

MR. J. A. CURTIN, M.A.

* THE *

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EDITORIAL.

In a last desperate effort to be original we hit upon a paradox. We would say good-bye at the beginning of our editorial, and weep all our grief away in a single paragraph. For the occasion is a sorrowful one. We may never, alas, be editors of even a handbill again, and we can, surely, never in later literary days meet with such unselfish subs. and such enthusiastic contributors as those who helped us with the C. I. Magazine in the days of our youth. So, thanks profound we offer them and the wish that some time we may all own 'stop-presses' in Elysium.

Congratulations unlimited! We cannot say how proud the C. I. is of its brilliant band of ex-pupils at the University. This year all the ex-students went through with flying colours, and we can only refer our readers to the details given elsewhere for proof of the fact that the teaching at the Institute is permanent in the highest sense. A brace of M.A.'s, a small battalion of Bachelors, and many 'Intermediate' successes are surely sufficient incentive to the present pupils of the

school to proceed to the higher intellectual activities of the University.

But glorious trifles, and TRIFLES if such things are as light ONLY! as air they, surely, too, have its purity and serenity. So if we cannot reckon our Hobbies exhibition, and our sometimes catastrophic cricket results and various other diversions as solid achievements, we, at least, know that they were the calm that gave a breathing-space between the storms of examination and preparation. Let us be grateful then to that stringophone with its suggestion of messages and replies in the land of irresponsible youth.

The great festival is HEEL approaching now when we AND TOE. may for a month or more forget the whole family of x and y and their step-brothers the irregular verbs. But we wonder whether the boys of the C. I. are going to be robust holiday-makers and not mere 'park-crawlers' and 'gaslamp-gazers.' Who is going to organize a real walking tour into the hills of Wales or along the sandy coasts of Lancashire? Then an early morning view of the sun stealing over the sea or an evening picture of the moon in a valley deep will hang such glory in our minds as we can never cease to admire.

“THE BOYS ARE MARCHING.” For we must not forget that vacation-time is the real opportunity for school gatherings. Then one need not rush home to the inevitable duty of preparation which must, so often, take the edge off the day's enjoyment. Let us then decide to keep together, somehow, whether on bicycles or on foot, and, if for no other reason, go pioneering in the wilds in search of weird adventures about which to write romantic notes in next year's school magazine. For next year, like all the years of the C.I., must be more robust and prosperous than even its predecessor.

Already some of the new material is showing life, and we are glad to welcome the gallant stonewaller of Va into the list of contributors. A useful article on the “Theatre of Youth,” by our most assiduous contributor, and a couple of others by well-known Old Boys, make up a number which with school and general news will, we hope, be a not undignified farewell to the scholastic year 1911.

School Notes.

The Hobbies Exhibition.

A rather interesting experiment was made at the end of last term when an exhibition of hobbies was held in the school. Naturally, it being the first of its kind held in the Institute, great interest was aroused, and judging by the various comments one heard it bade fair to be a success. The result did not belie our expectations. On the day of the Show a round of amusing sights was presented. Boys arrived with huge parcels containing picture post-card albums, cigarette cards, fret-work, photographs, drawings, paintings, and the hundred and one various things which excite a boy's interest. Then came others bringing mysterious looking boxes and cages which they handled very carefully, and which they regarded with looks of mingled pride and apprehension lest their ‘beauty’ might escape.

Some time was spent in arranging the exhibits, during which time those who were to play the rôle of lookers-on were in such a state of excitement that class work was almost impossible.

Indeed it was remarked generally that it was a good job that that day ended the term, or the usual “‘inter-communicativeness’ a hundred times” would have been doubled or perhaps trebled.

However the time soon arrived when the exhibition was to begin, and immediately on the doors being opened, the room where the hobbies were placed was full. There was such a variety of things there that it is difficult to know where to begin a description of them. First came the animals. They comprised a pair of well-groomed guinea pigs and a few rabbits which did not seem at all out of place with a pretty little Pomeranian dog, and it was rumoured that a pair of prize cats were secreted in a corner. The next item in the way of live hobbies was a huge brilliantly-coloured parrot which unfortunately would only condescend to croak. Another was more communicative and was extremely polite. The animals attracted chiefly the younger lads who seemed delighted to stand still and gaze at the rabbits feeding or listen to the squeak of the guinea pigs. Our engineering hobbies were next in importance, and the toys were at once valuable and instructive, being models of cranes, engines, and windmills all being worked by electricity. Perhaps the prettiest and most useful toys of all those exhibited, were the fretwork designs which were very much in evidence, and some of which were really beautiful. They showed the artistic element which is present in even the most matter-of-fact individuals. The picture post card and the cigarette card albums showed the amount of care that was expended in collecting them, representing as they did almost everything under the sun. Birds' eggs which are so hard to get in Liverpool, formed an interesting asset to the general exhibition.

A special feature was the beautiful Art collection which was exhibited by Mr. Hinds, and which included some of his own works.

Hidden away in the bosom of Form VII room there was a unique surprise awaiting those who went to see the “shop” which Ali Baba and his two assistants perpetrated. It was a very strange affair got up with the aid of the minimum supply of stock. There were very historic objects exposed to view among them being a razor used by

Julius Cæsar, the veil of Helen of Troy, the Stringaphone—an advanced form of Telephone worked by “wireless,” Shakespeare’s penknife, and lastly some substantial Bootle dust. These were for show, not for sale, otherwise Ali Baba could have gone a few times to Hoylake with the proceeds of the venture. The show finished late in the afternoon when three prizes were awarded for the best exhibits—E. Rimmer, E. Culshaw, and J. Cullen, obtained prizes for fretwork, birds’ eggs, and cigarette cards respectively.

That the exhibition was a success need scarcely be mentioned, and great thanks are due to those who contributed to make it such by bringing their hobbies, and by assisting in the show room. The Hobbies Show adds another link to the chain which connects the outside life of the boys with their life in school, a chain which the authorities are endeavouring to make as long as possible.

The Final.

It was only at the beginning of this term that we had *the* final of our football season, which was the presentation of the handsome and valuable medals that were given to the Shield Team by Mr. J. Sullivan, and also the presentation of the beautiful mementos which were given by Rev. Fr. Meier. The function took place in the Physics Lecture Room and Rev. Br. Leahy presided. The presentations were made by the respective donors. Br. Leahy paid a high tribute to the very great interest which both gentlemen had taken in the C.I.; an interest which had been evidenced not only by the presentation which they were making on that occasion, and by others which they had previously made, but by that unflinching sympathy which kept them ever in touch with the C.I. boys in their defeats as well as in their triumphs. On behalf of the school he sincerely thanked Father Meier and Mr. Sullivan. Votes of thanks to Father Meier and Mr. Sullivan were proposed by J. Parker (Shield Captain), J. Ludden (Captain 1st XI.), and were supported by R. A. Caswall, T. Dunne and R. Cunningham. On behalf of the team, J. Parker presented a beautifully framed photo of the Shield XI to Mr. Sullivan who suitably acknowledged the vote of thanks and the presentation. The Rev. Father Meier also thanked the meeting for the vote of

thanks accorded him and spoke very enthusiastically of the fine spirit of sport which he had always witnessed at the C.I., and of that enthusiasm which if continued would in the very near future secure for the C.I. the victory which they had so narrowly missed last season. At the close of the meeting Br. Leahy gave each member of the XI a large photo of the Shield Team, and thus finished the most exciting football season that we have yet had at the C.I.,—a season not without some defeats, but during which we have also had our most brilliant victories.

Bravo IIIId!

We unreservedly tender our heartiest congratulations to the stalwarts of IIIId on their fine display of muscular prowess during the Session. Not content with appropriating the Junior Football Cup, they resolved to get possession of the Tug-of-War trophy and very deservedly did they succeed in their resolve. Their struggles in the competition for this latter trophy won the admiration of all. In the Inter-Form Squadron Race they were also represented, and can claim part of the success gained by their Form in getting first place in that race. Altogether they have fully utilized the fine amount of material, however raw, which they have had at their disposal, and we hope that they will continue to do so when they descend from the bracing atmosphere of the upper storey. No doubt they will be sure to bring their football boots and their Sandows with them to Form IV, and perhaps they will there decide to complete the cycle by becoming experts in wielding the willow.

This splendid success in the department of athletics has won the admiration of many who sincerely hope that they may be spared the terrible affliction of an abnormal development of the superior organ and so be still available for active service in the ranks of our 1st XIs in future seasons.

The Bugle Call.

As we write there are many palpable evidences of the approach of our Annual Campaign—the Exams. Already the call to arms has sounded and our first detachment of warriors has journeyed to the rising ground beside Brownlow to reconnoitre. The result of this first sally has not been of any very tangible nature, and the booty obtained was left

on the battle-field. In another week or two we shall all be in action, and no doubt there will be many bold encounters with old friends in strange disguises. We hope that "ours" will be careful to keep their powder dry, and to waste no precious energy in struggling with phantoms. Our best wishes for success accompany every gallant combatant who has long since buckled on his armour, and who has resolved, should ill-luck come, that he will "like a soldier fall."

A Score.

We are glad to have the opportunity of chronicling our first success in the Exam. Campaign—that of R. A. Caswall in the University Open Scholarship Competition. He won the Rathbone Memorial Scholarship, value £70. But as he did not wish to give an undertaking that he would devote his time to the study of commercial subjects, he declined to accept the scholarship. No doubt he will, later on, have at his disposal one whose conditions will give him a better opportunity to pursue that course of study which he has already chosen.

An Old Boy.

We congratulate our late confrère P. J. Carroll on his success at the recent Medical Preliminary Exam. Those at the C.I. who are occasionally afflicted with *mal de dents* will be delighted to hear that he has already begun his course of Dental Studies at the University. We feel sure that even the most obstreperous molar will infallibly yield to the gentle persuasion of our genial friend. He has our very best wishes for success in his University course and after.

At the Sports.

I arrived late, it is true, but then I got there before the Band, and I had the great advantage of witnessing the disquieting profusion of Nature's watering cart from a comfortable (!) corner in the Green Lane car. But let us dismiss that commonplace—the weather—by simply saying that 'twas champion, and let us consider more interesting topics. I said I came late, but again I was not an official, and therefore delightfully unencumbered as to time and place; besides the only department that was in full swing when I came on the scene was the lemonade shop, and

here things were brisk. I got to a comfortable quarter—I like comfortable quarters—on the stand, determined to see all that was worth seeing, and especially to see all that was wrong. Now, that telegraph was really disappointing simply because it kept going with the most scrupulous precision—in other words the man or boy or gentleman in charge stuck it all the time: and things were moving so smoothly that I despaired of having much to talk about, because unless things go a bit wrong it is not easy to criticise, and so matters stagnate a bit. However, I soon got an opening—'tis always so in sub-lunary things if you only wait. The 100 yds. open—time $8\frac{4}{5}$ secs. What a blunder. The explanation was evident to all of us: the Judges had stood at the 80 yards finish instead of being at the 100 yards line. Like many other folk at times, these judges were not where they ought to have been, and worse still they did not see their mistake, but I did. However, the race was run over again, with the result that everything remained as before so far as the winners were concerned. The time was of course different, which shows the great necessity of being scrupulously exact. And now there is considerable hubbub among the competitors who are close by me—the Tug-of-War (First Round) is on. A glance at the programme shows that Forms I and II are not in it, neither is IVb. "Why is this?" whispered I to myself, and immediately a youth beside me, whose auricular organs are possessed of more than ordinary sensitiveness, volunteered quite a long explanation the substance of which was—"they had no team because, &c., &c." I did not note his gratuitous explanation: it was so verbose, so uninteresting, and so little to the credit of those concerned. He said, however, that all would compete next year, and I replied: Bravo!

Now as I watched those very interesting "pulls" several things occurred to me. Of course I was in the most convenient part of the Stand, and consequently had all the advantages of being in a superior position. First of all I think it would be a decided improvement if all the teams pulled the other way—you surely see what I mean. Then some teams had several captains, at least so it appeared to me; and I believe that the pulling power of a team is inversely as the number of captains. Moreover,

some members of teams wore canvas slippers which showed that they wanted their opponents to win the cake—a fine example of self-abnegation; and, it seemed also that the rope was too long, a defect which could surely have been easily remedied; all that was needed was a knife. Of course it was clear to everyone, even to the judges, that IIIId was the winning team. Are there no high-jumpers at the C.I.? I respectfully suggest that if a minimum of 5-ft. cannot be reached by the seniors in future years the event should be decided with the heats on the previous Wednesday.

The running was quite up to the *mark* in all the races *all along the line*, but again there were blunders even here. Why didn't Cunningham sprint earlier in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile? Had he done so the finish would have been different. I was glad to see the Hurdles so well negotiated: 'twas refreshing to witness that event. But who invented that oscillating obstacle? A little acrobatic training would have been useful there, but 'tis strange that the wee chaps were as successful as the seniors in getting past it. Really Ludden had rotten luck—a bad start and then a burst tyre: will that old adage about misfortunes be always fresh? I was so disgusted with these mishaps to a good "sport" that I thought I needed a light stimulant, and so I retreated to the "Marquee." That was delightful (I mean the Marquee). I cannot pronounce on the tea, but the ladies seemed to like it, and that suffices. I was quite puzzled by the event which was in progress when I returned: a couple of wheelers seemed in dire straits as they endeavoured to keep in view of a sprinting cyclist who sported Wallasey colors. 'Twas the Visitors' Race, and undoubtedly the best man won easily.

I was glad to recognise some old familiar faces, or rather names among the winners. The Crosbys were there again, and the Gilmores were also reaping their Athletic harvest. Rimmer, Ludden and a host of others were in fine form, and a chap in white—Occleshaw I believe—showed that he could sprint. The under elevens were quite good, especially F. Lane, who fought manfully for his well earned prizes. I detest professionalism in sport, and therefore I suggest that the "egg and spoon" be excluded in future programmes, because the winners in that item were expert

professionals. What a perfect drop the dear Papas got in their Tug-o'-War! 'Twas well the numbers were augmented (at both ends) after the first pull, else they would have had another excursion down the field at the end of that rope. But they pulled well, and we all—the ladies and myself admired their courage. Of course the boys' sympathies were all the other way. It is curious how much astray our estimates sometimes are when we are estimating our own untried powers. That is what occurred to me at the close of that incident, and verily these Tug-o'-War pulls brought several useful reflexions before my mind that afternoon. I have already given you some of them. Could those Old Boys have done a second lap "?" asked a young lady just in front of me. The question was not answered, and in the interests of the sex I was silent. The suffragette cause went up that evening.

I did not see the Prizes till the distribution came, and I was very sorry that I had no opportunity of examining them because they seemed both valuable and beautiful. I was, however, too interested and too comfortable to leave my coign of vantage. I scarcely heard the Band so engrossed was I throughout, but a glance at the Programme satisfies me that this department was all right. On the whole I was pleased with my outing. I am not very appreciative of men or things—a strange affliction I know, but I am forced to admit that the machinery of the Sports ran smoothly and effectively this time, as it always does at the C. I. Athletic meetings.

Lecture on the Study of Wild Flowers and Insect Life.

For the space of a whole hour to-day (4th inst.), the Upper Forms paused in their earnest search for knowledge against the coming exams., to enjoy an informal lecture on the above subject, delivered by Rev. Br. Hickey at present a visitor at the C.I.

The lecture opened with a brief reference to the time when England was joined to the mainland of Europe by that land which now lies under the shallow North Sea, and over which insects travelled and seeds were carried by the wind into England, but the sea crept in first between Ireland and Great Britain, afterwards separating the latter from the Continent. This accounts for the

fact that Great Britain boasts over one thousand species of wild flowers. Ireland has not so many and she owes a number of those found in the South to Spain and even to the American Continent. Speaking on this point Br. Hickey remarked that the study of both geography and history might be made more valuable as well as more pleasant by being combined with the study of plant and insect life.

Among the flowers described perhaps the most interesting was the "round-leaved sundew" which itself catches the flies upon which it lives. But the butterfly, so often wantonly destroyed proved more attractive still. Br. Hickey described very graphically the various stages through which the butterfly passed before it shook out its wings in the sun and fluttered off to enjoy the world.

The first stage was the tiny egg almost invisible to the naked eye. From the egg came forth the caterpillar which immediately set to work on the cabbage leaf on which it was placed, and ate until it burst its jacket, nor did it cease to eat until it had cast off eight jackets, by which time it was about fourteen days old. The caterpillar then went to a place of shelter, and making use of a fluid in its body, wove a silken cradle in which to spend perhaps the whole winter. In this, the chrysalis or pupa stage, the caterpillar remained apparently lifeless, till the warmth of the sun called it into existence. From this stage it came as the complete butterfly, a bit crumpled and dazed no doubt at its return, as it were, to life again, but a few moments sufficed for the 'brainy animal' to spread its brightly-coloured, iridescent wings, and set out on its short but happy life.

The "woolly bear" of England or the "hairy molly" of Ireland, the ever-hurrying "business man" of the caterpillar world is a specimen with which we are all acquainted and which becomes the "peacock" or "admiral" butterfly, or the most marvellously coloured Emperor-moth, but one, strange to say, with the most degraded tastes, for it feeds upon the putrid flesh of dead rats, stoals or other such objects. The butterfly never eats, its sole purpose in life being enjoyment and the laying of eggs.

Having told us so much Br. Hickey warned us to be careful in future about

wantonly destroying insects, at once so full of mystery and beauty. He then proceeded to explain the structure of the caterpillar's body; its great central muscle, which enables it to perform feats, comparatively speaking, far beyond the power of us who so despise it; its numerous equidistant brains, its main breathing artery and smaller spiracles; with the supple spiral muscle which winds round inside to prevent kinks; its wonderful little loom; all these and many more exceedingly interesting things are hidden away in that tiny body.

After a minute description of the structure of the butterfly, and how to distinguish it from the moth, namely by its slender body and the clubs on its antennæ, Br. Hickey terminated his very pleasant and instructive lecture by advising us to adopt this study during the coming vacation, to pick up every wild flower or insect we saw, and examine its habits and structure at leisure and add to our stock of knowledge from month to month and from year to year. By doing this we would be educating ourselves and elevating our minds in a manner in which only the admiration of true beauty could enable us to do.

A Theatre for Youth.

A SUGGESTION.

BY T. J. DUNNE.

The revolution which is taking place in the drama, and which, we are glad to say, is not being left wholly to our friends on the Continent, is a movement of very great general interest. Macaulay's expression "As every schoolboy knows," is usually accepted as ironical, but the close observer of boys will find a great deal of truth in it, inasmuch as schoolboys are often deeply interested in matters which they seldom, if ever, discuss in the presence of their elders. Thus it is my opinion that the repertory movement, which Liverpool has so enthusiastically supported, is being closely followed by many a youngster who is supposed to think of nothing but football or cricket. Even the child whose greatest joy, till very recently, was the witnessing of the adventures of Dick Whittington or Red Riding Hood, now prefers to see 'Peter Pan' or the 'Piper' or the 'Blue Bird,'

plays which are the delight of many an adult.

The matter, indeed, concerns us more deeply than might be imagined. Every good school has its annual concert at which, as a rule, a short play is produced, and these same "farces," as they are sometimes called, have been the means of giving to the world many of its greatest actors. Understanding the drama's great educational possibilities, we endeavoured to improve on the existing system, and so our Repertory Theatre was formed. Our intention was to have performances as often as possible without interfering with school work, and also that the humorous play, as well as the serious one, should have its place on our programme. For the encouragement of our budding playwrights we expressed our readiness to produce a play (should one of sufficient merit be presented) written by one of themselves. Those who were present at the revised version of the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice"; or at the "New Wing at Elsinore" know what good humour may flow from so lowly a source as a schoolboy's pen.

The advantages of the scheme were very numerous indeed. The serious pieces were chosen from those plays of Shakespeare, which were being studied in class at the time, so that those who had to learn a 'part' were killing two birds with one stone; and we have no doubt that when Exam. time came round those scenes which had been played during the year were much better known by both actors and audience, than those which the shortness of time at our disposal, and the lack of "properties" had prevented us from staging. The "farces" also we regarded as of educational value; we were always too busy for merely "killing time." The schoolboy cannot dwell continually in an atmosphere of poetry, nor would it be good for him to do so; that is why the school-tale is immortal, and why such a magazine as the "Captain" is dear to every student.

But while the necessity for literature appropriate to a schoolboy's age and taste is admitted, people never think of expressing the hopes and ideals of youth through a drama, and the child with his splendid vision of golden years is shocked, perforce, with the grim reality of "Hamlet" or "Macbeth" at a time when his ideal fairy land has begun to

give him a foretaste of heaven. Why could we not have a drama of the shield-final in which the characters of the centre-forward, who is too conceited to practise might be contrasted with those of the half-back, who is too studious to turn out more than once a month, and of the gallant aspirant from the 2nd XI. who kicks phantom goals in his dreams of the day when he will be promoted to the wondrous first? Or what schoolboy would fail to enjoy a little comedy in which the unpopular master is 'collared' by the astute inspector, and compelled to admit his ignorance before the class to whom he has given "pins and needles" for a year.

Or again, for sheer sincerity, what finer picture could be offered than that of the sacrifices that are made in many humble homes, the luxuries, and sometimes even the necessaries of life itself foregone, in order that a mother's glorious son may hold his own at the school to which his ability and not his purse has gained him entrance. England, lamentably slow in artistic development never seems to have interested itself in juvenile repertory, but other countries have not been so lax. There was in Madrid in 1909 a company of youthful players who enacted with success, for child audiences, various plays suited to their taste and environment. In Sicily also, a brilliant troupe of boy and girl players have enacted, from time to time, school plays as well as high classical drama. But the scheme has never been properly tried universally, and the vagaries of the clown and the passes of Harlequin are still the accepted standard of youthful tastes.

We do not know indeed of any other school that has actually founded a repertory of its own, and the C. I. may add to its other laurels, that of being the pioneer of a movement that is sure one day to be universal, though, as yet, the world is slow to acclaim it.

—(o)—

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

When is a doctor most annoyed?

When he is out of *patients*.

What is the centre of gravity?

The letter *V*.

Why is it a pleasure to meet a rich man?

Because he is a *capital* fellow.

Why are Addison's works like a mirror?

Because in them we see the *Spectator*.

The Centre Party in the Reichstag.

BY REV. P. MEIER.

[Abstract of a paper read for the C.I.O.B. Literary and Debating Society.]

"Für Wahrheit, Freiheit und Recht."

On the 28th of June, 1910, exactly forty years had elapsed since a number of prominent Catholics met at Westphalia and formulated the celebrated Soest Programme, whose motto was that quoted above: For Truth, Freedom and Justice." This was the small beginning—the mustard seed—from which the great tree of the Centre sprang up, and the motto then selected still remains the watchword of this great Catholic Party.

The summer of that year, 1870, was a time of very great excitement and full of important events. The German troops, under able leaders, had invaded France and were winning victory after victory over the soldiers of the French Emperor. Eventually they captured the Emperor himself at Sedan, and he, together with vast numbers of his brave soldiers were kept prisoners. The end of the French Empire had come, and before Autumn had passed away, France was a Republic for the third time. In Italy, King Victor Emmanuel, urged on by Bismarck's famous telegram, "now or never," prepared to strike the last blow against the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and on 21st September, General Cadorna entered Rome and put an end to the most venerable and ancient dynasty in Europe. This spoliation of the States of the Church met with the unqualified approval of German Liberals. These had shown very great antipathy to the great Vatican Council, and had moreover circulated numerous pamphlets throughout Germany in which they proclaimed the victory of Prussia over Austria in 1866, as a victory of Protestantism over Catholicism. Now they utilized the success of the German arms for the same purpose, and claimed it as one more evidence of the superiority of the followers of the so-called Reformation. Through their instrumentality a pronounced anti-Catholic movement was inaugurated in several parts of the country, and Catholics and their institutions were openly attacked in Berlin and other places. It was painfully evident

too that Bismarck intended to use this Party in furthering his schemes, and especially in carrying out his project of a German National Church, which he knew was practically impossible without the abolition of Catholicism in Germany.

The Catholics of the Fatherland immediately took alarm and combined to defend their national rights. They saw clearly that Parliament would be the battlefield, and consequently they set about getting as strong a representation there as it was possible for them to secure.

An appeal was immediately issued to the Catholic electorate of Germany, and a Programme based on that of Soest was issued and met with universal approval. This Programme, which still remains the Plan of Campaign of the Centre Party, embraces not only the preservation of that independence guaranteed to the church by the Prussian Constitution, but also the equitable adjustment of all those great social and political questions that concern the welfare of the nation. It claimed absolute equality for all religious denominations. It asserted the right of several constituent States of the Fatherland to govern themselves so far as internal legislation was concerned. It moreover claimed that the conflicting interests of Capitalists, Employers, and Employees, should have the immediate attention of Parliament with a view to preserving the just rights of all classes and the betterment of the nation. Moreover it claimed that a "bold peasantry" should be fostered throughout the length and breadth of the land; that denominational schools should be maintained, and that every attempt to destroy the christian character of matrimony should be resisted and negated.

It is evident from the foregoing that the subscribers to this Programme had a far wider outlook than that which only concerned the welfare of the church. It is not too much to say that every patriot may well subscribe to their Programme and their motto; and, if the best energies of the Centre, in the early years of its existence, were given to the Church it was because the church was the special object of attack for Bismarck and his Liberal allies.

The results of the elections were very encouraging, and the 48 deputies pledged to the Programme of Soest took their

seats in the Prussian Diet in Dec, 1870, The siege of Paris was then at its height and in January the German Princes and Statesmen met in the royal palace at Versailles and proclaimed the King of Prussia, William I, Emperor of Germany, thus realising the dream of all true Germans—a united Fatherland. Writs were immediately issued for the new national parliament—the Reichstag, and the Centre Party succeeded in increasing their representation to 67. These 67 deputies met on the eve of the opening of the Reichstag, 21st March, 1871, and formally inaugurated the Centre Party, so called from the position the deputies occupied in the House.

As soon as Bismarck returned from France, the infamous Kulturkampf began; the enemies of the Catholic Church had only waited, as one of them put it, till the Imperial house was roofed. Immediately the Catholic section of the Prussian Ministry of Worship was abolished, and the right of the clergy to exercise any jurisdiction in the working of the schools was withdrawn. Shortly after, the Jesuits and some other religious Orders were expelled notwithstanding the patriotism and loyalty shown by the members of these societies many of whom had accompanied their fellow-countrymen into every battle of the late war, and all of whom greeted the new-born Fatherland with as much loyalty and enthusiasm as the Protestant fellow-countrymen, their reward was exile. Bismarck next attempted to make the German Bishops independent of Rome, but in this he failed and now his only chance was to completely extirpate Catholicism. He therefore enacted a number of laws all calculated to make it impossible for Bishops and Priests to exercise the functions of their sacred ministry. He withdrew the salaries of the clergy and eventually confiscated all church property. The majority of the Bishops and clergy were either imprisoned or exiled, and even the editors of Catholic newspapers who dared to champion the rights of the oppressed were also imprisoned and fined. There was only one place where the voice of protest could make itself heard with impunity and that was in the Reichstag. Here the leaders of the Centre resisted every one of Bismarck's iniquitous proposals, but the overwhelming majority of his Liberal supporters rendered the best efforts of the Centre futile.

They were frequently shouted down and would not be listened to. On these occasions the commanding figure of the eloquent Westphalian noble—Hermann von Mallinckrodt—alone was able to force a hearing, and so he invariably did battle for the Centre in those frequent periods of storm. A powerful Catholic press was instrumental in making every Catholic familiar with these debates in the Reichstag, and since it was illegal for any person at a public meeting to criticise adversely the actions of the government, the promoters of the Catholic rights, read to their audience the speeches of the Centre leaders in the Reichstag, and thus kept the electorate familiar with every phase of the struggle.

During these years the power of the Centre was steadily growing stronger, and very frequently Bismarck was made to feel the opposition of that Party. Time and again did his most cherished schemes wither before the trenchant criticisms of the Centre leaders who never wearied of showing to their fellow countrymen the inherent absurdity, injustice, and even the folly of some of Bismarck's proposals. One especially, Dr. Windthorst, had in this way become most obnoxious to the Chancellor. He had been Prime Minister to the late King of Hanover and had successfully resisted Bismarck's attempt, in the Tariff Parliament of 1868, to unite the South German States with the North German Confederation. Frequently in the Reichstag was Bismarck compelled to recognize the ability and statesmanship of his great opponent who always treated with scorn the diatribes levelled at him by the irascible Chancellor. During the debate on the School Supervision Law Bismarck made a most violent personal attack on the great Centre hero. He in turn threatened and made overtures to the Centre Party with the object of inducing them to exclude Windthorst. At the close of his long tirade, Mallinckrodt rose and in a voice trembling with emotion and indignation, told the Chancellor that it was never the custom with true Germans to forsake a friend in distress, that they had found in Windthorst a precious pearl, and that they had given that pearl its appropriate setting. Henceforth Windthorst was known as the pearl of Meppen, his constituency.

All these iniquitous laws of Bismarck and his Liberal allies produced in the

hearts of German Catholics feelings of intense antagonism, and though their representatives seemed powerless in the Reichstag, they never once lost confidence in the success of their cause and went on organising, determined to fight to the end. Most of the Catholic Churches in Germany were now without priests; their schools had passed into the hands of persons who were intensely anti-Catholic, and things looked at their worst. The elections of 1873 gave the Catholics fresh hopes, because the Centre Party won 28 seats, thus increasing their number to 95. There were signs too of dissension in the ranks of the enemy. The Protestants were made to feel, however indirectly, the effects of Bismarck's anti-Catholic legislation and it was evident that henceforth he would not have the support of the Conservatives. Gradually he perceived that all his efforts against German Catholicity were futile, and though the Kulturkampf lasted till 1878, the silver lining was already discernible and the Iron Chancellor was already longing for peace.

Leo XIII, on his accession to the Papal Chair, wrote a conciliatory letter to the Emperor, and as Bismarck was now anxious to come to terms with the Catholics without having to treat with his gallant opponents—the Centre—he availed of the opportunity created by the Pope's letter to open negotiations with Rome. That the undoubted elasticity of Bismarck's political tenets could be even so accommodating was most significant, but he was doomed to learn by experience that he was entirely wrong, when, as he frequently did, he reproached the Centre members with being "Ultramontanes" and "Clericals."

The tide of persecution had at last turned. Falk, Minister of Worship, who formulated the odious May laws against the Church was dismissed. Vacant Sees and Missions were forthwith filled up, and the majority of the laws enacted against the Church were either cancelled or modified. The supervision of the schools was again allowed to Priests, and eventually the Kulturkampf Laws were mainly repealed. The part played by the Centre in the repealing of these laws is mostly of an indirect nature, because Bismarck's policy was to ignore the Party as far as he possibly could. During the Kulturkampf, an amendment to the Constitution which acknowledged the independence of the church in eccles-

iaistical matters was passed, and the Centre seeing that the negating of this amendment was the key to the whole situation strove hard to secure this end. The Pope, however, was inclined to be conciliatory and accepted Bismarck's terms, and so the Centre were forced to retreat from the position they had taken up. Bismarck naturally concluded that having secured the goodwill of the Pope he had at last got control of the Centre, but it is notorious that he who had cajoled and duped almost every Court and statesman in Europe was doomed to fail in his endeavour to control the Centre via Rome. In 1887 Bismarck introduced his famous Army Bill in which he asked for an increase of the Army Estimates for seven years. At once the Centre opposed a measure which meant increased taxation, and eliminated for so long a period the control of parliament, and Bismarck clearly saw that their opposition would be fatal to the measure. He immediately set his diplomatic machinery going. Through the Bavarian Ambassador at the Vatican he had representations made to the Holy Father to show that the rejection of this measure imperilled the peace of Europe, and in the interests of peace he urged the Holy Father to persuade or perhaps order the Centre Party to withdraw their opposition. The plea of peace naturally appealed to the Pope who immediately dispatched a letter through his Secretary requesting the Centre Party, in the interests of peace, to support Bismarck's Army Bill. A few of the Centre Party decided to follow the advice of the Holy Father, but the vast majority, who were well acquainted with the situation, saw that the Pope had been deceived, and decided to stand by the position they had already assumed. A crisis immediately arose and it looked as if Bismarck had now succeeded in accomplishing what he so long and ardently desired—the destruction of this noble Centre Party. But the end was not just yet: Windthorst was again too able for the Chancellor. He summoned the leaders of the Centre to a public meeting at Cologne—the stronghold of the Party, and at this meeting made perhaps the most famous speech of his life. He declared in the most candid terms his entire devotion and attachment to the Holy See and to the Catholic Church, whose rights and privileges he had so faithfully championed, but notwith-

standing the request of the Holy Father he appealed to his fellow Catholics to refuse to vote for any deputy who would not promise to oppose this Army Bill. "If," he declared, in concluding his grand address, "the Centre should perish, then build it a monument with the inscription: 'Never conquered by its foes, deserted by its friends.'"

Niemals! Niemals! (never, never) replied a thousand voices from among the great audience, and when this celebrated speech of Windthorst was read by Catholics throughout Germany this *Niemals* was re-echoed in every quarter of the land. The Centre Party was thus saved; its absolute independence in political matters was splendidly vindicated, and Bismarck's epithets of Ultramontane Clericals completely repudiated.

Now that the Kulturkampf was over the Party were able to give their attention to Social Reforms, the greater number of which originated with the Party and all of which had their unqualified support. Very often their proposals were received with scorn and derision by the Liberal party, but it is to their credit that even before 1890 the Bill for the Compulsory Insurance of Workingmen against sickness, accidents, &c., was passed. Factory Laws are numerous, other legislative enactments in the interests of Labour have kept the vast majority of the Catholic Working Men of Germany outside the ranks of the Social Liberals, because they have learned to look for redress and assistance to the Centre. Seeing that the very existence of the German Peasantry was threatened by the Free Trade proposals of the Liberals they sided with Bismarck in proposing a small protective duty on industrial and agricultural imports, and the prosperity of the German peasantry of to-day shows the wisdom of this policy.

In these and many other ways have the German Centre Party won the esteem of all German patriots. Windthorst has passed to his reward, but he has left behind him a number of young talented deputies who have imbibed his spirit and continue to tread the path first traced by him. It was impossible that the genuine worth of the great Catholic Statesman should pass unrecognized, and so we find that during his last illness in 1891, the Emperor used to send his aide-de-camp daily to enquire how the venerable patient was going on. The

Empress too sent frequent presents of choice flowers, and the Holy Father, who always revered him, sent him his blessing. His funeral procession, by special command of the Emperor, passed through the famous Brandenburg Gate of Berlin, through which only reigning Princes have the privilege of passing, and all Catholic Germany mourned their beloved leader as only Ireland mourned the death of the great O'Connell.

Wallasey.

THE HISTORY OF A NEW CITY.

By J. HALL.

In this age of gigantic cities and wonderful commercial progress it is interesting to look back on what these same flourishing cities were at their birth. The traveller of a hundred years ago who sailed up the Mersey, would be greeted by pleasant fields on either bank, and a few small fishing boats lying in the river. How different is the sight which welcomes the passenger on some great Atlantic liner as it steams up the waterway, which has made Liverpool what it is; numberless houses crowded in wild confusion on the right bank and darkened by a heavy cloud of smoke rising from myriad chimneys; with here and there some enormous building frowning down upon the rest; the river noisy and crowded with all sorts of vessels, from the smart little pilot to the majestic liner.

Seeing these wonderful changes we are led to explore the little cities that have leapt out of Liverpool, and stood proudly forth with mayors and municipalities of their own. And of these the youngest is "Wallasey."

In the reign of William I. there was situated about three-and-a-half miles from where Birkenhead now stands, a magnificent wooded-island, surrounded by waters, which once covered the place now known as Leasowe Common, and joined the Mersey by way of the Wallasey Pool. This island was known as Walea or 'wooded-island,' and it is from this that the name Wallasey is derived. This place formed a part of the estates of Robert de Rodelant, under the name of 'Walea.' A portion of it passed through the family of the Samsons, and then to the Earls of Derby. Other

portions passed through many families, the chief of whom were the Vyners.

In 1593, a manor was built, known as Mockbeggar Hall, now as Leasowe Castle. It consisted of a tall octagonal tower, four storeys high, and overlooked an extensive plain, which was an ancient and noted racecourse. It is claimed that this racecourse is the oldest in England, and that the tower was built by Ferdinando, the sixth Earl of Derby, as a Grandstand. The Wallasey Stakes were instituted in 1721, and ran yearly until 1732, when the inroads of the sea prevented their continuance.

In 1829, the Corporation of Liverpool, who then owned the Wallasey Pool, got an Act from Parliament to build an embankment to resist the attacks of the sea. This was nearly destroyed in 1863, and was then strengthened and maintained by a body known as the Wallasey Embankment Commissioners. This embankment stretches from Leasowe to Meols, and is built of granite, and consists of a wall some fifty feet wide at the base, and narrowing to about four feet at the top, thus forming a kind of path,

Another feature of Wallasey is its ancient church. It was built in the reign of Henry I., and then rebuilt in 1535, and is a fine example of the Tudor style of ecclesiastical architecture. It was destroyed by fire on February 1st, 1857. The registers, however, were saved, and they showed that there were 51 families in the parish in 1581, and a population of 451. In place of this old church a new one was built by public subscription in 1859, and stands side-by-side with the old one, which is now used as a bier house. The ferries, too, are very ancient, the "Passage of Secum" being referred to in the 16th century.

That was Wallasey at the beginning of the 17th century, but the Wallasey of the last fifty years is quite different. It comprises the districts of Seacombe, Egremont and New Brighton, as well as Liscard, Poulton, and ancient Wallasey. In 1845, the first Wallasey Improvement Act was passed, which provided for the lighting, watching, and cleansing of the district; the establishment of police, and the erection of a public market place. Other provisions of the Act were that the sandhills which bordered the north west were to be left unenclosed, and the ferries of Seacombe, Egremont and New Brighton were to be taken on lease for 21 years. The district

was extending, and the population increased from 2731 in 1831 to 10,723 in 1861. This rendered supplies of gas and water urgent, and after much labour gas and water works were constructed. Then the task of buying and improving the Ferries was set about, and accomplished in 1863, at a cost of £30,000.

From the seventies onward, more and more people deserted the Lancashire side and settled in the many pleasant spots in the Wirral peninsula, and "Secum" lost its purely rustic appearance, and threw out long arms of brick towards Egremont and Liscard, until at last they accepted her overtures, and in 1910 were officially married into the family of Boroughs.

And now there is a busy hum of people all day long crossing to Liverpool, and glad to escape again out of the smoke back to the Cheshire side. For it is not through its commercial or industrial activity that Wallasey has increased and will continue to do so, but because it has the good fortune to be at least a comparatively salubrious place in which to sleep one's night after the strenuous days in Liverpool's obdurate streets. With increased facility for transit, then Wallasey would attract more and more of the flying inhabitants of Liverpool, and spread its wings to be the largest town in Cheshire before long.

For the Young Folk.

SOME INSECTS.

Some nights ago I was busy cutting the grass in my garden, and following me all around as I worked was a little robin! What was he there for? Worms, yes, worms! He would hop after me; down would go his head as quick as lightning and up would come a worm wriggling in his beak. At last he got hold of a huge fellow, and with a determined effort to get it firmly in his mouth, away he flew!

Most people hate worms, and kill them when they can. Yet worms are industrious helpers of the farmer and gardener. Darwin who studied them and their habits very closely, found that they greatly assist in making the soil good and fertile. They eat the earth on which they live just as wood-borers eat the substance on which they make their home.

I must say I cannot admire worms; I can only respect them as hard workers.

I cannot love these slimy things as I can a butterfly—for instance; but I can and do honestly respect them, for the amount of hard work they do is astonishing.

The worms bring to the surface the earth which they have eaten. Then, they make channels in the soil by which the air can enter and give the soil the nitrogen it needs for making it fruitful. They carry down pieces of grass and straw which help the process; and they bring to the surface soil which has been lying below. Darwin found by actual calculation, that the worms on a single acre bring up to the surface ten tons of dry earth in a year. Never let us think of them as lazy things again!

Most savage people are truly wiser observers of nature than we are. They are born to observe, and their observation takes in all kinds of things which we should consider beneath our notice.

When a native of the Yoruba country—away there in the West Coast of Africa—decides to cultivate new soil for a farm he first of all examines it. He looks over it carefully; and if he finds there evidence of plenty of worms he is satisfied. If, on the other hand, the land lacks worms, he knows it is no use his attempting to cultivate it, and he goes somewhere else.

Our antiquaries would fare badly without worms. Those beautiful tessellated pavements which the Romans built in Britain have been preserved almost entirely for us by worms. They covered them with soil which has preserved them for more than a thousand years. But for the worms these precious relics of the past would have been destroyed many years ago.

Now let me talk to you about that most fascinating creature which we call a *glow-worm*. It is not really a worm at all. It is a beetle; and it does us great service by entering the shells of snails and eating them up. This is a little evidence of the constant war that is going on in nature.

Well, these little beetles have a most remarkable light which they “turn on”—so to say—at night, which is the time they generally choose to go about. Now for a little technical explanation. The light is phosphorescent, and is produced from fatty cells, to which run many tubes bearing oxygen. The rays of light which the glow-worm gives off are said to possess the same properties as

the famous X-Rays—they will pass through solid substances through which the human eye cannot see. Men can produce light from gas and electricity, but they cannot do as the glow-worm does—produce light without heat. All the energy that it uses goes to making light; and in this respect this humble beetle cannot be imitated by man.

The male glow-worm flies about on summer nights, showing his light very frequently—just a moment’s flash. The female has no wings, but shows her light to attract her mate. She shows a much brighter light than the male, and this light—which is in the tail—will illuminate an inch or more round the creature.

The firefly is also a beetle. We have none of these brilliant creatures, unfortunately, in our country, and our dark nights show none of the glories of warmer climes. In Ceylon, the West Indies, South Africa, and other places the forests at night are like dreamlands or fairy worlds. I cannot describe to you their beauty, and they largely owe it to the little fireflies. They wing their way in countless swarms around the trees lighting up the foliage as with gleaming diamonds. After rain the air seems filled with trains of flashing stars, waving about the tree tops in glowing circles, making such a scene as might inspire painter or poet or musician.

I cannot tell you what these pretty creatures do; indeed, I do not know that they do anything but just look lovely. But I can tell you to what use they are sometimes put. Men who would not dare to go unlighted through the forest at night, attach the fireflies to their boots to light the way they tread. Thus lighted a man goes on his way as safely as in daylight, and when the sun gets up he carefully replaces his living lantern on a tree so that they may live and give light to others.

“What’s the good of insects? You cannot plant them and you cannot eat them,” said an American Senator on one occasion when it was proposed to set apart a certain sum of money to protect certain insects. Doubtless many others would say the same thing if a similar course were suggested to them. But I tell you, insects are some good, even those which are harmful to man; we know they must do some good to something, or God would not have made them.

The Philosopher's Stone.

BY A. LAMBLE.

"Truth is stranger than fiction" is an old saying, and nowhere is it more exemplified than in the history of Chemistry. We have all read some of the stories from the pen of Mr. H. G. Wells, in which he has taken us up to the moon, and on various other interesting trips. The arguments in his books have been so plausibly put forward, that we never think of saying "Oh! that's impossible! It's too ridiculous to read!" On the contrary, everything looks so possible, that we look forward to spending our midsummer holidays in 1920, among the Selenites.

The story of the Philosopher's Stone, and how it evaded the keen search of the alchemists, is just as interesting and as seemingly impossible as any of the romances of our modern authors. The earliest conceptions of chemical theory were based on the assumption that all substances were made up of four elements,—the word element meaning a Physical Property, not as it means today, a substance which cannot be broken up into anything simpler. These elemental properties were earth, air, fire, and water. A substance contained the element earth when it possessed the qualities of coldness and dryness; if a substance was damp and hot, it contained air; the element fire included the properties of dryness and heat, whilst the fourth element, water signified wetness and coldness. With such a theory it is only natural to expect that no satisfactory explanations could be given to chemical phenomena, and as a result of this the early chemists made little progress in discovery. They confined themselves to a few manufactures such as glass-making, dyeing, and the extraction of well-known metals from their ores.

But, under the influence of a few master minds, further experiments were proceeded with, and it was found that apparently, one substance could be changed into another.

For instance, the alchemist took a little water in a clean vessel and heated it. After a time all the water disappeared, and in its place was an earthy residue. This was an example of water being changed into earth. Again, a little lead was taken and heated in air.

It changed to a reddish-white powder, all traces of metallic lead disappearing. Here again was the transformation of a metal into earth. But the alchemist had far more interesting and important experiments than this. He took an ore of lead and heated it in a vessel constructed of bone. The lead vanished and in its place remained a residue of silver. Might he not safely say that he had transformed lead into silver? Finally, the alchemist took some copper and dissolved it in spirits of nitre, forming a green liquid. In this liquid he placed a little iron, which after a time disappeared, but in its place appeared metallic copper. He had transformed iron into copper!

Then came the natural conclusion. 'If water can be changed into earth, lead into silver, iron into copper, is it not possible, with the help of the necessary agent to change any metal into anything else,' and the doctrine of the transmutation of elements became an established fact. But the alchemists of the middle ages were just as materialistic as we of the twentieth century, and they began to concentrate their attention on the transforming of all metals into gold. The man who could do this would surely rule the world.

But where was the agent wherewith to transform these metals? It became the subject of innumerable writings, and the search for the Philosopher's Stone, became the leading object of all chemists. Just as we in this prosaic age, sacrifice our homage and respect on the altar of wealth, so did people respect the men who would shortly create gold. The alchemists did all they could to increase this respect, by surrounding themselves and their proceedings with an atmosphere of mystery, and couching their writings so that it was practically impossible to understand them. We have a prescription for discovering the stone in the following: "After our serpent has been bound by her chains, penetrated with the blood of our green dragon and driven nine or ten times through the combustible fire into the elementary air, if you do not find her to be exceeding furious and extremely penetrating, it is a sign that you do not hit our subject the notion of the homogeneity, or their proportion." It is extremely probable that the alchemists themselves did not know what they meant by this jingle of words.

But this air of mystery was not maintained without a purpose. Kings and princes began to see how advantageous it would be to have a follower who could turn everything into gold. Hence it was that alchemists were entertained with Royal splendour, housed in rich apartments, and provided with laboratories. The only result which could obtain from this was that the system of fraud was exposed, as the wonder workers never seemed any nearer to the discovery of this wonderful elixir, notwithstanding their apparent familiarity with its properties.

Chemistry has undergone many changes since the middle ages, and theories are now advanced which completely explain all the phenomena so puzzling to the alchemists. But even to-day, all hope of discovering the Philosopher's Stone is not abandoned. We have a modern reaction which is just as enigmatical as the change from lead to silver. If a little of the newly discovered element Radium be taken it changes completely into a totally different element Helium. The only theory which science can advance to explain this is, that all elements merely represent different stages of the disintegration of some fundamental substance. If this is so, then the fundamental substance must be that mysterious stone, which has eluded the search of all explorers in the realms of Science.

The Progress of Aviation.

BY F. J. TINDALL.

When we consider the partiality that the Angel of Death has displayed towards aviators during the past couple of months we feel inclined to doubt the truth of the statement implied in the above heading. Little more than a glance at a few statistics, however, suffices to show us that our first suspicions were rather hastily formed, and that really in every direction the science of aviation is advancing with rapid strides.

Perhaps the most important success of the past year was that achieved by Morane in September, when he managed to reach a height of nearly eight thousand five hundred feet. This performance compares rather favourably with those of the preceding year when no aeronaut had explored cloudland beyond

a distance of five hundred and eight feet. If the aeroplane is destined to be a means of locomotion, and of course, we (the sceptics say with the optimism of youth) believe it is, then the power of rising to a great altitude is essential. This is so chiefly because this old world of ours will persist in having all sorts of bruises and protuberances in the form of hills and mountains on its huge ugly face, and these must be surmounted. When the London to Manchester flight was being very much discussed, many shook their heads gravely and declared that the aeronauts' chances of rising above a range of hills to the north of London were indeed microscopically small. Now hills ten times as high fail even to disturb the airmen.

Again in cross country flights the ground is often very unfavourable for landing, and consequently the safety of the aeronaut depends largely on his ability to fly at a great height. For long distances authorities recommend not less than one thousand feet.

Not only has Morane's achievement shattered the false idea that the height to which an aeroplane could ascend would be very limited, but it also demonstrates the extreme usefulness of this machine in time of war. Observations can well be made at a height of eight thousand feet, while the difficulties which even our best marksmen experience in hitting anything moving in the air as quickly as an aeroplane flies seem almost insuperable.

Reverting to our statistics we find that in the short space of one year distance has been trebled, endurance nearly doubled, and the speed record increased to something like seventy miles per hour. Then there is the practical side of the picture to gaze upon, and here again we find the progress most impressive. At the meetings during the year 1909 one half of the machines present stubbornly and resolutely refused to leave the ground at all. This state of affairs no longer exists, or at any rate exists to a very much less degree, and aeroplanes, having now conquered their foolish modesty and natural affinity for mother earth, soar aloft most gracefully.

The best illustration of general improvement is the number of successful passenger flights that have recently been made. It is true an aeronaut carried a passenger at Blackpool in the September of 1909 but this passenger was also an aviator and in fact flies the same machine.

The flight was very short and the navigator suffered from severe nerve strain. Familiarity, we are told, breeds contempt and perhaps that is why long distance passenger flights have almost failed to excite attention, much less create sensation.

It is surprising in view of the facts that people still entertain fears as to the sanity of aviators in general. They point cynically at the list of catastrophes and say "These men were all skilled flyers. If they have lost life or limb how is aviation to succeed even as a sport?" True they were skilled flyers, but while aeronauts forget that the aeroplane is a machine designed and constructed to do useful work and not for the gymnasium, we must not be surprised to hear of accidents. Flying is a perfectly safe exercise. We have only to look at the splendid performances of such men as Paulhan and Graham White to convince ourselves of this fact, but at the same time we are well aware that there is still much room for improvement. Let us then encourage aviators by a high appreciation of their work and be prepared to honour the first man who builds an aeroplane to rise vertically from the ground. This accomplished we can count upon the firm establishment of the aeroplane as a ready means of locomotion.

Old Boys' Association.

The Old Boys held their Annual General Meeting on Sunday, June 11th. Rev. Br. Leahy presided over a very good attendance of members of the Association, and others who subsequently became members. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. J. J. Shute, A. McCann, & F. J. Maguire. The Secretary's Report showed that the Association had made considerable progress since last General Meeting. The membership had been doubled, and new members were continually being admitted. A number of social reunions were held during the session all of which were very successful, and the First Annual Dinner was well patronized. He expressed the hope that every member of the association would endeavour to be present at this function in future. The newly established Literary and Debating Society had not been well supported, nevertheless they had reason to be satisfied with its work; and the

Football Club, though still in no very flourishing condition, as far as players are concerned, was at least financially healthy and this was perhaps the most important point. No doubt, as time goes on, there would be an ever increasing number of players at the disposal of the club. On the whole the Association was making satisfactory progress and was steadily developing along those lines which its promoters intended. Already some of the junior members had got good introductions to commercial life through the agency of the senior members, and there was plenty of evidence to show that in this matter a considerable amount of good could be done. He thought that the Association owed a great deal to those gentlemen who had thus showed the great possibilities within its reach, and expressed the hope that many others would follow their example.

The best thanks of the Association were also due to the retiring President, who had piloted the Association through the complete cycle of its functions during the year—practically the first year of its fully developed existence, consequently he had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to their late President, Mr. W. J. Murphy. The motion was seconded by the new President, Mr. C. P. Murray, and carried unanimously.

The balance sheet submitted by the Treasurer, and duly audited, showed a net balance in hand of £17/4/2.

The following motions were then agreed to:—

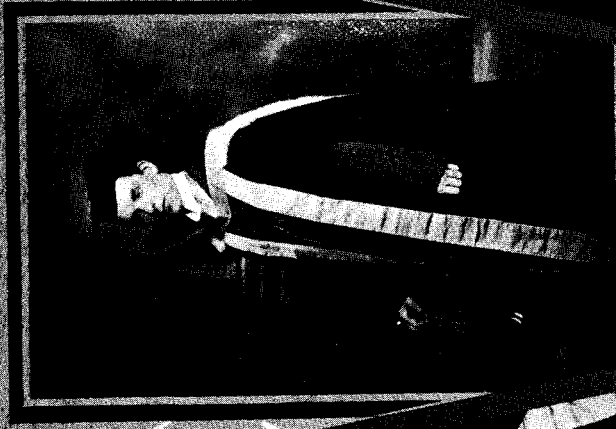
- RULES—(a) That the Association be strictly non-political.
- (b) Rule 6. That the affairs of the Association be managed by an Executive (with power to fill vacancies or co-opt.) which shall consist of *fourteen* members, and shall continue in office till the 30th June in the year following election.
- Rule 7. That the executive shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, *Organising Secretary*, and *nine* representatives elected by the members, &c., &c.
- (c) That the Executive have power to appoint Hon. Vice-Presidents, from among the honorary and the ordinary members of the Association.

The following Executive were elected for 1911-12:

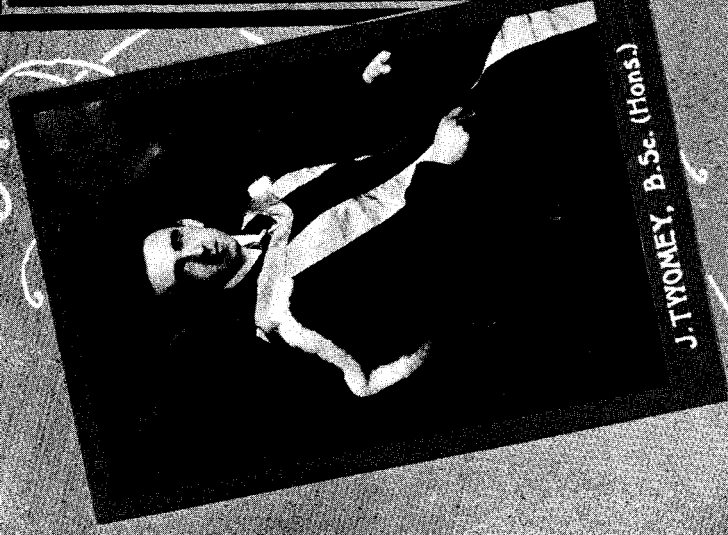
President—Mr. C. P. Murray, Lime Street.
Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Reid, Bedford St.
Treas.—Mr. W. J. Murphy, Garnett Avenue, Kirkdale.



R.A. TWOMEY, B.Sc. (Hons.)



R. HALSALL, B.Sc. (Hons.)



J. TWOMEY, B.Sc. (Hons.)

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Br. W. D. Forde, Catholic Institute, Hope Street.

Organising Sec.—Mr. J. F. Lacy, Ardmore, Albion Street, New Brighton.

Committee.—Messrs. T. Moore-Ried, J. A. Curtin, J. Llewellyn, R. A. Twomey, R. Halsall, D. Hayes, F. J. Tindall, J. Twomey, and H. Wilson.

The following resolutions were then proposed:—

(a) That Monthly Social Meetings be organised by the Social Committee, and that a programme of these Socials be supplied to members at the commencement of the session. That members be admitted free to three of these Socials, and that they be permitted to introduce their friends on payment of a nominal fee.

The subject of this resolution was referred to the Social Committee.

(b) That the Literary and Debating Society be constituted a Literary and Dramatic Society.

This was also referred to a joint committee of the Social and the Literary Societies.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

(1) That future General Meetings of the Association be held on any evening or afternoon other than the evening or afternoon of Sunday.

(2) That the Executive of the Association establish an Association Prize to be competed for annually by pupils in attendance at the Catholic Institute.

The election of Sub-Committees was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. J. A. Curtin, 4, Eskdale Rd., Aintree.

Committee.—Messrs. W. J. Murphy, T. Moore Ried, J. Llewellyn, R. Twomey, D. Hayes, F. Fennell, E. Trowbridge, J. F. Lacy, J. Twomey, and J. Keegan.

LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

Hon. Secs.—Messrs. J. F. Ford, F. J. Tindall.

Committee.—Messrs. J. F. Lacy, R. A. Twomey, A. Lamble, J. Cunningham, J. Curtin, F. J. Tindall.

A vote of thanks to Br. Leahy for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

The members of this club held the General Meeting in May. The Secretary's report was satisfactory, and the balance sheet shewed a small balance on hand at the end of the season. The election of the executive for next season resulted as follows:—

Hon. Treas.—Mr. A. Lamble, The University.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. J. Llewellyn, 66, Berkley Street.

Committee.—Messrs. J. Toolan, J. A. Curtin, F. J. Tindall, J. Murray, W. O'Byrne, H. Wilson and E. Concannon.

The first XI. has been again affiliated to the I Zingari League for next season.

A second XI. has also been established and has joined the newly formed combination of the Old Boys of Liverpool and District Secondary Schools. Fixtures have already been made in this combination, and there will be a Shield Competition at the end of the season under regulations similar to those that govern the Secondary Schools' Football Shield. We are glad to know that a large number of Old Boys have already signified their wish to play with this team, and we are sure that very many of those who have had experience in the different Leagues will be glad to return to the football atmosphere of their old schools. They are more likely to meet there the type of player against whom they would prefer to be pitted, and there will be, we are sure in this combination, more of the game and less of the roughness which is so frequently to be witnessed in many of our minor League football matches.

The following fixtures have been made by the C.I. Old Boys' second XI. with other O.B. teams.

Oct.	7—Marlboro' Coll.	H
	21—Liverpool Inst.	H
	28—S.F.X.	A
Nov.	4—Holt... ..	H
	11—Oulton	A
	18—Birkenhead Inst.	H
	25—L'pool Collegiate	A
Dec.	2—Oulton	H
	9—Bootle	A

For next Terms' matches see next issue. We understand that Liverpool University A, Wallasey G. School, and Liscard H. School will also join the Combination.

The C.I. Old Boys' ground will be in Wavertree Playground, beside the school football ground.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

The results of the Exams. have been announced, and we have the greatest pleasure in chronicling a long list of brilliant successes achieved by our representatives at the 'Varsity. We offer our heartiest congratulations to the following:—

- Mr. J. A. CURTIN, M.A. (Modern Languages).
- Mr. J. SMITH, M. Sc. (Mathematics).
- Mr. R. A. TWOMEY, B. Sc., Honors, First Class.
- Mr. J. TWOMEY, B. Sc., Honors, First Class.
- Mr. R. HALSALL, B. Sc., Honors, Second Class.

Mr. W. H. ROWE, B. Sc.
 Mr. F. J. TINDALL, Inter. B.E.
 Mr. D. E. O'DONOVAN, do.
 Mr. A. LAMBLE, Inter. B. Sc.
 Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM, do.
 Mr. A. HAGAN do.

Mr. Curtin won a Senior City Scholarship at the C. I., in 1907. On this he proceeded to the University, where he graduated in 1910. He has obtained his M.A. in the minimum time prescribed by the University Regulations, and reflects much credit on his University and his old School. He is now on the staff of the C. I., and has deservedly won the esteem of both his colleagues and his pupils. Messrs. J. Twomey, R. A. Twomey, R. Halsall, and W. H. Rowe were also winners of Senior City Schols. at the C. I. in 1908, when they went to the University. Mr. J. Twomey has had a very distinguished course in the School of Chemistry, and got first-class Honors at his degree Exam. He has been awarded the Sheridan-Muspratt Scholarship, which enables him to continue his studies at the University for two years longer, and he has moreover won the Leblanc Medal awarded for distinction in Applied Organic Chemistry. Messrs. R. A. Twomey and R. Halsall have graduated with Honors in Mathematics, the former being the only student who was awarded First Class. Mr. Twomey has also won a University Scholarship on the results of the exams. in the Honors School of Mathematics. To have thus attained to an Honors degree in the minimum time prescribed for graduation reflects much credit on Messrs. R. & J. Twomey and R. Halsall.

In the corporate life of the University too we find our "Past" taking an active and very prominent part. Mr. J. Twomey has been elected President of the Chemical Society. Mr. R. A. Twomey is President of the Physical Society and Hon. Treasurer of the Guild of Undergraduates. Mr. R. Halsall is Hon. Sec. of the Physical Society, and Messrs. W. H. Rowe and J. F. Ford have been elected on the Committee. Our "Freshers" at the 'Varsity have also shown that they mean to maintain the high reputation which has been established by their predecessors, and on the whole the C. I. has reason to be proud of the success of its representatives at "the Alma Mater on the Hill."

WHAT THE C.I.O.B. ASSOCIATION CAN DO FOR CATHOLICITY.

BY W. BYRNE.

In these days, a discussion on the above subject is not out of place, for recently it has been said that the Old Boys' Association can materially benefit not only its members but also Catholicity. As to how Catholicity could be so benefitted has not yet been made definite. Suggestions may then be helpful to those entrusted with the interests of the Association, and it is in this article, which is merely suggestive, that the writer gives his little help.

A sharp glance at the state of the world of to-day, and of Europe especially, reveals one main fact—that of opposition to the Catholic Church. That opposition comprises forces which have a tremendous effect, and that effect is shown in the injury inflicted on the national churches on the Continent. The battlefield of these great forces is the intellectual arena. Here champions enter the conflict, not with weapons like those of old, when physical strength was a big asset in defence of religion, but with those weapons of education and knowledge with which intellects should be equipped. The wounds inflicted on the Church in France, in Portugal, and in Italy, were caused by organised bodies achieving their end in a logical manner. These bodies met with poor opposition, for the people in France and in Portugal were really indifferent to what was undermining their position. They did not occupy themselves enough in the social life of their country, and hence, when elections occurred, their indifference and lack of unity, caused the return of atheistic and socialistic governments to power.

What is needed nowadays by Catholics more than anything else is unity, without which all talk of strength is in vain. There is serious need of a force amongst Catholics, which can compare with that used by their enemies; and this force must sooner or later resolve itself into an International Defence League like that advocated just now by Fr. Dowling, C.M.

Before such a League should be formed it is desirable that some right idea should be gained of the value of unity in social movements. Catholic young men constitute the backbone of the social position of the Church. Pope

Leo XIII. Encyclicals should be their guide to the study of the great social questions, with which they will at some time be confronted. The solutions to these important social problems are worked out on Christian principles, and if these principles are not advocated, the bases for the solutions will be secularistic, and thus harmful to religion. The Catholic laity must receive instruction on the Church's view on such questions as socialism, and those heretical doctrines which need refutation. What better way to impart such instruction than for the educated portion of the laity to act as teachers. The Catholic Institute Old Boys' Association is no doubt in its composition an educated laity, to whom questions social and religious are frequently put, perhaps by non-Catholics. Hence, there is a grave reason for correct knowledge of these questions, which in purpose, are sometimes meant to cavil at the Church.

I suggest that the formation of a Social Guild in the Old Boys' Association would do much to make realisable the work of that Association, not only for its members but for Catholicity as well.

A Social Guild has many praiseworthy features. (1) It federates. (2) It gives unity of views not otherwise attained. (3) It is a medium for dissemination of Catholic literature of all kinds—Theological, historical, sociological, biographical, and controversial. By forming such a Guild the members of the Association would be in a position to study questions of religious and social importance. Then when action would be necessary energy would not be misdirected; it would be utilised in producing effects which would place the Church in a clearer position socially. (1) The Social Guild would bring about federation of Catholic bodies which have similar ends in view. If this work was the only one to the credit of such a Guild it would indeed be praiseworthy; for what is it that is such a deplorable feature amongst the Catholic laity in general? Is it not a want of social unity, the realisation of which is more or less hampered by a peculiar conservative spirit which finds expression only in parochial work. The time has now come for a wider outlook, for this is an age of social transition, fraught with tremendous possibilities to religion. In France, the result of the adoption of

unchristian principles in education, and in government generally, is a grave warning to us: that we must be up and doing if a similar fate does not befall us. We must not weary of reiterating our educational rights, we must ever be able to refute errors similar to the Ferrer case, which are spread broadcast by means of an unfriendly press.

Fr. Meier's lecture on the German Centre Party was a valuable contribution, by reason of its significant suggestiveness to Catholics in this country. It is well known how that party came to its present eminence and political power. It took years for the German Catholics to develop a social consciousness by means of social study. They soon realised the urgent necessity of showing a solid front against which their enemies might strike in vain.

The Catholic Institute Old Boys' Association would have plenty of work to do in Liverpool, in union with similar associations in stirring within themselves, and the Catholic young men of Liverpool a social consciousness.

How, it may be asked, can this social consciousness be developed? By social study which requires—(1) The provision of literature. (2) The provision of instruction, and (3) Of intercommunication between Catholic students.

(1) For this section the Catholic Truth Society has every material necessary. We need text books and pamphlets dealing with various sides of social theory and practice.

(2) Instruction is provided by means of debates, lectures and addresses. In this section it is gratifying to note a development in the Old Boys' Association, a development which will be considerably more marked by an active and enthusiastic membership without which nothing can be done.

(3) Social Intercourse between Catholic Students. This is one of the objects of the Catholic Institute Old Boys' Association, and one of the great effects of such intercourse must be the gradual formation of unity of views, unity in action and solidity of front, which is the first characteristic sought in us by non-Catholics.

In time, and gradually, the Old Boys' Association will grow in strength, and when that strength is shown not merely by a few members but by a membership comprising all Old Boys imbued with a love of their Alma Mater, may the

Catholic Institute Old Boys' Association be the pioneers of the leaders of a social movement, of a movement amongst the Catholics of Liverpool, which will tend to develop a true social spirit actuated by Christian principles.

This work should be that of every Association comprising the Past of Colleges. Let it be that of our Association, and then in time, will it be shown how the Old Boys' of the Catholic Institute benefitted not only themselves but also Catholicity, by means of the Association, of which they are active members.

Athletic Sports.

Saturday, June 17th, was the red-letter day in our Athletic Calendar this term, and consequently on the afternoon of that day we mustered in full force at the Tramways Athletic Grounds to hold our Annual Sports.

There is something about a Sports Meeting that has a fascination for all healthy minds. The crack of the pistol with its suggestion of speed and precision; the loud-tongued bell ringing terror into the hearts of the limit-men as they are rapidly overhauled in the last lap, the patter of the multitudinous white feet on the green lawn, the swirling of colours in the costumes of the competitors who seem to spin like coloured tops about the track,—all these have a touch of the romantic and the mystic in them, and it only needs the glamour of youth to complete the pageant of beauty on a summer day. Not even the distant threat of rain and the mutter of thunder that, baffled all day, came with spent battalions to the prize-giving, could rob us of the joy of sack and egg and spoon and three-legged trots to the glories of the thin white tape that, for the time at least, was the ribbon of foam on the edge of the seas of heaven: not indeed that the Tramways Athletic Ground reminded one much of heaven for with its mighty chimneys and banks of dreary ashes it seemed to suggest quite another place. However we gladly forgave it much of its surrounding ugliness, which after all was a foil to the shifting colour scheme of laughing, leaping school boys in their new-bought rainbow dress. But there was something more than this mere lyrical aspect, for heights were scaled in the jumps, good time records were made in the Cycle races, and even the "egg and

spoon" was something more than a walking pace. On the whole the Sports were quite up to the standard of previous years, which is saying much, for their success and organization have been excellent in the past. In some respects, however, this year's function was an improvement on preceding ones. There was colour, and a suggestion of daring in the Squadron Race, and the flags swiftly passed from hand to hand by the eager runners put one in mind of the signals of war and defence with which the scouts raced up the passes in the old Border tales.

The Tug-o'-War called forth the usual quota of interest, and those who eagerly anticipated a repetition of last year's exciting contests were not quite disappointed. The Athletic nucleus of the C. I.—Form IIIId.—carried off the trophy and the cake, and no one will venture to deny that they honestly earned their bread. All the races were keenly contested—the finish of the half-mile being almost as exciting as that of the 100 yards, and the fine display of speed and muscle in the Hurdles was a pleasant surprise to many. The mishap to the scratch-man in the Two-mile Bicycle Race probably interfered with the excellence of that event, though the distance was done in good time; but those who were then disappointed by the collapse of Ludden's machine were rewarded by his subsequent fine performance in the Mile School Championship. T. R. Kirby of Wallasey Grammar School showed, in the Visitors' Cycle Race, what he could do on wheels, and deservedly won the applause of the spectators as well as the first prize.

The Obstacle Races too were original and amusing, though the tortoise crawl beneath the canvas and the still more tedious pole walking was scarcely fair to the foremost runners. The Old Boys' Race was also an enjoyable item: but the Tug-o'-War—Fathers v. Boys should really have taken the cake.

On the whole this year's Sports meeting combined most if not all those essentials that make for success, and it would be childish to find fault with such an admirable re-union. If we had not a larger concourse of spectators the fault lay undoubtedly with the weather, and if we have not yet reached that highly æsthetic level which contemns prizes, etc., it is not so much due to our being old-fashioned as to the very great generosity of our many friends. As years roll by

WINNERS OF THE "TUG-OF-WAR" CUP.



J. SLOAN. G. GILMORE. T. BOWSKILL. J. SCHILLER. R. LUNT. W. PEARCE.
 G. LYNCH. N. CLONEY. J. SMITH. H. WARD. M. FLANNERY.
 W. GROGAN. M. PHELAN. P. CONLON. J. WALDSCHMIDT.

each succeeding return of our Annual Sports will find their organisation and dispatch approximating more and more closely to what idealists demand, and our first Athletic Re-union in the swards of Utopia will no doubt amply compensate for those multitudinous imperfections in our very successful corporate re-unions which, it would seem have so rudely shocked every sense of self-sufficiency in some highly developed theorists.

During the afternoon the Band of the Boys' Refuge, under the able baton of Mr. Heron, rendered an excellent programme of music, which was much appreciated by the audience.

The following were the events:

120 Yards Flat (under 13).—1, D. Crosby ; 2, A. Crosby ; 3, F. Conway.

220 Yards Flat (under 15).—1, J. Sullivan ; 2, W. O'Donnell ; 3, F. Wheeler.

220 Yards Flat (open).—1, V. Occleshaw, 20yds. ; 2, C. O'Donnell, 18yds. ; 3, E. Rimmer, scr.

220 Yards Flat (under 11).—1, F. Lane ; 2, J. Silver.

High Jump (under 14).—1, K. Leahy ; 2, C. Lynch ; 3ft. 10in.

High Jump (open).—1, B. Merron ; 2, A. Gilmore ; 4ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

100 Yards Championship.—1, E. Rimmer ; 2, V. Occleshaw ; 3, J. Ludden. Time, 11 2-5 sec.

80 Yards Flat (under 13).—1, D. Crosby ; 2, H. Gilmore ; 3, K. Leahy.

100 Yards Flat (under 15).—1, F. Wheeler ; 2, J. Kennedy ; 3, J. Cullen.

100 Yards Open Handicap.—1, V. Occleshaw, 7yds. ; 2, J. Marshall, 3yds. ; 3, J. Flood, 2yds.

Wheelbarrow Race (under 14).—1, J. Phelan and W. Grogan ; 2, F. Deane and K. Leahy ; 3, J. Jensen and F. Power.

Two Miles Cycle Race (open).—1, B. Rafferty, 220yds. ; 2, V. Atkin, 90yds. ; 3, T. Nugent, 150yds.

123 Yards Obstacle Race (under 11).—1, W. Ellams ; 2, N. Treneman ; 3, A. Daly.

Egg and Spoon Race (under 14).—1, N. Ramsbottom ; 2, J. O'Mulloy ; 3, J. Kennedy.

Obstacle Race (open).—1, G. Gilmore ; 2, R. Lunt ; 3, J. Brown.

One Mile Cycle (visitors)—1, Kirby, Wallasey Grammar School ; 2, McDonald, St. Francis Xavier's.

One Mile Cycle Championship.—1, J. Ludden ; 2, V. Atkin. Time, 2min. 57sec.

Obstacle Race (under 14).—1, C. Verspreuwen ; 2, W. Bramwells ; 3, F. Tickle.

880 Yards Flat (open).—1, C. O'Donnell, 100 yards ; 2, R. Cunningham, 68 yards ; 3, T. Flynn.

440 Yards Flat (under 15).—1, B. Merron ; 2, M. Mulligan ; 3, W. O'Donnell.

Tug-o'-War. Final: Form 3 D beat Form 5 B, two pulls to one.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1, E. Rimmer ; 2, W. Kavanagh. 77 yards.

One Mile Cycle (under 14).—1, F. Quinn ; 2, F. Meehan ; 3, R. Sheridan.

440 Yards Championship.—1, E. Rimmer ; 2, J. Ludden ; 3, A. Gilmore. Time, 17 2-5.

Three-legged Race.—Under 14 ; 1, J.

Kennedy and G. Mantle ; 2, J. F. Sullivan and G. Verspreuwen ; 3, J. Lynch and M. Treneman. Over 14 ; 1, T. Donleavy and B. Merron ; E. and D. Kirby ; 3, J. Dunne and W. Kieran.

Inter-Form Squadron Race.—1, Form 3 : 2, Form 5.

Hurdle Race (open handicap).—1, J. O'Neill, scratch ; 2, A. Gilmore, 3yds. ; 3, C. O'Donnell, 9yds.

Old Boys' Race.—1, B. Hennin, Rainhill ; 2, F. J. Tindall, Liverpool.

Consolation Race.—1, Dunne ; 2, Burns ; 3, Brown.

Consolation Race, Juniors.—1, M'Millan ; 2, Stahl ; 3, Peters.

Tug-o'-War.—In an amusing Tug-o'-War, Fathers v. Boys, the boys gave way to the fathers in a manner not intended by preceptors.

At the close of the Meeting the prizes which were many and beautiful, were distributed by J. Clancy, Esq., J.P., C.C., who, in reply to a vote of thanks proposed by Rev. Br. Leahy, bore testimony to the excellence of the Sports and the success which attended the several functions promoted by the C.I.

The President and the Committee are deeply grateful to the following who very kindly presented Prizes:—

J. Silver, Esq., A Camera.

Mrs. Fenn, Tea Tray.

A. Crosby, Esq., A Cricket Bat.

T. Healey, Esq., Silver Vases in Case.

D. L. Kelleher, Esq., A Telescope.

J. J. Nugent, Esq., Field Glasses.

J. Sullivan, Esq., Salad Dish and Biscuitaire.

P. Kavanagh, Esq., Silver Cup and Clock.

J. O'Mulloy, Esq., Inkstand.

E. Ramsbottom, Esq., Card Box and Inkstand.

W. Bowskill, Esq., Biscuitaire.

B. Hawley, Esq., Walking Stick.

Mrs. Lacy, Military Brushes.

Mrs. Daly, Presentation Volume.

Mrs. Moore, A Cake.

J. MacMillan, Camera with Case.

Rev. Fr. Meier, Leather Brief Bag.

J. Shaw, Esq., Two Gold Medals.

P. Cullen, Esq., A Clock.

Mrs. Verso, Set of Silver Vest Buttons.

J. Maguire, Esq., Writing Cabinet.

Mrs. Merron, Biscuitaire.

J. Llewellyn, Esq., Watch & two Cricket Balls

T. Baines, Esq., Two Silver Medals.

D. Parsons, Esq., A Football.

Messrs. F. Sugg & Co., A Cricket Bat.

J. O'Neill, Esq., A Pocket Book.

J. Lynch, Esq., A Rose Bowl.

B. Donnel, Esq., A Watch.

J. J. Smith, Esq., Set of Fish Knives & Forks.

T. Burchall, Esq., Pair of Silver Egg Cups and Spoons.

L. Conway, Esq., Fifteen Shillings.

Mrs. Rimmer, Half-Guinea.

J. B. Wade, Esq., Half-Guinea.

Mrs. Adams, Side Board Cover.

Miss Seed, Biscuitaire.

Mrs. Roji, Gold Medal.

E. J. Flanagan, Esq., Flower Stand.

E. Bramwells, Esq., Pair of Opera Glasses.

Mrs. Sheridan, A Jewel Casket.

J. O'Neill, Postcard Album.

A Subscription of £1 11s. od. was received from the Masters.

CRICKET CLUB.

Our Cricket Season opened very auspiciously. With J. Ludden, Captain of the 1st XI., J. Gibb & W. Lamb, Captains of the 2nd and 3rd XI.'s respectively, and a number of minor lights occupying similar responsible positions down the line, the destinies of the several teams seemed secure. We too had a veritable flood of players in the most immaculate "whites" at the opening practices, though it was significant that some of the senior Forms contributed very sparingly to the crowd. Our first games were rather tame, and we hoped that the fine example of the men at the wheel would inspire their "hands" with that spirit of play the game which has hitherto characterised our Athletics. But we have been disappointed. For the first time the members of our First XI. have failed miserably on the field, and have lost many a game through their poor batting and worse fielding. The Second XI. have done rather better, though here too there has been evidence of that affliction, which was and is the sad lot of every "weary Willie." The Third XI. are more promising, though all round there is much need for improvement in every department. That we are far below the standard of previous years is only too true, and we only hope that there still remains a sufficiently manly spirit among the majority of our Cricketers and non-Cricketers to urge them to refuse a position at the tale end of the school elevens of Liverpool.

There has been a very marked change for the better in the games played latterly, and we have hopes that our XI will even now restore our last prestige. The return game with Oulton was quite refreshing to witness, though the batting of our XI. was still timid, but the form shown against the Collegiate at Fairfield was quite as good as that shown by any team in previous seasons. The batting was, for the first time, excellent, and the fielding was quick and accurate throughout the innings. We deserved a clear win, but time did not allow us a victory which was virtually ours.

FIRST XI.

Hibernians v. Catholic Institute.

This fixture with the Hibernians was the first match of the season, and was played at Wavertree Playground. The

scoring on both sides was rather low, but the fielding was good, and consequently runs were hard to get.

HIBERNIANS.

J. McFeely, b Ludden	...	...	...	0
Mills, 1 b w Parker	...	...	...	4
Harrison, c Ford, b O'Keeffe	...	...	...	0
O'Callaghan, b Ludden	...	...	...	6
Whitford, b Concannon	...	...	...	0
Nugent, c Caswall, b Concannon	...	...	...	4
McHale, b Kavanagh	...	...	...	0
H. McFeely, c Rimmer, b Concannon	...	...	...	2
Dowling, not out	...	...	...	7
F. Feely, b Concannon	...	...	...	0

Total Score...23

C. I.

Curtin, b Harrison	...	...	...	0
Rimmer, c O'Callaghan, b Harrison	...	...	...	14
Dunne, b Nugent	...	...	...	1
Concannon, b Nugent	...	...	...	0
Ford, c J. McFeely, b Harrison	...	...	...	0
Kavanagh, b Nugent	...	...	...	0
Caswall, c Mills, c Harrison	...	...	...	0
Ludden, b Harrison	...	...	...	4
Cunningham, c H. McFeely, b Harrison	...	...	...	0
O'Keeffe, not out	...	...	...	7
Parker, b Nugent	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	5

Total Score . 32

Liscard High School v. C. I.

Liscard visited Wavertree to fulfil this fixture. Drake and Fisk batted well for Liscard, whilst Rimmer was the top-scorer for the C. I.

LISCARD H. S.

Fisk, c Barker, b Ludden	...	...	...	4
Blenkinsop, st Gavin, b Barker	...	...	...	1
Drake, b O'Keeffe	...	...	...	9
Foster, c Shennan, b Ludden	...	...	...	0
Price, b Parker	...	...	...	1
Halsall, c Quinn, b Shaw	...	...	...	2
Rofe, c Quinn, b Shaw	...	...	...	0
Miller, run out	...	...	...	0
Hawkins, b O'Keeffe	...	...	...	0
Witter, not out	...	...	...	0
Haultaim, b O'Keeffe	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	3

Total Score...20

C. I.

Gavin, c Drake, b Fisk	...	...	...	3
Dunne, b Foster	...	...	...	5
Rimmer, c Rofe, b Fisk	...	...	...	11
Quinn, b Foster	...	...	...	0
Shennan, b Foster	...	...	...	4
Shaw, b Witter	...	...	...	0
Kavanagh, b Foster	...	...	...	0
Ludden, b Witter	...	...	...	1
Cunningham, not out	...	...	...	2
Parker, c Halsall, b Foster	...	...	...	0
F. O'Keeffe, b Witter	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	6

Total Score...32

C. I. v. S. F. X. College.

This match was played at Wavertree. It was our first meeting with the S. F. X. on the Cricket field, and both sides were

anxious to show their superiority. Gately and Taggart were the only S. F. X. players, who batted well.

S. F. X.

Duff, b Ludden	0
Mills, run out	0
Wilson, c Shaw, b Parker	0
Gately, b Shaw	14
Deerey, run out	0
O'Callaghan, b Ludden	0
Diamond, c Kavanagh, b Ludden... ..	0
Brown, b Ludden	0
Taggart, not out	6
Sloan, c Rimmer, b Ludden	0
Killikelly, c Cunningham, b Shaw... ..	3
Extra	1

Total Score...24

C. I.

Gavin, c Wilson, b Killikelly	7
Dunne, b Killikelly	3
Rimmer, b Duff	3
Caswall, b Killikelly	1
Cunningham, b Killikelly	2
Shennan, c Diamond, b Brown	9
Shaw, b Brown	1
Kavanagh, c Diamond, b Brown	6
Ludden, b Brown	0
Parker, not out	0
Keefe, c Gately, b Duff	0
Extras	4

Total Score 36

Wallasey G. S. v. C. I.

Played at Wavertree. The fielding of the C. I. Team was very weak, and the bowling of Pepper and Braithwaite proved too good for our batsmen. Westrop, for Wallasey, was unbeaten at the close of the innings, carrying his bat for a well-played 28.

WALLASEY.

Rule, b Kavanagh	4
Menham, b Ludden	4
Kirby, b Kavanagh	2
Evans, Maj., b Kavanagh	0
Braithwaite, b Kavanagh	0
Boughey, b Ludden	7
Westrop, not out	28
Pritchard, run out	4
Kemp, c & b Caswall	0
Pepper, c & b Caswall	0
Peake, b Caswall	3
Extras	7

Total Score...59

C. I.

Hall, c and b Pepper	4
Dunne, c and b Pepper	1
Rimmer, b Pepper	0
Caswall, b Pepper	9
Shennan, c and b Pepper	0
Cunningham, b Braithwaite	1
Kavanagh, b Braithwaite	0
Ludden, b Braithwaite	0
Parker, c and b Pepper	6
Gavin, c and b Pepper	0
Quinn, not out	0
Extras	3

Total Score...24

Birkenhead Institute v. C. I.

Played at Birkenhead Park. The C. I. batted first, but were soon dismissed by Power and Weir. The Birkenhead players scored 110 runs for the loss of 8 wickets, thus winning easily.

C. I.

Caswall, c and b Power	13
Gavin, b Power	0
Rimmer, c and b Power	0
Dunne, b Weir	0
Parker, c and b Weir	17
Shennan, b Weir	0
Ludden, b Weir	0
Cunningham, b Weir	0
Shaw, c and b Weir	0
Kavanagh, b Weir	6
O'Keefe, not out	0
Extras	3

Total Score...39

BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Weir, c Dunne, b Shaw	27
Cannon, c Kavanagh, b Ludden	6
Power, c Rimmer, b Ludden	40
Shaw, run out	29
Stuart, c Caswall, b Ludden	7
Davies, c Gavin, b Ludden	0
Evans, b Parker	0
Kennedy, b Parker	0
Dawson, Williams, Woodend, } Did not Bat.	
Extra	1

Total Score for 8 Wickets 110

C. I. v. Mossley Hill.

Played at Calderstones Park. The C. I. team gave an improved display in every department and won easily.

C. I.

Curtin, c and b Moore	0
Ford, run out	5
Parker, c and b Atkin	1
Rimmer, run out... ..	6
Concannon, b Denson	12
Caswall, b Denson	7
O'Hara, run out... ..	3
Shaw, b Moore	18
Dunne, c Wilkinson, b Moore	5
Cunningham, b Atkin	0
Ludden, not out... ..	0
Extras	12

Total Score.. 67

MOSSLEY HILL.

Shallcross, c Ludden, b O'Hara	3
Williams, b O'Hara	1
Wilkinson, c Ford, b O'Hara... ..	0
Denson, c Shaw, b Parker	1
Moore, b O'Hara	0
Williams, b Ludden	6
Atkin, c Rimmer, b O'Hara	1
Clements, c Curtin, b Ludden	3
Telfer, run out	2
Franklin, not out	1
Moore, c Ford, b O'Hara	2
Extra	1

Total Score...21

C. I. v. Holt Secondary.

Played at Wavertree. Weak fielding and batting were chiefly responsible for this defeat. Carson batted well for Holt, making 29 not out,

HOLT SECONDARY.

James, b Ludden	...	...	...	5
Eddington, b Parker	...	...	...	1
Illingworth, c Shennan, b Ludden	...	...	...	1
Carson, not out	...	...	...	29
Whittaker, b Ludden	...	...	...	0
Stewart, c and b Parker	...	...	...	6
Ruddy, c Parker, b Shaw	...	...	...	3
Earp, c Rimmer, b Shaw	...	...	...	0
Clements, b Caswall	...	...	...	6
Cowan, b Shaw	...	...	...	0
Wade, c Gavin, b Shaw	...	...	...	2
Extra	...	...	...	1

Total Score...54

C. I.

Parker, c and b James	...	...	...	2
Caswall, c and b Stewart	...	...	...	1
Shaw, b Stewart	...	...	...	0
Rimmer, c Eddington, b James	...	...	...	3
Dunne, b James	...	...	...	0
Shennan, hit wkt., b James	...	...	...	2
Kavanagh, c and b James	...	...	...	3
Gavin, b Stewart	...	...	...	2
Cunningham, c and b Stewart	...	...	...	1
Ludden, c and b James	...	...	...	2
O'Keeffe, not out	...	...	...	1
Extra	...	...	...	2

Total Score...19

Collegiate v. C. I.

Played at Wavertree. The Collegiate batted finely, but the C.I. failed miserably, being unable to stop the "rot" when the first wicket fell. The C. I. fielding was wretched, Williams being missed three times during his innings of 22. C. I. batting was like their fielding.

COLLEGIATE.

Holman, c Ludden, b Shaw	...	...	...	9
Chaddock, c Gavin, b Parker	...	...	...	35
Merrick, c Shennan, b Ludden	...	...	...	2
Collinson, b Ludden	...	...	...	4
Clough, b Caswall	...	...	...	5
Williams, b Kavanagh	...	...	...	22
Gray, c Gavin, b Shaw	...	...	...	11
Fraser, not out	...	...	...	15
Clough, b Shennan	...	...	...	7
Owen, c Parker, b Caswall	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	3

Total Score...115

C. I.

Hall, b Collinson	...	...	...	0
Gavin, c Gray, b Owen	...	...	...	7
Caswall, b Collinson	...	...	...	0
Dunne, b Collinson	...	...	...	0
Rimmer, c Clough, b Collinson	...	...	...	0
Shennan, hit wkt, b Owen	...	...	...	0
Ludden, b Collinson	...	...	...	2
Parker, b Collinson	...	...	...	2
Shaw, not out	...	...	...	0
Kavanagh, b Collinson	...	...	...	4
O'Keeffe, b Collinson	...	...	...	0

Total Score...15

C. I. v. Liscard High School.

Played at Central Park, Liscard. The C. I. team showed a great improvement, the fielding and batting was good, whilst Parker and Ludden bowled unchanged throughout the innings.

LISCARD.

Fisk, b Ludden	...	...	...	3
Blenkinsop, c Rimmer, b Parker	...	...	...	9
Halsall, c Hall, b Ludden	...	...	...	0
Drake, b Parker	...	...	...	2
Taylor, b Ludden	...	...	...	0
Foster, c and b Parker	...	...	...	10
Dobson, b Ludden	...	...	...	2
Price, b Parker	...	...	...	5
Miller, b Ludden	...	...	...	2
Whitter, c Shennan, b Ludden	...	...	...	0
Hawkins, not out	...	...	...	10
Extras	...	...	...	7

Total Score...50

C. I.

Hall, b Whitter	...	...	...	5
Gavin, b Foster	...	...	...	4
Caswall, b Foster	...	...	...	0
Dunne, b Foster	...	...	...	13
Rimmer, c Halsall, b Blenkinsop	...	...	...	5
Parker, c Drake, b Foster	...	...	...	25
Ludden, b Blenkinsop	...	...	...	10
Shennan, c Taylor, b Blenkinsop	...	...	...	11
Shaw, run out	...	...	...	8
Quinn, c Foster, b Blenkinsop	...	...	...	2
O'Keeffe, not out	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	12

Total Score...96

C. I. v. Oulton.

Played at Wavertree. Oulton batted first, and taking advantage of the bad fielding of the C. I. Team, compiled 70 runs before they were dismissed, Nixon and Edgar playing well. The C. I. batsmen batted weakly, and had to retire before.

OULTON.

Stanfield, b Parker	...	...	...	0
Parkinson, b Ludden	...	...	...	9
Nixon, c Gavin, b Caswall	...	...	...	13
Pugh, c Gavin, b Ludden	...	...	...	8
Edgar, c Ludden, b Parker	...	...	...	24
Johnson, c Gavin, b O'Keeffe	...	...	...	4
Nuttall, c Gavin, b O'Keeffe	...	...	...	1
Robertson, b Parker	...	...	...	4
Pickering, l b w Parker	...	...	...	0
Kinvig, c O'Keeffe, b Parker	...	...	...	3
Evans, not out	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	4

Total Score...70

C. I.

J. Hall, run out	...	...	...	5
D. Gavin, hit wkt., b Stanfield	...	...	...	0
R. A. Caswall, b Parkinson	...	...	...	0
T. Dunne, c Kinvig, b Stanfield	...	...	...	5
J. Parker, b Parkinson	...	...	...	1
E. Rimmer, c Stanfield, b Stanfield	...	...	...	1
J. Ludden, b Parkinson	...	...	...	21
J. Shaw, c Parkinson, b Stanfield	...	...	...	10
T. Shennan, run out	...	...	...	6
J. Quinn, not out	...	...	...	0
F. O'Keeffe, b Stanfield	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	4

Total Score...53

C. I. v. Oulton.

Played at Stoneycroft. In this match, the C. I. team played an improved game, dismissing Oulton for 29 runs. Rimmer batted well, making 27 runs.

OULTON.

Parkinson, c Rimmer, b Parker	...	3
Pugh, c Rimmer, b Parker	...	16
Nixon, b Parker	...	0
Stanfield, b Ludden	...	2
Edgar, c Ludden, b Parker	...	1
Kelly, run out	...	0
Kinvig, run out	...	0
Johnson, not out	...	3
Embleton, c Kavanagh, b Parker	...	0
Robertson, St. Gavin, b Parker	...	0
Nuttall, c Kavanagh, b Ludden	...	1
Extras	...	3
Total Score		29

C. I.

Hall, b Pugh	...	0
Gavin, c Edgar, b Pugh	...	4
Shaw, c Kenvig, b Pugh	...	0
Dunne, b Pugh	...	12
Parker, b Parkinson	...	0
Rimmer, c Kinvig, b Pugh	...	27
Ludden, c Nixon, b Stanfield	...	2
Caswall, b Pugh	...	1
Shennan, b Pugh	...	2
Kavanagh, b Pugh	...	0
O'Keefe, not out	...	1
Extras	...	2
Total Score		51

C. I. v. Collegiate.

Played at Fairfield. Collegiate won the toss and sent the C. I. in to bat, who opened disasterously, Gavin being run out in the first over. Shaw was next in and played good cricket. Rimmer was out for obstruction, after he had made 18 by faultless cricket. Play was very slow until Kavanagh and O'Keefe arrived, when these two caused the century to be put up before O'Keefe was bowled. The Collegiate fielding was very keen and Collinson's bowling was very difficult to score from. The Collegiate had only a short time to bat, and they played sporting cricket in an effort to get the runs, but time intervened and the match had to be left drawn. The C. I. Team gave a very fine display, especially in the batting, and the fielding was very smart.

C. I.

Gavin, run out	...	0
Hall, c and b Holman	...	3
Shaw, c Collinson, b Little	...	9
Dunne, b Collinson	...	3
Rimmer, 1 b w l Little	...	18
Ludden, b Collinson	...	12
Parker, b Holman	...	3
Caswall, b Hyde	...	9
Shennan, c Harrison, b Hyde	...	0
Kavanagh, not out	...	26
F. O'Keefe, b Collinson	...	13
Extras	...	4

COLLEGIATE.

Chaddock c Kavanagh, b Ludden	o
Hyde, run out	11
Gray, c Shaw, b Parker	9
Collinson, st Gavin, b Parker	0
Clough, E., st Gavin, b Parker	13
Chilton, b Ludden	2
Little, run out	5
Holman, not out	19
Clough, A., c & b Parker	0
Harrison	} Did not bat
Also	
Extras	4
For 8 wks. 63	

SECOND XI.

C. I. 2nd XI. v. St. Margaret's High Grade School.

Played at Wavertree, Saturday, May 13th, 1911. St. Margaret's, batting first, were soon dismissed for a total of 20 runs.

With two wickets down for no runs, it looked as though the C. I. were going to be defeated, but then Parker opened the scoring. After this, things became brighter for the C. I., Shaw compiling 34 runs, and Caswall and Cunningham, 17 each. The total Score was 83.

ST. MARGARET'S.

Laxton, b O'Keefe	...	0
Williams, b Parker	...	5
Latham, c Hall, b Parker	...	4
Boase, b Parker	...	2
Underwood, b Shaw	...	4
Gross, c O'Keefe, b Kavanagh	...	0
Ratner, b Shaw	...	0
Thomlinson, run out	...	0
Frenk, b Parker	...	3
Byes	...	2

Total Score ..20

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Hall, c Williams, b Underwood	...	0
Parker, b Williams	...	7
O'Keefe, c Boase, b Williams	...	0
Shaw, run out	...	34
Caswall, c Laxton, b Underwood	...	17
Cunningham, c and b Gross	...	17
Wareing, b Gross	...	0
Kavanagh, c Laxton, b Gross	...	3
O'Donnell, c Laxton, b Underwood	...	3
Roji, run out	...	0
Flynn, not out	...	0
Byes	...	2

Total Score...83

C. I. 2nd XI. v. S. F. X. College.

Played at Stonycroft, Thursday, May 25th, 1911. The College won the toss and batted first. The fielding of the C.I. was faulty, several catches being missed. After batting a little

over an hour the College were put out for 49 runs.

A poor display at batting was given by the C. I., who, after 30 minutes play, were dismissed for 21 runs. The College were more ready for catches than the C. I.

S. F. X. COLLEGE.

Carrol, b Jones	10
Conlon, b Lamb... .. .	6
Bromilow, b Jones	5
Horner, c and b Lamb	2
McDonald, c and b Lamb	6
Grace, b Jones	2
Nolan, c and b Lamb	3
Jones, b Jones	2
Wren, b Jones	2
Roscoe, c and b Jones	0
Fletcher, not out	0
Byes	11

Total Score...49

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Hall, b Bromilow	2
O'Donnell, c and b Grace	0
Wareing, b Grace	3
Weston, c and b Grace	0
Quinn, b Grace	0
Gibb, c and b Bromilow	0
Lamb, c and b Bromilow... .. .	1
Kelly, c and b Bromilow... .. .	0
Kieran, not out	0
Jones, run out	6
Flynn	3
Byes	6

Total Score...21

C. I. 2nd XI. v. Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Wavertree, Wednesday, May, 31st, 1911.

Birkenhead won the toss, and put the C. I. in to bat first. The batting of the home team had improved considerably on the display given against the S. F. X. College, the previous week. Kieran compiled 27 runs not out, the total score being 71.

Birkenhead were soon put out for 20 runs, O'Donnell taking 6 wickets for 6 runs.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Hall, c Bunnell, b Miller	2
Weston, b Miller	0
O'Donnell, c Roche, b Bunnell	5
Wareing, c Watson, b Milier... .. .	9
Quinn, c Roberts	3
Gibb, b Roberts	0
Fletcher, c Watson, b Roberts	10
Kelly, c Roberte, b Miller	4
Kieran, not out	27
Roji, c and b Brunnell	2
Flynn, b Miller	2
Byes	7

Total Score...71

BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Cannon, c Quinn, b Gibb... .. .	0
Roche, c Kieran, b Gibb... .. .	1
Watson, ruu out... .. .	3
Roberts, c Wareing, b Gibb	2
Bunnell, not out	4
Shankland, c Gibb, b O'Donnell	4
Miller, b O'Donnell	0
Williams, c Weston, b O'Donnell	0
Nash, c and b O'Donnell... .. .	0
Oldridge, c and b O'Donnell	0
Yeadon, c and b O'Donnell	0
Byes	6

Total Score...20

The C. I. put Birkenhead in a second time. They were dismissed for 43 runs, so that the Catholic Institute won comfortably by an innings and 8 runs.

C. I. 2nd XI. v. Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Birkenhead Park, Wednesday, June 7, 1911.

Birkenhead batted first and compiled 43 runs.

The Catholic Institute first wicket fell for no runs, but then C. O'Donnell made 23 in a short time, and a little later Jones made 21, while J. Hall made 14 not out.

The C. I. total was 78.

BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Shankland, c Kieran, b O'Donnell..	1
Roberts, run out, b Jones	3
Turner, b Jones	0
Kennedy, c b O'Donnell	6
Brunnell, b Fletcher	9
Williams, H. C., c b Jones	16
Mellalien, b Jones	3
Williams, G., b Fletcher... .. .	2
Yeadon, E., c b Fletcher... .. .	0
Wilson, b Fletcher	2
Nash, W., not out	1
Byes	0

Total Score...43

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Fletcher, b Bunnell	0
O'Donnell, c b Kennedy	23
Hall, not out	14
Wareing, b Kennedy	0
Jones, b Bunnell... .. .	21
Kieran, b Kennedy	0
Quinn, b Kennedy	2
Gibb, b Kennedy	2
Weston, b Roberts	2
Kelly, b Roberts	0
Roji, l b w b Bunnell	8
Byes	6

Total Score ..78

C. I. 2nd. XI., v. Liverpool Collegiate.

Played at Stonycroft, Saturday, June 10th, 1911.

Liverpool Collegiate won the toss and batted first. The fielding by the C. I. was bad, and this accounts somewhat for the big score of the Collegiate. Hyde and Evans made 50 and 25

respectively for the Collegiate. In all they made 119 runs.

The batting also of the C. I. was bad, all being dismissed for 35 runs. The Collegiate put the C. I. in a second time, but only 33 runs were scored.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE.

Needham, c Kelly, b O'Donnell ...	1
Alexander, run out, b O'Donnell ...	1
Hyde, b Kennedy ...	50
Evans, b Kennedy ...	25
Marshall, c Sullivan, b Kennedy ...	9
Hughes, c Weston, b Kennedy ...	9
Price, b Kennedy ...	12
Alsopp, l b w b Fletcher ...	2
Harrison, b Kennedy ...	4
Chilton, c Weston, b Fletcher ...	0
Roberts, not out... ..	0
Extras	9

Total Score.. 119

C. I. First Innings.

O'Donnell, b Alexander ...	2
Fletcher, l b w b Alexander ...	12
Wareing, b Alexander ...	6
Weston c Roberts, b Alexander ...	0
Kieran, c Hyde, b Marshall ...	3
Quinn, c Evans, b Alexander... ..	0
Roji, b Alexander ...	1
Kelly, c and b Alexander... ..	7
Sullivan, b Alexander ...	0
Kennedy, not out ...	4
Extras	0

Total Score—35

C. I. 2nd Innings.

Kennedy, c b Marshall	3
Fletcher, c b Alexander	2
Kieran, b Marshall	10
Weston, c b Alexander	2
Wareing, e b Alexander	0
Kelly, b Alexander	0
Gibb, b Alexander	3
O'Donnell, c b Alexander	2
Roji, c b Marshall	5
Quinn, b Alexander	6
Sullivan, not out... ..	0
Extras	0

Total Score...33

3rd XI.

Ashford House School ..	41	33	Won
Liverpool Collegiate ...	36	102	Draw
Marlboro' College ...	31	29	Won
Ashford House School ..	27	31	Lost
Wallasey Gram. School ..	39	47	Draw



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