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Meet the Red Bloomers, who are currently on top of the Five-pin bowling league, and well on their way to the championship. L. to R.—P. Potter, D. Ross, B. Callan, J. Naysmith, B. Mackley.

SPORTS AT A GLANCE

March 12th (Thursday)
7 p.m.—Candlepin Bowling. (Consult Gym for schedule)
9 p.m.—Faculty Bowling—Admin. I vs. Admin. II.

March 13th (Friday)
3 p.m.—Freshman Basketball—N—Smallwood vs. Christie
S—Wright vs. Brooks
7 p.m.—Faculty Bowling—Mechanics vs. Arts
9 p.m.—Faculty Bowling—Civils vs. Science

March 14th (Saturday)
2:15 p.m.—Water Polo—2nd game of finals, Residence vs. Foresters
8 p.m.—Curling
9 p.m.—Alumni Bowling

March 16th (Monday)
7 p.m.—Candlepin Bowling—(Consult Gym for schedule).
9 p.m.—Candlepin Bowling—(Consult Gym for schedule)

March 17th (Tuesday)
7 p.m.—Fivepin Bowling—Okefenokees vs. Red Bloomers
9 p.m.—Fivepin Bowling—Sr. Foresters vs. Delta ½ Delta
MIAU Swim Meet at Acadia

March 18th (Wednesday)
Intramural Basketball
A div.—Arts & Science vs. winners of Chemists vs. Alumni series
B. div.—(Consult Gym)

CO-EDS FLY

UNB (Special)—Thursday night the new Student Council was presented with a supplementary budget from the girls' basketball team to continue on in the finals against Dalhousie. The budget called for the team to fly to Halifax on Friday when they will play their second game in quest of a Maritime title. A breakdown of the budget is as follows:

Plane fare	329.40
Oranges & Gum	1.00
Referees	5.00
Meals—Room for coach	8.00
	343.40

A comparison budget was presented to show the cost of travelling by train, and although it was cheaper by a few dollars, the time element was considered in the Co-eds favour. The high cost by rail was attributable to meals, which could be written off if they flew.

SPORT-LITES

Removing a goalkeeper in the late stages of a game in an all-out attempt to tie up the contest is tried quite a number of times during a season by National Hockey League teams. It seldom is successful, however, and only once has it worked out according to plan this season. It has backfired eight times against the team removing the netminder.

Toronto Maple Leafs made the strategy pay off on November 27, in Chicago, when trailing the Black Hawks by one goal, Coach Joe Primeau took Lumley out of the nets and sent on an extra Toronto forward. There was less than two minutes of playing time remaining. Sid Smith promptly tallied on a pass from Ted Kennedy at 18.52 to tie up the game at 3-3. This was the only time it has worked out successfully all season.

Chicago figured in four of the eight times that it backfired. On November 20, the Hawks were leading Boston by a goal when the Bruins removed Jim Henry. Jim McFadden scored for the Hawks immediately to give Chicago a 3-1 victory. Jim McFadden repeated his specialty of scoring into the empty net in the dying minutes of the game on February 8. This time it was Toronto who removed their goalie. The Hawks won the game, 4-2.

Chicago downed New York on January 7, 6-4, and Boston on January 11 by a 4-2 score, and in both games Chicago scored into the empty goal of their opponents. Gus Bodnar scored against the Rangers and Lee Fogolin propelled the rubber into the empty Bruins' goal. Montreal Canadians removed Gerry McNeil on two occasions this season in an effort to tie up the game and both times the opposition scored into the uprotected Montreal goal. The opposition was Toronto on October 29 when Ted Kennedy scored and Detroit on February 7 when Gordie Howe tallied.

The most recent case of when removing the goalie backfired, took place in Toronto on February 18, when Fern Flaman rebounded a shot off the boards into the empty Detroit goal with five seconds left to play.

SPORTS FEATURE:

MONEY SAVING BIRD

An explosion which took place four years ago in an English factory has revolutionized the game of badminton all over the world. What used to be an expensive pastime patronized by only the well-to-do is now becoming popular with both adults and school children.

Let's go back a bit. Bandminton had its origin in the game of Battledore and Shuttlecock, which according to the best authorities, was invented by two young officers in the Indian Army. One day, the two officers were returning from the squash courts, when they came upon some corks. Nearby were some goose feathers, so the subalterns tied some of the feathers to one of the corks and began batting it back and forth with their squash rackets.

Later, of course, came the development of what we now know as badminton rackets and regular shuttlecocks.

However, goose-feather birds are expensive and extremely fragile. In a good fast match, one of them will be expended per game which puts badminton beyond the financial reach of most people. If it is going to cost you two or three dollars just to play a set of two or three games—in addition to your initial outlay for shoes, racket and shorts or trousers—well, you're going to play something else.

That's what most peole did—they ignored badminton in favor of some other athletic activity.

That's the way matters stood until Bill Carlton had a moulding machine blow up in his face. Carlton is an eminent English engineer and a pioneer in plastics manufacture. Back in 1947, he and his partner were experimenting with polythene at their plant in Hornchurch, Essex. They were operating at high temperatures and suddenly the whole mould exploded. Bits of metal and raw material were scattered all over the shop, but one peculiar thing happened.

A large piece of baked polythene formed into a cone, of almost the exact size and shape of a shuttlecock. That in itself wouldn't have meant anything, but it happens that Bill Carlton is a badminton enthusiast.

"Why," he asked, "couldn't a plastic bird be made?"

The answer, of course, was that it could, provided someone had enough time and patience to develop and perfect it. Carlton and Dave Milne, his partner, had both. In between the other jobs at their plastics factory they managed to sandwich experiments on the polythene shuttlecock. It was a slow and often tedious process; in fact, it has taken them four years to bring out the bird that's now on the market.

First of all, they had to decide what sort of a die they would need. Literally hundreds of different dies were cut, tried out and discarded. Finally, they hit upon the one now in use. It's an engineering marvel all by itself, being cut to 1/10,000 of an inch.

Since this was purely an experiment, with no immediate prospect of reward for his labour, Bill Carlton cut the shuttlecock dies himself. During one stage of the research project, Dick Birch, famous Canadian badminton player, was at Hornchurch. As soon as Carlton had made a slight adjustment in the die, Dick would dash down to the local badminton club and try the new bird. He would phone his findings back to the factory, and Carlton would make a further change in the die.

Of course, Carlton's experiments were made on an entirely hit-or-miss basis. Being a badminton player himself, he knew the mechanics of a shuttlecock in flight. He knew that as soon as the racket strikes the cork base, the bird turns around. It's going away from the racket the instant it leaves the strings.

But—and this is the essential factor—it was the feather in the old shuttlecocks that kept it in a constant flight line. For their purpose, feathers have a perfect engineering design. They let the air pass through, and yet remain afloat on it. The trick was for Carlton, to recreate in plastic all the characteristics of a goose feather.

For instance, how was he to create a substitute for the veins of the feather, which determine how a shuttlecock is going to move? If it weren't for the veins, the badminton bird wouldn't get its spiral motion in flight, and would therefore go only in a straight trajectory, instead of soaring.

The only thing Carlton could do was find out exactly what a shuttlecock does in the air, and why.

Actually making the plastic birds was a matter of trial and error. Eventually, the bugs were removed, and today the Carlton shuttlecock is being sold all over the world. The impact of the new bird is already being felt on the sports scene.

"It's opening up an entirely new competitive field for thousands of school children, and for as many more adults," says Dick Birch. "The game will soon be as widespread as baseball."

Is the new plastic shuttlecock as good as the traditional goose-feather type? "For tournament play," says Birch, "I think the feather bird is better, at the present time. But Bill Carlton is making constant improvements in his product, and I see no reason why it won't completely replace the feather bird eventually. And it's practically indestructible."

That's what appeals to the badminton enthusiasts in Scotland. There are more than 250 Scottish badminton clubs and the new plastic bird meets with the greatest favor among them.

"'Tis the greatest thing to happen to Scotland since Robbie Burns," declared one player. "We'll no' have to be playing now with a bird that's lost half of it's feathers. Aye, this Carlton is a great man, even if he is Sassenach."

(Written by Powell Smily. Reprinted from C.I.L. magazine, **Oval**).