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Trinity News

A DUBLIN UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER

Vol. V—No. 9

THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1958

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FEES : NEW DECISION

Overseas Students Relieved

THE college authorities have just decided to alter the regulations regarding the 50 per cent. surcharge in the fees for overseas students, i.e., those residing outside Ireland and Great Britain. It was originally planned to introduce the surcharge for the academic year 1958-59 to include all students on the college books, but the new decision means that those who are already members of the college before the surcharge takes effect will not be liable for the increased charges.

Those, however, who plan to come to Trinity next October will have to pay the surcharge. It has been pointed out that for entrance purposes, the "year" closes this month. Anyone, therefore, who enters after March 1st will be regarded as a member of the academic year 1958-9, and will therefore be subject to the increase.

A "Trinity News" reporter asked several overseas students for their comments on the new decision. First questioned was Mr. H. Gobinsingh, from Trinidad, who is studying Natural Science. He told our reporter that the alteration of the regulations "is a great relief to our financial worries." Mr. S. Khonsari, a Medical student from Persia, stated that "this action was the only fair solution, and will be welcomed by all overseas students." Mr. Bhoola, from South Africa, also felt that "it was the only course that could have been taken."

Mr. O. Ahmed, a Malayan Economics student, regarded the decision as "excellent news," while Iraqi Natural Science student Mr. S. Majeed told "Trinity News" that "he would probably have had to leave if this had not happened."

No More Breakfasts

The Coffee Bar has now ceased to provide breakfasts in the mornings to indolent inmates of College. "Trinity News" was told that it would only have been possible to continue the venture if a minimum of twenty persons per day were willing to lend their support, and as this support was not forthcoming, the service had to be withdrawn. "Trinity News," however, was informed that it is planned to open the Coffee Bar at 10.15 a.m., when coffee and rolls will be available for those wishing to indulge in a Continental breakfast. This innovation is almost exactly that suggested in "Trinity News" last week.

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Fireworks at Fabian

Trouble From Tolstoy

Count N. Tolstoy, wearing a Nazi arm band and brandishing a Swastika flag, sensationally interrupted the proceedings of the Fabian Society last Monday. During the opening address, Tolstoy leaped to his feet to protest against his family name being associated with pacifism, and immediately after the address delivered a strongly-worded propaganda speech in favour of German National Socialism. Shortly afterwards, stink bombs filled the room with an acrid smell, and amidst the clashing of milk bottles, two mice were released from a cardboard container by the Tolstoy faction, which included Robin Anderson, clad significantly in a black shirt. The mice incident caused a visiting speaker, Mr. Kenny, of the Irish Pacifist Association, to demand a suspension of the sitting, and Fabian Chairman Bill Meek held up the meeting until the livestock

had been removed by suitably peaceful methods.

Before the Tolstoy group departed to the strains of the German National Anthem, the meeting was once more interrupted. Jan Kaminski, International Affairs Chairman, was engaged in attacking Mr. Kenny's historical sketch of Poland when he was cut short by the stentorian tones of a gentleman in the corner, who addressed the startled audience in an interesting mixture of German, Bulgarian and English which left everyone completely mystified.

When the excitement had died down, however, the meeting proved reasonably interesting, and the relative calm was only broken once more when the impetuous linguist attempted to address the house again. This time, however, his oration was cut short as the members of the audience rapidly dispersed.

D.P.A. Man Is Party Secretary

Brendan Carroll, an Arts and D.P.A. student, was on Monday elected as Secretary of Ireland's latest political group — the United Ireland Commonwealth Party. When asked by "Trinity News" what the policy of this new party might be, Mr. Carroll showed us the preliminary draft of the new party's programme. This was as follows:

(1) Rescinding of Republican status, and return to the Commonwealth with same status as Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

(2) Full co-operative membership of N.A.T.O.

(3) Unification of Ireland as a political and economic unit, by consultation with the Northern Ireland Government, on the basis of Commonwealth membership as above.

(4) Abolition of compulsory Irish in school examinations, and as a requirement in public appointments.

(5) Participation in the European Common Market as a bloc with our neighbour, Great Britain.

(6) Restriction on investments of Irish funds abroad by means of national investment advisory bodies and provision of low interest credit facilities for work of national importance.

(7) Removal, as far as possible, of restrictions on private enterprise.

(8) Concentration on development of agriculture and its by-products, including importation of foreign experts in an advisory capacity.

(9) Setting up of an all-Ireland Parliament consisting of one house of 70 members.

Mr. Carroll plans to organise meetings in College in conjunction with the Fabian Society, and hopes that the first of these will take place within the next three weeks.

Dr. Liddell To Retire

Dr. M. F. Liddell, the professor of German since 1933, has announced his intention of retiring from his post at the end of the present academic year. Dr. Liddell, who is an M.A. of Edinburgh and Dublin, and a Ph.D. of Birmingham, was born in 1887, and was educated in Germany and England, and studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin. From 1909 until 1911 he was English Lector at Posen, and in 1920 he was appointed lecturer in German at Birmingham, and held this post until 1932. A year after his appointment to the chair at Trinity, Dr. Liddell was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Amongst his numerous publications are: "Ireland," published in 1931, and an edition of the selected poems of Ferdinand Freiligrath, which appeared in 1949. Dr. Liddell has also contributed to many publications, including the "Modern Languages Review," "The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies," "The Contemporary Review" and "Hermathena."

D.U. CHRISTIAN UNION

"IS CHRISTIANITY UNIQUE?"

Speaker:

Dr. J. S. McCann, M.D., D.P.H.

5 p.m., in the G.M.B., Friday, 21st

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TRINITY ON I.C.I. PANEL

Whilst the majority of the universities now have Fellowships varying in number from nine to two under their own control, a panel of eight universities—Southampton, Reading, Exeter, Leicester, Hull, North Stafford, T.C.D. and U.C.D.—share 12 Fellowships amongst them. This arrangement, for which College must be grateful, however, means that there will be competition between the universities of the panel for the Fellowships. It remains to be seen how Trinity will fare under the scheme, but it is to be hoped that after a period of trial, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., will revise the scheme so as to put all universities on an even footing.



TRINITY NEWS

3 Trinity College

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Vol. V TRINITY NEWS No. 9
THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1958**Littlego**

The recent proposal that a course be established at Cambridge in which undergraduates would spend part of their time studying science, and another part studying arts, has once again focussed attention on the perennial problem which faces all university administrations: to what extent should the current trend towards specialisation be recognised in the curriculum of the university?

Some will argue that in an age of specialisation, a university course without specialisation is unrealistic. Others, however, will argue that the primary purpose of a university education is to teach the recipient how to think and learn systematically, rather than to amass a vast store of unrelated knowledge. Administrators in the University College of North Staffordshire, for example, have adopted the latter view, and have made a wide general course obligatory for all students.

Whatever the merits of either type of university education may be, it seems essential that a firm decision should be made to adopt one or the other; a half-hearted compromise may well lead to all the advantages of each system being lost, while the disadvantages remain. Trinity, however, while in general appearing to favour an emphasis on specialisation, at the same time continues to defer to some extent to the concept of the liberal education. This deference, and possibly the aura of sentiment which almost invariably surrounds the obsolete, is presumably the reason for the retention in the honors course in every subject of such an incongruous feature as Littlego.

Whatever justification there might have been for retaining Littlego was surely removed when the present regulations were introduced. At present, Littlego normally represents merely a vague nuisance to the honors student, who has to work up two subjects which he has neglected since entrance, and plans to neglect again as soon as the tiresome examination is concluded. Any idea that Littlego French, for example, is the only thing which is saving the science man from complete materialism, or will arouse a dormant passion for French literature is surely erroneous.

If the University authorities wish, therefore, to pay more than lip service to the idea of a liberal education, they must take steps to ensure that such an examination as Littlego is not regarded as an irritating formality; if, however, as seems to be their case, they have already decided that the liberal education is a thing of the past, they should make their decision clear by removing what is in effect a valueless anachronism.

THEO.

The subject that the Hon. Librarian (Mr. J. J. Johnston, Mod. B.A.) chose for his paper at the "Theo" on Monday—the Lesser Sacraments—proved to be a rather limiting factor to the value of the evening's discussion, for though well written and read, it was decidedly a "lesser" paper. He confined himself to considering three of the lesser Sacraments: Confirmation, Penance and Unction. After tracing their history in the Church, with a wealth of patristic quotations, he considered their value in the Church to-day, and advocated further use of the latter two in the Church of Ireland.

Mr. M. R. Ryall, B.A., in a well-delivered and carefully thought out speech, clarified the position regarding the age at which Confirmation should be administered, and regretted that the confines of the paper forbade him to speak on marriage.

Mr. C. W. H. Cooper enlivened the evening in his accustomed hearty manner by informing the house of his latest experiences with the arch-episcopate. He finished his speech in a way now well known to Junior Divines by posing the question: "Are these really Sacraments at all?"

Among other speakers Mr. E. W. Nicholson defined the word "common," and Mr. R. Toase proposed yet another addition to the Divinity School curriculum.

Profile:**DANAE STANFORD (Sch.) — LEGEND**

She trips so daintily and modestly through Front Square that you would find it hard to believe it is this girl who is responsible for what must soon become the Stanford legend. Nearly everyone knows the Stanford story; it is quite frightening to the average minded; it is reverently quoted in the *Mod. Lang. School* as an example of superlative achievement, never to be bettered and impossible to equal; it is recollected with awe by third rank raters: "She came to College in 1954 with a *Junior Exhibition*, she won prizes every term, she has never obtained less than 70 per cent. in exams., she got Schol. in German and French with her first try when only in her Senior Fresh year and she only 19 at the time, she has belonged to many societies and actively participated in their curricula," etc., etc.; and only recently Mr. Vivian Morrison has taken considerable pains to publicise the fact (or fiction?) that in her Mod. Year the ever-speeding Miss Stanford is reading a novel and a play every day. One might be tempted, from such a story, to conjure up the image of a knowledge-sucking vampire in skirts. Nothing could be more erroneous.

The real Miss Stanford is thoroughly charming, never imposing and quite un-hurried. Almost everyone calls her Danaë, for she has a vast circle of acquaintances. The reason for this is that she is probably one of the most obliging people in College, always ready to help and generally proving to be extremely useful. One would think that to get the marks she does, Danaë would need to bury herself in the Reading Room. Not so. Her social and academic career equals those of the most adventurous. She has been on the Committee of the Elizabethan Society, she starred successfully in the *Bambos David* directed International Affairs Society, she led the French group of the *Mod. Lang.* for a whole year, she was the *Mod. Lang. Secretary* for another year, she has proved a most competent editor on "Trinity News," she has appeared in the Greek act of the "Carnival of Nations," in two French plays, one English production, and should be appearing again in this year's *Mod. Lang. Drama Festival*. She goes to parties, dances, meetings and coffee

regularly. She is fond of the theatre, likes ballet, but loves "meeting new people." She has travelled widely, in France, Germany, Italy and Greece; her essay on a Greek theatre festival has been accepted by Radio Eireann. She



never tells you these things. You must find them out yourself. Questioning her on her career in Alexandra School and College, where she went from Avoca School, I learnt that she was in the 1st XI hockey team, because "they couldn't find anyone else who would play goal," and that, although she was headgirl there, "they banned the school dance after the year I had to run it."

She is, besides all this, a social centre. She is at the heart of *Mod. Lang.* celebrations where her tact and winning smile encourage attention. But when I asked about her social life I received the most baffling answer, "I love all foreigners." Effortlessly the adept Miss Stanford talked for five minutes, disclosing absolutely nothing.

Indeed, this is the key to her charm. She is always hiding her achievements, forever shrinking from the praise of her talents, eager to appreciate others, quick to sympathise. The result is a truly outstanding personality, furiously endeavouring to appear average, whom not to have known would have meant the missing of a real pleasure.

In the News

Big news on the 14th (Valentine's Day) was that the Liz. had sent a Valentine card to the Hist.

* * * * *

The current craze for wagers took a rather regrettable turn last week when one bright medical student accepted a bet that he would remove a book from the Library. Arming himself with a medical textbook, he proceeded to demand that another textbook should be sent down to him to the Long room of the Library. After a short period he left, taking with him the book which belonged to the Library, and leaving his own volume. The theft was soon discovered, and on being questioned the culprit could only explain that it was "all for a joke."

* * * * *

Latest news from the jazz front this week is that the Pearson-Brady outfit mentioned in "Trinity News" two weeks ago intend to hold lunch-time concerts in Players' Theatre, No. 4.

* * * * *

Did you notice the lady with pencil and paper counting the number of users of Buffet one day last week? This was Mrs. Kingsmill-Moore, and the total she reached was 718—rather lower than Buffet officials had expected.

* * * * *

Gaelic Society Secretary, Hilary Pyle, tells us that the Irish dances run by that Society, which were so successful two years ago, will recommence next Thursday at 8 in W. Chapel 5. Admission charge will be the very reasonable sum of 1/-.

* * * * *

February 22nd is the closing date for applications for the newly instituted post-graduate Engineering Scholarship. Professor Wright, Professor of Engineering, told our reporter that the scholarship had been provided by graduates of the university, by Trinity Trust, and by engineering concerns. The scholarship will be for two years, and will be worth £500 a year to the holder, who will also receive free commons.

the arts this week**theatre:-**

One of the privileges of a university is that it offers young actors and producers the opportunity of presenting little known and seldom performed plays. It is, therefore, only right that they should experiment and resurrect dramas which modern popular taste chooses to ignore. But, surely the audiences who are to see these productions have the right to insist on their being worthy of resurrection. To perform a meritless play merely because it has been neglected and, in this instance rightfully so, serves no useful purpose and is almost a waste of everyone's valuable time.

Sitting in Players one afternoon last week and attempting to be entertained by Mr. John Jay's production of "Kevin Barry," I got the uncomfortable feeling that I was not only wasting my time but being extremely bored as well. Of course, Mr. Jay will put forward the argument that what constitutes a good play is merely a matter of opinion, but I cannot see that this play, which resolves itself into an interminable series of debates, where each of the four leading characters represents a "point of view" and is manoeuvred into facing the other three, one at a time, to discuss it, I cannot see that this play can fail to qualify for honourable mention amongst the worst type of pamphleteering drama.

Mr. Jay's choice was extremely unfortunate. We must recognise that his production had some merit. The settings, the pace and the final ballad song against a dark decor (Mr. Jay just loves to experiment with lighting) are to be commended. And even though Mr. Bruce Arnold's "gut-kicking, foul-mouthed swine of a British general" was very ill at ease in his first two debates (all his debates, you see, ended with his resorting to violence to back up a ridiculous argument—the attitude of the author being, of course, wildly anti-British) he improved towards the end and fled to his violent moments with positive relief. Mr. Nick Magillicuddy, as an Irish spy for the British (the "I'm doing a dirty job and I hate every moment of it" point of view) was quite splendid in his sudden transformation from a Dublin to an English accent, and we were really sorry he was going to blow off his fingers after he got off the stage. Mr. Bill Meek as Kevin Barry was almost poetic and had us all on his side, while Donald Keogh's friendly

prison porter flattered helpfully to and fro, offering cups of tea. Finally, we must not forget to commend Mr. Jay's sonorous speaking and the priest's lines with their mystic motif, "a martyr in the hand is worth more than two I.R.A. men in the alleys."

As a propaganda pamphlet, "Kevin Barry" is unliterary and inflated; as a portrayal of a moving event it is unconvincing. The British general owes much to "Journey's End" and the rest has strayed too far from "Juno and the Paycock." Frankly, there is more in the last line of "Cathleen Ni Houlihan."

Final condemnation: The audience was amused.

E. D.

music:-

It is an oft heard complaint that whereas the dramatic, literary and oratorial arts flourish in Trinity, there is little scope for the music-lover. The efforts being made in certain circles this term, however, should satisfy at least some of the demand for musical performances in College.

The Music Association of Ireland is sponsoring a series of lunch-hour

recitals on Wednesdays in February. The music of the series consists of works by Haydn, both vocal and instrumental. This is a courageous effort and deserves the support of all who are interested in music-making in College.

The Choral Society is putting on its termly concert on Tuesday, March 11th. The works to be performed are Palestina's "Missa Pap. Marcelli" and Bach's "Magnificat." It will be interesting to hear in one concert two works which may be described as the zenith of church music of two different traditions. The orchestra, which has increased greatly in number since last year, will also be performing "unaccompanied."

Singers, under the new conductor, Julian Dawson, are performing Schutz's "Passion according to St. Luke" on March 12th in the Chapel. The occasion of such a rarely performed work should meet with much interest, quite apart from its devotional value at such a time.

It is to be hoped that all these efforts will be supported as they deserve, and that they may indeed help to prove that Trinity College is not, like the England of the last century, "a land without music."

P. V.

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NOTES

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EDITORIAL

NOW, as never before, it is realised that in order to feed the millions of peoples of diverse colours and creeds which comprise our civilisation of today, and to keep pace with its prolific growth, the science of tilling the land and producing food must be exploited to its fullest.

Agriculture, once a humble occupation, has now become the industry which serves the greatest need of man. Once a simple craft, it is now a thriving industry invoking all the methods and advances of science.

In every country lies the problem of feeding the population, and as a result, agriculture has become a most important industry, even in industrial countries, because, if home produced food is not available, then the country has to resort to the importation of the necessary food requisites.

The countries fortunate to possess land and climate suited to agriculture can, if the necessary steps be taken, turn the cultivation of their land into an industry of great benefit to the countries' economy. This could, and will be, done in Ireland; and it is, therefore, the responsibility of the Universities, the seats of learning, to prepare people to play their part in this great industry, and it is the duty of those who are taught to endeavour to achieve a sound understanding of their country's problems, and to work towards their solution.

The necessity for co-ordination of thought and activity in this University was realised two years ago, when it was decided to form the Dublin University Agricultural Society, to provide students with the opportunity to express themselves both verbally and in print, and to be in close contact with the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry activities of the country.

During these two years, the Society has gone far towards achieving its aims, and, together with the added encouragement provided by the purchase of the Townley Hall Estate, it is in a sound position to make its contribution to Irish agriculture.

The Society expresses its sincerest thanks to the firms who so generously subscribed the advertisements, and those who so readily contributed the articles.

We sincerely hope that this venture, inspired by the support and goodwill of so many, will herald the opening of an era of contribution to agriculture by this University—a contribution so necessary to the future prosperity of Ireland.



Dr. Juan N. Greene

Introduction by Dr. Juan N. Greene

I feel confident that the vast majority of Trinity graduates and undergraduates will join with me in congratulating the College on its fairly recent acquisition of the Townley Hall Estate, now known as the Kells Ingram Farm. In terms of real estate it represents a large financial investment, but in terms of potential value in the fields of education and research, and agricultural development generally, it will, I am certain, represent a far greater and more worthy investment, and one for which the College and Ireland may well have much to be grateful for in the years that lie ahead.

It is clear that the immediate economic well-being of our country depends almost entirely on the job we can make of our agriculture, and indeed this position will prevail for as long as we can project our expectations into the future. What part agriculture will ultimately play in the long distant future I will not attempt to forecast, but there certainly will not be one at all unless we can survive the interim period. That being so, it must obviously be the first duty of our educational and research establishments to so arrange their curricula as to give a bias towards the country's greatest need. The task that lies ahead is both onerous and exacting, and I hope we, the graduates and friends of the College, will do more than wish the venture success, and help in every way we can towards achieving that success.

All of us must be acutely conscious of the tremendous challenge that faces

us to-day and nowhere should this be more urgently felt than within our Universities themselves. The important rôle our Universities have to play in determining our future destiny is unquestioned, but for far too long has remained undefined. Responsibility for this unfortunate situation rests partly outside our colleges from lack of official encouragement, and partly from within from lack of a sense of clear purpose and a sense of disassociation from those spheres of influence more intimately linked with the economic needs of the State. Amongst these needs, agriculture reigns supreme, although the other sciences, political and social, and, of course, the pure sciences themselves, are also very important for us. The fact that some of these may be regarded by many as bankrupt subjects is merely to emphasise their fundamental necessity.

That adequate financial support is not more readily available to our Universities may well be a reflection on their failure to meet adequately the needs of the National Economy which supports them. We have now seen the first practical step and can look to the day of fulfilment when we see Trinity providing in increasing numbers graduates of the highest calibre so orientated to our pressing national problems as to enable them and their associates exploit more fully our resources and nationhood for the benefit of posterity. The very survival of our University itself is intimately linked with its ability to achieve this goal.

of familiarising themselves with plants of economic importance at their leisure.

In the realm of plant pathology, a special series of plots could be set aside to illustrate the plant diseases of major importance in the country, always working on the basis that a living specimen is much more realistic than one preserved in a jar. Naturally, certain limits have to be set to the amount and nature of diseases which one may demonstrate on a farm.

We have given just a few examples, but, of course, subjects such as Plant Breeding, Soil Science, Horticulture, etc., can all equally well be fitted into such a scheme.

Research

To my mind, research is of even greater importance to the professor or lecturer than to the undergraduate. It is the key which continues to unravel the problems of plant and animal life, and the lectures which the undergraduates receive are continually enriched by the ideas and findings which flow from such professional research. The fact that all the current findings and interpretations may not stand the test of time is unimportant, for what really matters is the impetus which research, carried out on the spot, can give to student thought—if only by showing that even the experts have still a lot to learn.

But research must be a search for fact and must be carried out with strict respect for accuracy at all stages or else it will scarcely be a scourge of edification for the students.

It should be made clear that research at a University should reach higher levels than one would meet at an ordinary agricultural college or institution, for quite obviously the agricultural graduate must receive the very best training if later he is to staff such college or institution successfully.

Demonstrational

Lastly, the farm must demonstrate the principles of good farming. Quite obviously all the requirements of a University Farm cannot be met with in one unit of the farm and so the farm should be run in the three main divisions which we have been discussing.

From the research section should flow the new ideas which can be tried out on the commercial farm, and the agricultural economist and farm manager can study the effects of such new innovations on the farm as a whole.

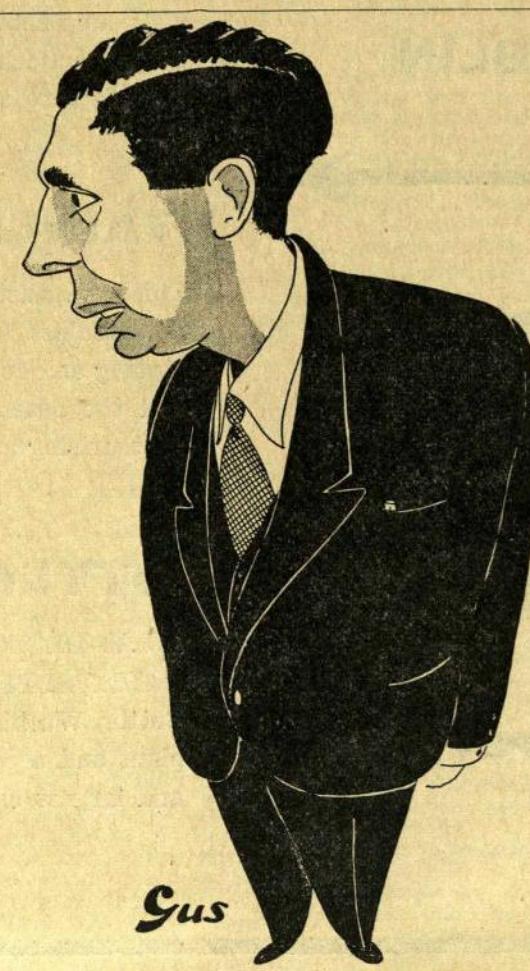
One might say that the University Farm should provide the student with facilities for learning and discovery, and the staff with facilities for teaching, research and the factual application of such research and teaching in the field of Irish agriculture.

Conclusion

To know what a University Farm requires is one thing, but to get ideas into operation is quite another. The basic requirements for success are goodwill and finance, while the greatest deterrents are presumed omniscience and "hot air."

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Dr. J. B. Ruane

Eat Dangerously

By SHEILA PIM

I find it surprisingly difficult to interest people in food. I try all kinds of people—editors of women's papers and intelligent strangers I meet in queues, as well as my own narrow circle. The average person is quite ready to talk on the subject. Journalistically speaking, the subject of food is topical and has a wide appeal. But it is approached by the average person from only one angle: food we cannot get.

Spread before the average person the riches of Nature's larder—roots, berries, seaweed, snails, fungi—and you only encounter apathy. Yet anyone who gave the matter a little thought ought to see that what may be a vegetable to us now was only a root to somebody once. Potatoes to us were tubers to Sir Walter Raleigh, and where should we be if he had never tried them? This is not just a rhetorical question. In the Dublin Zoo, monkeys have been fed on a wartime diet of potatoes, and their birth-rate went up from one in thirty years to six in five years, so who knows how much influence potatoes may have had on populations?

But apart from such incidental advantages, surely anything new to eat is worth investigating, in case you might some day be somewhere where there was nothing else to eat but that, and if you did not know about it you would starve in the sight of plenty.

I knew a man once who was an expert on fungi. He would go about the countryside finding what he called boletus and the true country dwellers called toadstools. Everybody said something would happen to him, but what did happen was different from what they expected. One day he went out in a boat and was wrecked and cast ashore at the bottom of a cliff and stayed there for twelve hours without food. But he was not really without food, because it was the kind of cliff where one gathered samphire, only he did not know about samphire like he did about fungi, so what might have been a fruitful experience was wasted on him.

Nature, like the Ministry of Food, goes in for zoning, but there is something to eat almost anywhere if you know what. There are truffles in beech woods, easy to find with the help of a truffle hound, and there are edible snails in the remains of Roman settlements, and also in Soho.

If you want a really nutritious meal, wait till August and dig up the roots of the purple orchis, O. mascula. Baked, ground to flour, and prepared like gruel, these are enormously popular in Albania. The Albanian for them is Saleep. They are cheap, sustaining, easy to cook, non-habit-forming, and practically odourless.

But do not expect, as a wild-food eater, to meet with encouragement. You gather nettles and nobody will cook them; you copy out recipes for cockle chowder, and people pretend they cannot open the cockles; you reserve a particularly fine dandelion for salad, and somebody else comes along and spikes it with weed killer. All these things have happened to me. So I have never yet tapped the trunks of birch trees in March for the rising sap, nor cooked young hop tops in bundles like asparagus, nor baked passion dock pie.

But over the tea-cups, when others have been boasting of how they climbed up crags or sat in tree-tops to photograph herons on the nest, I can tell how I have eaten a great big brown spotted mushroom. The point about all wholesome country sports is that they combine practical purpose with an element of danger. Some people imagine it is useful to practice chimneying up fissures in mountains in case one day they have to. Other people think that films of herons disgorging eels for their young, which is what herons do, are of educational value. In the same way, as I have explained already, I think it is useful to know about food, and that risks are not run in vain.

If I should fall a victim to some experiment, people will say of me, throwing out the remains of my last hors d'oeuvre, that I always was interested in food. It will make a nice epitaph.

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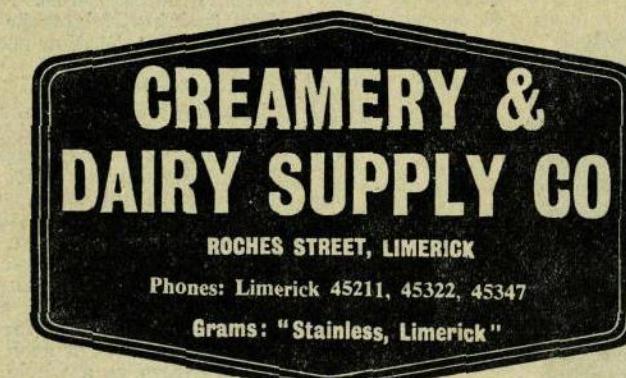
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TOWNLEY HALL—A Historical Sketch

By J. O'Loan, B.Agr.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.I.

The function of agrarian history may be defined as the tracing in such detail as is possible the farming life of a limited area over an extended period. This relatively new approach to the history of agriculture has made considerable headway in other countries, notably Germany, England and France where the existence of considerable wealth of literature materials has made it possible. The dearth of such materials in this country constitutes a difficulty and a challenge to the would-be writer of agrarian history. But little effort has so far been made to sift such materials as do exist and to see what grain the winnowing will yield.

Two facts, namely, that Townley Hall, renamed the Kells Ingram Farm, has now become the property of the University of Dublin and that it was once part of the largest and most important medieval farming organisation in this country, should constitute sufficient incentive to the searching out and recording of all that can be made known of farming life in this area down the years. What follows here is only the bare framework on which the canvas for the picture may be stretched.

In early Christian times a very considerable number of monasteries were established in territory which once constituted the ancient kingdom of Airgialla (Oriel), the most important of which towards the southern end were Monaster-

(Sir) Edward Moore of Benenden, Kent, who took up residence in the Abbey and fortified it. This Moore's eldest son, Garret, was created 1st Viscount of Drogheda by Jas. I. It is of interest to note that the Great Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Ulster, was on the most friendly terms with both these generations of the Moores. He surrendered to Mountjoy in Moore's house at Mellifont in February, 1603, and spent one of his last nights in Ireland there immediately before his flight to the Continent (the flight of the Earls) in 1607. Hugh O'Donnell on his way north after escaping from Dublin Castle had spent a night at Mellifont with Moore (1592) before proceeding to O'Neill's Castle at Dungannon. The origin and foundation for these relationships are somewhat intriguing. In 1611, Sir Garret Moore was confirmed by patent in his possessions at Mellifont, till then held on lease, and at an inquisition held at Drogheda in 1628 it was found he was possessed of 51,000 Irish acres. This probably coincided closely, if not exactly, with the original Abbey property.

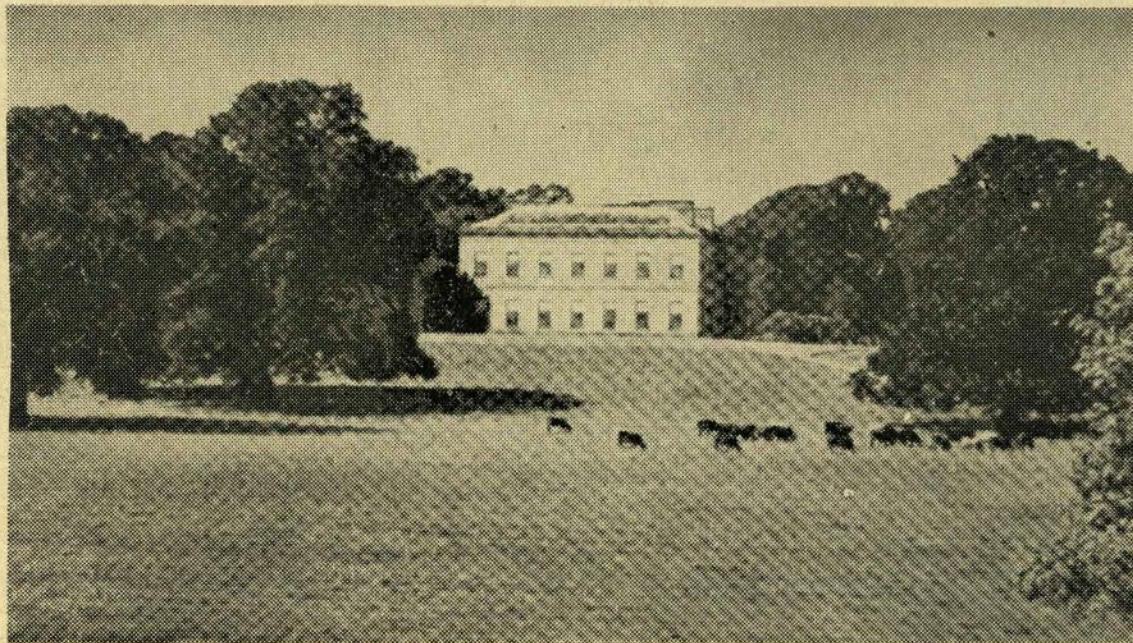
The following details regarding ownership of the lands and the establishment of Townley Hall were given to me some time ago by the Cistercian Order at New Mellifont and perhaps suggest possible sources of further information:

In 1699, the Earl of Drogheda demised to Anthony Bury of the Hill of Ardagh

the last of the line married Madeline Ingram, a daughter of John Kells Ingram, F.T.C.D. Ingram, author of the famous ballad, "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" and friends of Thomas Davis, was at different times Regius Professor of Greek, Librarian and Vice-Provost of Trinity College. Madeline survived her husband for a number of years and became the recognised owner of Townley Hall. Following her death, the property passed to a distant cousin, David Crichton, who was prevented by personal reasons from farming Townley Hall. He generously offered to sell the estate to Trinity College on favourable terms and the Board purchased the estate and named it the Kells Ingram Farm.

It is unfortunate that neither the Civil Survey of the seventeenth century nor the Down Survey included the lands of the Mellifont Estate, except that the latter indicates the approximate outline, which, presumably, is much the same as it was over a century earlier, at the dissolution of the Abbey. An area of approximately 12,000 acres in Cooley, Co. Louth, previously the property of the Abbey, is similarly treated.

There is no doubt that any research into the history of Townley Hall and adjoining lands or indeed into the agrarian history of Ireland would prove intensely interesting to the person who undertakes it.



Trinity's New Farm

boice and Dromiskin, the remains of which are still extant. In or about 1140 the then King of Oriel, Donagh O'Cearbhail, made a grant of land to Malachy O'Morgair (St. Malachy), then Bishop of Down, on which Mellifont Abbey was established by him. This grant included the land of the Kells Ingram Farm.

In 1539 the Abbey was suppressed and at this time it owned some 50,000 acres in the neighbourhood. How much of this was operated as a farm unit by and from the Abbey itself and how much was held by tenants, erenaghs, etc., is unknown. Whether or not materials exist which will throw light on this I cannot say. Its contiguity to the Abbey and the local place and field names suggest that Kells Ingram Farm land was part of the home farm and that it was much used as sheep pastures, for which purpose much of the dry undulating land is ideally suited.

We know from contemporary agricultural history that over the greater part of the four centuries of occupation of Mellifont by the Cistercian Order, sheep were of much greater economic importance in England than cattle, and Trow Smith in his excellent "History of British Livestock Husbandry" gives a clear picture of the enormous sheep flocks which existed, particularly in the S.E. of the country, over that period. About the time that Mellifont was being established, St. Thomas a Beckett was draining the Romney Marshes in S.E. Kent and on these lands, the property of the famous Priory of Canterbury, the well-known Romney Marsh breed of sheep developed. No evidence has yet come to light to indicate that sheep constituted such a prominent element in the economy of this country.

One of the first tenants of the confiscated lands of Mellifont Abbey was one Lawrence Townley. Whether or not this Townley was ancestor to him who later built Townley Hall is a question, as is also whether or not this family was related to an illustrious family of the same name, spelled Towneley, residing at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, about this period.

In 1564, a considerable part of the Abbey property, probably including that held by Townley, was leased by one

the lands of Little Grange. In 1712, the Earl of Drogheda made the same Anthony Bury a grant of Sheepgrange. In 1713, the Earl of Drogheda granted Anthony Bury the Hill of Ardagh.

Eury's daughter, Sarah, married Hamilton Townley, of Hacklim, near Ardee, and, after Sarah's death, Townley held the lands thus granted to Bury in Sarah's right. He seems to have built his mansion in Sheepgrange and to have called in Townley Hall. At any rate, he is described in 1727 as Hamilton Townley of Townley Hall, and as far as I know is the first to be so described.

The demesne land proper of the said

Horticulture To-day

K. Ferguson

Horticulture as it is known to-day is a comparatively new science, often overlooked, but one which is playing a more and more important part in the economies of countries, both industrial and agricultural.

The present status of a "gardener" is very different to that of his Victorian counterpart. The large gardens of that period were run virtually irrespective of cost and supplied primarily the demands of the wealthy private householders.

Modern horticulture had to adapt itself to very different conditions—the demand for cheap but fresh flowers, fruit and vegetables arising from an ever-increasing urban population.

This competitive situation has led to specialisation and to the taking advantage of suitable climatic conditions, i.e., the fruit farms of Kent and the early potato growing districts of Dungarvan and North Dublin, and this, of course, in turn leads to the production of better quality crops.

For anyone, therefore, contemplating embarking on a horticultural career, a sound education is essential apart from being skilled in the culture of crops and the management of labour. In addition, his knowledge must include something of applied science, mechanics, accountancy and economics.

For the years ahead, the prospects for those considering market gardening as a livelihood are definitely encouraging. Even in times of plenty there is rarely a glut of the best produce, well packed and graded.

Of course, apart from the educational requirements just mentioned, initiative, a good business sense and, perhaps most of all, the capacity for hard work are essential.

It is to be hoped that in Ireland, where horticulture has so far been sadly neglected by the Government, in the great future developments contemplated for agriculteurs, its smaller but important underling will receive its due share of attention and recognition.

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IRISH AGRICULTURE

By James J. Byrne

There are 17,024,000 acres of land in the Irish economy. About 344,000 acres are under woods and plantations; 1,750,000 acres are tilled; 9,930,000 acres are under pasture and hay, and 5,000,000 acres are classed as "grazed and barren mountains, bogs, marshes, water, towns and roads." The fertile land amounts, therefore, to 11,680,000 acres, of which grassland occupies 85 per cent.; corn crops, 10 per cent.; and root and green crops, flax and fruit, about 5 per cent.

This pattern of land utilisation evolved during the latter half of the nineteenth century when low-cost grain from America and a rising demand for meat in Great Britain caused a transition from crop to beef production. Between 1861 and 1901 the tilled area shrank by about 1,500,000 acres and the number of dry cattle increased by about 1,000,000 or nearly 70 per cent. By the beginning of this century agriculture had become predominantly pastoral and was primarily concerned with the production of cattle for export.

In the 1880's, Great Britain imported annually about half a million head of cattle from the European mainland, Canada, U.S.A. and South America. In 1892, imports from continental Europe were prohibited because of the danger of animal disease, and the development of refrigeration gradually ended the export of live animals from the Americas, so that by the outbreak of the first world war Ireland was virtually the sole exporter of live cattle to Great Britain.

This quasi-monopolistic position was strengthened after 1918 when in keeping with official policy British agriculture concentrated on milk rather than beef production. Dairy herds were expanded and except in Scotland the numbers of beef cattle were not increased. During the 1930's, Great Britain introduced a subsidy on home-produced beef and made the subsidy available on imported animals after a stipulated period of residence. The effect of this was to change the demand of the British importer from fat cattle to forward stores and in consequence the export trade in cattle became confined almost entirely to store beasts.

Consistently the pattern of production in Irish agriculture has conformed to the conditions prescribed by the export market which effectively has meant the condition of demand in Great Britain. The agricultural sectors of the two economies have become complementary to a significant extent and progressively during the past half century Irish cattle have been an important element in maintaining the quantity and quality of fresh beef on the British market.

Irish farming is integrated and dominated by the cattle industry. Surplus stock bred on dairy and small farms are sold to bigger farms to be reared and finished for domestic consumption or export. The dairy farms are concentrated mainly in the south and south-western counties. The north-western and western counties contain large numbers of small farms. In between is the finishing and fattening region, a rough triangle of counties stretching from Galway in the west to the eastern seaboard, to which each year the other counties sell up to half a million calves and young cattle.

Approximately one-quarter of the annual output of agriculture consists of crops and turf, and three-quarters of livestock and livestock products. Cattle and calves account for about 26 per cent., milk and dairy produce for about 23 per cent., and the pig and poultry industries for about 20 per cent.

Agricultural production has remained static for long periods during this century. Since 1909, output increased by about 10 per cent. and this is attributed to recent years. One-third of what is produced is consumed on farms, one-third off farms and one-third is exported. Of the proportion exported, nearly two-thirds consists of cattle and calves. One-third of the economy's total exports consists of cattle and three-fifths of live animals and foodstuffs of animal origin. Three-quarters of all exports and four-fifths of cattle exports go to Great Britain; almost all the remaining one-fifth goes to Northern Ireland.

Half the farms in the economy are under thirty acres and nearly three-quarters are under fifty acres. The preponderance of small holdings in an agriculture dominated by cattle production is less incongruous than it appears because farms under thirty acres occupy only 23 per cent. of the fertile land and those under fifty acres only 42 per cent. Furthermore, small holdings have been decreasing in number, while those between fifty and two hundred acres are increasing.

The number of people engaged in agriculture has dropped steadily for more than a hundred years. Between the census year 1926 and 1951 the reduction amounted to 158,500, nearly half of which occurred during the period 1946-51. Since then the annual enumeration of males engaged in farm work shows that the decline continues.

Agriculture's falling labour content and relative stability of output augment the volume of unemployment and

emigration and retard the economy's rate of development. The ability of agriculture to employ more labour or even to retain its present working population is widely doubted, although by comparison with other countries population density is low rather than high. Whatever its capacity to provide employment may be, its capacity to increase output is considerable. If this were efficiently exploited, demographic and economic problems would be less diffi-



Mr. J. J. Byrne

cult to solve. Greater output would finance the additional imports that industrial expansion requires. It would eliminate crises in the balance of payments and remedial measures that inevitably invoke unemployment. It would provide the basis for a sustained increase in the volume of employment, while enabling the economy to retain its status as an independent creditor nation.

STATE POLICY IN AGRICULTURE

Ireland's change of government last March has brought some changes in Irish farm policy. But agriculture remains strongly protected. Almost all important farm products still benefit from price supports, either at home or in Britain. Through these supports and other aids, the Government aims at expanding agricultural output, increasing exports, and decreasing imports.

Agriculture in general and livestock in particular form the mainstay of the Irish economy. Livestock production, based largely on grass, accounts for three-fourths of the value of farm output. More than 40 per cent. of the output of the livestock industry is exported, chiefly in the form of feeder cattle. Exports of livestock and live cattle. Livestock and livestock product exports bring in most of Ireland's foreign exchange, accounting for some two-thirds of all exports in 1956.

Most exports go to the United Kingdom. There, by and large, they have unrestricted entry and get the preferential tariff treatment Britain grants to Commonwealth products.

Britain also supports the price of Irish cattle and sheep. If fed in the United Kingdom for three months, these animals qualify for Government deficiency payments, at a reduced rate, under the British fatstock guarantee system. Deficiency payments are made when the average realised market price for fatstock falls short of the guaranteed price, as has been the case for some time. These payments go to the feeder, but put a floor under prices fetched by feeder stock, and thereby support Irish market prices for all cattle and sheep.

British price guarantees do not now extend to Irish products other than cattle and sheep. But the Irish Government guarantees minimum prices for exports of top-grade bacon to the United Kingdom. This enables curers to pay producers a guaranteed minimum price for Grade A hogs. When losses occur on exports under the guarantee, they are recovered from a fund created partly with the proceeds from a levy on bacon hogs and partly with Government funds. These losses became heavy in the latter part of 1957, with the drop in British bacon prices.

The Major Irish Industry

By P. D. G. Read

Man through the ages has chosen many wines and beverages to satisfy and quench his thirst, and has sought for variety and novelty of preparations. He has learnt to extract the juice from the grape, oils of exotic flavours from the native vegetation, and amidst his experiments he discovered that fermented grains yield beverages exciting to the taste.

The grain barley was commonly used as the source of an ale much employed as a beverage drunk either during or after a meal. This custom of preparing ales from barley has developed from the small domestic process of yesterday to the highly scientific process of to-day, a twofold industry of great importance to the country in which it is situated.

In the late 17th century, the public demand for prepared beverages made it worthwhile for the formation of firms of "maltster-brewers." In these firms both the process of malting and brewing took place, and the people of the neighbourhood enjoyed the flavour of the product. Demand grew as the people began to realise the beneficial effect these beverages had, and the convivial atmosphere they inspired. Demand grew to an extent that made it possible for the maltsters and brewers to work separately, but in close co-operation.

Thus it was that malt houses, with their wide, low-ceilinged floors, exotic mazes of grain shutes and elevators, and kilns capped with weird cone-shaped roofs, came to be recognised as a fixture and an addition to the countryside, a sight so familiar to us to-day.

In these malt houses, known more commonly as "maltings," is carried out the process of malting the barley grain. It is a process requiring great skill, sense of judgment, and a sound knowledge of the chemistry and physiology of the grain.

Scientifically the process may be termed "The rigid control of the biological process of germination, during which the starch reserves of the grain are hydrolysed by the action of enzymes to the disaccharide sugar, maltose; the grain at the end of the process being termed malt."

As the whole process depends on the capability of the grain to germinate, it is of paramount importance that the quality of the grain should be high, and as the quality of the malt depends on the amount of starch in the grain, it is of importance that a grain with a high starch content should be employed. Thus it is that feeding barleys, such as Ymer and Herta, grains rich in nitrogen, are highly unsuitable, and much research and breeding has produced barleys of

high malting quality. Up till some years ago the barley Spratt-Archer was used, but recently an improved strain was produced from the Spratt-Archer-Kenya cross, in the form of the strain Beorna, now used exclusively for malting in Ireland.

Barley, when taken to the maltings initially, goes through a process of screening and grading, to ensure a clean, uniform grain going forward to the process proper.

As the process of malting concerns germination, one would naturally suppose that one had to supply the conditions necessary for this reaction, namely, warmth and moisture; in this assumption one is indeed correct.

The grain is first wetted in large metal cisterns, called steepers, to supply the necessary moisture. After the desired period of wetting, the steepers are drained, and the grain is spread out on the malt-floors, where, by methods of raising and lowering the height of the grain, the temperature can be controlled.

The first visible reaction of the grain is the development of the radicle (or root), this reaction being termed "chitting." Simultaneous with this reaction the enzyme cytase is attacking the cellulose envelope around the starch granules. The next reaction to be noticed is the development of the plumule (or shoot), which grows up under the pales of the grain—the mark of its progress being plainly visible to the trained eye. Simultaneously the enzyme diastase converts the starch to maltose. By the time the plumule is three-quarters way up the grain, this reaction is practically completed, and the grain must be dried at a high temperature to bring to an end the process of germination and to avoid the further reaction of the proteolytic enzymes which act on the nitrogen, producing substances which will cause cloudiness in the beer.

This malted barley goes from the majority of the maltings in Ireland to the St. James's Gate brewery of Messrs. Arthur Guinness in Dublin, where the chemists, brewers and technicians combine their skill to produce a range of beverages which quench the thirst, nourish, and cheer the hearts of people from every walk of life; nor does their work end there, but it continues in a spirit of unparalleled generosity, to foster, encourage and support financially the acquisition of knowledge, and the development of industry and agriculture, in a manner that makes it well-deserving of the title: "Ireland's Greatest Industry and Benefactor."

Imports of most competing products are controlled as a means of reserving part or all of the market for home producers and maintaining fixed or negotiated prices. Thus, wheat growers have a guaranteed market at fixed prices for all millable wheat they produce. The guarantee is met by requiring millers to use a fixed proportion of home-produced wheat in the grist. Imports are made by Grain Importers, Ltd., a Government-sponsored agency, which has a monopoly of the import trade in wheat, feed barley, corn, and sorghums. A consumer subsidy on flour, in effect since 1941, has cost the Government the equivalent of about £6,000,000 annually in recent years. This subsidy was abolished on May 13, 1957, and the price of bread was increased by nearly 50 per cent. In August, bread prices were decontrolled.

Feed barley growers are also guaranteed a market at minimum prices. Grain Importers regulates feed grain imports so as to facilitate disposal of the domestic barley crop. Malting barley is mostly grown under contract with Guinness & Co. (Dublin) Ltd. at negotiated prices. It almost never has to be imported.

Sugar production and trade are monopolised by the Irish Sugar Company, a Government-sponsored agency. The Company contracts with growers for beets at prices fixed after negotiation with the growers' organisation and in advance of sowing. The Minister for Commerce and Industry fixes wholesale and retail sugar prices.

Growers of fruit, vegetables and seeds are protected mainly through import controls. Jam manufacturers must agree to buy available home-grown fruit at negotiated prices before they can get licences to import pulp of fruit domestically produced in quantity. Certain seeds are also disposed of at negotiated prices.

Other Aids

These price supports protect the Irish farmer. But the Government is also encouraging better farming practices. Means of production have been cheapened through rebating part of the duty on fuels used in agricultural machines. A transportation subsidy is granted on ground limestone, paid out of special E.C.A. grant counterpart

(Continued on Opposite Page)

CAREERS

Agriculture Forestry

In a world with a continually rising population, the demand for food is ever on the increase. Thus, trained men are needed to extract the maximum from the soil of different countries without turning those lands into dustbowls like the Sahara. In Ireland, primarily an agricultural community, the production of food from the land is far from being on a sound economic basis. In this age when science leads, it must fall to the trained specialist such as an agricultural graduate to rectify matters.

One of the key positions in the provision of advisory services for the farmer is that of the agricultural instructor. There are about 150 in the Republic of Ireland, appointed by each County Committee of Agriculture. They work under the supervision of a Chief Agricultural Officer, also employed by the County Committee.

The instructor when appointed starts on a salary of £425 per annum, rising by annual increments of £27 to £875 per annum. This is subject to an additional amount of 8½ per cent. A maintenance allowance of £95 a year is given, and travelling expenses are also paid.

Another advisory service was inaugurated in the spring of 1955. It provides for the intensification of the agricultural services, through the appointment by the Department of Agriculture itself of parish agents who are university graduates in Agricultural Science. These appointments are made at the request of local rural groups to areas covering three average-sized neighbouring parishes, comprising about 900 farms. The parish agent's aim is to be accepted as a confidential advisor by every farmer and smallholder in his district. The Parish Plan thus aims at providing co-operative action between the advisor and the local people, in the examination and solution of local farm problems, in the promotion of neighbourliness among the people, and in the development of sound and intelligent leadership with regard to local rural matters.

The graduate will find that there are a number of other openings available to him, such as Junior Agricultural Inspector and technical posts in the Department of Agriculture with salary scales of from £481, rising to £1,031 per annum. There are also appointments as teachers in agricultural schools and colleges, Rural Science teachers in vocational schools, Land Commission inspectors and research specialists.

In the National Agricultural Advisory Service in England and Wales the salary of a Grade IV (b) Advisor starts at £615 and rises to £850 per annum in eight years. The whole series of posts from Grade IV to Director is regarded as a single service in which there are opportunities for promotion. The salary of a Grade I Advisor is from £1,500 to £2,050 per annum, while that of a Director varies from £2,250 to £2,500 yearly.

Perhaps a more interesting career may be found in industry, where Agricultural Science graduates are being

employed by engineering firms, oil companies, fertiliser companies, manufacturers of sprays and insecticides, while such concerns as the Irish Sugar Co. employ many graduates as advisors. An example of a salary scale in this type of work commences at approximately £500 per annum, plus car, rising by annual increments of about £50. It is possible for a graduate in industry to become a director of the firm to which he is attached, not remaining just an ordinary advisor all his life.

Turning to countries overseas, by far the most important industry in the British Colonies is agriculture and nearly all territories have Departments of Agriculture. The proper utilisation of land aimed at improved methods of cultivation and systems of farming, higher standards of living and increased production of crops, both for internal consumption and for export, occupies a leading place in the policies of colonial governments.

The officers in charge of these departments (who must have a degree in Agriculture or Horticulture or a Natural Science degree which includes Botany) cover a wide field of duties. Their work includes the investigation and demonstration of improved farming systems, the use of manures and fertilisers, the application and economics of mechanisation, the production, introduction and distribution of improved varieties of crops; general experimental work on crops and livestock, the collection and interpretation of agricultural statistics, investigation and advice on control measures against pests and diseases, agricultural education, especially the training of subordinate agricultural staff, and in many territories the supervision of marketing of agricultural produce.

Applicants for these posts, as soon as they are appointed, have to spend at least two years in post-graduate training. The first year is usually spent at the School of Agriculture at Cambridge, and the second at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. At first glance the salaries paid seem to be very large as compared to those in Ireland. They start at about £800 and rise to over £1,500 per annum, but it must be remembered that living expenses are relatively high in most territories. Against this, of course, there is lower taxation, low rentals and in most cases no rates.

For those who do not want to go abroad, do not want to be County Advisors, do not want to be Parish Agents or do not want to go into industry, and who perhaps come from a farming family, there is always the land itself to cultivate. After all, somebody has to be the farmer, so why not a graduate in Agricultural Science. As a career, farming can offer more than many other professions in practical achievement, worthwhile effort and personal satisfaction, provided it is approached in an intelligent fashion and with some idea of what is needed to make it reasonably successful. And remember you are your own boss!

J. D. BIRD.

STATE POLICY — Contd.

funds, which lasted through 1957. And, recently, a subsidy was granted to manufacturers of superphosphate to equalise the price they charge farmers and the delivered price of equivalent imported fertiliser.

There are also a number of special projects designed to promote, for example, land reclamation, installation of running water in farmhouses, improvement of farm buildings, eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and upbreeding of livestock. An appropriation of £240,000 to improve marketing methods was made in 1957.

The task of eradicating bovine tuberculosis has become particularly urgent because of the progress made in ridding British herds of the disease. Much of Great Britain is already closed to Irish cattle unless they are tested, and all of it will be within a few years. Thus the future of Ireland's major export depends on speeding up the attestation of Irish herds at present not far advanced. Steps to this end were announced by the Irish Department of Agriculture in the fall of 1957. If the accelerated programme proceeds according to plan, more than half the country should be actively engaged in eliminating tuberculosis cattle by mid-1958.

Farm organisations are also working on the problem. They established a National Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Committee, which has been drafting a comprehensive national project for submission to the Minister for Agriculture. This project was still unpublished in early December.

Free Trade Area

A major question under debate is Ireland's future in the proposed European free trade area, now being

employed by engineering firms, oil companies, fertiliser companies, manufacturers of sprays and insecticides, while such concerns as the Irish Sugar Co. employ many graduates as advisors. An example of a salary scale in this type of work commences at approximately £500 per annum, plus car, rising by annual increments of about £50. It is possible for a graduate in industry to become a director of the firm to which he is attached, not remaining just an ordinary advisor all his life.

The business of forestry, and its background of science and research, necessitate specialised training for all those who wish to make the planting and the management of woods their life's work. Forestry, as a profession, calls for a very considerable breadth of technique and general knowledge, the accepted foundation of which lie in a sound preliminary education, including more than a nodding acquaintance with the sciences, followed by a suitably directed course of study in the theory of the art of growing and utilising forest trees.

It has been said that the cultivation of trees in forests gives a sense of power over nature greater, perhaps, than any other form of husbandry. The very fact that the largest of living organisms can be controlled, and their growth and form made to respond to the art of man throughout a life-span exceeding that of all other living things on earth, is enough to instil a feeling of ascendancy deep to the hearts of most mortals. There is more of the eternal in a forest than in most things, and so, because of the surroundings in which he works, the forester is apt to develop philosophical comforts of his own. As Wordsworth has put it:

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good
Than all the sages can.

The forest officer's work is mainly the planning and systematic development of woodlands and afforestation schemes in his district. On a private estate the forest officer may have to take into consideration the preservation of game. Landowners with forests may seek the advice of forest officers employed by the Forestry Commission. These officers may also be employed on the management of estates or on duties connected with the acquisition of land for forestry purposes or on research.

The variety of the daily work is one of the chief attractions for the forest officer. There is also the stimulus of responsibility for his directing part in building up a new national forest estate. He must see that labour and funds are wisely used. His work calls for adaptability and a wide range of technical knowledge.

The courses in Forestry of University College, Dublin, are open to students of Trinity College in the School of Agriculture, replacing the agricultural work of the second two years of the School of Agriculture. Trinity is now in an excellent position to train students in the practical aspect of forestry. There are 330 acres of forest land attached to the John Kells Ingram Farm. This forest is at present being supervised by a Forestry graduate of this University. Needless to say, few schools of forestry in the British Isles are so fortunate as to possess such an extensive training forest of their own. Trinity, therefore, is unique in this respect and has much to offer prospective candidates in the School of Forestry.

University graduates in forestry may enter the State Forestry Service of the Irish Republic by competing successfully at competitions for appointments as Inspectors, Grade III. The Forestry Service end is attached to the Department of Lands, under the control of the Minister for Lands. The competitions are conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

The higher posts in the service, the number of such posts at the present time and the salary scales are given below. The salary scales at present attract additions of 37½ per cent. on the first £250 per annum, 22½ per cent. on the portion of salary exceeding £250 but not exceeding £965 per annum, and 17½ per cent. on the portion exceeding £965 per annum. The effect of these additions on the remuneration is shown in parentheses after the scale figures:

Inspectors are pensionable officers. The leave allowances for Inspectors vary from 21 working days a year to 33.

It seems reasonably certain that over the next ten years or so, in the light of present Government policy and subject to such over-riding financial limitations as the state of the country may impose, there will be openings for an average of four qualified Forestry graduates per annum. The recent entry of the State Forestry Service into new and more specialised fields, such as research, assessment of growing stock, etc., will provide new openings for qualified men.

The Irish State Forestry Service is an expanding service. Each year sees a substantial addition to the area of land earmarked for afforestation and to the area of plantations. Prospects for the regular absorption and steady advancement of suitable forestry graduates in the Irish Forestry Service are, consequently, improving.

Graduates in Forestry are appointed as District Officer, Grade II, on taking up employment with the British Forestry Commission. Promotion is on merit and seniority to District Officer, Grade I, then to Divisional Officer and Conservator. There are also a few higher appointments above the rank of Conservator. Present rates of pay in these grades are as follows:

District Officer, Grade II—£805 at age of 25, rising to £1,250.

District Officer, Grade I—£1,280, rising by annual increments to £1,720.

Divisional Officer—£1,780, rising by annual increments to £2,050.

Conservator—£2,100, rising by annual increments to £2,400.

Some 200 forest officers are employed in the Forestry Branch of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service or Assistant Conservators of Forests, mainly in East and West Africa and Borneo.

Before the war, Colonial Forest Departments were concerned mainly with the control of exploitation and the collection of forest revenue. To-day, forestry is an important factor in the welfare of the colonial peoples, both for the protection of natural resources and the provision of materials vital to the everyday life of the people. The rôle of forestry as the complement of agriculture in the proper use of land is everywhere being more and more appreciated, as its vital rôle in soil-conservation and water control.

There are those who doubt if wood will remain the essential commodity it is at the present time and think that, one day, timber will be deposited from its pride of place in the world's scheme of things by the skill of workers in metals or plastics, or by other agencies yet unknown. But there is nothing quite like the wood of trees, with its cellulose, lignin, and other volatile constituents; as soon as one form of utilisation becomes obsolete, ingenuity discovers more. In one form or another, wood is likely to defy its competitors for many a long day to come; civilisation has not yet arrived within the remotest anticipation of an epoch when mankind may be willing to forgo the aids and comforts afforded by forests and the raw material they provide.

LAURENCE ROCHE.

Title of Post	No. of Posts	Salary Scale		
		Min.	Annual Increment	Max.
Inspector General ...	2	£1,300 (£1,613)	× £40.	£1,465 (£1,807)
Senior Inspector ...	1	£1,130 (£1,414)	× £30	£1,300 (£1,613)
Inspector, Grade I ...	9	£950 (£1,201)	× £30	£1,130 (£1,414)
Inspector, Grade II ...	26	£650 (£834)	× £27 10/-	£950 (£1,201)
Inspector, Grade III ...	20	£400 (£528)	× £27 10/-	£875 (£1,109)

(Reprinted from "Foreign Agriculture")

My Goodness

My GUINNESS



FOUR & SIX

OR, WOMAN'S ONLY—Part 2

UNDISCOVERED TRINITY BEAUTIES

Michael Brereton came to Trinity 1½ years ago. He is still here. He has been discovered by Teddy in Davy Byrne's, with Summer School sweeties in Hall, and under the bar at Jammie's. Michael, who occasionally answers to Mopsy when called, has all the appeal of a consumptive poet. His cloud of blonde hair easing bashfully forward into his roving blue eyes, his mouth—so mobile, especially when he talks—his persuasive pervasive charm, have all combined to ensure his election as No. 6's No. 1 Pin-Up Boy.

(See T.C.D.'s forthcoming survey on "The Man I Would Most Like To").

His particular brand of success with women may be ascribed to the guidance he has received from his aunt, the Head Mistress of Roedean.

His hobbies include Sensitivity, the Reading Room, wool-gathering and Russian émigrés. His ambition is to succeed. His career is yet to be determined.

MARY RANT ADVISES

I am very worried that my boy-friend Jock Mostest is being too well cared for

during my absence. We have unhappily been separated because he is studying anatomy in Dublin, while I am up North having mumps. What should I do about this?—Worried Helga.

Answer: See your doctor straight away.

* * *

Our trouble is that we are consistently attracted to Swedish girls, but find it very difficult to make ourselves understood. Can you give us any guidance on how to go about it?

—Mike Cockrell, Boobie O'Connor.

Answer: Yes; send me a stamped addressed envelope and I will forward you my pamphlet on "How to Grasp Swedish in Seven Weeks."

* * *

This Week's Lucky Starr

This Joe Starr, incapable of individual action, is still mooning round the orbit of greater planets, such as the Lesser Kennedy and Greater Tolstoy. Conscious of its lack of glow, it pretends to be a comet, adding names to its tail, and thus classified by request as Mac na Starraighe (vide doorway, No. 9). Origin: New York Constellation.

JOHANNESBURG

By A. Ablett

Johannesburg is a city of contrasts and conflicting emotions, yet its most extraordinary feature is its youthfulness. Sixty years ago it consisted of a bare, treeless ridge broken up only here and there by the white glimmer of tents. A generation is only just dying which can remember going to bed under canvas.

The tourist arriving in present-day Johannesburg is immediately struck by the wide variety of racial types in the city, Africans, Englishmen, Negroes, Jews, Latins—all living more or less in water-tight compartments. He goes into a shop and is served by a Scot; in the next shop he is served by a Jew; in the next by a Greek; in a fourth by an Irishman.

Undoubtedly, Johannesburg is a boom town, and nothing gives a more impressive idea of this than some of the suburbs such as Hangerton, where a ridge in its slopes has been covered with expensive houses, each a fine example of Spanish Colonial, Cape Dutch, Tudor and other architectural styles. Most houses in these suburbs are, in luxury, reminiscent of California. Many boast such accessories as privately owned swimming pools, and Japanese gardens. This, however, is only one side of life. There are other less pleasant facets.

In a drab semi-industrial suburb of the city where Johannesburg is seen flaming against the sunset the traveller can visit the "poor whites," some of whom live in the shabby pillared houses of the magnates and mine managers of long ago, while others inhabit tenements reeking of the usual slum smell, where the banisters are broken, the walls slimy with filth, the windows smashed, and children scream round the hot concrete areas—children as hungry-looking as any in the European slum areas. But the tourist may also be surprised to notice a Negro maid pegging out the day's washing. It seems that the "poor white" is not too poor to retain this symbol of a misplaced aristocracy. But the horrors of the "poor white" areas pale into insignificance when compared with those of the native "locations" such as Pimville, Orlando, and the once infamous Sophiatown, now demolished. Here,

thousands of Negroes are herded together in conditions most Irish farmers would condemn as unfit for their pigs. In shanty-town itself, hundreds of these unfortunate live permanently in shelters fabricated from tin, rags and cardboard. It seems that, unlike his European counterpart who can climb out, the African has collapsed between two civilisations and apparently belongs to no one.

Most of these African "locations" are only a short railway journey from the city and yet the greater number of Johannesburg's inhabitants are unaware of them in much the same way as those living in, say, Mount Merrion, are ignorant of the conditions in Dublin slums.

Unfortunately, the present Nationalist Government is doing little to improve matters. On the contrary, they even deny the natives their individuality. There is, for example, a pass system, whereby every African has to carry an identification card and can be picked up by the police van without a reason being stated. Some of these slum people work in the mines, where one can find Africans from many areas—Basutos, Machopis from Portuguese East Africa, Mzingili from North Zululand—all having the air of docile automatons.

There is, of course, still much gaiety amongst the Africans, particularly those who are working for the short period and living in a compound at one of the mines. Native dances are held every Sunday in some of these compounds and there might be seen a dancing team of superbly attired Zulus wearing white girdles of leopard skin. White sheepskin cross belts adorn their coffee-coloured chests, and completing these are the gorgeous plumes on their heads. These are men splendid in physical bearing, whose muscles ripple as they dance to the chant of their own voices.

Much, much more could be said about this extraordinary city—this mixture of primitive and industrialised life. But let it suffice to say that we can only hope that Johannesburg is a boisterous, delinquent child having teething troubles, and that at some not too far distant time it will become a man.

TALKING POINT

By Julian Dawson

Modern Art and The Sputnik Age

Art to-day is, perhaps, if we look at it with courage, in the darker hour before a new dawn. It has withstood the merciless battery of world wars, atomic and hydrogen energy, man-made moons and other material forces. It has, moreover, withstood them bravely. How can it continue as a vital force in the community and what external stimuli does it need and in what degree is it affected by these stimuli?

The world in which we live to-day is in a state of progressive dissolution. In what seems an age of development and beneficial progress, there is in the human mind a paradoxical unrest. Men are trying to reconcile several philosophies, none of which seems to solve the existing problems. Those who have the courage to reject the past and its ideas often find themselves in a void of depression, Godlessness and nullifying emptiness. This is because they have not a code of Life to deal with the unbalance of the modern age. They are indeed in the wilderness. This unbalance in the modern world is caused by the rigorous development of science and the search for material power for its own sake on the one hand. On the other side, "religion blushing is veiling her sacred Fires," and no spiritual security is to be found outside oneself. Few have yet learned to find it within themselves. These two factors result in a chaotic unbalance. This chaos is mirrored, as the state of Life always is, in art. It is, moreover, a necessary chaos. Art has exhausted her resources on the emotional and intellectual planes, and is now without a satisfactory medium of expression which is both coherent and adequate. But we must not lay the blame for this at the door of art herself, for it is we, each individual making up each civilisation, which produce the art, and govern the form and scope it will have. We cannot expect to have beautiful tunes in our concert halls, beautiful pictures on our gallery walls, beautiful lines of poetry on our book-shelves, if we have no beauty in our lives. A nation of people made up of complexes and inhibitions will only produce a dissonant and unintelligible art. We cannot expect our Sputniks to bring us tinned samples of the music of the spheres, and if they did, we would probably be dissatisfied with it. For it would not be our own music.

Many complain of the unpleasantness of modern art, forgetting that all art is contemporary to the time in which it is produced, with the exception of a few great masterworks which can be said to be timeless, because they are conceived on a higher plane, that of the spiritual, which is not transient like the emotional or purely human plane.

Therefore, in order to appreciate modern art we must be first and fore-

most adventurous, if not prophetic. We must see through this modern art and its chaotic implications to the horizons beyond, where the light of true creation must inevitably dawn. It lies, remember, within each and every one of us, if not to directly create art, to at least help to provide conditions where art can flourish.



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Rugby

UNREWARDED EFFORT

Dublin University, 6; Collegians, 8.

COLLEGE PARK was a muddy bog last Saturday when a formidable Collegians side gained a very narrow victory over a determined Trinity fifteen.

Collegians kicked off with the wind and soon maintained a territorial advantage. They were awarded several penalties within kicking-distance of the posts, but only one succeeded. This was kicked by D. Glass, the Ulster wing three-quarter, from about thirty yards. Considering the difficult conditions for passing, the game was quite open. Collegians gained slightly more of the ball and although Glass looked dangerous, he was never really able to penetrate through the Trinity defence. The Trinity back row were very effective in their destructive methods and their foot rushes caused Collegians many anxious moments. O'Connor tied down the Collegians' out-half and far out-played his opposite number, international J. Donaldson.

The second score of the match was gained from a penalty by Reid-Smith from outside the "25," levelling the scores. Kicks ahead by the opposition's halves, Pigott and Robinson, gave Sang some trouble in fielding. It was by good backing-up and inter-passing that Collegians held a five-points' lead at half-time. A clearance to touch by Sang was charged down and the ball was picked up by a Collegians' back and with a few passes Slade was able to dive over in the corner for the only try of the match. Glass put over a lovely 35-yard conversion.

With the change round at half-time and the wind at their backs, Trinity seemed to gain new life, particularly among the forwards who up to this point had been slower and less controlled than the opposing pack; Dowse, always robust in the loose and a highly expressive leader of the pack, showed good form. Trinity were brought within reach of victory when, with 15 minutes of play left, Reid-Smith kicked a good long penalty. Several scoring chances were missed through slow heels from the

loose near the Collegians' goal line, and the final whistle blew when Trinity were three exasperating points from victory.

FRESHERS FAIL NARROWLY

Dublin University, 0; Bective, 3

On a pitch which was, if possible, in a worse condition than that on which the 1st XV were playing, the Freshers were put out of the Minor Cup in the second round after a hectic struggle with Bective 3rd XV.

Having inspected the pitch with the groundsman, the referee left the decision with the rival captains, who, however, disagreed (Bective wishing to play and Trinity to postpone) and the referee ruled that the match be played. Soon after the kick-off the green surface gave way to one of the sluggish brown variety, but this did not hinder the teams who tried to open up the game at every opportunity. Trinity gave away a few early penalties which Bective did not turn to their account, but they made what was to be the winning score half-way through the first half when the ball went right across the back line for the right-wing to round his man and go over in the corner for an unconverted try.

Hard as they fought, Trinity could not equalise, but their closest chance came when Reilly and White were beaten by the bounce of the ball from a Holmes' cross-kick on the Bective line. The pack, ably led by Perry, were always on the ball and had some fine rushes but were badly beaten for possession in the tight scrums. Perhaps a draw would have been a fairer result, but both deserve credit for serving up some stirring cup football.

Harriers

The Club sealed handicap race was held over the six-mile course in Phoenix Park on Saturday. Conditions underfoot were atrocious and the going was very slow. J. Baxter, running very well in this, his second, race with the club, took first place in 38 mins. 26 secs., followed by C. Kerr, T. Ryan and M. Reed.

Badminton Club

Two friendly matches were played during the week. On Tuesday, the 4th team played away against Gas Company. Although this match was lost 5-3, most of the games were very close. The players were inexperienced, but showed a good fighting spirit which should help them in the return match. Trinity winners were: 1st men's, B. Roe and R. Harris; 1st ladies, C. Young and P. Syranen, and 2nd mixed, R. Harris and Miss P. Syranen.

The 3rd team met Charleston Road at home on Friday. The match began in the usual Trinity fashion, winning both men's doubles and losing both ladies' doubles. The mixed doubles provided plenty of excitement. With one game to go, Trinity were 3-4 down. The match was pulled out of the fire when the fourth mixed pair, M. Davis and Miss C. Young, won 18-17 in the first set.

Squash Club Flourishing

If the forethought necessary to book a court is any indication, the reduced subscription to the club for levy-payers has certainly increased membership; and with quantity, quality is improving, at least at the middle level. All three league teams are doing well. A team potentially (when postponed matches have been played), the B and C teams actually leading their sections, and at B and C levels there is an encouraging

SPORTS NEWS

Soccer

Honourable Exit BUT BEST TEAM EVER

Dublin University 3

Queen's University 1

In the semi-final of the Universities' Championship, played in Cork last weekend, Trinity defeated the holders, Queen's, in the latter's colours game. This was a really fine performance by



Dave Wheeler

this Trinity side who are having their best-ever season.

The game was played in true Collingwood tradition, with hard tackling and fast, open football as the order of the day. Queen's, who did not relish the

CLUBS IN THE NEWS

and growing horde of reliable reserve to call on.

The 1st team's English tour might be said to have been more successful socially than in the court; how educational it was may show during the next month in their return match with Birmingham. It will be interesting, too, to see how they compare with Queen's this year, and with St. Andrew's who come over in March.

Other attractions include the Irish Universities v. Scottish Universities match on March 1st, and the handicap tournament well under way; so altogether the Club is having an active year.

Women's Hockey

The weather conditions have been most unfavourable so far this term, with the result that only one league match has been played. This was a 3-2 win for Trinity against Maids, which was most encouraging. League points were also gained against Old Alex. at the end of last term, when Trinity had a decisive 3-0 victory.

Next Saturday, Trinity will be opposed by Loreto 1st XI in the semi-final of the Senior Cup, when league points will also be contested. Loreto were last year's runners-up of the all-Ireland final, and are at present heading the senior league; so, only with a very determined effort can Trinity hope to match their opponents.

Congratulations to J. Palmer and R. Ritchie who were members of the Irish varsity side which defeated the Scottish Universities by 4-1 last Saturday.

Table Tennis

The following team will represent Trinity in the competition for the Wine Cup v. U.C.D. on Thursday, March 20th: 1. D. Mahony; 2. T. Chan; 3. M. Yeo; 4. W. Neill; 5. N. Ruddock; 6. T. Burke.

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bone-crushing tackles of the Trinity defence, appeared to have the fight knocked out of them long before the final whistle.

Trinity started in astonishing fashion with all-out attacks and E. Kenny and R. Prole had first-class efforts before J. Sainsbury scored with a crashing drive from the edge of the penalty area. Trinity seemed to rest on their laurels and justice was done when McCaughey equalised with a great header from Cushenon's cross. The score was one goal all at half-time.

On the resumption, Trinity struck their best form and with A. Verbyla, T. Widdis, A. J. Stewart and J. Dolan giving nothing away in defence, they settled down to play some excellent football. R. Prole then gave Trinity the lead after C. Mumford had worked the ball along the back line. Trinity kept up the pressure and with D. Wheeler, J. Sainsbury and H. Brett having the game of their lives, it was not long before they increased their lead. This came about through a penalty by R. Prole after Mumford was pulled down when going through.

This Trinity side showed no weakness at all and every member played his heart out on the heavy pitch to see Trinity safely into the final.

Final

U.C.D. 3

Dublin University 0

Once again Trinity played in a heart-warming fashion and it wasn't until after 60 minutes that a stronger U.C.D. side took the lead. This game was lost because Trinity have not had the facilities to play week-end competitive football, as a result the strain of two first-class games in successive days proved too much for them.

Individually, D. Wheeler again ran himself into the ground trying to stave off defeat and was aided by Widdis and Verbyla who both played fine games.

Kenny and Sainsbury had bad luck with two early efforts, and the teams turned over at nil all. After 20 minutes of the second half, however, U.C.D. had a fine goal by J. Dillon and this appeared to knock the heart out of the Trinity side. David Wheeler continued to play with tremendous enthusiasm, but when Verbyla was beaten easily by Dillon for a second U.C.D. goal, the game was all over. Later, McAleer finished the scoring with a well taken header for U.C.D.

At the dinner after the final, the Presidents of both U.C.D. and U.C.C. Football Clubs declared that the Trinity side was the best footballing side ever to represent Dublin University in the Collingwood Cup. A lot of the credit for this performance must go to team captain David Wheeler, who came right back into form with great displays in both matches and led his side with great virtue.

One feels, however, that Trinity will never win this cup until the College authorities provide the facilities which the various other sporting clubs in College are endowed with. It seems wrong that one pitch cannot be provided for the Soccer Club to play competitive week-end football.

Congratulations to Jim Sainsbury who has been selected to play on the Irish Universities' side against Scottish Universities, whilst David Wheeler is 12th man.

The Trinity side in both games was as follows: R. Verbyla, T. Widdis, A. J. Stewart, H. Brett, J. Dolan, D. Wheeler, J. Ryan, R. Prole, E. Kenny, J. Sainsbury and C. Mumford.

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