquieting report that modern European languages were disappearing from the schools in the Free State. So important is the effect of languages in broadening outlook that he suggested that, if a Carnegie could be found to endow education in Ireland, he would best secure its interests by giving Irish boys an opportunity of studying on the Continent. His amusing illustrations were much appreciated.

The Headmaster, in replying, dealt with the events of the past year, the successes of the School, and the support given both to the School and the Union by many of the Old Boys. Amongst other signs of success, he pointed out that there were more pupils in the School than there were a year ago.

Mr. E. H. Burne, President of the Incorporated Law Society, proposed the toast of "The Guests." Mr. Burne's speeches are always enjoyed.

The Rev. William Anderson, Headmaster of Mountjoy School; Professor Pearson, and Captain Little replied.

Mr. R. W. Jeffares in his own inimitable way, proposed the toast of the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer.

The audience always thinks that Mr. Jeffares' speeches are too short.

The following contributed to the musical programme:—Captain Frazer, the Rev. N. Harvey, G. A. Mackay, G. Wright, R. W. Jeffares, Rev. W. C. G. Proctor, and M. Bell, while R. J. Ross accompanied.

The gratitude of the Old Boys is due to Messrs. Mills and Co. for providing an excellent dinner under unusual conditions, and for readily agreeing to change the place of the dinner at inconvenience to themselves.

OLD BOYS' UNION DANCE.

The first annual dance of the Old Boys' Union was held on the 22nd November, 1929, in Clery's ballroom. There was a good rally of past pupils, and over 200 dancers took part. There was an air of gaiety and good fellowship about the whole function, not the least enjoyable part being the re-union at supper, which took place in the basement room. Mr. Rupert Jeffares made a speech in characteristic fashion, in which he exhorted all past pupils to join the Union, and also thanked the organisers for their efforts in promoting such a successful function. The music was provided by Miss Campbell's band, and Geoff Mackay at the 'effects' was a host in himself.

NOTES ON OLD BOYS.

The Rev. J. C. Forrester, M.A., Incumbent of Achonry and Killoran, and Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has been appointed Vicar of Kilmersdon and Babington, Somerset.

Ivan E. Jones has received unusually rapid promotion in the Indian Civil Service. He has been appointed Under Secretary for Home Affairs in the Punjab.

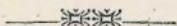
We would like to make a suggestion to Old Boys. There are many old photographs of class or sports groups in the School. It would be interesting to enlarge some of these and keep them. It is impossible to do this with all of them, but it can be done in any case in which an Old Boy will come and give the names of those in the groups. One such photograph has already been enlarged by an Old Boy.

MR. JAMES W. FOX.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. J. W. Fox, who has been one of the most active supporters of the Union since its foundation. We hope to publish a fuller notice next Term, as this Term's issue has already gone to press.

*Our Contemporaries.*

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: The Sligo Grammar School Magazine; "The Desert Breeze"—hot stuff—being the official organ of the Las Vegas, Nevada, High School; "Maroon and White," the official organ of the Bristol, Tennessee, High School; "T.C.D." (Trinity College, Dublin).

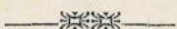
*Notices.*

The ERASMIAN is published three times yearly—at the end of the Christmas, Easter, and Summer terms.

The Editor invites literary contributions from past and present pupils, and all others interested in the School.

Editor—D. T. BARDON.

Treasurer—G. F. MITCHELL.



MARRIAGES.

BLANCHE AND BAUDET—November 30, 1929, at Notre Dame d'Auteuil, Paris, Alfred, elder son of Mons. et Madame Blanche, 7 Herbert street, Dublin, to Marguerite, eldest daughter of Mons. et Madame Baudet, of 54 Rue Michele Ange, Paris.

RUMNEY AND MASON—November 28, 1929, at the Parish Church, Harold's Cross, Dublin, by the Rev. C. Duggan, M.A., Vicar. William F. Vanston, only son of Mr F. Vanston Rumney and Mrs. Rumney, of The Cottage, Eglinton Road, Dublin, to Florence Helen, elder daughter of Professor Mason (Department of Agriculture) and Mrs. Mason, of 38 Kenilworth Park, Rathmines.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—December 14, 1929, at his residence, 12 Zion Road, Rathgar, the Reverend William Joseph Clarke, D.D., one time Rector of Zion Church, Rathgar, aged 85.

HAMILTON—December 4, 1929, at his residence, 16 Barn Hill, Wembley Park, Rev. Hugh Alexander Hamilton, B.A., eldest son of the late Very Rev. J. M. Hamilton, D.D., Donore, Dublin.

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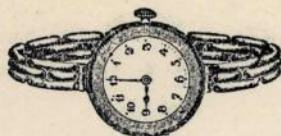
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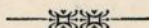
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