

# THE Catholic Institute Magazine.

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## EDITORIAL.

"Many happy returns!"

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. To-day we celebrate our inaugural birthday. We congratulate ourselves most heartily. Of course we never really had a childhood, for editors, like the prophets, are born old—and profoundly wise. So let us drink a bowl of wassail in honour of that never-to-be-forgotten day, when the first number of the *C.I. Magazine* came, "shot like a streamer of the northern morn," and took the inhabitants of our Athens by intellectual storm. That it has been a success is a tiresome truth, and it only remains for us, once more, to tickle the Forms into literary activity in order to perpetuate its prosperity.

EHEU FUGACES! We are all now experiencing the reaction that sets in after the holidays. Oh! what a glorious day it was when, leaping free of Milton and Mathematics, we planed off to ease and glory, by the summer sea. But, alas, for fleet-

ing human joys! Autumn, that sheds its leaves of books, is upon us, and we are now engaged in collecting those fragments of knowledge that we so gladly flung, a while back, to the four winds. We have, however, returned full of latent strength, and intend to surpass, if possible, the deeds of our predecessors.

There are fields to be won indeed as great as Waterloo—or Wavertree! We want to snatch a cup and drink deep of its athletic nectar. Besides, we need certain weapons. We have no desire to enter the lists or go swashbuckling with "sword and shield" to win immortal fame, like Pistol of happy memory. It is the Shield we want, very much, and we promise not to slay anyone ever more, if we get it. We will gaze and gaze and—well we have not won it yet, but later, when our poets break into eruption and inspire our Forwards and Backs with old Hellenic fervour, no doubt Liverpool will gasp "The Greeks have come again," and Lord Mayors will fight for the honour of meeting us and Knighthoods will shower and—

WE had great pleasure  
 LIGHT FEET this year in celebrating our  
 UPON THE first sports' gathering. The  
 SHAVEN sports were held at the  
 GRASS. Tramways Athletic Ground,  
 and were a splendid success.

As was expected, our best footballers were our best athletes which is in the nature of a nod and a wink and a whole smile to any who will not see. We have great pleasure in congratulating Form II on their victory in the Tug-of-War competition. The cup was eagerly coveted by all the Forms, and Form II must be proud of their success.

Look at this picture!  
 THE What a transformation!  
 TONGUES Every Thursday For. VI  
 THAT GAILY class-room is turned into a  
 WAG. very Platonic Academia, for  
 here the Seniors engage in  
 grave and earnest debate on the leading questions of the day. We call it a debating society, but it is a very tennis-court of repartee. How majestic, how entertaining, how entrancing are the oratorical volleys of the master minds of the Elders' room. If then, the boys will only be as enthusiastic about the Magazine as about the rhetoric, we shall have an easy year. From the Editorial chair, we urge them all to emulate the excellent example of Lacy, O'Hara, and Woods who contribute articles to this number. We cannot be accused of lack of variety, since, in addition to the political life as typified in Gladstone, we print an account of Champlain the great Catholic Canadian explorer, and tread the breezes aero-wise with Mr. Keegan.

And now that we have (let  
 THE KINGS us confess it) soared a trifle  
 THAT CAME haughty-high in our maiden  
 BEFORE. flight, let us swoop down to  
 the plains of calm consideration again. Like all glad tourists in a new region, we are apt to forget the stout hearts and the gallant limbs of the early pioneers. The forest is an easy path to tread when your fore-runners have beaten the brambles back with their bleeding hands. So we, sitting securely in the editor's chair, must try to remember the woes of a predecessor, who knew it when it was only a castor. Colgan has left a bright tradition of work and ability behind him, and Lacy, the indefatigable, has shewn how utterly unselfish and entirely successful a secretary may be, who is fearless and alert. It is

but fitting that their literary bantling, which they nursed to exuberant life, should be a gentleman raker now in the row of literary fighters that muster for annual, quarterly, or weekly inspection in the champ-de-mars of the Picton Library. So we award them the laurel, and sit cold-crowned ourselves awhile (expecting of course, in later time, the glittering golden bays).

## “Flying,”

BY JOHN KEEGAN, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. &c.

The flying machine has established a claim to be considered as a new and powerful factor in our modern civilization. Within the last ten years even the would-be flying-men were looked upon as fit candidates for a lunatic asylum. To day they are the associates of princes and the wonder and admiration of the whole world. There has been no gradual education of the general public in aeronautics. The flying men yesterday were not! To-day they are! It is therefore interesting to study in the simplest possible way how flying machines have developed.

Flying machines are of two kinds. These are commonly but by no means accurately classified as lighter than air machines and heavier than air machines.

In the former of these the lifting power is always obtained by means of a balloon filled with hydrogen, coal gas, or heated air. Now a cork immersed in water since it is lighter than the water it displaces, tends to rise in the water. In the same way since the balloon is lighter than the air it displaces it tends to rise in the air. The balloon alone if cut loose merely drifts with the wind. As a consequence it scarcely deserves to be called a 'flying machine.' If, however, we attach to it some means of propelling it and of controlling its direction we obtain the steerable balloon or dirigible airship. The only other change we have to make is in the shape of the balloon. The spherical form offers too great a resistance to the wind. This is therefore replaced by a cigar shaped form which offers much less resistance in its passage through the air. This form of balloon fitted with motor propeller, and a car for passengers

OXFORD SENIOR "HONORS," 1909.



P. Costello. F. McKee. W. Murphy. A. Power. J. Holland. A. Robinson.  
D. Donovan. T. J. Dunne. F. J. Tindall. J. D. Colgan. G. McNally. P. N. O'Hara.  
J. O'Hare. W. Thomas. J. Cunningham. J. Wright. J. McInerney.

constitutes our first type of flying machine. The balloon and car containing motor and passengers taken together generally weigh very slightly more than the air they displace. The propellers then serve to raise and carry the machine in any desired direction. This gives a rough idea of a dirigible of the Zeppelin or Santos Dumont type.

The second type of flying machine differs sharply from the one just described, for the lifting of the machine is obtained completely by mechanical means. If the first type takes the whale as its model in nature, the second type strives to imitate the bird in its flight through the air. Let us observe the first bird we see on the wing. The more we know of its method of flight the better we shall be able to imitate it. The most careless observer will notice that during certain portions of its flight the bird moves without perceptible effort. At other times its wings are raising it and propelling it forward. Its movement on these latter occasions is termed rowing flight. On the other hand when, having got up a certain speed, the bird flies with wings outstretched and motionless this is termed gliding flight.

It is in an imitation of the gliding flight of birds that we have the first beginnings of the aeroplane. Large planes, constructed of some light material, took the place of wings and flight was generally undertaken from some hill whence the experimenters glided into the valley below. Many experiments were necessary in order to solve a most difficult problem, a problem indeed which has only being partially solved at the present day. This was the distribution of weight in the apparatus so as to ensure it from overturning. This knowledge was only gained at the cost of the lives of many brave experimenters.

The bird's gliding having been successfully imitated, the next step was in the direction of rowing flight. A motor and propeller is fitted to the glider and we have our first aeroplane; that is, provided only our engine is lightly built and powerful enough to drive the glider forward at a very high speed, if this is not so the glider will not rise into the air at all. There remain however many problems to be solved in connection with the aeroplane. The long run in starting before the aeroplane rises, the difficulty of landing,

the danger of overturning, all these are defects which require to be remedied.

## “The Boyhood of W. E. Gladstone.

BY J. F. LACY.

*“In Liverpool I first drew the breath of life  
and saw the light of heaven.”\**

The boyhood of great men has always proved fascinating reading, especially to boys, and we need make no apology for placing before our readers a short account of the youth of William Ewart Gladstone, England's greatest statesman and one of Liverpool's greatest sons. The subject of our sketch was descended from an old Scottish family called Gledstones. They claimed descent from Herbert de Gledstone, who, in 1296, was mentioned in the Ragman Roll as one of the lords who swore fealty to Edward I. They had, at one time, a large estate in Lanarkshire, but this from various causes, gradually dwindled away. The last surviving member of the family removed to Biggar, where he set up business as a maltster. Soon the family name changed to Gladstones. Thomas Gladstones removed from Biggar to Leith and there began business as a corn-dealer. He married a Miss Neilson and had sixteen children, the eldest being John, who, settling in Liverpool became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Corrie, Corn Merchants. In 1792 John Gladstones married a Miss Hall of this city, but six years later she died childless. In 1800 he married again, and this time he went to Scotland for a wife, marrying Anne Robertson of Dingwall; she was a Highlander and so Gladstone, like so many great men of this city, was a Celt. Previous to this John Gladstones had changed his name to Gladstone. They had six children, four being boys; the most famous were the youngest son, William Ewart, and his elder brother, Robertson, who was reputed to have assisted his more famous brother in the production of his Budgets.

William Ewart Gladstone was born within a few minutes walk from where the Catholic Institute now stands, on the 29th December, exactly one hundred

\* W. E. Gladstone at the opening of the North Wales branch of Great Central Railway (March, 1896).

years ago, at 62, Rodney St., then as now the home of merchants, lawyers, doctors and dentists. He was baptized in St. Peter's Church. His godmother was his sister, Anne, then seven years old, his godfathers were a Mr. Fraser and Mr. Grant. He was called William Ewart, after a friend of his father's, the father of William Ewart of public libraries fame.

His father started life as a Liberal but later went over to the side of Mr. Canning, whom he brought as a candidate to Liverpool in 1812. Canning stayed at John (then Sir John) Gladstone's house, and one day William Ewart was allowed to come down to a great dinner at which Canning was present. He was placed on a chair and standing up on it he made his first public speech saying, "Ladies and Gentlemen," and no more.

In 1814 he accompanied his father and mother on a journey in a post chaise, to Scotland. They visited Edinburgh and Glasgow. While they were in Edinburgh, Napoleon abdicated, and the firing of the guns at the castle, to celebrate the event, made a great impression on his childish mind. Next year his parents took him with them on a visit to Cambridge and London, where they stayed with his mother's brother. Gladstone does not appear to have enjoyed himself much, however, for he says, "I was vexed and put out by being forbidden to run freely at my own will into and about the streets, as I had done in Liverpool."

About himself at this time he writes: "I was not a devotional child, I have no recollection of early love for the House of God and for divine service, though after my father built the church at Seaforth in 1815, I remember cherishing a hope that he would bequeath it to me and that I might live in it. I have a very early recollection of hearing preaching in St. George's, Liverpool, but it is this: that I turned quickly to my mother and said 'When will he have done?' My religious recollections then are a sad blank. Neither was I a popular boy, though not egregiously otherwise. I was a child of slow, in some points, I think of singularly slow, development. There was more in me perhaps than in the average boy, but it required greatly more time to set it in order." As a child he was meek; when he was about eight years old he had saved

about twenty shillings. His brothers, thinking that the money would be of more use to them than to so young a child confiscated the money, without a word of protest from him. They bought four penknives with the money giving him one, but first breaking the points of the tops of the blades, lest he should cut himself.

Later he went to school to Rev. Mr. Rawson, who had a school in Seaforth; this school afterwards became famous and, amongst others, Dean Stanley was for some time, a pupil there. Gladstone was a joiner, a wrestler, a lover of Guy Fawkes day and a great walker; years after he said: "I remember when as a little boy I used to stroll upon the sands of the Mersey, now occupied for the most part by the Liverpool Docks. I remember how we used to look across the Mersey upon the Hundred of Wirral and upon the Welsh Hills beyond, just as an Englishman now looks across into France." His home life was happy, his mother was a beautiful and lovable woman. Justin McCarthy says: "Nothing was ever taken for granted between Sir John Gladstone and his sons. Every lad was put on his mettle to defend his own case or to damage the case of another. It was all done in perfect good humour. It must have been capital preparation for the Oxford Union and for the debates in the House of Commons."

In 1821 he went to Eton, where he soon rose to prominence, editing the magazine and taking a leading part in the debating society and in the school sports. Indeed there is to be seen at St. Deniol's Library, Hawarden, one of Gladstone's Latin books in which he has arranged the order of going in of his school cricket team. The debating society was, until the advent of Gladstone, in the throes of death but it was saved by Gaskell, Gladstone, Hallam, the friend of Tennyson, and Doyle. Gladstone's first speech like his last, seventy years later, dealt with the subject of education of the poor. He began "Mr. President, in this land of liberty, in this age of increased and gradually increasing civilization, we hope we shall find few, if indeed any, among the higher classes who are eager or willing to obstruct the moral instruction and mental improvement of their fellow-creatures in the humbler walks of life," an expression of kindly solicitude which was the

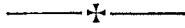
keynote of his life.

The headmaster at this time was the famous Dr. Keate, whom Gladstone termed "the tyrant of our days." Keate was merciless. He was known to have flogged over eighty boys one very hot summer's day, and was hated by every Etonian, but nevertheless, his one regret in after years, was that he had not flogged more! It is related that Gladstone, as monitor, once brought a confirmation class to Keate for instructions and that Keate flogged every one of them before the horrified monitor could explain! Gladstone left Eton in 1827 and a few months later he entered

Oxford University, where he took a double first class.

It is not our intention, to deal here with his later life, suffice to say that he was in John Bright's words "always struggling towards the light." He delivered his last speech in Liverpool and after a long illness during which he was never known to complain, and during which he was attended by his family, John Morley and Lord Rosebery, he passed away peacefully on Ascension Day 1898. Next day Great Britain, Ireland and indeed the whole world mourned the loss of the "Grand Old Man."

## Memoir of Hubert N. Twomey.



It is with feelings of deep regret that we chronicle the death of one of the most worthy of our ex-pupils—Hubert Newman Twomey—who departed this life on 19th October, at the early age of 19. Deceased was born at Birmingham on August 14th, 1890. Shortly after, the family came to live in this city where Hubert received his elementary education at



H. N. TWOMEY, R.I.P.

St. Michael's R.C. Schools. He was admitted to the Catholic Institute in 1904, and as he wished to adopt the profession of Elementary Teacher he was at first placed in the preparatory Pupil Teacher Class but was subsequently transferred to the Secondary school. His kindly, gentle manner coupled with the most scrupulous exactness in the discharge of his duties quickly endeared him to both masters and pupils, and it was evident from the first that he was both talented and industrious. His first public examination was the Oxford Junior Local in which he obtained Honors. He was then qualified to become a pupil-teacher but as he was still too young for that appointment he joined the Senior Form. For some short time he was considerably behind his new class fellows in his studies, but as the end of the first Term

approached it was becoming daily more and more apparent that he had quite overtaken them, so that it was not matter for surprise when he got first place at the Term Exams. Encouraged by this success he resolved to compete, in July following, for a Senior City Scholarship and together with two class-fellows, at present holders of these Scholarships in the University,

he sat for the examination. As these were the first candidates who had entered from the Catholic Institute the result was looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety. The names of the successful candidates were duly announced, and his many friends were surprised and delighted to find H. N. Twomey at the head of the list.

During the ensuing Autumn he contracted a severe cold but after the lapse of a few weeks he regained his normal health and entered the University in October, 1907, to read for a Degree in Science. Here, too, he speedily won the esteem and affection of both the Professors and his fellow students. He did remarkably well at the different Terminal Exams. and at the close of the first session passed his Inter-B.Sc. Exam. most creditably.

He also took a very active interest in

the various Undergraduate and other University Societies, and thus we find his life at the University characterized by those very desirable features, which had won for him golden opinions at the Institute and which his Professors and others at the University did not fail to recognize. We are personally aware that in their opinion he was a student of exceptional ability in whom were most happily combined all those fine qualities which go to make a perfect gentleman.

During the summer holidays of that year he went with the University Territorial Corps of which he was a member, to the Isle of Man for their annual training, and though his health had been uniformly satisfactory, it would seem that the hardships of camp life and the military exercises were rather more than his constitution was quite able for. However, he returned to the University at the commencement of the next session, and full of vigour at once started work with the intention of reading for an Honors Degree.

The very severe weather of the following November was responsible for a good deal of illness, and unfortunately Mr. Twomey was one of many who suffered from Influenza colds. Filled no doubt with an ardour for study and keenly anxious to be present at every lecture, he, notwithstanding his illness, continued to attend at the University till he became very seriously indisposed. Pneumonia set in, and it was only after the lapse of several weeks that his Doctor was successful in partially restoring him to health; but it was painfully evident that he would not be fit to resume his work at the University for a considerable time. It was now deemed advisable for him to take up residence in a milder climate than that of Liverpool, and consequently he went to Bournemouth where he remained till the approach of summer. While there his health improved considerably and his friends were filled with the hope that he would be able to resume his course at the University at the beginning of the present session.

Shortly after his return to Liverpool his health began again to fail and gradually it became but too apparent that he was suffering from a disease which left little or no hope of his ultimate recovery. The summer months brought no improvement in his condition, and as the Autumn passed on he sank more and more rapidly, and peacefully expired

on 19th Oct., to the very great grief of of his parents and family as well as of a large circle of friends.

As he had lived so he died. It was but fitting that his innocent, exemplary life should thus have a calm and happy end. He had all the consolations and blessings which the Church bestows on her faithful children when they are about to quit this world and he undoubtedly experienced all the joys which the consciousness of a well-spent though brief existence here must have brought him at the approach of that last moment. We are sure too that the kindly interest which his friends at the University, at the Institute, and elsewhere, took in him during his long illness was but a very partial reward for his many virtues, and that he was thereby enabled to bear with resignation the sufferings and disappointments which he must have experienced.

Only a few weeks before his death he still had hopes of regaining his strength and of being able to resume his studies at the commencement of this Term but as soon as he began to realize that all hope of doing so was slowly but surely vanishing his deeply religious soul no longer thought of the honours and glories which might have been his in the University of Liverpool and elsewhere, had God willed to spare him. With christian fortitude he accepted the Divine decree which ordained otherwise, and looked rather to the rewards which await every faithful servant in the world beyond the grave.

The funeral obsequies took place at St. Hugh's Church, Earle Road; the Rector, Rev. Father Hughes, officiated and at the close of the ceremonies, in a very eloquent and appropriate discourse showed the necessity of ever remembering in our Communion and prayers those whom death had taken from us. At the graveside in Anfield Cemetery the prayers were read by the Rev. Father Meier. The coffin was borne both from the church and to the graveside by ex-pupils of the Catholic Institute who are at present students at the University, and a large number of those who were acquainted with the deceased both at the Institute and at the University were present at the funeral. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Twomey (parents), Miss Twomey (sister), and Mr. P. Twomey (brother). Among others present at the graveside we

noticed the Very Rev. Canon Pinnington, Rev. Fathers Cluskey, O'Connor and Winkler, Rev. Bros. Leahy and Forde, Messrs. T. McNally, T. and J. Curtin, J. McNulty, J. Williams, R. Twomey, W. Rowe, F. Bevan, J. D. Colgan, &c., &c. Among a number of very beautiful wreaths was one from Professors Wilberforce and Carey and the ex-pupils of the Catholic Institute who are students at the University. The wreath sent by a number of the students of Hammersmith Training College who were class-fellows of the deceased at the Catholic Institute, and the very sym-

pathetic and appreciative references which were made to him both by Mr. J. G. Legge, Director of Education, in his address to the Liverpool Student-Teachers at the University, as well as by Vice-Chancellor Dale on a subsequent occasion are further testimony of the esteem in which he was held. We sincerely associate ourselves with the many who desire to condole with his bereaved parents and family, and though we would fain believe that our departed friend already enjoys the reward promised to the good, we shall long remember him in our humble prayers.

R. I. P.

## Demosthenes

AT

### The Catholic Institute

"Words, words, words," snapped Hamlet when old Polonius bothered him as to what he read. And yet when they are made of breath somehow they fascinate us, be the manufacturer ever so stuttering or swift. There is some mesmerism in speeches and we flock to hear them from suffragists or school-boys regardless very often of the subject or its value as part of our material existence. So when the pupils of the 6th and 7th forms decided to found a Debating Society at the Catholic Institute we knew we would have a lively hour of youthful rhetoric. Some conspirators too had run up the flag of dissension to the top by selecting the subject, "Is Liverpool Intellectual?" and the interest was keen when Dunne of the VII. rose to defend the city that he had honoured with his birth. He read us quite an illuminating paper on the glories of the Merseyside and for awhile we forgot Jerrybuilder and the unadopted street. Afterwards there was a little pause before Goblin Bashful had fled but then Lamble faced the audience and wept tears of soot and sarcasm for his native town. Concannon followed with a furious sheet of paper which (rumour whispers) had descended out of the Colganmosphere a little while before. However, we applauded his original research, and his fierce onslaught on those newspapers which devote their best columns to the nefarious game of football!

McGuinness spared no vigor in his

speech on behalf of Liverpool. He certainly spoke well, and when he has modified his utterance a little will make a very effective debater.

Cunningham made a sporting speech. He did his best and flung away his self-consciousness. He made a good point too when, in defending his city against Lamble's accusation of slave-trade savagery, he told us that other parts of England did not hesitate to kidnap even white people when Liverpool only dealt in blacks. O'Hara was the last speaker on the affirmative side. He is always picturesque and we enjoyed the rolling revelry of his eyes, almost as much as the gay indecision of his arguments. In fact he mesmerised the chairman into allowing an extra five minutes which of course, was a veritable triumph since it meant something less work in somebody or other's class.

In fine the first Meeting of the Catholic Institute Debating Class was a success. The members are enthusiastic and a very prosperous season of papers and discussions should follow. We give a syllabus of the papers that will be read this term. Those who wish to read a paper for discussion or otherwise during the course of next Term should as soon as possible inform the Hon. Sec., P. N. O'HARA.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME FOR AUTUMN TERM, 1909.

Subject—"Liverpool."

Subject—"Aviation. its advantages and prospects." Opener J. Macaulay.

Subject—"Professionalism in Games, its merits and defects." Opener E. Con cannon.



Subject—"Boarding Schools v. Day Schools with a consideration of Masters and Boys." Opener A. Lambie.

Subject—"Conscription. Should we have it"? Opener J. McGuinness.

Subject—"Competitive Examinations. Should they be abolished"? Opener R. Caswall.

Subject—"Capital Punishment." Opener P. N. O'Hara.

## "The History of Athletics."

BY P. N. O'HARA.

To write a complete history of athletics, it would be necessary to chronicle all the events on the subject from 300 years before the christian era to the present day, for then, to the best of human knowledge, athletics became an institution and then, the Greeks held sports as a branch of art. But it will be sufficient to note just a few of the athletes of the day when the mariners of Ulysses held, on the shore, their sports, in which they weighted their boxing gloves with a few ounces of lead, and greased their bodies before wrestling, and when Atalanta ran a flat race for a husband.

Amongst the ancient heroes were Chrysippus and Cleantes, the famous philosophers, who were victorious "Agonistae" or by a more modern name amateurs. Even Plato participated in the games at Corinth and Sicyon as a wrestler, and Pythagoras, who invented  $AB^2 \times BC^2 = CA^2$  and expounded his doctrine of the transmigration of souls, won prizes at Elis and elsewhere. Besides these, we know that Achilles and Alexander were famous runners, while Epaminondas practised sprinting daily before breakfast, and so prevalent was the athletic spirit that, when any citizen was victorious in the Olympian games, his city considered itself ennobled by his success and the hero himself was held sacred. On his return, he entered by a special breach made in the walls, was publically feted, and when he died, was honoured with a public funeral. In Rome, however, matters were not so up-to-date, and no sports were witnessed before 186 B.C. but after that they became a regular institution, especially with the Emperors.

We must now turn our attention from Greece and Rome to Britain, where, before 1850, athletics were not practised as a recognised system of muscular education, nor was there any authentic record of individual athletic performances. But in spite of the late date at which athletics became popular, we can trace their gradual rise from the reign of Henry II. During this sovereign's reign Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, writes that "the young Londoners had open spaces allotted to practise running, leaping, and weight putting" and moreover, the young aristocracy were taught to run, jump, and wrestle.

Though the lower classes were much given to these sports, yet kings, fearing for the popularity of archery, looked with no friendly eye on them, and Edward III forbade weight-putting by statute. However, Henry V. being by nature athletic, gave some impetus to the movement, and it is said of him that he could, with two cords, catch without any weapons, a wild buck in a park. Henry VIII endeared himself to his subjects by indulging in weight-putting, dancing, tilting, leaping and running, so that a contemporary, named Wilson writes that all manly sports became popular.

As time went on opinions became divided whether running, leaping, and putting the weight were genteel or not, but under the first two Stuart kings the lower classes showed an undiminished vigour for sports. The puritan rule which followed did much to damp the ardour of athletes, for they considered the promiscuous crowds, which met on Sunday, to take part in games, "carnal and blasphemous." But with the Restoration came another outburst of athletic enthusiasm, and sports at once became popular in England. The merry Monarch did not spare himself in this direction, but arranged races between his own footmen and those of some noble, and betted on the result. In this way athletics went on, but without any sort of organisation till as late as 1853, when the first sports were held—those of Cheltenham College. In this year also was performed a record which has not yet been broken, for on December 1st, 1853, a butcher of Croydon ran a distance of 20 miles in 90 minutes. At present the record for 20 miles on a cinder track is 1 hour 51 minutes 54 seconds.

Following the lead of Cheltenham College, British athletes became more conspicuous. In 1855, the first book on athletics was published, while two years later sports were held at Dublin University. In 1860 the Amateur Athletic Association was founded, and four years later, inter'-Varsity became the star of the athletic firmament, while in 1866 the Amateur Championship Sports were held. After this, sports became so popular that it is unnecessary to mention them singly, but the chief event of athletics now is the revived Olympic games. These are international sports and the Marathon race is an event arousing the enthusiasm of the whole world.

To return to more local affairs, sports have become an item on the time-table of almost every school, and last, but not least the Catholic Institute, thanks to the indefatigable secretaries of the C.I.A.C. has added to its other athletic achievements, the honour of a successful sports meeting.

"He who runs may read" is no longer a motto to be held in reverence, literally at least. We have changed it to "He who reads must learn to run"—else he is a poor companion for our new race of athletic scholars.

## For the Young Folk.

### THE TWO APPLE TREES.

"I have been looking at these two trees, boys," said Mr. Browne one bright Saturday Morning, "and there seems to be about the same amount of apples on each one. I have decided that if you want to gather and market them for yourselves you may do so."

"And have the money for ourselves"? they asked eagerly and in unison.

"Yes, and you may also take old Billy and the light waggon to draw them to town this afternoon."

Before he had ceased speaking, John the elder boy, had begun to climb one of the trees, and Mr. Browne without further comment, walked away.

The other boy also walked away but in a different direction.

John meanwhile secured a good foothold in the centre of the tree, and was giving it a vigorous shaking, which sent the apples to the ground in showers.

Presently the brother returned carrying a ladder and basket.

"Oh, no," cried John, "you don't mean to say that you intend to pick those apples off the tree? This is the way to do it," and he gave his tree another energetic shaking. "Why don't you know," he went on to say, if you stop, to pick those apples it will take you all day long.

"Can't help it," was the answer "that is the way they are coming off, and the only way."

"But you'll not be ready to go with them to town this afternoon."

"Then I'll go some other afternoon."

"But you can't stay out of school."

"I can be examined on Monday at noon. Don't worry I'll find some way to get my apples to the market, and they'll bring me a good price when they do get there."

John continued his protestation but his brother persisted in doing the work his own way. Therefore it was nearly sundown and John had been gone for several hours when his brother took the last apple from the tree.

When John returned from town soon after he jingled his coins in his hands merrily, and asked with a laugh: "Don't you wish you had some?"

"How much did you get a hundred?" asked his brother.

"Eighteen pence," said John.

A few minutes later when they entered the barn together where the brothers apples were carefully stowed in baskets. John exclaimed: "What in the world did you do to those apples? They look as if they had been polished."

"Oh just a cloth and a little rubbing did the job," was the answer.

"Who would believe that the trees which bore those apples, and John's were exactly alike?" said Mr. Browne coming into the barn at this moment.

John looked grave.

"But what's the use of all that trouble? They'll not bring you any more," he said scornfully.

On Monday evening when the younger brother returned from the market, he counted out his money, and he had received just double the amount that John had been paid for his apples.

"I didn't know," said John, "that taking a little trouble would make so great a difference about the very same thing."

**THE BOY AND THE CHILD JESUS.**

Among green pleasant meadows, all in  
 a grove so mild,  
 Was set a marble image of the Virgin  
 and the Child;  
 There oft, on summer evenings, a lovely  
 boy would rove,  
 To play beside the image that sanctified  
 the grove.  
 Oft sat his mother by him, among the  
 shadows dim,  
 And told how the Lord Jesus was once  
 a child like him;  
 "And now from highest Heaven He  
 doth look down each day,  
 And see what'er thou doest and hear  
 what thou dost say."  
 Thus spake the tender mother; and on  
 an evening bright,  
 When the red, round sun descended 'mid  
 clouds of crimson light,  
 Again the boy was playing; and earnestly  
 said he;  
 "Oh, beautiful Lord Jesus, come down  
 and play with me.  
 I will find Thee flowers the fairest, and  
 weave for Thee a crown;  
 I'll get Thee ripe, red strawberries if  
 Thou wilt, but come down.  
 Oh Holy, Holy Mother, put him down  
 from off Thy knee,  
 For in the silent meadows there are none  
 to play with me."  
 Thus spake the boy so lovely: the while  
 his mother heard;  
 But on his prayer she pondered, and  
 spake to him no word.  
 That self-same night she dreamed a  
 lovely dream of joy;  
 She thought she saw young Jesus there  
 playing with the boy.  
 "And for the fruits and flowers which  
 thou has brought to me,  
 Rich blessings shall be given a thousand  
 fold to thee;  
 For in the fields of Heaven thou shalt  
 roam with me at will,  
 And of bright fruits celestial shalt have,  
 dear child, thy fill."  
 Thus tenderly and kindly the fair child  
 Jesus spoke;  
 And full of careful musings the anxious  
 mother woke.  
 And thus it was accomplished in a short  
 month and a day,  
 That lovely boy, so gentle, upon his  
 deathbed lay.  
 And thus he spoke in dying: "Oh, mother  
 dear, I see

The beautiful child Jesus a-coming down  
 to me;  
 And in His hand He beareth bright  
 flowers as white as snow,  
 And red and juicy strawberries; dear  
 mother, let me go."  
 He died—but that fond mother her  
 sorrow did restrain;  
 For she knew he was with Jesus, and  
 she asked him not again.

—From the German.

## Our University Scholarship Winners.

Mr. J. D. Colgan was one of the first pupils admitted to the Catholic Institute when that school was re-opened by the Christian Brothers in 1902. He passed successively through the different Forms, and generally got a high place in the terminal examinations. He was also very successful in the different Oxford Local Exams. at which he was always awarded Honors as well as many Distinctions. At the May Examinations for Open Scholarships in the University he won the Tate Trustees' Scholarship, and subsequently he got 2nd place in the competition for Senior City Scholarships. Though he was not an ardent athlete, he, nevertheless, took an active interest in the different school clubs, and was for some time Hon. Sec. to the Cricket Club. Undoubtedly he will be longest remembered at his old school as one of the founders and first editor of the Magazine the success of which he did so much to ensure. We are confident that he will be a worthy fellow student of the C.I. ex-pupils who are doing so brilliantly at the University, and we look forward with pleasure to the successes which we are sure Mr. Colgan will not fail to achieve during his University course. His Scholarship covers a period of three years and is value for about £180.

Mr. F. J. Tindall, received his early education at the schools of Our Lady Immaculate, Everton, and like many other pupils of those schools, he won a Secondary School Scholarship and came to the Catholic Institute in 1906. He too, has had a distinguished course in the higher Forms, passed the Junior and Senior Oxford Local Exams. with Honors, and at the latter was awarded Distinction in three subjects—a most

creditable achievement. At the May University Exams. he won a Scholarship worth £210, which entitles him to a full course in engineering, which course he is now pursuing at the University. During his time at the Institute he won the respect and esteem of both masters and pupils. Always an earnest and assiduous student he never failed to take a prominent part in the corporate life of the school. In the football and cricket XIs he did his part nobly and well, while as one of the sub-editors of the Magazine, and as Senior Librarian his services were invaluable. He takes with him to the University our very best wishes for his success, and we are confident that during his course, we shall not fail to hear brilliant things of our first engineer.

## A Great Catholic Explorer.

"Lives of great men, all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime;  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of Time."  
LONGFELLOW.

About the year 1567, in the village of Brouage, of the province of Saintonge, France, was born Samuel de Champ'ain founder of Quebec and Father of New France.

Champlain inherited from his family a love for the sea. The storm bursting over the seething main; the war to death between contending elements; the ever changing moods and restless motion of the illimitable sea, so fascinated him that he was impelled to expose himself during many years to the fury of the ocean waves. Yet this partiality for a life of adventure did not prevent that close application to study whereby he acquired the knowledge for which he became remarkable in after years.

While still a youth Champlain accompanied his father on several voyages and thus became familiar with the life of a mariner. In 1598 he went with his uncle to Spain in the vessel "Saint Julien." It was during this voyage that he first suggested the possibility of uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans by cutting through the Isthmus of Panama,—a work which is being done in our own day.

Whilst in Spain he sought and found, an opportunity of making a voyage to the West Indies. With Don Francisco Colombe he visited all those places

in the Antilles and the Spanish territories the fame of which had already crossed the ocean. So accurate were the notes he kept of the places he had visited, of the peoples, their manners and customs, of the scenery and vegetation of those southern countries, that on his return to France he was granted in recompense for his services a handsome pension and the appointment of geographer to the king.

In 1603, he was appointed by the celebrated Aymar de Chaste, viceroy under Henry IV., to the command of an expedition to Canada in order to establish a colony in those hitherto unexplored regions and thereby bring about the conversion of the Aborigines.

At the time of which we write Canada was a land of "forests primeval," and the swift-flowing St. Lawrence, and the dark blue Ottawa had as yet borne upon their bosoms no weightier craft than the frail canoe of the Huron or the Iroquois.

Champ'ain set sail with his expedition and when after two months he arrived at Tadousac he found the rugged shores lined with savages of the Montagnais and Algonquin tribes. In mute amazement they watched the debarkation of pale-faces, who had come in their "fire canoes," across the "Big Sea Water." Among them were some Indians who had previously been in France. One of these now stood up and in such glowing terms did he speak of the Great White Chief and of his court and of his country that the Great Sachem arose and passed round the peace-pipe offering it first to Champlain. This was a declaration of friendship towards the whites.

Champlain now proceeded to explore the St. Lawrence as far as the falls of Saint Louis. He obtained information from the natives concerning Lakes Erie, and Ontario, the Detroit River, Niagara Falls, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and after an absence of six months, returned to France in 1603.

At this time Henry of Navarre was king of France and he was desirous of possessing a portion of that beautiful region beyond the western wave. Distance lent it its enchantment and pictured it as a land of charm and mystery, rich in all material goods. De Chaste was now dead and M. de Monts held the office of viceroy. With him Champlain went as geographer and historian in the expedition to Acadia. The party wintered at

Sainte Croix and in the spring Champlain explored the country between the island and Port Royal, continuing the work till 1607.

On the third of July 1608, as the lieutenant of De Monts, Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec. A year later the founder joined the Hurons in an expedition against the Iroquois whom they defeated. Criticism has been directed against him for having become involved in Indian warfare; but considering the conditions of trade and the situation of the few Frenchmen at this time, his action seems to have been in the best interests of the settlement. It was during this expedition that he discovered the lake which bears his name.

On his return to France in 1610, Champlain married a convert from Calvinism,—the daughter of the King's private Secretary. This Lady on her husband's death in 1635, founded the Ursuline Convent at Meaux.

In 1611 he founded La Place Royale now the heart of the commercial portion of Montreal.

During the years 1613-1616 he was almost constantly engaged in exploration or in helping the Hurons against the Iroquois. In the latter expedition he was severely wounded.

Champlain had now prepared the way for colonization in New France, but for a time his efforts were fruitless. Seeing that the fur trade held out great prospects of gain, the merchants were not disposed to help him in the develop-

ment of the country. He, however, induced a few hardy settlers of sterling merit to come to the banks of the St. Lawrence and these became the real pioneers of New France.

After forty years of hardship bravely borne and of heroic efforts to promote the religious and commercial interests of the land of his fathers in the new world beyond the western wave, Champlain surrendered the keys of his Canadian fortress to a mightier than he, and went to his eternal home.

"I should esteem it a great sin on my part to neglect the religious instruction of the savages." These his own words speak volumes as to the motives that prompted Champlain in his work, whilst the assistance which he gave to the Fathers of the Jesuit and Recollect Orders in their heroic labours amongst the savages affords ample proof of his sincerity.

Throughout Canada no name, after that of Jacques Cartier, is more deservedly revered than that of the Sieur de Champlain. Brave sailor, intrepid explorer, skilful organiser, of unimpeachable integrity and manly straightforwardness, he was before all and above all a Christian and a Catholic. By his discoveries and explorations he was a benefactor of the human race. With one of his admirers we may conclude, "Soft be his slumbers, tranquil his rest, and lasting his memory in the hearts of the people. Honour to the noble dead. Peace to the hero's ashes."

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## Catholic Institute Old Boys' Association.

Owing to the pronounced success of the Bohemian held at the Bear's Paw on 7th ult. the Committee of the Association summoned a general meeting on 31st ult., for the purpose of electing a sub-committee to organize a series of "Socials" for the present season. The following were elected:—Messrs. A. Forshaw (Hon. Sec.) W. Murphy (Treasurer) C. P. Murray, T. M. Reid, R. H. Ormsby, H. Wilson, J. Llewellyn, F. Maguire, G. Cross, J. Kelly and R. Twomey. At this meeting 24 new members were elected to the Association and it is hoped that at the Annual General Meeting on Jan. 16th, several others will be admitted.

The "Social" sub-committee at their

first meeting decided to hold a Whist Drive at the Assembly Rooms, Hardman Street, on Dec. 14th, when it is hoped that all members will be present as well as a large number of friends. It is also proposed to hold the Annual Dinner early in January, and a second Bohemian very soon after. The Cycling Club will hold a "Smoker" at the George Restaurant, Red Cross Street, on Nov. 25th. All particulars regarding these Socials will be gladly supplied by the Hon. Sec.; while Mr. R. H. Ormsby will supply all information *re* the Association.



## C. J. O. B. Bohemian Concert

We had always pictured to ourselves a Bohemian Concert as a sort of apology. It seemed so like going to take tea in a bachelor's room and finding that he spilled the milk so violently and cut the bread so outrageously that one wished he took a wife before inviting his friends again.

So we would not have wondered if there were more Bohemianism than harmony at the Old Boys' Entertainment. Therein was our surprise. There was no need to shatter the lyre with volleys of match cracking. The Bear's Paw did not give us the rough shake we had feared. Instead, we came away in a half ecstasy. The touch had been of velvet—all which is merely a metaphorical preface to a very real story of a magnificent concert, for the Committee of the Old Boys' Association, who arranged the Social, paid little or no attention to pipes, other than those of Pan and his fellow-fountains of melody. Without trying then to write a 'brought down the house' description in the style of the village weekly we will say at once that we have often gone to so called 'Grand Concerts' where the programme was poor indeed compared with that of the Old Boys' night.

Miss Conlan gave us the first thrill by her expressive singing of "Two Eyes of Grey."

Mr. Trowbridge's singing of "The Cottage well thatched with Straw" was an item worthy of that well-known popular vocalist. His quartette party has won applause in many parts of the Kingdom; we are sure, however, none more hearty than that accorded them by the audience at the Bear's Paw. "The Weeping Song" was especially well rendered—not to say acted.

Mr. Jelley, a well-known member of the Benedictine Choir and an old boy of the original Catholic Institute, evoked many memories by his song "Kathleen Mavourneen"; as an encore he gave "The Slave" with dramatic fervour.

Miss Dowdall's "Awake" was a beautiful contribution which was deservedly applauded.

Then Mr. T. Moore Reid spirited us away to the high gods with his "Prologue to Pagliacci." Mr. Reid can sing with real feeling and Leoncavallo's work gave him ample opportunity of displaying his ability. We applauded him

all the more heartily, too, remembering the generous way in which he had helped to organise the entertainment. Would that others of our influential "Old Boys" would imitate the example of Messrs. Jelley and Reid! "Love is meant to make us Glad" was Madame de Lara's motto and, whether we accepted the statement as literally true or otherwise, we, at least, rejoiced at the sound of it.

"Then the Mountains of Mourne" raised their laughing peaks and we sat and giggled furiously on the slopes with Mr. J. Cole who is a most humorous interpreter. We did not leave him, either, until he had told us his merry story of "All the Days of the Week." Mr. W. Bree's basso resounded magnificently in the "Vulcan Song" which he gave as an encore to "Thy Sentinel am I." We do not know whether the ladies were very highly flattered by hearing "Things that a man can't do," sung by Mr. P. Donnelly, but the vocalist sang it very effectively. Mr. Wilfrid Hall has a very sweet tenor voice which he displayed to good effect in "Thora" and "The Moon hath Raised," sung very harmoniously with Mr. Reid. Miss Maud Holmes sang magnificently—quite up to her reputation which is high praise.

Madame Annie Goodwin was, of course, one of the 'draws' of the evening. We have rarely heard her beautiful soprano voice to better effect than in "Dear Heart" which compelled an encore "Cuckoo" song of charming melody. Perhaps, if we are allowed at all to criticise adversely, we would say that Mr. G. Reid's 'cello solo reminded us that one or two other instrumental items would have added to the charm of the evening. However, it was a brilliant success, and we cannot do more than add our voice to the chorus of thanks to organisers and artistes for their spontaneous and splendid performance. A special word of praise being due to the accompanist, Mr. A. W. Locke, F.R.C.O.

We were glad to see such a large audience of Old Boys and old friends of both sexes. If future re-unions—and I understand it is the intention of the Association to have a series of them during the present season—can maintain the high standard of merit which was attained at this late Bohemian, there will be every reason to be perfectly satisfied. Among those whom we

noticed at the Concert were Rev. Br. Leahy, who presided; the Very Rev. Canon Pinnington, Rev. Fathers O'Shea, O'Connor, and Morrissey, Mr. John Clancy, C.C., Dr. Barry, &c. &c.

Mr. A. Forshaw discharged the duties of M.C. in excellent style, and he was ably assisted by Messrs. Murray, Llewellyn and Murphy.

### C. J. O. B. at the 'Varsity.

In June last many of our Old Boys brought much credit to their Alma Mater by their triumphs in the annual contest with the Examination Spectre. Mr. J. E. Barnes came through his examination successfully and is now entering on the course of studies for the final degree in medicine. Mr. J. Smith, B.Sc. covered himself with glory in obtaining a first-class science degree, and has now commenced studying for an Honours degree in the School of Mathematics. In the Faculty of Arts, Messrs. J. and T. Curtin are studying for an Honours B.A. degree in the School of Modern Languages, while Mr. P. J. Quinn is going for Honours in the School of History. Messrs R. Halsall, W. H. Rowe and R. and J. Twomey did their Inter. Science examination last June, and the first three with Messrs. J. McNulty and J. Williams are going for their final B.Sc. Examination in June, while Mr. J. Twomey has entered on a course of two years study for an Honours degree in the School of Chemistry.

Of our newer Old Boys Mr. J. Colgan our ex-editor, who won a Senior City scholarship, is studying, with Mr. F. W. Bevan, for Inter B.A. in June, and Mr. F. Tindall, who won the Working Men's Scholarship in May and is our first representative in the Faculty of Engineering, is going for the first part of his Inter. Eng. in June, while Messrs. Ford, Deane, and McCann are studying for Inter. B.Sc.

We heartily wish all our Old Boys every success in their respective exams. while we congratulate them on their past performances. With an interest sharpened by pleasant anticipations, we shall follow the careers of our younger Old Boys, hoping that the records set up by their predecessors will be, at least maintained, if not broken by them on their triumphal way.

### Old Boys' Football Club.

The season has now been with us for six weeks, and the first eleven have chronicled their initial two points.

We have played five matches, and there has been an increase of efficiency each week. Let us hope it will continue so. Our first match was against Liverpool St. Andrews who defeated us 5-2. Following that came the match with Liverpool College Old Boys, who caught us at our very worst, and deservedly beat us 3-0; then a journey to Everton to play Seafield, who were then at the head of the League.

Our "Boys" gave their finest exhibition in this match but we were unluckily beaten 3-2. Our next game was against Bedford Old Boys and although we gained a victory 3-1, our display was not equal to that of the previous week. Our fifth match was with Liscard H.S.P. and we were defeated 4-3.

It will perhaps seem bad sportsmanship to say we played against the referee as well as against Liscard, but the decisions of that official were any thing but just.

Thus so far we have gained two points and lost two points, in comparison with the corresponding matches of last season, but the display all round has been of a higher standard, in fact, there is more football in the team this season than last.

However, while there is a very hopeful outlook for the first team, the horizon of the second team seems clouded.

There does not seem to be a spirit of fellowship amongst the members, and when the playing members of a team go to matches with the sole idea of "putting in a couple of hours," the team should not be in any competition.

It is to be hoped that the members of the club will put a little more life into their ways, and be ready to sacrifice some of their Saturday afternoons to lift the second team from its present position.

It is very hard on the Captain, when he finds his men are not doing their best, and it is hard on the Secretary to receive postcards on a Friday Evening and Saturday Morning; "Sorry cannot manage to turn up on Saturday afternoon—pressing engagement."

The Secretary asks the several members of the club to "Be Old Boys" and being so everything will go right.

It would of course be desirable if the numerous footballers that have gone forth from the Catholic Institute even in recent years would rally to the support of the Club. While we have no intention of appealing to those whose centre of gravity was always outside the limits of everything connected with their old school, and who, moreover, find it advisable to seek other fields where it will be convenient for them to disclaim even a remote connection with anything bearing our title, we would, nevertheless, wish to enlist the active support of those whose loyalty is unquestionable and who perhaps have stood apart because they have not been personally approached on this matter. The Hon. Sec. of the Football Club, Mr. J. Llewellyn will give every attention to communications addressed to him at 26, Berkeley Street, Liverpool.

## Athletics.

### Association Football Club.

The Senior Forms held their general meeting for the election of Captain of the 1st XI. shortly after the opening of the present session. Rev. Bro. Forde presided and after a brief survey of last session's results from which it appeared the 1st XI. won practically the whole of their matches and scored 78 goals while the gross total for their opponents was 26, E. Concannon who captained last season's Shield Team proposed that J. Ludden be appointed Captain this season. This was seconded by T. Dunne and supported by several others, but it was quite evident that a large section of those present wished to bestow the Captaincy on Concannon himself and though he was unwilling to be put forward as a candidate for the office and urged the claims of his friend Ludden it was formally proposed by A. Lamble and seconded by P. O'Hara that E. Concannon be captain. The result of a poll was however in favour of J. Ludden who was accordingly declared Captain of the 1st XI. for 1909-10.

J. Ludden in a very felicitous speech thanked his supporters for the honour they conferred on him by entrusting him with the onerous duties of Captain of the 1st XI. He quite recognised the splendid success that had been achieved by his predecessors in

office and though it appeared to him quite impossible to beat the records which they had established he would however, do all in his power to maintain the high standard which they had attained. He reckoned on the unswerving loyalty of all the members to enable him to accomplish this object, and he felt sure that the 1st XI. of this season would not be unworthy of those who in previous years had done so much to win a reputation for the C.I. 1st XI.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint a sub-captain and E. Kimmer was unanimously elected. He too promised to do his part in helping his chief to have a very successful season, and as it is customary for the sub-captain of the 1st XI to be captain of the Shield Team, he expressed his gratitude to the meeting for bestowing on him an office which he had always considered a very great honour to hold. At a later meeting P. Hardy was chosen Captain of the 2nd XI. and A. Lamble sub-captain. The Secretaryship was entrusted to E. Concannon and some further preliminaries having been arranged the meeting was brought to a close.

The following matches have been played :—

### Catholic Institute v St. Francis Xavier's College.

This fixture formed the opening match of the season. Played at Wavertree. The visitors won the toss and decided to kick with the wind and sun. Burke started and the S. F. X. got possession and immediately began to press but the C. I. defence was sound. The S. F. X. forwards kept up the pressure and succeeded in scoring, and half-time arrived with the score 1-0 against C. I. After the resumption the C. I. began to press and after continued attacks, Gibb succeeded in scoring thus equalizing matters. C. I. again renewed their efforts and towards the end of the game Burke gave the C. I. the lead and the home defence prevailed, thus the C.I. ran out winners with the score 2-1. The most interesting feature of the game was the delightful combination of the S.F.X. forwards.

### Catholic Institute v Liverpool Institute.

Played at Greenbank Park. The C. I. won the toss and took advantage of the wind and sun. The homesters started at once to attack, but the C.I.



backs cleared their lines. The C.I. attacked but Gibb failed to take a glorious opportunity. End to end play followed and there was no score when half-time arrived. After the restart, the Liverpool Institute forwards pressed but they could not score. The L. I. outside left received, and caught the C.I. defence napping and scored a good goal.

The C. I. again attacked and were unlucky on several occasions but full time arrived with the C. I. one goal in arrears.

#### **Wallasey Grammar School v C. I.**

Played at New Brighton Tower Grounds. The Institute kicked off and at once attacked but the Wallasey defence prevailed. The C.I. kept up the pressure but several easy chances were missed. Corners were forced on both wings but were not turned to account. At length, however, Kelly got possession and scored. The C.I. defence kept the Wallasey forwards in their own half and half-time arrived with the score 1-0 against Wallasey. On the resumption, Wallasey attacked but could not score. The C.I. forwards broke away and Burke scored, afterwards adding two more in quick succession, the second one being a magnificent goal. Wallasey now pressed and the inside-right scored giving the C.I. custodian no chance whatever. The C.I. team showed that they were the better side and when the whistle blew for full-time the score was 4-1 in favour of the C.I.

#### **Catholic Institute 2nd XI v St. Francis Xavier's 2nd XI**

Played at Lance Lane. This was the first match of the C.I. 2nd XI. S.F.X. winning the toss started off with a well organised rush which was checked by our centre-half. The home team were now having the best of matters and a number of scrimmages occurred in front of the C.I. goal from one of which S.F.X. scored. The C.I. now retaliated but the shooting was very weak and at half-time S.F.X. were one goal up. The second half was more evenly contested but fouls were prevalent and our full back was penalised. The kick was well placed and our goal-keeper was hopelessly beaten. The C.I. were now far superior to their opponents but shooting with accuracy was the only failing and the C.I. had to retire beaten by two goals to nil.

#### **Catholic Institute 2nd XI. v. Liverpool Institute 2nd XI.**

Played at Wavertree. The C.I. won the toss and started with both wind and sun in their favour. The opposing backs were reliable and the C.I. were held at bay, while after a slight scrimmage the Liverpool Institute were one goal up.

For the next quarter of an hour shots rained in on the C.I. goal, three of which found their way home. Thus the home team were four goals behind. The C.I. then got away and from a centre from Gilmore they got their first goal. In the second half Torpey was all that could be desired and succeeded in adding two more for the C.I. while three were scored against them. Our goal-keeper's play was anything but brilliant and he was scarcely excelled by the backs who seemed quite powerless before their opponents. This accounts for the large score which was registered against us.

Final—L'pool Institute, 7; C.I., 3.  
Scorers—Torpey 2, Hardy 1.

#### **Catholic Inst: 2nd XI v Wallasey Grammar School 2nd XI.**

At Wavertree. The C. I. lost the toss and Wallasey, providing for the second half chose to kick against the wind. Torpey started and from an organised attack a corner was conceded to the C. I. but it proved fruitless. Again the C. I. attacked and a shot from Tugwood beat the Wallasey custodian thus opening the score for C. I. Now Wallasey urged on by their right wing made a dash for the C.I. goal but our new goalkeeper, who was much safer than his predecessor, saved magnificently. At the interval the C. I. were one goal ahead. The restart saw the C. I. once more in the Wallasey territory and a shot from Bannon just missed the mark. Then from another breakaway which was practically the last one, Hardy added a second for the C.I. The inexplicable falling off of the home team gave Wallasey their chance which they fully utilised by scoring their only goal. In the last quarter of an hour Wallasey were by far the superior team although they failed to score from a penalty awarded them.

Result:—Catholic Inst. 2 goals, Wallasey Grammar School 1 goal.  
Scorers—Tugwood 1, Hardy 1.

## Athletic Sports

Wednesday, September 22nd, 1909, will undoubtedly be a red letter day in the annals of the Catholic Institute, because on that day the School held its first Sports meeting at the Tramways Athletic Ground. It was the intention of the promoters of this first meeting, to hold the Sports at mid-summer but for various reasons it was deemed advisable to postpone the event till September, and it would seem as if the Secretaries, who are mainly responsible for the extraordinary success of this first venture, succeeded in persuading old Sol to transfer a large share of his radiant energy from the date originally proposed to September 22nd. At any rate the fixture was favored with glorious sun-

shine all day long and this coupled with perfect organization, splendid prizes, crowds of enthusiastic competitors, and a goodly attendance of friends made the first Sports meeting of the Catholic Institute the undreamt-of success which it has been.

No doubt the critic saw many things which left room for improvement but when we remember that the organizing of this first Athletic meeting was almost solely in the hands of the boys themselves, and that, moreover, they were confronted with all the difficulties that stand in the way of a first Sports meeting, we feel that the record which they have established in the success of this year's Sports will not be easily beaten by their successors. The following is a list of the successful competitors in the various events.

### EVENTS.

Long Jump (over 14) ... ..	W. Doyle.	E. Rimmer.
Long Jump (under 14)... ..	B. Merron.	A. O'Neil.
80 yds Flat Race (under 12)... ..	J. Cullen	P. Kavanagh.
100 yds Flat Race (12-14) .. ..	W. Downey.	L. Conway.
" " " " " (14-16) ... ..	T. Gibb.	W. Doyle.
" " " " " (over 16) ... ..	E. F. Concannon.	E. Rimmer.
High Jump (under 14) ... ..	S. Doyle. ... ..	... ..
" " (over 14)... ..	F. J. Tindall.	E. F. Concannon.
Tortoise Bicycle Race (over 14)	E. Rimmer.	J. Leonard.
Throwing the Cricket Ball (over 14)	G. J. McNally.	J. Macaulay.
" " " " " (under 14)	R. Lunt.	R. Cross,
Hurdle " Race " (over " 16) ... ..	R. Burke.	G. J. McNally.
" " " (12-14) ... ..	C. Reji.	H. Burns.
" " " (14-16) ... ..	J. Gibb.	A. Dey.
Three-legged Race (over 14) ... ..	Bros. Cunningham.	... ..
Consternation Race (12-14) ... ..	C. Reji	A. Powers.
440 yds Flat Race (over 16) ... ..	E. F. Concannon.	G. J. McNally.
" " " (14-16) ... ..	R. Cunningham.	J. Carney.
220 yds Flat Race (under 12) ... ..	P. Kavanagh.	Cullen.
" " " " (12-14) ... ..	W. Downey.	F. O'Keeffe.
1 mile cycle Race (under 15) ... ..	H. Arnold.	J. Hardman.
2 " " " (over 15) ... ..	J. Ludden.	J. Macaulay.
880 yds Flat Race (over 16)... ..	J. Macaulay.	F. McKee.
Fresher's Race ... ..	M. O'Brien. ... ..	... ..
Egg and Spoon Race... ..	P. Kavanagh.	N. Ramsbottom.
Consolation Race (under 14) ... ..	J. Silver. H. Doyle.	E. Trowbridge.
" " (over 14) ... ..	A. Hagan. J. Flood.	J. O'Hare.

### TUG-OF-WAR

Forms 1 and 2.

Several of the contests were exceedingly keen, and with two or three exceptions we have no hesitation in saying that there was no lack of interest throughout the long programme. The events of the day were undoubtedly the cycle races, the 440 and the 880 flat races, and the high jump. In the latter Concannon made a good record by crossing the bar at 4ft 10ins though he had

failed at 4ft 8ins at which height Tindall secured 1st prize. Ludden, Macaulay and Deane gave a splendid exhibition in the 2 miles cycle race. Deane was unfortunate in his start, but Ludden shewed in his last lap that he had plenty of energy left to get well away from his opponents. Arnold created quite a sensation in the mile cycle race for the Juniors: unfortunately the race was not

**WINNERS OF TUG-OF-WAR CUP, 1909.**

G. Johnson. G. O'Connor. C. Torres. J. Rawlinson. R. Torres. T. Bowskill.  
 W. Kavanagh. J. Sullivan. J. Shaw. N. Cossentine. G. Gilmore.  
 G. Briscoe. C. Roji. R. Lunt. J. Reid.

timed otherwise we should have had in this event a record which would not be easily broken.

Concannon and McNally quite out-distanced their opponents in the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, which was, we believe, the best race of the day, and Macaulay with McKee a good second, showed excellent running powers in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. All the events were closely contested especially the 100 yards and the hurdle races, though it was quite apparent that the jumps in the latter were too stiff for the Juniors. The Consternation and Tortoise races were rather amusing but the extraordinary good luck of the winners of the former event rendered it devoid of much interest. R. and J. Cunningham showed how brothers can run, in a three-legged partnership, with perfect ease and speed, and Kavanagh had trained so perfectly for the egg and spoon race, that he ran clean away from his crowd of opponents. The sack race was so exciting that two or three competitors had to be nursed out of hysterics on reaching the Judge's post, and the Freshers showed by their number that they were keenly alive to the

necessity of giving a display of their athletic powers.

It is a pity that the inter-Form tug of war for which a magnificent "Challenge Cup" had been presented by the Masters, lost much of its interest owing to the fact that the committee in arranging the handicap completely misjudged both the weight and muscular powers of the late Form II-ites. The Seniors very justly felt that they were too severely penalized but no doubt the handicap will be so arranged in future contests that no Form will pull their opponents over the field. It is useless to deny the powers of the winners as Tuggers, because, we believe, that even in a fair handicap on average age they were quite capable of carrying off the trophy.

At the conclusion of the Sports the prizes were, at the request of Rev. Bro. Leahy, distributed by the Rev. Father Ansel, O.S.B., who congratulated the several winners as well as the officers who had worked so unremittingly to make the event the phenomenal success which it was.

## C. I. League Team.

Though the affiliation of a Junior Team to the Second Division of the South Lancashire Amateur Combination was not looked upon with favor by all those who are interested in the Athletics of the Catholic Institute, yet we consider that the success which has attended the venture justifies the action of its promoters. An Executive consisting of R. Twomey (Captain), G. McNally, (sub-captain), J. F. Lacy (Treasurer) E. Concannon (Hon. Sec.) W. Murphy, A. Hagan and H. Seddon was elected at a meeting held at the close of last term. A defection in the ranks of this Executive at the very start of the season did not give promise of great things in the immediate future, but we are glad to find that here too the exception proves the rule because it is quite evident that all the other members of the Club esteem at its just value the "word of a gentleman" and they have shewn that the comradeship which they formed at the C.I. will not be shattered, nor their loyalty purchased, by even the most gaudy "offers." J. Macaulay was unanimously elected to fill the deserted chair, and having thus weathered the first of these petty storms, which must naturally be associated with "Commercial Football," the Club started on its season's matches and won the first in real C.I. form. With a single exception due to those unhappy coincidences that will occur in every sphere of action, the team have been successful up to the present and we are confident that the end of the season will find them high in the League Table—let us hope at the very top. We give brief accounts of the matches played up to date.

### C.I. v. 43rd Boys' Brigade Old Boys.

The C.I. team played its first league match on Sept. 11th, against 43rd Boys' Brigade Old Boys at Edge Lane Estate. The team lined up as follows:—McNally, Concannon, Wilson, McGrath Rimmer, Twomey, Ludden, Ford, Hagan, Larkin, Macaulay. In the first half the whole of the C.I. team played splendidly and before the interval they scored four goals; Macaulay had two goals to his credit and Hagan and Larkin one each. But in the second half the

B.B. played better than in the previous 45 minutes and kept the C.I. penned in their own half. But McNally succeeded in preventing them from scoring and some of his saves reminded one of his performances during the shield contest of 1908. A penalty was given against the C.I., but the taker only succeeded in hitting the upright. A few minutes from the finish Ludden broke away and scored a magnificent goal, and when the final whistle went the C.I. were winners by 5—0.

### C.I. v. Warren Park.

This match was played on Sept. 18th at Wallasey. Team: McNally, Concannon, Wilson, McGrath, Rimmer, Murphy, Ludden, Ormesher, Hagan, Larkin, Macaulay. Soon after the commencement Ludden scored, then each team visited the other's half without, however, increasing the score; at half time the Institute led by 1—0. In the second half Warren equalised and then gained the lead, but the C.I. should have scored time and again but their forwards, particularly the inside men, did not seem able to shoot; very probably the ground was mainly responsible for this. From a corner, well placed by Ludden, Larkin equalised. Ludden, Murphy, Concannon and Macaulay played well and the Institute certainly had by far the best of the game and but for their awful attempts at shooting they would have won easily.

### C.I. v. Valley Presbyterians.

The C.I. turned up with only ten men, Macaulay and Hagan being unable to play; and only one reserve, Tindall, was present. In the first few minutes, Concannon scored a fine goal, but Valley soon equalised from a corner and a few minutes later they scored, what seemed to be, an offside goal, and before the interval they scored another goal. In the second half the C.I. changed goalkeepers with disastrous results for McNally when he went inside right did nothing, and the goalkeeper seemed to be helpless. The Presbyterians in this half scored five goals. We did not deserve to be beaten by such a score as 8—1, and the blame must be laid on the opposing goalkeeper, who played splendidly, our own forwards, who seemed unable to shoot, and our weak defence. McGrath played well, and Concannon played fine as centre forward, and still better when he went full-back.

**Catholic Institute v. Elton, at Wavertree**

The Institute were well represented to meet Elton who had beaten our conquerors of the previous week by five goals to two. The home forwards played their usual fast game the combination being very accurate. Yates beat the visiting goalkeeper from short range after beating the two full backs in rare fashion. Another goal was added before the interval. Elton now showed up to advantage, their forwards passing in neat and accurate manner, but the Institute defence was sound. The home custodian was beaten by a low swift shot, however, and Elton made desperate efforts to equalise being greatly assisted by a strong wind. Their endeavours proved fruitless and two more goals were added by the C.I. forwards. Half time score 2-0. Full time score 4-1.

**Catholic Inst: v. Brompton, at Liscard.**

This match with the top team in the League was desperately contested, the presence of Frank Carroll on the forward line inspiring the visiting forwards to no small extent. Larkin scored in the first minute of the game, and from this time until half time the play ruled even. The C.I. defence was equal to the task of keeping out the Brompton forwards, while their defence proved unequal to cope with the visitors. In the second half the home team were kept well in hand by the Institute halves, and the game closed in our favour 1-0.

**Catholic Institute v. Liscard Allandale, at Liscard.**

This match was played in a terrific downpour of rain. The home forwards opened the game in brisk fashion but the Institute backs cleared. Our forwards then began to press, and Ormesher was tripped near the penalty-area. From the ensuing foul Ormesher headed into the net. The Liscard forwards were very skilful and made several fine individual attempts but the C.I. halves gave their opponents no chance. McNally played his usual alert game but once in clearing the greasy ball slipped and McNally kicked out as it struck the ground. The ball hit one of the home forwards and rebounded through the goal. The Institute halves deserve great praise for their splendid tackling.  
Result C.I. 1. Liscard Allandale 1.

## School Notes.

### The Examinations.

We got through the ordeal of the Summer Exams. without experiencing any of those disagreeable effects which are sometimes associated with severe mental strain; indeed, the event had passed off before we were completely conscious of the extreme importance of the work in which we were engaged. Now we are in position to reply to a query which has been frequently proposed to us during the past session and which, we must confess, has been a source of irritation to those few of us who still possess a remnant of "nerves" notwithstanding the effects of strong tea, home lessons, standard literature, and such similar "destroyers." We have been asked time and again if we shall, in the Exams. of 1909, be able to maintain the high standard which our predecessors in the different Forms reached in previous years. Before answering this query I must acknowledge our indebtedness to the masters for the interest they have taken in our work and also to the clerk of the weather who favored us with such a number of wet half-holidays, especially during the cricket-season, and thereby placed at the disposal of all of us, even the most bookish, ample time for the cultivation of literary tastes and the practice of examination gymnastics. Whether the favor bestowed on us by this latter gentleman was thoroughly appreciated it is not for me to say; I shall only remark that I believe the Examination results of this year are quite as creditable as those of any preceding year. I think I can say that we have not lowered the standard, and though a casual glance at this year's successes may discover a falling behind in some few particulars, still I am convinced that on the whole we are not inferior to the best of our predecessors. At the competition for University Scholarships in May we captured *two* of the most valuable that were offered this time. As there were not more than four of those offered which were really available we are proud of the success of our representatives—Colgan and Tindall; and, moreover, we are not aware that it is quite usual to find any one particular school winning two of these open scholarships at the same competition. I

must admit that we are behind last year's record in Senior City Scholarships we have to be content with *one* this time, whilst our immediate predecessors got four—half the total number offered. It is surely quite abnormal for any one school to monopolize fully half of these valuable scholarships especially in Liverpool, which has such a number of splendid educational establishments; and moreover, it must be remarked that we had really only two candidates this year so that we are by no means dissatisfied with the result. Neither can we claim first places in the Oxford lists, but an examination of our results will, I believe, convince the reader that the assertion I have already made regarding our educational progress last session is quite justifiable.

#### **Oxford Senior Exam:**

We had 34 candidates for this Exam. an increase of 11 on last year—and we are glad to be able to say that all were successful in getting the Senior Certificate. Eighteen were placed in the Honors list and eight were awarded Distinctions in one or more subjects. J. D. Colgan has the honour of being at the head of our list and of obtaining a high place in First Class Honors, as well as 3rd place in the Distinction list for French. F. J. Tindall is also high in First Class Honors and obtained Distinctions in Religious Knowledge, Mathematics, and Physics. A. P. Hagan who is also in First Class Honors, and J. Holland who got 4th place in the Mathematical Distinction list did exceptionally well, but we consider that J. Cunningham and J. O'Hare both from Form VI are most worthy of our praise because they obtained First Class Honors on first trial and easily got above some of their friends in the Senior Form. Future Form VI-ites will no doubt strive hard to beat this record. It is but fair to remark that the members of Form VII were rather severely handicapped in this Exam. by their preparation for the Matric. Higher Papers. This prevented them from taking the maximum number of subjects in Senior and therefore the high places which many of them obtained in the First Class Honors List do them all the more credit. Our list of Honors and Distinctions is quite as good as that of last year, and we can very easily appreciate the work done by those who have

thus distinguished themselves when we remember that 9998 candidates took the Senior papers.

#### **Oxford Junior Exam.**

We can claim 35 successes in this grade and seeing that 8230 candidates were examined in the Junior section we have no hesitation in saying that the work done by R. A. Caswall who came 23rd and G. L. Kirby who was 32nd,—both in First-class Honours—was exceptionally brilliant. These two candidates were awarded Distinctions in Religious Knowledge and English, and are therefore worthy of our heartiest congratulations. A. M. Dey was also placed in the Honours List and got Distinction in English. Six others also got Honors so that our Juniors had among them many who were quite determined to excel at this Examination.

#### **Oxford Preliminary Exam.**

W. H. Upton has the honour of being placed at the head of our Prelims. in the Exam. but W. O'Donnell who got First place in the Mathematics Distinction list as well as Honors in the whole Exam. is, we believe, a very worthy companion to Upton. To obtain first place among 3351 candidates—the number that sat for examination in this grade—is no mean performance. The whole of those presented—twenty-four were successful in obtaining the Prelim. certificate, and twelve were awarded Honors.

#### **The Institute Gold Medal.**

This much coveted prize has been awarded this year to J. D. Colgan who heads the list of First Class Honors in Oxford Senior and has won two distinct Scholarships in the Liverpool University. We are confident that all his late school-fellows agree that J. D. Colgan has merited the prize, and we fancy that he himself is doubly glad because of his victory over the sturdy opponents who disputed with him the possession of this trophy in 1909.

#### **The Institute Silver Medal.**

This beautiful medal has been won by R. A. Caswall who was awarded a special medal for his fine performance in the Prelim. Exam. of 1908. His success in the Junior Exam. this year is worthy of the recognition which it receives.

#### **Institute Scholarships.**

The success of R. A. Caswall and

G. G. Kirby in the Oxford Exam. secures for them these two Scholarships for the current session. A similar award is being given to W. H. Upton.

### Improvements.

A curiosity stroll through the schools on our return from the holidays revealed the fact that Mr. J. O'Sullivan had been busy all the time we were away in decorating and improving the different class-rooms, &c. The rest of the school no longer have reason to envy those in Forms II. and III. because all the class rooms are now equally beautiful and comfortable.

### Mathematical Prize.

It was announced in a previous issue of this Magazine that an ex-pupil had signified his intention to offer for competition annually a prize of Two Guineas to be awarded to the pupil of this school who would obtain the highest place in Mathematics at the school exams. This year the prize has been won by F. J. Tindall who scored the highest marks in the papers set at a special exam. held at the close of last session.

### The Budget.

Though the "Cigarette Bill" brought some of us well into the sphere of practical politics yet we never suspected the now famous Budget would have a very immediate interest for us. Such however is actually the case because this much talked of piece of legislation has led Lord Derby to withdraw the two prizes of £10 and £5 which he used to award to the Liverpool candidates who obtained the highest places in the Oxford Senior and Junior exams. At first we found it difficult to believe that Lord Derby who is the owner of such a vast amount of valuable property and is moreover Chancellor of the University of Liverpool would cease to offer this small encouragement which had been instituted by his immediate ancestors with the object, no doubt, of stimulating young Liverpudlians and others to greater effort in the educational arena, but the statement is only too true, and our "Local" Lights will have no need to rave about Derby prizes in future unless, indeed, a Budget antidote may supply the deficiency.

### Football Cups.

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused, even among the non-footballing section of our school-fellows, by the two magnificent "Cups" which have been presented to the school and which will be competed for during the football season. Quite a dangerous amount of kicking energy has been suddenly developed, and already several Forms have turned out *en masse* to train for the contest. The first matches of the Competition will take place at the beginning of next Term, and it is even now quite evident that among both the Seniors and Juniors there is very much anxiety as to what Forms will have the honour of being the first winners of the respective trophies.

### Student Teachers.

After a too brief holiday those of our Seniors who had elected to adopt the profession of Teacher were appointed as Student Teachers in some of the Elementary Schools. No doubt the long desired change from Pupils to Masters was at first fascinating; but soon, we are informed, occasional clouds came to partially dim the bright sunshine in which this new life was bathed. These minor lowerings were however quickly forgotten in the anticipation of the first pay-day, but when that much wished for event arrived it was ushered in by quite a thunderclap—the Authorities had reduced the salaries by a full £10, of which change the S. T's had received no notification. We are pleased to learn that the Authorities have reconsidered their too abrupt legislation and have consented to pay the S. T's the salary which was originally fixed for them. Our late friends visit us regularly to receive instruction in various subjects more immediately connected with the teaching profession, but it is quite evident that they have set aside the *rôle* of pupils and are even now fully developed masters.

### Football Caps.

His many friends will be pleased to hear that G. McNally will don his football Cap in the very near future, and those who have been witnesses of his efforts in the football field during the past two seasons, will unanimously admit that he has doubly earned it. E. Con-cannon has also been voted a similar recognition of his services as Captain of the Shield Team last season.

**Presentation.**

We are glad to know that the boys in the different Forms have taken steps to shew their appreciation of the services of J. F. Lacy and J. D. Colgan as Secretaries of the Sports. Each is being presented with a beautiful rose-wood writing Cabinet on which is a silver shield suitably inscribed.

**Preliminary Certificate Exam.**

The following Pupil Teachers have been successful in the Board of Education's Preliminary Examination for the Certificate 1909. They are classed as "Uncertificated Teachers" and have qualified to enter a Training College for a period of two years. Cyril Ball, Henry Britt, John Cammack, Matthew Conway, Edward Doolan, Joseph Hawkhead, James Hooker, James Kay, Leo Savage, James Shennan, Matthias Walsh. The "last of the P.T.'s" have merited our heartiest congratulations.

**NOTICE.**

The Manager would respectfully remind all supporters of the Magazine that their subscriptions for the current session are now due and will be gratefully received by him if forwarded to the Catholic Institute. He also hopes that this second volume of the Magazine will have a largely increased circulation among the Old Boys, and that with their co-operation he will be able to remove all the remaining obstacles that impede its success. Items of news concerning ex-pupils, as well as literary contributions, &c., will receive attention if forwarded to the Editor.

The next issue of the *Magazine* will be at the end of February.

The Editor thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contemporaries:—*The Birkonian*, *The Adelpian*, *The Holt School Magazine*, *The Castleknock Annual*, *The Liverpool Institute Schools' Magazine*.



## RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1909.

### University Open Scholarships,

(Each Tenable for a period of three years at the University of Liverpool).

### Liverpool Senior City Scholarship,

(Value £180 Approx.)

Won by J. D. COLGAN.

### Liverpool Workingmen's Scholarship,

(Value £210 Approx.)

Won by F. J. TINDALL.

### Cate Trustees' Scholarship

(Value £105.)

Won by J. D. COLGAN.



**LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE****ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

The following, having previously passed the LIVERPOOL MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, were successful in the Higher Matriculation Papers required for entrance to the College.

A. P. HAGAN	... . . .	<i>English, Literature, Mathematics, Physics.</i>
J. HOLLAND	... ..	<i>Mathematics, Physics.</i>
J. F. FORD	... ..	<i>English, Literature, Mathematics.</i>
A. J. McCANN	... ..	<i>History, Mathematics.</i>
A. G. DEANE	... ..	<i>History, Mathematics.</i>
J. J. DOYLE	... ..	<i>History.</i>
C. I. ORMESHER	... ..	<i>History.</i>

**Oxford Local Examinations, 1909.****SENIOR.**

**(9,998 Candidates were Examined.)**

**Honours—First Class**—J. D. COLGAN,  
F. J. TINDALL,  
J. C. CUNNINGHAM,  
A. P. HAGAN,  
J. O'HARE,

**Second Class**—A. J. POWER,  
J. HOLLAND,  
T. J. DUNNE,  
D. E. O'DONOVAN,  
P. N. O'HARA,  
J. WRIGHT,  
P. J. COSTELLO,

**Third Class**—F. McKEE,  
G. P. McNALLY,  
A. E. ROBINSON,  
W. THOMAS,  
J. McINERNY,  
W. MURPHY,

**Distinctions—Religious Knowledge**—A. P. HAGAN,  
F. J. TINDALL,  
*French*, ... .. J. D. COLGAN, (3rd).  
*Mathematics* ... .. J. HOLLAND (4th).  
F. J. TINDALL,  
J. C. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Physics* ... .. J. WRIGHT,  
F. J. TINDALL,

**JUNIOR.**

**(8,230 Candidates were Examined.)**

**Honours—First Class**—R. A. CASWALL,  
G. G. L. KIRBY.

**Second Class**—V. P. ATKIN,  
R. B. CUNNINGHAM,  
H. O'SULLIVAN,

**Third Class**—P. BANNON,  
—A. M. DEY,  
—H. LLEWELLIN,  
—C. O'DONNELL,

**Distinctions**—*Religious Knowledge*—G. G. L. KIRBY,  
R. A. CASWALL,  
*English*... .. R. A. CASWALL,  
G. G. L. KIRBY,  
A. M. DEY,

### PRELIMINARY.

(3,351 Candidates were Examined.)

**Honours—First Class**—W. H. UPTON,

**Second Class**—J. A. O'NEIL,  
D. J. GAVIN,  
W. O'DONNELL,

**Third Class**—F. J. O'KEEFE,  
T. GREGORY,  
J. HALL.  
J. V. QUINN,  
A. H. RAMSBOTTOM,  
I. VOCE,  
E. J. WALKER,  
J. J. DERRICK,

**Distinctions**—*Elementary Mathematics*—W. O'DONNELL (1st place.)

### List of Successful Candidates and Subjects passed in:

#### SENIOR.

- J. D. COLGAN—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics.
- F. J. TINDALL—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics, Drawing.
- J. C. CUNNINGHAM—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing.
- A. P. HAGAN—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics.
- J. O'HARE—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing.
- A. J. POWER—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing.
- J. HOLLAND—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics.
- T. J. DUNNE—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics.
- D. E. O'DONOVAN—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics.
- P. N. O'HARA—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics.

- J. WRIGHT—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing.
- P. J. COSTELLO—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics, Drawing.
- F. MCKEE—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Drawing.
- G. P. McNALLY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.
- A. E. ROBINSON—Religion, Arithmetic, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Drawing.
- W. THOMAS—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing.
- J. McINERNY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Drawing.
- W. MURPHY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Physics, Drawing.
- P. J. HARDY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, Geography, French, Geometry.
- J. F. LACY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, Algebra, Geometry.
- J. F. LOVELADY—Religion, Arithmetic, History.
- J. H. SHENNAN—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, French, Algebra, Geometry.
- F. BOTTOMLEY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Drawing.
- P. F. CARROLL—Religion, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing.
- P. J. FITZGERALD—Religion, Arithmetic, History, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing.
- J. HANLON—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Drawing.
- J. B. MCGUIRE—Religion, Arithmetic, English Literature, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing.
- H. SEDDON—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Drawing.
- J. A. MACAULEY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, Composition, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing.
- H. BRITT—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Algebra, Geometry.
- J. J. CAMMACK—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing.
- W. BYRNE—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English Literature, Composition, Geography, Lucas French, Algebra, Geometry.
- B. A. HENNIN—Religion, Arithmetic, History, French, Algebra, Geometry.
- J. MCGUINNESS—Religion, Arithmetic, History, Algebra, Geometry.

#### JUNIOR

- R. A. CASWALL—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Higher Mathematics, Physics.
- G. G. L. KIRBY—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry.
- V. P. ATKIN—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Higher Mathematics, Experimental Science
- R. B. CUNNINGHAM—Religion, Arithmetic, History, English, Geography, French, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Higher Mathematics, Experimental Science.

ORFORD JUNIOR & PRELIMINARY "HONORS," 1909.



V. Atkin (J). C. O'Donnel' (J). P. Bannon (J). D. Gavin (P). H. Llewelin (P). A. Dey (J).  
E. Walker (P). J. Quinn (Pr. G. J. Ki-by (J). R. A. Caswall (J). R. Cunningham (J). A. Ramsbottom (P). A. O'Neill (P).  
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