

— University Scholarships, 1913. —



J. A. O'NEILL,
(Derby Open).

W. O'DONNELL,
(Derby).

* THE *

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EDITORIAL.

A panegyric of our "CONCERT worthy and learned predecessors in the editorial chair of the C.I.M. might seem a fitting introduction to this first number of the sixth volume. Our readers will, however, be content if we refrain from attempting to crowd so great a subject into the necessarily confined limits of an editorial, and only remark that the vast stores of energy which, thanks to previous editors, we now find stored in the C.I.M. have completely dissipated the misgivings with which we were beset, when we assumed the responsible office with which we have been entrusted. The impetus acquired in previous years will more than suffice to maintain the high status of our charge for even a more prolonged period than that of *our* editorship, and consequently our readers may assume without diffidence that the C.I.M. will continue at what musicians would style "concert pitch."

THANKS. We have pleasure in recording the fact that an unusually large number of our litterateurs have helped towards the production of this issue. Though the

claimants on our gratitude have increased, it is not, we sincerely assure them, any whit the less heartily felt in each individual case even when, for the moment, we must ask some to wait awhile before we can present their efforts to our readers. It will be noticed that, during the past summer, we had, in widely different regions, friends who undoubtedly made most of the opportunity afforded them. A year must needs pass before we can expect to be treated to similar glimpses into other lands. There are, however, regions—the vast regions of the imagination—through whose highways we can wander at all seasons quite irrespective of such trivial considerations as the time and duration of school holidays. Some of our literary adventurers will, we trust, strive to explore portions of these wider regions, and perhaps we may have the favour of their observations for some subsequent issue.

Our Seniors have merited BRAVO! very hearty congratulations on their success at the Oxford Local Exams. All previous achievements at these examinations have been excelled both in number and in quality. Our University men also merit felicitations. Will our present Seniors with increased numbers and new

quarters including a school garden, continue to raise the record, is a question which we have already been asked.

It is our special privilege to AT record the advent of the long-LAST. expected muse, and to present our readers with a school song which they will appreciate, one which as a contemporary put it, "goes with a good swing." We can promise the gratitude of a generation of C.Is. to Messrs. T. Curtin and J. Keegan. To the critics we would say in the words of G.K.C. that St. John saw many awful monsters in his visions, but he saw none so terrible as some of his commentators.

We are keenly desirous of avoiding mere conventionalities; and formulas of all types, though often convenient, are also abhorrent to us. Nevertheless, as we hail the advent of Xmas tide we feel an innate respect for a glorious tradition, and though we know it is quite superfluous to wish our readers pleasant holidays because holidays are always so, and it seems equally superfluous to wish them a happy Xmas for Xmas and happiness are almost synonymous terms, we shall therefore say that we wish them all the compliments of the season, which of course includes Xmas gifts of every description, and a very lucky New Year.

BONNE
ANNEE!

School Notes.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Speakers who never before had had the pleasure—or the pain—of addressing their peers were largely in evidence during the past term. The result was that many of the speeches were of the "set" and formal type. Several of these maiden efforts, however, were a distinct success, and made one regret that their authors had not been able to attend the debates of the last Session.

"Conscription" was the subject which we discussed in the first debate of the term. Mr. Winfield delivered a very spirited speech attacking the arguments of his opponents with customary vigour. Despite his efforts and those of his colleagues the majority of those present were convinced that Conscription should not be introduced into England.

In our next debate on "Is British Art

Declining?" caustic attacks were made on Modern Art by Messrs. R. Forshaw and W. Delaney. Mr. Denny spoke to some purpose on the opposite side for the voting showed that the upholders of Modern British Art were in a large majority.

The excellent defence of "Competition" by Mr. A. J. Maguire in the debate on "Competition v Co-operation" seemed to promise a victory for the supporters of his views. However, Mr. Phillips, whose duty it was to wind up the debate, used with good effect the advantage of having the last word, and the impression left influenced his hearers to such an extent that the majority of votes were recorded for Co-operation.

The question of the "Nationalisation of Mines and Railways" was feebly attacked and defended, and the only speakers who attempted to criticise their opponents were Messrs. J. Flanagan and P. Supple.

Messrs. J. Smith and J. Clancy read extremely long papers, and were the main supports of their respective sides, debating whether the Minimum Wage Bill should be introduced into Parliament or not. The other speakers were exceedingly brief in their observations, and seemed afraid to indulge in destructive criticism. Mr. Smith and his colleagues, who maintained the negative side, had an easy victory.

In our next debate on—"Which is the happier, the Savage or the Civilised Man?" Messrs. F. O'Sullivan and P. Peters delivered effective speeches. So successful were their efforts that the voting disclosed their opponents to be in a minority of five. The ablest of the champions of Civilisation was Mr. Holland.

University Scholarships.

We succeeded in capturing two of these scholarships at the competition held in May. The Derby Scholarship which was carried off by J. A. O'Neill is value for £105, and is tenable for three years at the University of Liverpool. As there was no age limit for this scholarship, the winner merits our special congratulations. The Derby Scholarship, open to those under 18 years of age on Oct. 1st, 1913, was won by W. O'Donnell. This scholarship is also value for £105, and is tenable for three years at Liverpool University. We wish both of our Freshers at the University very brilliant careers,

and we are sure that their academic successes will be quite as distinguished as those of our previous University Scholarship winners have been.

Oxford Senior Examination.

The results of the Locals were announced in due course and we saw with much pleasure that the list of C.I. Seniors was again considerably augmented. This increase in numbers was very evident in the Honours, and was especially so in the list of Mathematical Distinctions. Of the thirty four who comprised Form VI, thirty-two were successful, and twenty-two of these were placed in the Honours list. Nine got First Class Honours, W. O'Donnell being placed 25th among the 8361 Candidates who sat for the Exam., eight were awarded Second Class Honours, and five obtained Third Class Honours. Eleven were awarded Distinction in Mathematics, and of the eight candidates who were selected for Distinction in Higher Mathematics, two were C.I. pupils, one of whom, J. O'Mulloy, was fourth, and the other, W. O'Donnell, was 7th. Third place in the Distinction list for Physics was also held by a C. I. pupil and there were two Distinctions in French. We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that Form VI. have this year done their share to maintain the good repute of their Alma Mater. It is scarcely just to the other members of the Form to reckon with them one of those who did not succeed, because while it is true that he was in the Form, it is no less true that at no time was he of it, so that our Sixites can claim the honour of an extremely creditable performance at the Senior Exam.

Oxford Junior Examination.

Our Juniors have also been very successful and have raised the record both in Passes and in Honours. The Regulations of the Board of Education restricted our Candidates to the members of Form V., thirty-three of whom were successful. Twenty-one were awarded Honours, of whom ten were placed in First Class, six in Second Class, and five in Third Class. Eight obtained Distinction in Mathematics, W. Barnwell getting tenth place, and three got high places in the Distinction list for Physics. W. Delaney, T. D. Doyle, and J. F. O'Neill tied for the place of honour in the Form. They were bracketed equal for 57th place

among the 6725 candidates who were examined. Though not quite so brilliant as their Senior co-frères the result achieved by Form V is so far above the average of the other candidates for the Exam. that they may be justly proud of their achievement.

Swimming Notes.

The attendance at the baths during the summer session proved very satisfactory and the winter club is now in full swing. As was the case last year, the membership of the winter club is not so large as that of the summer club, but what is lacking in numbers is made up by eagerness and enthusiasm. The new members are advised to take special care in drying themselves, as carelessness in this matter is bound to lead, in this inclement weather, to severe colds. The life-saving section have had their first meeting, and the promptitude with which the older boys learned the holds is commendable.

Lecture on Canada

Canada was the subject of a very interesting Lantern Lecture, which was given us by the Rev Br. Hennessy at the beginning of October. After a brief introduction, during which we had a short look at a map of the Dominion, we examined the facilities provided for travellers to Canada by the Canadian Pacific Company in their fine steamer, the "Empress of Ireland," and we noticed with satisfaction that they were specially careful to provide for the wants and amusements of their juvenile passengers.

We were then shown Views of St. John and of Old and New Quebec, which were very interesting, and we were delighted with several fine slides of Montreal, a city which Br. Hennessy called "the Rome of America," because of its magnificent Catholic Churches. The imposing Windsor Railway Station gave us an idea of the greatness of this fast developing country, and as we accompanied the Rev. lecturer farther west that idea was more and more intensified. Some beautiful slides acquainted us with Canadian travel, and as we examined the Observation Car and the other equipments peculiar to the Imperial Train, which starts each night from Montreal at 10-30 p.m., to journey across the vast prairie, surmount the Rockies, and passing beyond the Great

Divide, reach Vancouver on the shores of the Pacific, we were impressed with the majestic scale on which life in the New World is formulated. As we proceeded westward we saw the mighty steam ploughs at work in the apparently limitless prairie, and we wondered where the end of that lengthy furrow might be. Later on, we beheld the reapers in the vast stretches of wheat, and we saw large numbers of horses in the "horse farms," but no trace of Red Cloud and his compatriots, nor of the multitudinous buffaloes that once ranged those wide-extended wastes.

A very picturesque description of the country, through which the Canadian Pacific Railway passes, as well as much information as to its climate and resources, was considerably enhanced by a number of fine slides. We got a picture of life in the great grain cities of Western Canada: we had a passing look at the famous Banff Hotel in the heart of the Rockies. A last remnant of the buffalo family, owing their existence to the fact that they were in a "preserve" excited our pity, and we wondered if such were also the fate of their quondam hunters. We admired the magnificent scenery of the Columbia and the Fraser Rivers, and got a glimpse of the canons of the latter and of the majestic trees that grace the banks of the former. Incidentally we witnessed the driving of the last peg by Sir Donald Smith at the completion of the railway in Vancouver, and had some good views of beautiful Victoria, and of terraced Seattle.

We thus heard and saw much of the great Dominion that has stepped so prominently into the foreground in recent years. It is not surprising that its fertile plains, and its healthy climate attract so many of the manhood of this country, and that week after week we see crowds of people flying from the narrow horizon of the exhausted Old World to the wider prospects, and more fertile fields of the Canadian Prairies. We were not surprised to hear from the Rev. Lecturer that during his tour he found in all the great centres of Canadian life numbers of influential Catholic Irishmen, whose activities in social and political life were only second to their zeal for the Faith of their Fathers, to which they were unflinchingly loyal.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was briefly proposed by J. O'Mulloy, and was very heartily accorded. The com-

pliment was suitably acknowledged by Rev. Br. Hennessy.

During an interval violin solos were given by Master Ernest Trowbridge, and were much appreciated. The youthful violinist received quite an ovation at the close of his performance.

Institute Silver Medal.

The competition for this prize was very keen, and three candidates were ranked equal in the literary test—First Class Honours in Oxford Junior Examination. One of these candidates, however, did not satisfy the conditions with regard to attendance at games, and consequently the number of competitors was thus reduced to two, W. Delaney, and J. D. Doyle. By mutual agreement between these two latter the medal was awarded to W. F. Delaney, and a consolation prize was given to his less lucky rival. We hope that both will be among the probable winners for next year's gold medal.

Institute Gold Medal.

The blue ribbon of the school for the session 1912-13 has been awarded to W. O'Donnell. It will be remembered that last year he tied with his elder brother for this much coveted honour, but with characteristic good grace he waived his claim in favour of his brother, and resolved to capture the prize this year. We congratulate him on his success, especially since there were in the competition four other candidates whose chances of success were quite as good as his. In addition to the Derby University Scholarship, W. O'Donnell obtained 25th place in the First Class Honours at the recent Oxford Senior Examination with Distinctions in Mathematics, Higher Mathematics, and Physics. He did splendid work and won his football cap as Captain of the Shield team, and he was moreover a very useful member of last season's Cricket eleven. It is therefore clear that he has merited the honour which has been conferred on him.

Oxford Local Statistics.

We have read, in a recent issue of the "Catholic Times," the report of a prize distribution at a Liverpool Secondary School for boys, and from the report we have learned that this particular school, whose pupils numbered about 370, passed 61 or 16.5% of its total number of pupils

at the July Oxford Local Examinations. The report moreover stated that, of the two other boys' schools in Liverpool, which had centres for these examinations, the one with almost 550 pupils passed 65, or 12% of its pupils; and the other with about 390 pupils passed 50 or 12.8%. We presume that we at the C.I. must be one of these two schools since we are one of the three boys' schools in Liverpool which have centres for the Oxford Local Examinations, and while 390 would, perhaps, approximately represent the number of pupils in the C.I. at the particular time when 370, and 550 would proportionately represent the numbers at the other two schools, the number of successes with which the C.I. is credited is very far from being exact. A glance through the Division Lists of the Examination will show that our successes number not 50 but 66, and that our percentage, calculated on the basis chosen by the compiler of the statistics will be, not 12.8, but 16.9, which materially alters the order of merit inasmuch as it gives us at the C.I. the place of honour. We have no anxiety to claim the distinction since we do not regard a comparison made on this particular basis as being even an approximate criterion of the relative merits of two or more schools. Indeed, we rather think that comparisons are often odious, even though the data on which they are based is quite correct.

New Pavilion.

The constantly increasing number of of C.I. pupils who patronize Wavertree Playground for football and cricket necessitated increased dressing-room accommodation. This has now been provided by the handsome new school Pavilion, which was ready for use at the beginning of this term. The Pavilion is a beautiful iron structure, and does much credit to Mr. J. B. Maguire who designed it, as well as to Mr. Maguire, senior, whose firm built it.

Annual Entertainment.

A numerous and very appreciative audience filled the beautiful concert-room at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 27th, when our Annual Musical and Dramatic Entertainment took place. The first part of the programme was a Concert in which we had the services of such well-known artistes as Madame Annie Goodwin, T. Moore

Ried, Frank Savage, and D. Hayes. Miss A. Rimmer presided at the piano, and the school orchestra, under Mr. Keegan, as well as the school choir, under Mr. E. Trowbridge contributed items which were well worthy of the very high-class programme which was submitted. The second part was the presentation of Acts I., II. and III. of Shakspeare's famous tragedy, Julius Cæsar. We are reluctantly obliged to postpone a full account of what was a highly successful function till our next issue. We shall only add that Thursday evening's entertainment was the best which we have yet had, thanks to the artistes and musicians, who so freely gave us their services for the occasion, as well as to Mr. Trowbridge and our Shaksperian players, whose strenuous efforts in the preparation of the dramatic portion were crowned with that fine success which they undoubtedly achieved.

Retreat.

We are informed that school will reopen after the Xmas holidays, on Wednesday, January 7th, and on which day the Annual Retreat will begin under the direction of Rev. Father Jeanrenaud. The Retreat will end on the following Friday.

Mathematical Prize.

The Mathematical Prize of Two Guineas, which is presented annually by a member of the Old Boys' Association, has been won by J. O'Mulloy. This year the prize was awarded on the result of the Higher Mathematics Paper set at the Oxford Senior Examination, in which the winner obtained Distinction and fourth place. The next in order of merit was W. O'Donnell, who was seventh on the same Distinction list.

Death of Mr. Jerome Sullivan.

It was with feelings of very deep regret that we heard of the early death of Mr. Jerome Sullivan, which took place at his residence, 75, Chatham St., after a rather brief illness. To most of us Mr. Sullivan was well known because of the interest which he always took in us, and especially in our Athletics. Indeed, we do not

hesitate to add, few of the many supporters of C.I. have taken a deeper and more abiding interest in the boys of this school than he did. Year after year his name was prominent in the list of prize givers for our sports. Succeeding generations of Shield men will remember with gratitude the interest which he took in them, and no doubt many of them will time and again recall the memory of a very generous and true friend in these school day contests. Of the different socials and other gatherings promoted by the Old Boys as well as of their Football and other clubs there was no more ardent supporter than the deceased; in short the C.I. and its alumni had the assistance and the sympathy of Mr. Sullivan at all times and at all seasons. We, therefore, feel that his death has deprived us of a friend and a benefactor, whom we had all learned to esteem, and while we assure his afflicted wife and family of our very deep and sincere sympathy with them in their great affliction, we feel we can promise also that his many friends at the C.I. will not be unmindful of him who has often merited their gratitude.

"Give him, O Lord, eternal rest,
And let perpetual light shine upon him."
AMEN.

Wreaths were sent by the Lay Masters and also by the boys of Forms IV., V., and VI.

A Pilgrimage to Lough Derg

[BY C. IRVINE.]

Last summer I was one of a party of four who travelled to Lough Derg. We left Lime Street Station at 9-40 p.m. on Friday, July 4th, and travelled to Holyhead, where we found awaiting us "The Greenore," a turbine Steamer capable of doing 21 knots an hour. This boat, the property of the London and North Western Railway, plies between Holyhead and Greenore. Having reached the latter town we travelled by the Great Northern Railway of Ireland to Maguire's Bridge, where we arrived at noon on Saturday. We made but a brief stay there and again entrained, our objective now being the little town of Pettigo on the Bundoran line. We reached Pettigo about 3-15 p.m., whence we set out at once for the Lough. Here in accordance with the custom of pilgrims to the island, we took off our boots and

stockings before getting into the boat. The Lake looked beautiful and placid but we learned that it was not always so, and that in fact serious accidents had occurred when sudden squalls swept down from the surrounding hillsides. We however crossed in safety and soon got to the house where we were to be accommodated during our stay. Here we had supper and were soon in bed in order to recover our equanimity and to get over the effects of the journey. In the morning we were early up and went to Mass and Communion in the little church which is only used in the season of the pilgrimage, July 1st to August 15th. After Mass we had to make a round of the Stations, and one can judge how severe this penance was, as we had nothing to eat since the preceding night. These Stations began with a "Credo" at St. Patrick's Cross. We then made the round of the Stations in the ordinary manner.

The next exercise is that of going round the church seven times in a clockwise direction. At each circuit we said a decade of the Rosary to beg the protection of St. Patrick to whom the church is dedicated, and also to show our loyalty to the Saint. At the point where the seven rounds end is a stone which is believed to be a fragment of an ancient cross. This is placed shoulder high in the wall and each pilgrim stands there with his shoulders touching it. Then with outstretched arms the pilgrim says aloud "I renounce the World, the Devil, and the Flesh." The arms are outstretched and the words repeated thrice. Having performed this exercise, we then had to make the round of the "Penitential Beds." There are six of these all of which are similar. We will describe one. Imagine two concentric circles, the circumferences being stony paths. The pilgrim walks along the path three times to the right each time saying a "Pater" and three "Aves." This is repeated on the second path, and the pilgrim kneels, kisses the Crucifix which is in the centre, and prays. We then went to the water's edge and knelt where St. Patrick's is said to have knelt of old, prayed, and went back to St. Patrick's Cross. Then we went into the church and after this had our first meal of the day.

We had to make two more rounds of the Stations as the rounds must be made at least three times a day. When darkness fell we thought we would be able

to go to bed, but no, we had to sit up and watch in the church as did the knights of old on the eve of their being knighted. A number of the prayers that were said during the day, were repeated in a loud voice, and hymns were sung in order to keep those awake who had a tendency to sleep. This vigil lasts all night, in fact till long after dawn, and it is very hard to keep awake on account of the strenuous day that precedes it. After the vigil was over we heard Mass and went to Communion. We spent the next two days in the same way with the exception of the night-watch. We departed the next day, after having been to Mass and Communion.

A Pilgrimage to Lough Derg has therefore very little of a holiday about it, and yet when we had completed the prescribed conditions, I felt glad that I had visited such holy surroundings. The watching at night in the Church seemed hard, but as it was summer and the devotions continued I did not feel the hours go by. Walking barefooted over the shingle was really penitential, but that was why the pilgrims did it. On the whole I have rather pleasant recollections of Lough Derg, and hope to have the pleasure of visiting it again at some future date.

Great Violin-makers.

[By J. KENNEDY].

The origin of stringed instruments played with a bow must be sought in the very remote past. It is not, however, my purpose here to engage in an enquiry concerning the use of such instruments among the ancients. Suffice it to say that oriental and classical writings contain many passages illustrative of the important part played both in peace and war by the archetypes of the modern violin. It was not till the fifteenth century, in Italy, that the art of making instruments of the viol class began to reach towards that high perfection which it speedily attained. The long list of honoured names connected with the development of art in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries is a mighty roll, and among these the names of the great violin makers, beginning with Gaspard de Salo of Brescia, who first raised a rude craft to an art, are worthy of being included. From Brescia came the masters who established the Cremona school, a name

immortal in the history of music, for it was not until the violin was perfected, and a distinct school of violin playing founded, that the creation of the symphony—the highest form of music—became possible.

The Amatis established, at Cremona, the violin-making art which gradually improved in that town. Each maker strove to create some improvement on the work of his predecessors, until Antonius Stradivarius and Joseph Guarnerius del Jesu reached a degree far above that of their fellow workers and successors. The pupils of the Amatis, Stradivarius, and Guarnerius settled in the cities of northern Italy, which became fairly large centres of violin-making but never equalled the great Cremona workshops.

The instrument on which he played
Was in Cremona workshops made
By a great master of the past.
Ere yet was lost the art divine ;
Fashioned of maple and of pine
That in Tyrolean forests vast
Had rocked and wrestled with the blast.
Exquisite was it in design
A marvel of the luthists' art
Perfect in each minutest part ;
And in the hollow chamber then
The maker from whose hand it came
Had written his unrivalled name
"ANTONIUS STRADIVARIUS."

The great violin maker whose praise is sounded in the above verses of Longfellow was born at Cremona in 1644. His renown is above that of all others and his name is as likely to be deposed from its special place as that of Homer or Shakespeare. Many interesting particulars are known concerning his life but no connected account of the chief events in his career has ever been published. Perhaps there is no need, for we can reasonably suppose that Stradivarius led a quiet and monotonous life, absorbed in his task of violin-making. To him the world was only a workshop. The strong Italian sun beat down and made Cremona like a furnace ; but was not this in order to dry the wood for the violins? On the mountain slopes the willow, maple, and pine grew, but here was found the splendid wood for his instruments. The vineyards produced rich wine, but did not this liquor provide the spirit from which his varnish was made? It was through this great devotion to his work that one great maker was able to gather up all the perfections of his predecessors and stand forth for ever as the greatest of

the Cremonese school and the master of the world. The year 1702 must have slightly disquieted Stradivarius, when during the war Cremona was captured by Villeroy, retaken by the allies under Prince Eugene, and again taken by the French. The master must have experienced an anxious time in his wondrous workshop and we could almost picture him so absorbed that, like Archimedes when the Romans captured Syracuse, he hardly hears the din and confusion of siege and sortie until some rude soldier disturbs the quiet atmosphere of the cabinet strewn with shavings and the tools of a peaceful art.

Guarnerius is held only less in estimation than Stradivarius. It has been thought that the former was a pupil or apprentice of Antonius, but of this no conclusive proof has been obtained. Guarnerius del Jesu was born at Cremona in 1683. He worked all his life in his native district, but in his latter days he became indifferent and careless in his work.

Carlo Bergonzi, the pupil of Stradivarius, was another great maker of the Cremona school, and some of his finest violins have commanded extraordinary prices. He closely followed his master's style, so that a number of his instruments can hardly be distinguished in workmanship and tone from the "Strads."

Another maker worthy of mention is Jacob Steiner who, though a German, (1620) got the inspiration for his instruments so directly from Cremona, that he ought perhaps to be classified with the violin-makers of this school. His famous violins known as the Elector Steiners were made under peculiar circumstances. Almost overcome with grief at the death of his wife, he retired to a Benedictine monastery, intending to take Holy Orders. But the art passion in his life was too strong, and he made in the cloisters twelve instruments upon which he bestowed the utmost care and attention. These were presented to the twelve Electors of Germany and their extraordinary merit has caused them to rank among the great violins of the world.

A volume of anecdotes concerning violins and violin makers might easily be compiled. The vicissitudes and changes of ownership through which many celebrated instruments have passed are full of romantic incidents. Each

instrument of the greatest makers has a pedigree, though there have been cases where a "Strad" has been picked up, by some strange accident, for a mere trifle at an auction. There have been many imitations of genuine Cremonas "palmed off" on the unwary at a high price, but connoisseurs rarely fail to identify the great violins immediately. For apart from their magical beauty of tone, they are made with the greatest beauty of form, colour, and general detail.

TO A FISHING ROD.

I.

Oh, the waters that glowed like a woof
With the mackerel silver and grey,
Till they faded in fear of the hoof
Of the white horses out in the bay!

II.

Oh, the glamour of June on the sea,
The dark rocks woven over with gold,
That the summer-wind stole, like a bee,
From the cliff with its sand-treasures old!

III.

And the sun from his throne on the deep
To each pool where a pebble might dream,
Or a shell, like a nun, quiet keep,
Bringing gift of his goldenest beam!

IV.

Oh, the coming of dusk, the road home
Over sand-hill and dune to the glen,
And the shadows of things in the gloam,
Making magical signs to us then!

ENVOI.

We will go, go again for we hear
Thy great lure and thy longing, O Sea!
For us yet the safe land is less dear
Than the rapture of danger with thee.

D. L. KELLEHER.

Our Bird Friends.

By J. O'MULLOY.

Birds are creatures of the greatest interest. They are closely related to the sluggish reptiles, and yet are fuller of activity and spirits than any other living things. The temperature of their bodies is higher than that of the mammals, such as foxes, rabbits, and mice, and their lungs, though small, are wonderfully capable of doing their work. They are all marvellously well-fitted for the kind of life they have to lead. Grouse, Pheasants, and Partridges are at home on the ground; Swallows and Martins in the air; Tits in trees and bushes; Ducks and Gulls on the water;

and Cormorants and Divers beneath it.

In spite of the careful observations that have been made upon them by naturalists of different times and in all countries, there are still very many interesting things to be found out with regard to their every day lives and habits.

For instance, what sense guides a young bird without knowledge or experience across hundreds of miles of land and over trackless oceans from the place where it was bred to the winter quarters of its species in the far-away sunny South? And why are these immense journeys made by night instead of by day? Why does a song thrush make a nest unlike that of any other bird? By lining it with cow-dung, mud, or dead wood, all of which dry hard, she does not, as far as we know at present, increase either the safety or the comfort of her young, for when she cannot secure any of these materials, she makes a nest like a blackbird's and rears her family equally well in it.

It is a well-known fact that a cuckoo's egg generally resembles in colour those of the bird into whose nest it has been dropped. But who knows whether the cuckoo can lay an egg of any colour at will, or if she looks at one when she has produced it, and says to herself, "Oh! that is blue, I must find a hedge-sparrow's nest to put it in," or, "This is grey, and I must search out a wagtail's nest for it," or again, "This is brown, I must look for a meadow-pipit's nest."

Interesting as these knotty problems are, we must agree that the study of the nests of these feathered songsters is much more interesting. Birds' nests are often marvels of skill and industry. Some builders are miners, others plasterers, carpenters, weavers, raft-builders, and scaffold makers, while a few do not trouble to make any kind of home at all.

The sand-martin belongs to the first class, and with no other tools than its slender beak and feet often digs tunnels three or four feet long in the banks of a river, the sides of a railway cutting, or a sandpit. Its close relation, the house-martin, on the other hand, is a plasterer. Its little home made of mud pellets and lined with soft feathers is familiar to all. Woodpeckers are carpenters, and patiently cut holes in decaying trees for the reception of their shiny white eggs. When excavated these places of resi-

dence are often appropriated by other birds. I have known a green woodpecker work hard every day for a fortnight on a resting hole and then be turned out of it bag and baggage by a pair of dishonest old starlings. Amongst the weavers, perhaps the cleverest I have met with is the long-tailed tit or bottle tit, which constructs a globular nest with a small hole in one side and near the top. The structure is beautifully woven together out of moss, lichens, and spiders' webs with hair and multitudes of nice soft feathers for a lining. The nest of the golden wren is also a marvellous piece of nest architecture.

Many people take a delight in watching the birds themselves, but they are not always successful to any great degree, so it may not be out of place to add a few simple instructions for those who would like to indulge in this interesting pastime. When watching birds, keep quite still. Nothing attracts their attention half so much as a moving object. It is also necessary to keep silent. A snapping twig or a word to a companion will often prevent one from taking a peep into the fairyland of feathered life. When trying to find a shy, wary bird's nest, it will be found very useful for one boy to go into hiding near where it is supposed to be and for his companions to walk away. This takes the bird off its guard. In looking along a hedgerow for a bird's nest, always walk on the shady side, because the light coming through the foliage will outline the dark structure, and thus help you to discover it. In the case of a nest on a common, moor, the seashore, or in an open field, pay particular attention to the land marks between you and the place where you saw the bird rise or alight, and drop your handkerchief where you were standing when you first espied it. If you do not find the nest when you make your first attempt you can go back to your handkerchief and view the landscape over again, and in this way correct your movements.

Thus a great store of useful knowledge may be gained without collecting a single bird's egg, nest, or skin, and I hope that every reader will do all in his power to promote kindness to birds and prevent them from being robbed of their little treasures in Springtime.

I am very sorry to say that many boys are guilty of thoughtlessly smashing birds' eggs, and some even of the

unspeakable cruelty of killing little baby birds, and barring up with stones mother birds brooding in holes, in trees, and banks, and leaving them to starve. Not long ago a gentleman in Suffolk came upon a boy beating a brown object, in the middle of a small turnpike lane, and exclaiming after each blow, "I'll larn you for being a toad!" He taught that lad a lesson by applying his stick vigorously to his back and exclaiming after each stroke, "I'll larn you for being a boy."

"Wouldst thou be happy in thy nest,
O pious bird, whom man loves best,
Love him, or leave him alone."

ALMA MATER.

T. J. CURTIN.

Of at twilight's mystic hour,
Our labours o'er, our minds at rest,
We'll snatch a mite from memory's dower
And live again our school life blest.
With rapturous joy each voice will ring
And Alma Mater's praises sing.

CHORUS—

Live long and flourish then the brave C.I.
Bequeathing glories that will linger aye.
Let hopes we cherish and memories too
To our ideals keep us true.
On, on, then, rally one and all,
Victories in class and field do we recall.
As youth unfurls, shrine school days' pearls
In golden memory.

To field and class let's give our best.
For each has joys and laurels proud,
Deny not either equal zest,
Demand from both their raptures loud.
Avaunt dull care! Away thoughts drear!
With unmixed joy raise voices clear.

Thus we rejoice who still are blest,
To live awhile these pleasures pure.
Ne'er shall our efforts cease nor rest,
Till we have won a victory sure.
In sport and work, first ever, we
Shall grace tradition's memory.

Impressions of the East.

[By C.I.O.B.]

At 4 a.m., on January 23rd, the "Sardegna" arrived at Port Said. I came on deck shortly after 5 a.m., and though it was still dark I could perceive that we were moored about fifty yards from the quay. I could just distinguish the outlines of a sombre row of buildings which lay on our right, and a large structure with a prominent cupola and other familiar architectural features at once reminded me of the North Wall, Dublin.

With the rapidly brightening dawn the illusion of the North Wall, strong as it undoubtedly was at the time, quickly vanished. I discovered that the would-be Custom House was the office of the Suez Canal Company, a very handsome building with several gaily-coloured cupolas. The long row of warehouses resolved itself into a fine street of magnificent hotels and shops with a spacious roadway between them and the Canal.

Large familiar inscriptions on the fronts of the houses told me that Lipton's Tea, Scotch Whiskey, Pears' Soap, etc., had established themselves thus remote from their native land, and I must confess that I was for the moment pleased to see these evidences of home civilization. Turning to the other bank of the canal I perceived a number of docks well filled with shipping. Here as indeed throughout the whole of my journey, the ships we met displayed the Union Jack, and though I anxiously looked out for the Schwartz-Weiss-Rot of the Vaterland I had the gratification of seeing it only once between Naples and Bombay.

Among my fellow travellers were six young Capuchin Fathers, natives of Flandres, and a veteran missionary, Italian by birth, who had withstood the hardships of the Deccan for twenty years. All of us were anxious to celebrate Mass in the church of the Franciscans at Port Said, but since none of us were familiar with the town we were quite ignorant of the location of the Franciscan Monastery. Whilst we were discussing the solution of this difficulty on the deck of the steamer a solitary bell began to toll and knowing that it is not the custom for non-Catholics to ring their church bells at 6 a.m., and moreover that the welcome summons, for such it was to us, came neither from mosque nor synagogue we quickly got into a small boat, were pulled ashore, and hurried to the place whence the homely ding-ding proceeded.

Here, indeed, was the Franciscan Church, a nice building in Italian Renaissance style, and even at that early hour there were several worshippers, all of whom with the exception of a small company of Nuns were darkies of various shades. Our Masses concluded, we adjourned to the Monastery where we enjoyed the kindly and simple hospitality of the Franciscan Fathers, and we were waited on by a Franciscan Brother, who spoke French to the Belgians, Italian to the

Deccan missionary, and since he did not enjoy German we discussed Home Rule and many other allied topics, in English, because our friend was an Irishman, and an Ulsterman to boot. I was curious to know if he were the only representative of Ireland in that remote town, and learned that there were others including even a member of the Port Said police force. When returning to our steamer I anxiously scrutinized the keepers of law and order that we met; nearly all are coloured men. I perceived at least one pale face, but time did not permit me to ascertain his nationality. These negro "Peelers," whose faces shone like patent leather, were fine specimens of manhood, and seemed to be thoroughly equipped. I also noticed a Deutsche Bierhalle which unfortunately was not yet open, and close to the Pier I perceived a Skating Rink. At the end of the Pier which extends a considerable distance into the sea stands a monument to Ferdinand Lesseps.

We left Port Said at noon, and I now hoped to behold, for the first time, the desert in all its majesty. When we had passed quite out of the town the vista which presented itself to our view was not unlike that portion of the Bay of Dublin that borders on Clontarf and Fairview when the tide is out. The railway line cutting diagonally across the swamp was not wanting. If you replace the gulls in the Dublin Bay picture by a vast multitude of cranes, ducks, and other feathered folk, imagine the railway line removed farther seaward, put a tinge of red into the picture, which must be considerably magnified, and omit all noxious odours you will have a tolerably correct idea of the impression I got when I first looked out for the Egyptian desert. But I was deceived. This was not the desert but the great Mensale Lake which is skirted by the canal and which lay on our right for three hours. The Arabian desert was clearly visible. As far as the eye could reach there extended an immense region of sand, brown near the canal, but greyish white farther out. There was apparently no vegetation and on the whole I was reminded of the sand hills at Formby and Blundellsands. To our right there was always some vegetation to be seen. Shrubs and clumps of trees extended along the railway and prevented a view of the region that lay on the farther side. Towards evening we passed through a series of small lakes

which were separated by sandhills through which it was necessary to cut the canal. In these portions of the canal our view of the surrounding country was entirely excluded though the mastheads of our ship would be quite visible to the stray Arabs who may be wandering in the neighbouring desert.

When night came on a structure not unlike the operator's box in a modern Cinema was fixed to the bow of the ship, about half-way up from the water-line. In this compartment was a powerful searchlight which illuminated the canal from bank to bank, so that the officers on the ship could see even the smallest impediment that may come in their course. The speed of the ship through the canal was comparatively slow, except through the Bitter Lakes, which we reached about 9 p.m., and through which she went "full ahead." The banks of the Canal are lighted by powerful arc lamps, which are considerable distances apart, and the course through the lakes is indicated by lighted buoys. I had resolved to watch the ship's progress through the whole length of the canal from Port Said to Suez, but like many others of my resolutions I failed to keep this also, for when night set in, interest flagged, and I retired to my cabin.

When I awoke next morning I hurried on deck only to find that we were already in the Gulf of Suez. I could just perceive Suez in the distance with its barren mountains on the Egyptian side almost as abrupt as Sinai on the other. They wore a beautiful reddish tinge that morning; in fact that was the only red I saw in the Red Sea, whose waters were just then at any rate almost as dark as those of the Irish Sea. I may mention that though I was four days on the waters of the Mediterranean, I missed the much talked of "blue," its waters being almost as turbid as the Mersey at New Brighton. But then it was mid-winter, and this perhaps explains the lack of colour which characterized my journey.

CHARACTER.

This motto is placed on the walls of a great school in Germany:

When wealth is lost, nothing is lost;
When health is lost, something is lost;
When character is lost, all is lost.

Any person who can read, remember and act on this motto, has progressed a long way in the science and art of life.



**First Class
Honours,**



**Oxford
Senior, 1913**



J. Nolan.	V. Occleshaw.	D. J. Gavin.	E. Kirby.
J. O'Mulloy.	J. A. O'Neill.	W. O'Donnell. (Gold Medal),	J. Hall.
			A. Whitfield.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

(LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY).

Derby Scholarship, without limit of age, value £35 a year for three years.

J. A. O'NEILL.

Derby Scholarship, open to Candidates under 18 years of age on Oct. 1st, 1913, and value £35 a year for three years.

W. O'DONNELL.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

SENIOR. (8,361 Candidates.)

HONOURS.

First Class—W. O'DONNELL (25th place).

J. A. O'NEILL.	J. O'MULLOY.
J. HALL.	E. A. KIRBY.
D. GAVIN.	A. WHITFIELD.
J. J. NOLAN.	V. OCCLESHAW.

Second Class—T. GREGORY. J. FLANAGAN.

J. B. MERRON.	J. KENNEDY.
F. WINFIELD.	J. GRAY.
H. BURNS.	P. SUPPLE.

Third Class—W. DOWNEY. D. B. PARSONS.

J. BROWN.	F. WHEELER.
J. CLANCY.	

DISTINCTIONS.

Mathematics—D. GAVIN } (6th place).
J. GRAY }

T. GREGORY } (14th place.)
W. O'DONNELL }

J. NOLAN } (29th place).
J. O'MULLOY }
J. A. O'NEILL }
F. WINFIELD }

J. GRAHAM } (40th place).
J. HALL }
A. WHITFIELD }

Higher Mathematics—J. O'MULLOY (4th place).
W. O'DONNELL (7th place).

Physics—W. O'DONNELL (3rd place).

French—D. GAVIN (17th place).
T. GREGORY (70th place).

PASSES.

T. DONLEAVY.	W. GRAHAM.	C. A. KELLY.
W. A. KIERAN.	D. KIRBY.	J. D. MURPHY.
L. J. PHILLIPS.	C. F. CAMPBELL.	
J. A. MARSHALL.	J. W. SMITH.	

JUNIOR. (6,725 Candidates.)

HONOURS.

First Class—W. J. DELANEY. } (40th place.)
T. D. DOYLE. }

J. F. O'NEILL. }
P. W. DENNY. F. JOHNSON. }
F. T. MEEHAN. R. FORSHAW. }
W. BARNWELL. G. DOYLE. }
P. J. O'CALLAGHAN.

Second Class—

T. F. DUNFORD.	W. H. BERNARD.
T. CLANCY.	E. FLANNERY.
P. J. HART.	T. SMITH.

Third Class—J. DIX.

F. A. KIRBY.
A. MAGUIRE. H. SHENNAN.
E. TRAVIS.

DISTINCTIONS.

Mathematics—W. BARNWELL (10th place).
J. F. O'NEILL (19th ,,).
T. D. DOYLE } (27th place).
F. T. MEEHAN }
P. W. DENNY (38th place).
W. J. DELANEY (43rd place).
F. JOHNSON } (75th place).
R. FORSHAW }

Physics—

P. W. DENNY (12th place).
J. F. O'NEILL } (17th place).
F. T. MEEHAN }

PASSES.

J. DONNELL.	J. N. NILSEN.
T. J. ARDERN.	P. S. CONLON.
M. H. FINNEGAN.	J. J. WALSH.
T. J. HOLLAND.	H. J. LOVETT.
W. I. MCCLORY.	D. MURPHY.
P. J. PETERS.	H. J. WILLIAMS.
E. F. McGRATH.	

MATRICULATION.

LONDON AND OXFORD EXAMINATIONS.

(THROUGH OXFORD SENIOR EXAM.)

W. O'DONNELL.	J. A. O'NEILL.
J. HALL.	D. GAVIN.
J. J. NOLAN.	E. A. KIRBY.
A. WHITFIELD.	T. GREGORY.
J. B. MERRON.	H. BURNS.
J. FLANAGAN.	J. KENNEDY.
V. OCCLESHAW.	J. T. O'MULLOY ('12).

SUCCESSSES OF OLD BOYS.

(LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.)

J. C. J. CUNNINGHAM, B.Sc.,
Honours—First Class.

A. LAMBLE, B.Sc., *Honours—First Class.*
A. P. HAGAN, B.Sc.

R. HALL, M.Sc. (*Physics*).

P. F. CARROLL, *2nd Exam.—Dental Surgery.*

F. J. TINDALL, B.Eng., *Honours—First Class.*

D. E. O'DONOVAN, B.Eng.,
Honours—Second Class.

F. J. TINDALL, B.Eng.,
David Drew Scholarship in Engineering.

A. LAMBLE,
University Scholarship in Chemistry.

(CIVIL SERVICE.)

R. A. CASWALL,
SECOND DIVISION CLERKSHIP.

OXFORD SENIOR HONOURS — SECOND AND THIRD CLASS.



T. Gregory (2) F. Wheeler (3) J. Flanagan (2) J. B. Merron (2) F. Winfield (2) W. Downey (3)
J. Kennedy (2) J. Gray (2) H. Buras (2) P. Supple (2) J. Clancy (3)
D. B. Parsons (3) J. Brown (3)

Henry Grattan.

[By THOMAS GREGORY.]

Henry Grattan was born on July 3rd, 1746, in Dublin. His father, James Grattan, was for a long time Recorder of Dublin, and his mother was the daughter of Thomas Marlay, Chief Justice of Ireland. Both professed the Protestant religion, and socially were of high standing.

Henry received his early education in his native city, and in 1763 entered Trinity College, Dublin. As it was at that time necessary for a well-educated man to possess a good knowledge of the classics, and because a good classical education was essential to one about to enter the lawyer's profession, Grattan set himself to excel in this particular branch of study, and he soon outstripped his classmates. In the Michaelmas term of 1767 he entered the Inner Temple, London. While here, he passed most of his spare time in the Houses of Parliament, listening to the debates and speeches.

In 1772, Grattan was called to the Irish Bar, but his profession held no fascination for him. Patriot that he was, he longed to do something that might help his country. Owing to the friendship which existed between himself and Lord Charlemont, he easily obtained an entrance into public life, and on the 11th December, 1775, he was elected a member of the Irish House of Commons, representing the borough of Charlemont. At this time the Irish Parliament was exclusively Protestant, and was, in addition, totally subservient to the English Parliament, the former having to send the "heads" of its Bills to the latter for approval. Moreover, the English Parliament had passed in 1719 an Act, known as the "Sixth of George I.," which declared that the King, with the advice of the Lords and Commons of England, had the right to make laws for Ireland.

In 1760, Henry Flood and several other gentlemen entered the Irish House of Commons with the intention of securing legislative independence for Ireland. They were called the "Patriot Party," and soon made their power felt. Flood caused a reform Bill to be passed in 1768, which limited the duration of Parliament to eight years: each Irish Parliament previously lasted during the

life of the sovereign who summoned it. A short time afterwards, under Flood's guidance, the House of Commons passed a direct vote of censure on the Irish administration. The result of this was that the Viceroy, who practically governed the country, was recalled. In 1774, however, Flood, after an opposition of nearly fifteen years, accepted office in the Executive, on which he had so long made war.

Grattan, therefore, entered the Irish Commons at a time when the Patriots needed a leader of exceptional ability. The new leader was a singularly daring politician, while, on the other hand, Flood had been cautious and circumspect.

The American War of Independence indirectly led to a movement of no small consequence to Ireland: the formation of the Irish Volunteers. During this war, the coast of Ireland was threatened by privateers bearing the flag of the United States. As it had been necessary to withdraw many of the regular troops from Ireland for service in America, the presence of the privateers occasioned much alarm, especially in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

The Irish Executive were helpless to defend Belfast, consequently, it sanctioned the formation of volunteer corps for the protection of the northern coast. The example set in Ulster spread rapidly all over Ireland, and the Irish Peers and gentlemen soon found themselves at the head of fifty thousand armed and disciplined troops. A convention of Volunteer delegates was held at Dungannon in 1782. Here it was declared that no power on earth save the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland had any right to make laws for the Irish people. Grattan invited Parliament to endorse the principle of independence, affirmed at Dungannon. His invitation was enthusiastically responded to. The English Parliament at once realised the seriousness of the situation and repealed the "Sixth of George I.," thus giving Ireland legislative independence. The following lines written by Davis aptly summarise the nature of the situation:—

"When Grattan rose, none dare oppose
The claim he made for freedom,
They knew our swords, to back his words
Were ready, did he need 'em."

A grant of £100,000 for the purpose of equipping 20,000 Irish sailors for the British navy, was made by the Irish Parliament at Grattan's suggestion, by

way of showing the country's gratitude. Grattan was also prevailed upon to accept a sum equal to half this amount for his services to his country.

In 1782 Flood had resigned his Government position and again entered Parliament. He was regarded with distrust, however, by his former supporters, and he and Grattan, once firm friends, now became enemies, and a fierce quarrel took place between them. Flood commented on the £50,000 which had been given to Grattan, whom he described as a "mendicant patriot, who bought his country for a sum of money, and sold it again for prompt payment." When Flood had finished, Grattan rose to reply. He taunted Flood with the fact that he was trusted neither by friend nor by foe, and added that he had sent four thousand troops to cut the throats of Americans fighting for their freedom. Becoming still more angry as he proceeded, he cast prudence aside and continued pouring abuse on his opponent's head until at last the Speaker intervened and stopped the speech. Flood challenged Grattan to a duel, which did not take place because Flood declined to go to Holyhead, at which place Grattan wished to fight. Many were of the opinion that Grattan was to blame for the quarrel, and, in after life, he himself bitterly regretted his behaviour towards Flood.

It must be borne in mind that the gaining of legislative independence was only an instalment—an exceedingly important instalment no doubt—of the great scheme of political reform which Grattan set himself to accomplish. The Irish Executive, in other words, the Irish Government was still appointed from England. Grattan now endeavoured to abolish the many useless places which the Government, in their anxiety to provide pensions and payments for their friends, had created. Another great scheme to which he turned his attention was one for the relief of Catholics. Flood offered to help in the furtherance of the latter scheme, but, being met by a cold rebuff, resigned his seat in the Irish Commons, and entered the English Parliament as member for an English constituency. He, however, soon fell into ill-health, and died a broken, disappointed man. It must be said of Grattan that on this occasion, in a great speech and speaking with great feeling, he gave Flood the merit due to him as a

great orator, a great patriot, and a great Irishman.

In 1790 he made his well-known speech, in which he charged the Government with specific offences and introduced a measure for reform, but the Tories were in the majority and threw it out. Two years later he secured permission for Catholics to vote, to carry arms, and to enter the professions from which they had been hitherto shut out.

From 1794 to 1797, when the rebellion was brooding over Ireland, and in 1798, when it actually broke out, the position of Grattan was one of great delicacy. He was accused by the Government of aiding the rebels, and the King struck his name off the list of Privy Councillors. On the other hand, the rebels blamed him for not aiding them, and so great was his danger in his native Dublin that he was forced to seek safety in North Wales. When the rebellion was crushed, the question of the hour was Ireland's union with England. Pitt worked with might and main to secure this, receiving help in Ireland from Lord Clare and Lord Castlereagh. Grattan was suffering from a nervous disease and had been to several places abroad for a cure, but without success. At length he came to Dublin, and took his seat as member for Wicklow.

The last debate on the Union had lasted fifteen hours, and it was seven o'clock in the morning when Grattan, having left a sick-bed, entered the House to take the oath. So weak was he that he was permitted to be seated whilst speaking, and for over two hours he passionately argued and protested against the measure which, a few weeks later, became the law of the land.

In 1805, Fox induced him to enter the English House of Commons to champion the cause of the Catholics. He sat as member for the borough of Malton and faithfully but unavailingly endeavoured to remove the grievances under which Catholics suffered. In the Autumn of 1819 he fell sick in Ireland, and hardly recovered when he went to London to plead once more for the removal of Catholic disabilities. He arrived in London in February, but fell ill again, and was so weak that he could not attend the House. Gradually becoming weaker, he lingered until the 4th June, 1820, when he died, surrounded by his family and by a large number of friends.

Grattan wished to be buried in Ireland, but before he died the Duke of Sussex requested him to allow himself to be buried in Westminster Abbey, and he consented. He was laid to rest by the side of Pitt and Fox, and his funeral was attended by all the leading men of the day,—only a fitting mark of respect to the memory of one of the greatest of Ireland's sons.

A Trip to Rome.

[By A. MAGUIRE.]

It was with deep feelings of gratitude and joyful expectation that I accepted the offer of accompanying a friend on a trip to Rome.

We travelled by a night train from Lime Street Station to London, where we arrived at 4-15 a.m. Before leaving by the boat express for Newhaven at 10 a.m., we managed to hear Mass at Westminster Cathedral, and to see Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. At the station we heard with feelings, I shall not attempt to analyse here, that the day boat to Dieppe would not sail owing to the roughness of the weather. I was, however, pleased to find myself leaving the boat train in a more cheerful mood than I entered it, thanks to the effect of the beautiful scenery through which we passed. We left Newhaven at 10 p.m., had, contrary to expectations, a rather pleasant crossing, and, on arriving at Dieppe at 2-30 a.m., stepped directly on to the train for Paris.

On arriving at Paris we went straight to the Hotel for Breakfast, after which we proceeded to visit the various points of interest. From the magnificent Opera House we went past the Louvre, through the Tuileries and the Champs-Élysées, to the Arc de Triomphe. From the top of this magnificent arch we obtained a splendid view of the twelve avenues which radiate from it as their centre. We passed on to the Eiffel Tower which is 300 metres (685 feet) high, and from which we obtained a panoramic view of Paris, which completely eclipsed that afforded by the Arc de Triomphe. Owing to the working arrangements of the three sets of lifts the ascent takes half-an-hour. This shows, that comparison between it and our local tower is not to be thought of. From here we went to Les Invalides, and saw

the tomb of Napoleon and the Museum of Artillery.

Next morning, on visiting the beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame, we observed, among other things, the famous rose windows which are the finest in the world. From there we went to the Church of St. Etienne where we saw the tomb of St. Geneviève, thence to the Pantheon, wherein many of the great men of France are buried. At 2-30 p.m. we took the train, this time for Rome itself, and were soon rushing along through beautiful scenery. The continental trains are very comfortable, especially those which cross the Alps; and consequently we were quite prepared to face the long journey before us. The afternoon wore on and it soon became dark, with the result that we settled down to have a few hours' sleep. About midnight we awoke, and found ourselves travelling through the Alps in moonlight. Towards 2 a.m. we arrived at Modane, after passing through the Mont Cenis tunnel, which is seven and a half miles long. We soon started again and arrived at Turin at 6-15 on Thursday morning. After a change of trains we continued our journey to Genoa, where we obtained a glimpse of the bay and docks. The railway then skirted the coast, but our view of the Mediterranean was continually interrupted by innumerable short tunnels. Turning inland we passed through Carrara, Arrejo, and Pisa, and obtained a view of the famous Leaning Tower. Leghorn was reached after nightfall, and we arrived at Rome at 1-30 a.m. next morning, which was Good Friday.

During the morning we visited St. Peter's, and in the afternoon we went to see the Roman Forum and the Colosseum. On Saturday, we went to St. Paul's Gate, and walked along outside the walls to St. Sebastian's Gate. The Appian Way begins here, and a short distance along we saw the church, "Domine, Quo Vadis," where our Lord appeared to St. Peter. After about half-an-hour's walk further on we arrived at the Catacombs of St. Calixtus. With a monk as guide, the visitor is conducted through some of the subterranean passages which are several miles in length. The bodies of the early Christians were laid in recesses on either side, which were then sealed up by a stone slab. Whilst we were there, we saw, among other things, the first tomb of St.

Caecilia, and also the tombs of several of the early Popes.

On the next day, which was Easter Sunday, we went to St. Peter's, and arrived there in good time to hear Pontifical High Mass sung at the Basilica before Cardinal Rampollo. It was only on this, our second visit, that we began to realise the beauty and immense proportions of the magnificent edifice. It is altogether 232 yards in length; has a transept 105 yards wide, and the top of the famous dome, which is the work of Michael Angelo, is 404 feet high. Although its size is so great, the building was full to overflowing with people of nearly every nationality.

In the afternoon we visited the beautiful gardens of the Pincio, which are the fashionable resort on a Sunday afternoon. We passed on from there to the Church of Santissima Trinita del Monti, where we saw a famous picture, the "Descent from the Cross." We continued our walk past the Fontana Trevi, into whose waters the departing traveller used to throw a coin in order to ensure for himself a safe journey; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius, where we saw the tomb of St. Aloysius. The whole of the ceiling of this church is beautifully painted in perspective, so that when one stands on a certain spot, the whole of the picture can be taken in at a glance.

There were two places where we were sure of receiving an English welcome, namely, the English College and the Christian Brothers', and so on Monday morning we set out to make these two calls. First, we went to the English College, where we received some letters which had been addressed there for us. After being shown round, and receiving valuable hints as to seeing further places of interest, we passed on to the Christian Brothers' College. The Brothers with their usual hospitality gave us a most cordial welcome, which any of their pupils may be sure to receive at their Colleges all over the world. We saw round the school, from the roof of which we obtained a good view of Rome, and enjoyed our visit very much.

In the afternoon we visited St. Paul's outside the walls. It is a magnificent basilica, and the interior, supported by eighty monolithic granite columns, is very impressive. We returned to the city, and on our way passed by the temple of Vesta, which is one of the many relics of pagan times.

We decided to leave Rome the next

day, so as to have time to break our journey at Genoa and Turin. This was a somewhat hasty decision, and necessitated our rushing round to see the remaining sights of the city. On Tuesday morning, therefore, we paid short visits to St. Mary Major's, St. Pruden-ziana and St. Praxedes, which are situated very near to one another. Thence we went to the Chiesa Nuova, and were very fortunate in seeing there the relics of St. Philip Neri. We next went to the Vatican and obtained a "Permessi" or permission, to visit the gardens. These were very fine, and we were sorry that, having left the visit so late, we could not spend more time in them. Before leaving, however, we went through some of the Art Galleries, which contain probably the finest collection of Pictures and Statues in the world.

After lunch we proceeded to the Scala Santa, a staircase composed of the steps which Our Lord trod in Pilate's house in Jerusalem, and then to St. John Lateran's. It was here that the Lateran Palace of the Popes used to stand, and we saw the papal chair which was used when the Pope resided there.

Our last visit was to the Church of Santa Croce, where the relics relating to Our Lord's passion are preserved. The relics consist of one of the nails, a large portion of the True Cross, a thorn, and also, a finger of St. Thomas, all of which we were able to venerate.

The same evening we left the Eternal City with feelings of regret that we had not been able to stay there longer, and took the 9-30 p.m. train for Genoa, where we arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning. Rain fell heavily here, so we resolved to take the next train for Turin. Arriving here we again had to abandon sightseeing, owing to the persistent downpour, and to continue our journey.

Returning to Paris we saw the church of Sacre Coeur at Montmatre, and also La Madelaine, which is the most fashionable church of the city. Thence we went to St. Sulpice, and in the afternoon we visited the Louvre.

On Friday morning we caught an early train for Dieppe, and from there we took the boat for Newhaven. The weather was fine and we made a good passage, which was an agreeable change from the train journey.

The boat express was waiting at Newhaven, and we were in London once more at six o'clock in the evening.

Old Boys' Association.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Association was held at the Catholic Institute on Sept. 22nd, and there was a very full attendance of members of the Executive. The following programme was arranged for this session:—

Oct. 16th—Social Evening at St. Gerard's House.

„ 28th—Dance at Acacia House.

Nov. 17th—Lecture on the Evolution of a Loaf of Bread by Mr. J. TWOMEY, M.Sc.

Nov. 27th—School Concert, at Concert Room, St. George's Hall.

Dec. 12th—Lecture on "Alpine Travels" by Mr. D. L. KELLEHER, B.A.

Dec. —Dance at Acacia House.

Jan. 10th—Paper on "Guild Socialism" by Mr. J. A. CURTIN, M.A., at 7-30 p.m.

*Jan. 15th—Annual Dinner at the Adelphi Hotel.

*Feb. 19th—Concert.

A Lecture and a Social Evening will be arranged for in March and April respectively. The dates given above for the Annual Dinner and the Concert have been provisionally fixed.

SOCIAL EVENING.

The first Social of the session was held at St. Gerard's House, which was kindly lent by the Rev. Father Jeanrenaud, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 16th. There was a large gathering of Old Boys, and the function was eminently successful in every respect. There was quite a brilliant array of musical talent, and consequently a very high-class concert occupied the whole evening with only a short interval for refreshments. In addition to Messrs. D. Hayes, T. & J. Curtin, W. J. Murphy, T. Quirk and others, whose contributions are always deservedly popular on such occasions, Mr. T. Byrne charmed us with his rendering of "Clontarf by the Sea," and Mr. Fennell's fine baritone voice, which we heard for the first time, won the very hearty ovation which was given for his beautiful rendering of some of the ever popular "Melodies." Mr. V. Atkin's old classic was still new and popular, and Mr. Keegan's violin solos were as great a treat as usual. Messrs. Atkin & Ried were able accompanists, and thereby assured the success of the evening. We hope the number of Old Boys who patronize these informal social gatherings will continue to increase even though this must mean a more commodious meeting place, for our

present accommodation will not suffice for even a small increase in numbers.

The thanks of those present were conveyed to the chairman, Mr. J. A. Curtin, in a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. J. F. Lacy and seconded by Mr. Ried. The gratitude of the meeting was also due to the members who organized the Social, as well as to their lady friends who were responsible for the catering.

DANCE.

On October 28th, the Old Boys' Association held the first dance of the season at Acacia House.

The attendance, about eighty, was lower than that of our former dances, owing doubtless to a heavy thunderstorm which occurred during the evening.

We regret that such a popular function should have been so poorly supported by the Old Boys, as the continuance of these dances depends upon their financial success.

Despite the small attendance the evening was most enjoyable, and those present are looking forward to the second dance, which will take place about Christmas or New Year.

LECTURE BY Mr. J. TWOMEY, M.Sc.

On 17th November, Mr. Twomey gave a most interesting lecture in the school lecture hall on "The Evolution of a Loaf of Bread." Speaking on a subject which is his special hobby, Mr. Twomey's style was at once popular and thorough, consequently his treatment of an apparently familiar subject delighted his audience, which consisted of the members of Form VI. and a disappointingly small number of Old Boys. Very neatly devised models and several simple but ingenious demonstrations added interest to the lecture which became more and more fascinating as Mr. Twomey proceeded to let us into the secrets, for we discovered there are secrets, of a subject which has such vital interests for us, and his analysis of the arguments in favour of "Standard" and other much advertised types of bread were full of interest. At the close of the lecture we had the opportunity of examining a large number of samples of wheat, various flours and other products, a most disconcerting collection of impurities, which Mr. Twomey had himself taken from the machines in the flour mills of Messrs. Vernon. Moreover we saw the relative merits of some

dozen samples of loaves, all of which Mr. Twomey had specially prepared to illustrate his lecture. Some of these loaves were far from being digestible even by the people of Alexandria, whose special cake was not very inviting. A fine sample of an Irish bastible loaf prepared and baked according to the traditional method was not inferior to the best samples which Mr. Twomey showed of English "Cottages" and other forms. At the close of the lecture it was evident Mr. Twomey had demonstrated to the satisfaction of his audience the superiority of white bread over all other preparations, and so we shall in future demand Vernon's Millenium as our Standard.

A formal vote of thanks to Mr. Twomey was proposed by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Merron, and very heartily accorded by those present.

Mr. Twomey expressed his gratitude to the audience for the vote of thanks, and added that a good deal of the success of the lecture was due to Mr. Cargill, his assistant in the Chemical Laboratory at the mills of Messrs. Vernon and Sons, who had prepared the models, &c., and also to the kindness of Messrs. Vernon & Sons, who had given the large number of samples, which he was able to exhibit, and, moreover, had placed their bakers at his disposal to prepare the sample loaves of bread, etc. The gratitude of the audience to Messrs. Vernon & Sons and also to Mr. Cargill was very heartily expressed.

MUSIC.

We are pleased to observe that in the World of Art as in fields of science and commerce "Old Boys" are winning laurels for themselves and their Alma Mater. At the "Rodewald Club" Concert, which took place at the Yamen Rooms on the 10th November, the "Fransella Trio Party" played a composition from the pen of Mr. Eugene Goosens.

The work in question is in the form of a suite for Violin, Flute, and Piano, and shews considerable ability, the "scherzo" displays to our minds from the greatest originality and freedom from ultra-modern influences. Mr. Goosens is a member of the famous Queen's Hall Orchestra, and is devoting much time now to composition.

Mr. Alfred Ross is another "Old Boy," and one who has already attained

a prominent position in Liverpool Musical circles, being the leader of the renowned Akeroyd Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Ross married the distinguished American Pianist, Miss Marguerite Stilwell, who since her advent in this city has been recognised as one of our foremost musicians. Mr. Ross, in company with his talented wife, gave an interesting recital to an enthusiastic audience in the Small Concert Room, St. George's Hall, on the 12th Nov.

OLD BOYS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

FIRST XI. Zingari League (2nd division).

For their sixth season in football, the Old Boys adopted a very ambitious and extensive programme, which, judging by results to date, has already proved a success more than even the optimists among them hoped for.

The First XI., in the 2nd Division I. Zingari League, played their first match on Sept. 20th., v. North Western, resulting in a draw 2—2.

On the following Saturday they had, as opponents, Lynwood, who were with them in the 3rd Division. At this match the team settled down in earnest and put up 5 goals to one. After this victory, Cadby Hall were eagerly awaited and Gilmour (2) and T. J. Curtin put the Old Boys ahead 3—0. This was a very stirring match and showed magnificent football on both sides.

Being due next match to play Lynwood again, the team was in fine fettle and was justified in its hopes by adding another goal to the score of the previous victory and beating them 6—1, J. Cunningham being responsible for three goals.

Trinity Old Boys for Saturday, Oct. 18th, were looked forward to as "very hot," as they were members of the First Division last season. Keeping up their reputation Trinity, played fast, furious, and rather dirty. The C.I. reciprocated and after a fierce match won 2—1. Curtin, T. J. (who had scored every match so far) and McAulay, scoring brilliant goals. McNally had a hot time in goal and as usual acquitted himself well.

The following week Aughton Wanderers came to Linacre Lane and administered first defeat by 5—1. It is quite fair to say that the game did not justify the result.

As the capabilities of Parkside, who

were to be met on Nov. 1st, were not known, and as the O.B. team was still below strength the game was predicted as uncertain, and it turned out so. However, the Old Boys notched one point, McGuinness scoring the only one goal for us.

St. James', Toxteth, were down for Nov. 8th, and this match was augured as one of the tit-bits of the 2nd Division. The game was played before about 1200 spectators, and although the Old Boys had two reserves they defeated the Saints by 2—1. T. J. Curtin scoring for the Old Boys. This was a magnificent game, the half-back line, like the whole defence, played a great game.

Visiting St. Ives on their ground the following Saturday a very enjoyable and strenuous game ensued. The Tramways ground was in good condition and the Old Boys' inside forwards made fine breakaways and were responsible for the score of 6—1. The magnificent defence, especially the goalkeeper, kept out the St. Ives.

These results are very creditable, and if the Old Boys are fortunate to be able (for amateurs) to play a consistent team through the remainder of the season our optimists at the start of the season will be quite justified. At present the Old Boys are second in the League, the present champions being two points ahead.

SECOND XI. (Zingari Alliance.)

The Second XI. in the I. Zingari Alliance have had a stiff problem to face each week, and some of their opponents in this league have been let off rather easily through the Old Boys not having had a fully representative team. Vacancies in the First XI. having to be filled from this reserve team is responsible for this result.

A start was made against 5th King's Regiment who beat us 2—1. This bad start was mainly due to a new player who did not notify the Hon. Sec. of his inability to play, a deplorable circumstance which each member of the club should eschew, even if he only considers the injustice done to the other ten players. There was a similar wilful neglect the next week, but as a substitute was found for goal, the team played well and won 3—1. A friendly match took place on the following Saturday against a much stronger team, and a defeat was registered against us 5—1.

Our close rivals, the Old Xaverians, visited us at Wavertree, on Oct. 4th, and this game was strongly fought and (no accidents this week) our team pulled together well, and won a hard earned victory by 3—2.

The players now settled down to enjoy a good season, after getting on their feet, as it were, and realizing the importance of a team turning out consistently each week. Again at Wavertree we opposed Highfield, a good team, with whom we drew 2—2, but should have won. Old Holts the following week proved a stumbling block to the extent of 3—1. They showed fine combination in the forward line, whereas our forwards were decidedly poor. An accident to our centre-forward early in the game and his consequent retirement gave a very hard contested game to Royal Liver by the narrow margin of 1—0.

Old Holts returned their match and won 6—1, but it was unfortunate that our team had to be drawn on this week to supply the First, and so we were poorly represented in this game. The same conditions apply exactly to the match against St. James Lorettonians, and these coupled with the fact that one of the team failed to turn up caused us to lose to the tune of 8—1.

The policy of entering this league has been undoubtedly appreciated, and if we have not had more success it is entirely due to a want of fidelity on the part of some of our players. Let us hope the tenets of ordinary good fellowship will be more strictly adhered to by those members in future.

JUNIOR XI. (Merseyside League.)

The Third XI. having entered a League, which was newly formed this year, were looking forward to a pleasant season. The Merseyside League caters for players under 18 on Sept. 1st, and provides that step which is necessary to bridge over the space between the school and the Old Boys' higher teams.

The first game was played *v.* Bootle Sec. O.B. on their ground, and as this was our first game and the players hardly knew each other, the result was not promising, being 5—1, which score did not really represent the play. However, the C.I.'s were out to win next week *v.* Ogden's at Clubmoor, where Kavanagh (4) and Conway (3) distinguished themselves by putting up 7 goals out of a result of 9—0. This victory created a

fine spirit and went a long way to cementing together the team, which playing *v.* Birkenhead O.B. won again by 4—3, after a most inspiring and strenuous game. Quinn in goal surpassed himself, and Shaw as centre-half played a magnificent game.

Against Hazlehurst the following week another victory was registered by 3—1.

With each man in his right place this 3rd term could go through the season with flying colors. The return match *v.* Birkenhead was unfortunate inasmuch as the team was sadly depleted of a couple of its regular players, and although playing extremely well under the circumstances they could not stop the opponents' centre-forward from putting up 7 out of 8 against 2.

This week and the following week were remarkable for the ill-luck that sometimes dogs an amateur team. I mean injuries and sickness and inability to play. These causes gave Anfield Juniors and Bootle Sec. O.B. two points which was lucky for them, and which they would never have got if the C.I. had out their regular team. Against Anfield no less than 4 reserves played. I must mention here a most disappointing and deplorable incident: that is, the failure of a player to turn up without notifying the Hon. Sec. It is well understood the damage it has done, which is nothing less than the loss of the Championship, and it remains for the players in question to atone for the last two defeats. When this is remedied the Merseyside team of the Old Boys ought to take all before them, but they must learn to practice that esprit de corps which is the soul of football, and which some of them seem to have lost during the short interval that has elapsed since they left school. Remaining fixtures for this year:—

Nov. 22nd.	Hazlehurst	H
" 29th.	Lodge Lane	A
Dec. 6th.	Anfield Guild	H
" 13th.	Telegraph Messengers... ..	A
" 20th.	" " " " " " " "	H
" 27th.	Ogden's	H

"A" TEAM.

A good number of friendly matches has been arranged throughout the season catering for all those players for whom it is impossible to provide games in the other three teams.

A few very enjoyable games have been played with a fair percentage of successes, and as the fixtures continue right to the

end of the season nobody need say they cannot find a place in the Old Boys' Football Club. The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to hear from any budding "internationals" among C.I. Old Boys, who have not as yet thrown in their lot with the C.I.O.B. F.C.

Football Hints.

[BY SPECTATOR.]

A good *goalkeeper* will keep a keen eye on the ball, especially when it is in his own half. When receiving a shot, he will always get right behind the ball, and when catching, will hug the ball close against his body. To receive the ball with the body not directly behind it is to run the risk of allowing it to pass through the hands and consequently into the net. If he has not time to catch the ball, or if the latter is going too high for him to catch it securely, he must fist it out. To do this, the fists must be clenched and placed side by side, with the arms bent. Having met the ball in this posture, he will push the hands straight out after it, and immediately get into position for a possible return shot. For a ground shot he will, if time permits, get on one knee with his body again behind the ball. It will also be necessary for him to know how to dive for a ground shot going into a distant part of the net. Though he will usually keep in his area, he must go out to meet a forward who has got clear of the backs, and either by sure tackling prevent him from shooting or else by dodging in front of him delay his shot, thus giving the backs time to come up. He will, moreover, use his hands whenever he can. In clearing, he must as a rule kick towards the wings, and since it is easier to run forward than backward, he will stand at the goal-post farthest from the corner when a corner-kick is being taken.

Backs should kick long and low: high kicking delays the forward who must of necessity waste time in trapping the ball. There is danger of kicking too far: the ball should be given to the forwards, but not sent wildly beyond them. Cool and sure tackling is essential for a back, whose principal object should be to secure the ball, rather than knock his opponent down. The speedier of the two backs should play well up to his halves. An arrangement with

the halves, which will leave the backs to mark the inside forwards, works very satisfactorily. In short, backs must kick low, especially when against the wind, and just to their forwards. They will support their halves and forwards when attacking. When defending they will clear at all costs, and will never impede their own goal-keeper.

Halves must aid the attack, but their principal function is defence, and therefore they must take the burden of the work from the backs. They will arrange with their backs, so that the wing halves will mark the outside men, the centre-half looking after the opposing centre-forward. This will allow the backs to mark the two opposing inside forwards. A half must if possible pass to an unmarked forward, *pushing* the ball along the ground with the inside of the foot. If all the forwards are marked, then he will dash for the wing, thereby drawing the defence, and when near the outside he must centre vigorously, and thereby give his inside forwards a chance of getting away. It is generally useless to pass to a forward who is marked. Halves should not fail to shoot every time the opportunity offers. This applies especially to the centre-half, who must be equally strong with both feet. To do the unexpected thing is always good tactics in a half-back.

The chief characteristic of a good forward line is accurate combination. They must know each other's play, and they must be able to pass and centre at top speed, otherwise the defence will always have time to get into position to repel the attack. Speed is an essential for all the forward line, but especially for the outside men. An outside's position is on the line, and generally well in front of his inside partner, taking care at the same time that he is not off-side. When he receives the pass from his inside he must dash straight for goal, and when within a few yards of the opposing back, pass the ball, making sure that in doing so the back cannot get possession of it. A back pass to his inside, who should immediately shoot, will often succeed in scoring. Inside men are generally the scorers. When an inside gets possession of the ball he should draw the opposing half before passing. A back pass to his own half who immediately passes to the outside will give the latter a good opportunity for getting away. The two types of back passes

that have been mentioned are, however, quite mischievous, unless the inside in the former case and the half in the latter are prepared for such tactics. It will be generally advisable to keep the game open: long rapid passes from inside to inside, and even from inside to the outside of the other wing will be found useful. An unmarked forward should not hesitate to call for the ball, because he is in a better position to see how matters stand than the player who is occupied with the ball. Frequent change of tactics, and doing the unexpected, are also good features in forwards.

A lot often depends on the centre-forward. He must possess and cultivate individuality without becoming selfish, that is, he must always be able to accomplish the unorthodox, for, as has been stated above, it is often the unexpected which succeeds in football. Therefore, a dash through the backs, when a pass to the wings or inside men is expected, very often results in a goal. If he is attended too closely, he must play open football, and pass to his wings. Further, self-reliance, coolness and quickness of thought, are essential, for a centre must take in a situation, and act upon it quickly. It is often advisable to keep well up on the opposing backs, and keep them from too much free kicking. Little plans for evading the too close attentions of a centre-half can be thought out before the game, and will often succeed in proportion as they are original.

In conclusion we will mention a few "Don'ts."

Don't stop till you hear the whistle.

Don't hesitate, go for the ball.

Don't charge in the back.

Don't be selfish.

Don't funk.

Don't be too ladylike. Charge hard, fairly, and whenever the occasion arises.

Don't dally.

Don't slack. Play the game to the finish, especially if losing.

Don't lose sight of your man: mark him closely, keeping always between him and your own goal.

Don't ramble: keep in your place. Head the ball sometimes: shoot as often as you get a chance: play the game with all your might, and never lose your temper.

The following points of rule should be especially remembered:—

FREE-KICK. It is a mistake to think that a goal can always be scored direct from a free-kick or a corner-kick. There are certain violation of rules, the penalty for which is a free kick, from which a goal cannot be scored, unless another player touches the ball. For example, a goal cannot be scored direct from a free kick, which has been awarded for (1)—Carrying by the goal-keeper; (2)—Playing the ball before it has touched the ground when the Referee “throws up” the ball; (3)—When the ball has not been properly thrown in; (4)—For dangerous play.

OFF-SIDE. The off-side rule does not apply to a player who is in his own half of the playing field. A player who is not in front of the ball, when last played cannot be off-side, neither can he be off-side when an opponent has last played the ball. No one can be off-side when a corner-kick is being taken. Once a player is in an offside position he continues so till the ball is played by an opponent between him and his opponents' goal no matter how many of his opponents may have meantime come between him and that goal.

GOAL-KEEPER. The goal-keeper cannot handle the ball outside of his own penalty area. The penalty for this, as well as for carrying the ball in the penalty area is a free-kick, not a penalty kick.

Athletics.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual Meeting of the Football Club was held towards the end of September. Forms V. and VI. were fully represented and the usual enthusiasm prevailed. After a brief review of last season's results, the meeting proceeded to elect Captains for this season. N. Cloney was unanimously voted Captain for the 1st. XI. and the sub-captaincy of the XI. was unanimously entrusted to T. Holland. Both had done good service in last year's Shield Eleven and had therefore earned the confidence of their fellows. The captaincy of the 2nd. XI. was voted to J. Kennedy, with F. Meehan as sub-

Captain, and J. Cloney was subsequently elected Captain of the third eleven.

The results of the first XI games up to date have not been very assuring, in fact they go to show that we are considerably below the average of the other schools and that our XI. is the poorest that we have yet had. In no other season have we met with so many defeats: some of them by teams which were apparently below us in years and in physique. Poor goal-keeping, and a want of balance in the team, due partly to a want of football skill, and largely to other causes which we shall not mention just now, have been entirely responsible for our want of success. We hope that next term we shall have discovered amongst our much increased numbers some means of remedying the appalling defects that are at present so evident in our first XI, and that we shall thus be able to relieve the pressure which at present rests on the few members of the team, who bear the whole burden of the games and thereby get back some of the repute which we have lost on the football field.

The Second XI players, we are glad to say have done better and have at any rate maintained the repute of their predecessors. Their only defeat was by a team very much above them in physique, and on that occasion they showed that they could “play the game.” There is, it is true, considerable room for improvement and we have hopes that the improvement will come since the team possesses most of the essentials without which improvement would be impossible. We trust that the remainder of the season will be as successful as has been that portion which has passed.

The following games have been played:—

FIRST XI.

C.I. v Liscard H.S.

Team: O'Keeffe; Cloney, Dunford McLoughlin, Holland, Lovett; Leahy, Grogan, McGlory, Shennan, Gray.

This was the first match of the season and was played at Liscard in fine weather. The game was evenly contested in the first half, during which O'Keeffe brought off some fine saves. When half time arrived neither side had scored.

In the second half C.I. played up-hill. The Liscard H.S. forwards combined

well and were very dangerous. After ten minutes play Liscard opened the score. C.I. missed several chances during this half. Liscard H.S. added two more goals and thus won easily.

Liscard H.S.—3 goals. C.I.—0.

C.I. v Birkenhead Institute.

Team: O'Keeffe; Cloney, Dunford; Murphy, Holland, Lovett; Leahy, McLoughlin, Roji, Shennan, Grogan.

This match was played at Bebington in fine weather. In the first half the C.I. had the better of the game. Leahy scored for C.I. after twenty minutes play, and half-time arrived with the C.I. leading by a goal.

In the second half, C.I. continued to maintain their superiority and Leahy added a second goal. Birkenhead then scored two goals in quick succession. The game was very exciting at this stage, and Roji secured the lead for the C.I. ten minutes from time.

C.I.—3 goals. B.I.—2 goals.

Scorers—Leahy 2, Roji—1.

C.I. v C.I. Old Boys A.

Team: Williams; Murphy, Dunford; Gray, Cloney, Lovett; Leahy, McClory.

This match was played at Wavertree in bad weather. The Old Boys were not fully represented and the School had the game well in hand, scoring three goals in the first half.

In the second half the Old Boys improved. The School forwards who combined well added two more goals, and thus won the game by five goals.

C.I.—5 goals. O.B.—0.

Scorers—Roji 2, Leahy—2.

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

Team: O'Keeffe; Cloney, Dnnford; Murphy, Holland, Lovett; Leahy, McLoughlin, Roji, Shennan, McClory.

This match was played at Childwall Road in fine weather. In the first half S.F.X. kicked down the slope and had the wind in their favour. After twenty minutes' play S.F.X. scored from a penalty. O'Keeffe, the C.I. goalkeeper, brought off some fine saves, but S.F.X. added two more goals before the interval.

Half-time, S.F.X.—3 goals. C.I.—0.

In the second half the C.I. had the better part of the game, and should have scored at least two goals. S.F.X. scored another goal shortly before full time and the game ended thus:

S.F.X.—4 goals. C.I.—0.

C.I. v Bootle Sec. School.

Team: Williams, Cloney, Dunford; Murphy, Holland, Lovett; Leahy, Meehan, Kennedy, Shennan, Boyle.

This match was played at Bootle in fine weather.

The C.I. were the better side in the first half. Boyle scored for the C.I. after thirty minutes' play. Bootle scored from a break-away and thus drew level near the interval.

In the second half the C.I. missed many open goals, but Boyle and Kennedy added two more goals for the C.I. During this half Bootle improved considerably and took advantage of the many mistakes made by the C.I. defence. Bootle won the game by the odd goal in seven.

Bootle—4 goals. C.I.—3.

Scorers: Boyle 2, Kennedy 1.

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

Team: Williams; Lovett, Dunford; Walsh, Holland, Meehan; Leahy, M. Cloney, Kennedy, McLoughlin, McClory.

This game was played at Wavertree in very dull weather. For the first ten minutes C.I. had the better part and the re-arrangement of the team seemed to work a much needed improvement. Soon, however, it was evident that the transfer of Cloney from the defence was a mistake, for the S.F.X. forwards easily broke through the C.I. backs, who showed very poor form, and added three goals in quick succession. The C.I. right wing were very aggressive and would have succeeded in scoring were it not for the timid play of those on the left, and the very poor play of the backs. At this point Cloney took up his old position at right full, and during the remainder of the game play was even. About the middle of the second half C.I. got a penalty from which Cloney scored. Holland and Kennedy played well. McClory and Lovett improved towards the close of the game, which ended without further score.

Result: S.F.X.—3: C.I.—1.

C.I. v Collegiate School.

We met the Collegiate School at Stonecroft, on Wednesday, November 19th, when we were represented by Williams; Cloney, Dunford; Walsh, Holland, Lovett; Leahy, Nolan, Kennedy, Shennan, and McClory. The

losing of the toss put us against the wind and the slope, and thus we started with a considerable handicap against us. The Collegiate forwards easily outplayed our defence, though Cloney and Holland played very well, and within the first quarter they registered three goals, two of which were solely due to the feeble play of our goal-keeper. After this our defence was steadier, but our forward line was powerless owing to the wretched play of both outside men, and at half-time the score was Collegiate—3, C.I.—1.

We hoped to equalize after the change round, but though our centre-forward worked hard, his wing men gave no support, and consequently our attacks were easily repulsed.

During this half the Collegiate forwards combining beautifully were thrice successful, and so we met another defeat with a score of 6 to 1 against us. Holland played a fine game throughout, as did also Cloney and Kennedy. Nolan and Lovett did good work and Shennan was occasionally very effective. The gravity of our defeat was entirely due to the timid play of our goal-keeper and of both our outside forwards.

SECOND XI.

C.I. v Liscard H.S.

The C.I. were favoured with fine weather for their opening fixture at Wavertree. C.I. won the toss and immediately pressed, making progress on the left. This attack was repelled, but coming again, Parsons centred for Kennedy to score with a ground shot which hit the post. C.I. continued to have the better of matters until half-time arrived with the score, C.I.—1, L.H.S.—0. During the second-half Liscard pressed frequently, but failed to score. A penalty was awarded to C.I., and Flannery, taking the kick, scored with a good low shot. The play was now very even, and no further scoring took place, so that C.I. ran out winners by 2—0.

C.I. v Birkenhead Institute.

This game was also at Wavertree. C.I. won the toss, and from the commencement took a good command of the game, scoring in the first half through Travis, Nolan, and Kennedy. The small but plucky forwards of our opponents

were very clever and often had the C.I. defence in difficulties, but they could not score during the first half. After half-time C.I. again scored twice, and Birkenhead scored once. Full time arrived with the score, C.I.—5, Birkenhead Institute—1.

C.I. Goal Scorers: Kennedy (2), Travis (2), Nolan (1).

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

C.I. won the toss at Wavertree for the third time in succession. A fairly even game was contested during the first half and S.F.X. responded twice. The second half was well contested, C.I. having slightly the best of matters. S.F.X. made strenuous efforts to reduce the deficit; C.I. scored three times, as also did S.F.X. Full time arrived with the score, C.I.—7, S.F.X.—5.

C.I. Goal Scorers: Nolan (2), Flannery (2), Kennedy (1), Gray (1).

C.I. v Wallasey G.S.

Our first away fixture was at Wallasey in wretched weather. Wallasey won the toss, and Kennedy started for C.I. The ground was dotted with pools of water, due to the heavy rainfall during the morning. Kennedy scored for C.I. with a long dropping shot. C.I. continued to have the best of matters, and McClory scored. C.I. again scored before half-time. C.I.—3, W.G.S.—0. C.I. on resuming kept up the pressure. Wallasey were seldom dangerous, so that Hart in goal was rarely troubled. C.I. scored through Kennedy and also through Shennan who, after a clear dribble, found the net with a grand shot. The whistle sounded with the score, C.I.—5, W.G.S.—0.

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

C.I. lost the toss, but despite this and the greater weight of their opponents they had the best of the game practically from the start. After the first few minutes' aggressiveness on the part of the S.F.X., C.I. settled down, and whilst Shennan organised the forwards very ably, Sullivan was brilliant in defence. Nolan started scoring for C.I. after a well concerted movement, and not long after Shennan ended a grand run by scoring finely. Half-time saw score 3—0 in C.I.'s favour. In the second-half, the C.I. team were easily the superior side. S.F.X. scored their only goal through a

good effort on the part of their captain. Flannery worked hard for C.I. and scored 2 goals. Final score, C.I.—9, S.F.X.—1.

Goal scorers: Shennan (3), Flannery (2), Nolan (2), Travis (2).

C.I. v Liverpool Collegiate School.

C.I. started against the wind, but during the first part of the game had the better of the play. Several attempts by the forwards were nearly successful, but the play was soon transferred to the home territory. The C.I. made a good defence, and were rather unlucky in letting the opposing inside left get through and score with a good shot, which gave Hart no chance in goal. In the second-half the superiority in size of the Collegiate team had more effect. Nevertheless, the C.I. played well, Gray and Parsons in the forward line making repeated attempts to score. The final score was 4—0 for the Collegiate.

THIRD XI.

The Third Eleven results have been no better than those of the First, and consequently there is much need of improvement in this section also. The

following games have been played, and the small success which our XI has achieved is far from satisfactory.

C.I. v Birkenhead Instit. Result 4—10, lost.
 C.I. v S.F.X. College „ 5—3, won.
 C.I. v Wallasey G.S. Scratched.
 C.I. v S.F.X. College Result 1—3, lost.
 C.I. v Collegiate School „ 5—7, lost.

SCHOOL LEAGUE.

The following games have been played, and though in some cases the balance has inclined so much on one side that equilibrium seems scarcely attainable under existing conditions, the games on the whole have been evoked considerable interest among those concerned in them.

Oct. 22nd.	Vb. 4 goals...	Vlb. 2 goals.
„ „	Va. 6 „ ...	IVa. 3 „
„ „	IVb. 8 „ ...	IVc. 3 „
Nov. 5th.	Vb. 7 „ ...	Va. 4 „
„ „	Vlb. 2 „ ...	Vla. 1 „
Nov. 26th.	Vla. 4 „ ...	Va. 2 „
„ „	Vb. 6 „ ...	IVb. 3 „

Full details of games will appear in next issue.

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HOPE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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