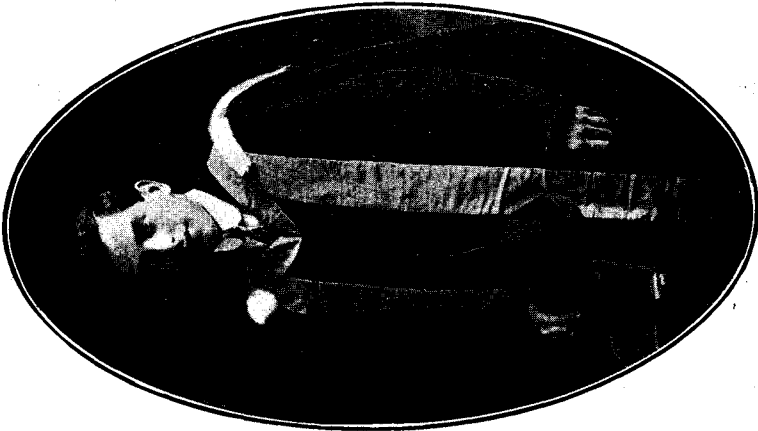


J. C. CUNNINGHAM, B.Sc. (Hons.)



D. E. O'DONOVAN, B.Eng. (Hons.)



A. LAMBLE, B.Sc. (Hons.)



And now our editorial  
**FAREWELL!** day is quickly waning  
 and very soon we shall  
 have to lay aside the toga which we re-  
 luctantly assumed at the commencement  
 of the session. We shall leave it to our  
 friends to suggest perhaps that we  
 have in our official capacity unwittingly  
 blundered into greatness, and we shall  
 seek the shades of literary oblivion con-  
 vinced that our period of office has been  
 extremely happy, and that if our personal  
 efforts have been almost fruitless, we had  
 the good fortune of having colleagues  
 to whom we can give the assurance that  
 the deeds they wrought were not in vain.

“And now lend thy hand,

And pluck my magic garment from me,”  
 for another must needs rise to charm you  
 with fragrant flowery words, and to  
 gladden you with sallies of wit and  
 wisdom.

## School Notes.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

We have much pleasure in recording  
 the success of two of our seniors in the  
 May University Open Scholarships  
 Exams. The Derby Scholarship (with-  
 out age limit) value £35 a year for  
 three years was won by J. A. O'Neill,  
 and the Derby Scholarship, limited to  
 those under 18 years of age, was award-  
 ed to W. O'Donnell. Both these  
 Scholarships are amongst the most  
 valuable that were offered for competi-  
 tion on this occasion, and while we very  
 heartily congratulate our two candidates,  
 we offer our special congratulations to  
 J. A. O'Neill, who though eligible for  
 the scholarships under 18, was success-  
 ful in winning the one that was open to  
 all comers. We wish both every suc-  
 cess in their future exams., and feel  
 confident that they will have as brilliant  
 a career at the Varsity as their prede-  
 cessors from the C.I. have had.

### SHIELD MEDALS.

On Saturday, July 5th, the members  
 of the late Shield Team were presented  
 with a very handsome set of Silver  
 Medals, suitably inscribed, by Mr. J.  
 Sullivan. The unhappy event which  
 marred the final of the competition was  
 responsible for the lateness of the pre-  
 sentation, because it was decided to  
 postpone the function till our injured

companion would be able to attend. We  
 were extremely delighted to see him  
 back again, and to know that after his  
 long and anxious time in hospital he has  
 returned completely restored.

The Rev. Br. Forde who introduced  
 the generous donor of the medals, said  
 that Mr. Sullivan was quite familiar to  
 most of us in his present capacity, be-  
 cause we had not forgotten that he had  
 already presented two sets of medals to  
 previous Shield players. He regretted  
 that we had not quite fulfilled the con-  
 dition on which Mr. Sullivan had origi-  
 nally promised the medals, but evidently  
 Mr. Sullivan was satisfied that we had  
 merited them, and consequently he was  
 there to fulfil his kind promise. He  
 very sincerely thanked Mr. Sullivan for  
 the great interest he took in the boys of  
 the school, and especially in their games,  
 and he assured him that they very much  
 appreciated the kindness and generosity  
 which he displayed in their regard. He  
 felt sure they would continue to merit  
 Mr. Sullivan's admiration of them by  
 their good sportsmanship, and their  
 manly loyalty to each other and to their  
 school. It was also a very sincere  
 pleasure to them all to find that their  
 friend M. Byrne had come through his  
 trying ordeal safe and well and they  
 rejoiced to see him with them again  
 perfectly restored in vigour.

Mr. Sullivan then presented the medals  
 amidst much enthusiasm all the players  
 being vigorously applauded, especially  
 Byrne, who was accorded quite an ova-  
 tion. Having made the presentation,  
 Mr. Sullivan said that it was a very  
 great pleasure to him to have that op-  
 portunity of showing his appreciation of  
 them. He was satisfied that had the  
 unfortunate accident not occurred at  
 Goodison Park their chances of victory  
 were exceptionally good, and conse-  
 quently he felt that they had merited  
 the reward he had promised. He  
 exhorted them to maintain the same  
 enthusiasm and the same manly charac-  
 teristics which had from the very begin-  
 ning won his admiration, and he felt  
 sure that victory would be theirs on  
 many future occasions. He specially  
 congratulated the injured player on his  
 perfect recovery.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr.  
 Sullivan was proposed by the Captain,  
 W. O'Donnell, seconded by E. Kirby,  
 and carried with acclamation.

**DEBATING SOCIETY.**

On Friday, June 13th, an inter-class debate was held between Forms VIa. and VIc. The question discussed was: "Would Manhood Suffrage be beneficial to England?" The debate was presided over by the Rev. Br. Forde. Form VIc, led by B. Merron, was averse to the electoral change, which was ably defended by the senior form. J. Hall who spoke for the motion argued that Manhood Suffrage would be the last word in Parliamentary Reform and would extend the franchise to the younger generation. The question now resolved itself into a discussion on the competency of this generation which was affirmed to be more intelligent than the mass of citizens already franchised. According to the arguments of the lower Form the existence of this competency was doubtful, as the members of this generation were apt to be easily led, to be carried away by hero-worship, sentiment, and subtle sophistry, rather than be swayed by plain well-reasoned arguments. Hence it was declared they would make the franchise a farce. However, these points were combatted by arguments which showed this much abused generation to be quite capable of using such a privilege. P. Supple in a convincing little speech showed that the extension of the franchise would place the destinies of the State in the hands of that section of the community whose interests in it were few, or non-existent, and who moreover would be liable to bribery and corrupt practices.

B. Merron set forth that the franchise was extended sufficiently, as each family was represented by the householder, but A. Whitfield showed (using family examples) that members of one household often hold discordant views, on political questions, and consequently could not be represented by one vote. Many of the arguments used were of a flippant nature, and one or two of the speakers resorted to a game of "bluff." Nevertheless several good speeches were made, B. Merron and J. Brown opposing the motion with great vivacity, whilst D. Gavin was a strong upholder of the affirmative. Both sides were so evenly matched that the judges were unable to award the laurels to either side, so to solve the difficulty Form Va, who throughout were interested listeners, were called upon to vote. The Upper Form gained a slight

majority and were consequently adjudged victors of a hard fought enjoyable contest. The final debate has been unavoidably postponed.

**SWIMMING CLUB.**

After three terms the Swimming Club seems to be quite firmly established as an institution of the school. At the end of last October the number of swimmers did not exceed thirty five. At present the number attending the baths each week is about seventy. The juniors still retain the place of honour as regards numbers, and on the score of ability can quite hold their own. Amongst the juniors there are some very fine swimmers; some who, in the most realistic sense of the word, can show many of their elder confrères a clean pair of heels. It gives great pleasure to notice the progress which many have made. Several who could swim but a little, and who confined that little to the shallow end, may now be seen sporting about most courageously in the deep end, and on the shute. Others, just as numerous, who used to need much coaxing to induce them to leave the side have progressed very favourably.

Looking back one can see that every boy who joined the club has benefited in many ways. The summer contracts may be used until October. Boys wishing to remain members during the winter season must give their names to the Secretary before the end of September. We have heard rumours of an inter-school contest at the Catholic Swimming Sports in August. Will the C.I. be honourably represented on that occasion?

**Clothes—An Elan Effort.**

[By J. J. BROWN.]

After the weather, the most fickle things are clothes. Not that your clothes are continually altering (" 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished") but that the manners of wearing and the styles of them change incessantly. The tide of taste with regard to apparel is always on the ebb and flow and all humanity is carried along with it to be stranded on the sands of despair.

The high priest of the mighty god Fashion is that lowly exalted personage the Tailor who, seated before the high altar, is inspired to enslave a wondrous

work; his sacrificial instrument, his shears, carves the piece of offering in a manner unheard of, and unseen by, the coarse plebeian, our humble selves. Such is the origin of our woe, for there is a desire in all of us to keep up with the times, and consequently we must suffer disappointments. Vanity, vanity, all is vanity; and it is this alone that urges us to compete with each other to gain a foremost place among the devotees of the great sartorial deity.

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
This longing after immortality?  
Or whence this secret dread and inward horror  
Of falling into nought?

Reader, when contemplating a suit of the latest creation, if there be a latest, are not the tenderest feelings aroused in your bosom? Does not your fluttering heart beat against the imprisoning walls of flesh when your gaze alights on a pair of socks on which a seeming post-impressioned picture is worked in all the colours of Joseph's coat, the sombre colours alone being omitted? You aspire to the greatest honours but although the spirit is willing the purse is light. You have perforce to say that you are unworthy of such great honours, that they are not worthy of the sacrifice entailed, and that—and you use the complaints and consolations of the fox that could not reach the grapes. If you do not experience this you are not a fop, and should be branded with an indelible mark that you might be known and scorned by the elect. I should like nothing better than to be acquainted with each and every one of this Ishmaelian band, the martyrs of unconventionality.

Recently I met a mendicant who, after the usual custom of his class, was dressed in a manner that may be described partly by the words *omnium gatherum*, for each article of his clothing was culled from a different period in the history of fashion. A dandy passing at the same time whose dress was really *bon ton* forced me to ruminate and question which of the two deserved the greater pity and which was the more audacious.

The fop won the day, but by a very small margin.

Why are various articles of clothing so inseparably connected together? A frock coat would harmonise to a start-

ling degree with a pair of flannel trousers. Surely this combination would appeal to those who revel in dark socks covered with hieroglyphics inscribed in vivid colours.

The pristine beauty of new clothes appals me and I recoil in fear and trembling at the thought of destroying the exquisite creases in these garments. Had Euclid lived in these sartorial days he would, methinks, have deduced from these creases a more practical and unambiguous definition of a straight line. Creases and Geometry, however, are equally puzzling to Elia. I strive to retain the elusive crease by means of a press solely made for this purpose, but my prentice hand is all too weak and my toga virilis has to be renovated by one who knows its whims, the almost omniscient tailor.

What joy was mine when first I became the proud possessor of a pair of trousers having two pockets into which the hands might be thrust to give greater effect to the glorious display! How I swelled with pride, poor worm that I was, and endeavoured to make of myself a most powerful dignitary. Later I sighed, like Alexander of old, for new worlds to conquer and longed to wear the insignia of manhood, long trousers. Towards the end of my nonage my ardent wish was granted. Ah, the sad disillusion of it all! What a butt of my companions I became! The wonder of it is that I did not revert to my late discarded nether weeds. I wandered about and strove to flee, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," but in every place I seemed to be an object of compassion, and even strangers in my distorted imagination looked at those terrible trousers and threw glances full of sympathy and pity at me. I have learnt since that it was all a horrible unreality rising from the perturbed state of my own mind.

From his dress and its arrangement may be deduced the character of a person, his avocation, his habits, and in short the whole philosophy of his life. The undertaker may be distinguished by his eternal black clothes of funereal cut. Why black clothes should be used by persons for mourning I cannot understand. It cannot show that the mourners think that the dear departed has a very black outlook in the future for that would not be Christian Charity at all. It may be that this is beyond my

comprehension because I am dull witted, but, reader, do not visit this upon my head for I am already reviled for this failing, if it is a failing. It is, however, seldom that a person can say his character is rightly interpreted in few words:—Stultus Sum.

A real golfer always wears heavy tweeds very wide knee breeches and a cap with a very wide peak—at least this is the opinion of the person who wears these garments and visits golf links.

Surely no rational person would wear a necktie which shrieks abroad that it is the only one of its kind. The parrot which has gay plumage is of hardly any use except as an ornament. Artists and poets have no other aims in life but the depicting of the ideal, yet their manner of dressing is far from being ideal. It may be that students of cause and effect can explain why painting or writing poetry necessitates the wearing of clothes that are many times too wide for the wearer. Moderation in the selection of every article of apparel even when choosing a collar stud should always be observed and no matter what adverse criticisms may be made, be your own plaintiff, defendant, and judge.

Seriously, reader, I thing our masters, the Government, are guilty of a great dereliction of duty to us, poor human wolves in sheeps' (manufactured) clothing. We have a Secretary of State for War, the while a peace comparable only to a Quakers' Meeting reposes within our shores; we possess a secretary of State for India, a region which, if it verily have any real existence, lieth many leagues beyond the Ethiopian territory; we have I wot not how many public ministers all entrusted with the duty of superintending trivialities or unrealities; we have—crowning jest of all—a Minister of Agriculture who largely concerns himself about the teguments and general well-being of—animals. Yet a Minister of Raiment (human Raiment) existeth not among us. Oh, the unspeakable fatuity of xxx; but the mind of Elia begins to wander xxxx. Cousin Bridget chides me for having gone to work, wearing socks of different hues—socks in truth, Reader, not even coevals. I squirm under her gentle chiding until she is interrupted by the arrival of my tonsorial artist's junior assistant who enters bearing my

hat which, in the deep abstraction of my thoughts I had forgotten to place on my caput on my sallying forth from A's Antiseptic Shaving Saloon.

## TANTO

### OCULTO E MANIFESTO.

From the Emyréan heaven,  
Sounds are wafted unto earth,  
Sounds entrancing, joys enhancing  
Of the peace, that gave them birth.

Peace from faith secure, upspringing,  
Living hope and tender love,  
Hope fast-nearing, love endearing,  
All I bear for Him above.

Mists and clouds rise from the ocean,  
Wooed by spell of light and heat,  
Light entralling, heat appalling,  
Yet, the Vision is complete.

Doubts and fears, to prayers transmuted,  
Lift their fragrance to the sky,  
Doubts perplexing, fears affecting,  
All of that, for which I sigh.

Clouds are not, but far beyond them,  
Live the stars in vision bright,  
Stars inviting, vision brightening  
Of the heaven now in sight.

Why creation? Angels answer,  
Love to issue in new loves!  
Love unending, ever blending,  
Mystic change of human loves!

Wondrous mystery of creation,  
One sole flame of Love Divine!  
Flame so living, self uplifting,  
To the heaven that will be mine.

Mystery deepening, so He wills it,  
Final purpose to be hid,  
Mystery clearing, purpose nearing,  
To the goal that now is hid.

Would not wait, for light increasing,  
Light that winneth bliss secure,  
Lost the Beatific Vision,  
Primal creature, immature.

Fallen god, the skies remembering,  
Struggling for a long-lost throne  
Struggling ending, grace transcending,  
Man transfigured finds his home.

Ah! His Will is ne'er frustrated,  
He, Who new thing never saw,  
Things are changing, God unchanging,  
Good from evil He can draw.

Bird angelic, soaring heavenwards,  
Giving life for mystic song,  
Bird mysterious, song imperious,  
Thy enraptured notes prolong!

Earth has seen the God Man perfect,  
 He Who sinless lived and died,  
 Earth has seen the Woman perfect,  
 Virgin Mother, undefiled!

## Bees.

By EDWIN KIRBY.

Bees must have been among the first insects to engage human attention. Their comparatively large size, abundant occurrence, social life, and honey-storing habits appear to have been, from very early times, facts of common observation. Virgil in his Fourth Georgic has described their habits, and Pliny also has reproduced most of the bee lore of that period. For about fourteen centuries after this time naturalists took little interest in bees, and it was not until the Renaissance that the observation of bees again became a subject of study. Though Shakspeare's knowledge of bee civics was evidently faulty, he was however sufficiently acquainted with the habits and customs of these very interesting insects to be able to appreciate their well ordered social life, and we find the Archbishop of Canterbury in "Henry V." suggesting this harmonious blending of endeavour for the common weal

" . . . for so work the honey bee,  
 Creatures that by a vale of nature teach  
 The act of order to a peopled Kingdom.  
 They have a King and officers of sorts;  
 Where some, like magistrates correct at home,  
 Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,  
 Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,  
 Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds,  
 Which pillage they with merry march bring  
 home  
 To the tent royal of their Emperor:  
 Who busied in his majesty surveys,  
 The singing masons building roofs of gold,  
 The civil citizens kneading up the honey,  
 The poor mechanic porters crowding in,  
 The heavy burdens at his narrow gate,  
 The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,  
 Delivering o'er executors pale,  
 The lazy yawning drone."

The keeping of bees is not a soulless occupation; far otherwise. This is evident from the fact of bee-keeping having for ages been surrounded by superstition, a phenomenon which originated no doubt from the observation of the regular habits of bees within their hives.

In every hive there are three kinds of bees—the queen bee, the drones or male bees, and the workers, which are by far the most numerous and the smallest,

though the busiest, of the three. The queen bee never leaves the hive except when leading a swarm to a new home. The drones do not collect honey, and as soon as winter comes on and the supply of food becomes short they are killed by the workers and their bodies dragged out of the hive. The worker, or honey bee, is the most interesting of the three.

The wings of this bee are four in number, one pair on either side of the body. These are so fashioned that they enable her to travel long distances at great speed, to fly backwards as well as forwards, to stop with surprising suddenness, and to carry heavy loads. In flight the four wings act as two wings, and when the bee alights the wings are replaced and lie one upon the other, so that the insect is able to move freely in small spaces. The rate at which a bee flies depends to no small extent upon her mission. Leaving the hive on a foraging expedition her progress is astonishing in its swiftness, but as she returns heavily laden after a journey of three or four miles her movements are much slower. The legs of a bee are six in number, and have upon them a large number of hairs with which she brushes herself and collects from other parts of her person the pollen dust gathered up from the flowers. On each of the hind legs is a very curious gripper, which opens and closes as the joints are moved, and which is applied to catch and take away the scales of wax from beneath her abdomen, so that they can be used in comb building. On one side of each joint is a hollow, which is commonly known as the "pollen basket." The right leg unloads its gathered pollen into the basket of the left leg; and the left leg pays a similar compliment to the right. When both baskets are full, the bee flies back to the hive and feeds the baby bees. The honey itself is collected by the bee's tongue in the following manner: The bee lands on a suitable flower, and the tongue, folded up when at rest, is protruded beyond its ensheathing parts, and pushed like a probe into the flower tube. By the action of the hairs on the outside of the tongue the nectar is conveyed to the mouth, and thence to a honey bag. It is then ready to be deposited in the cells in the hive. These cells, constructed in the hives by the workers themselves, are used for storing honey and as cradles for their young. They hang perpendicularly within the hive, and are firmly fixed to the walls.

Each season a certain number of these cells is filled with honey and sealed by the bees for winter use.

In a hive there is always an increasing population, a fact which leads to a periodic exodus known as swarming when the old queen leads off a large contingent of her subjects. The date of swarming depends to some extent on the food supply. When the excitement among the bees has reached a climax, the emigrants rush out, cluster round their old queen and fly to a new home. Before issuing from the hive, each bee is laden with 3 or 4 days' supply of honey, and, consequently, on entering their new home they are inclined to become quite docile, and can be safely handled. The bees' senses are all very keen, especially its eyesight, for although it has only three eyes—a small number as compared with other insects—it is able to distinguish objects and colours. They have an acute smell and are quick to detect, for instance, stranger bees or attractive food.

There are three species of bees: the Ligurian, the Cyprian, and the Carniolan. The Ligurian bee is mainly characterised by three yellow bands across its body. It is of a milder disposition than our own brown bee, but is much more active, and is able to gather honey from flowers that the ordinary bees cannot reach. This bee is the favourite with American bee-keepers. The Cyprian bee is a native of Cyprus and has the unenviable reputation of being exceedingly vicious. The Carniolan bee, from Carniola in Austria, is very good tempered, and has been appropriately termed the "ladies' bee."

## Arthur Hugh Clough.

[By D. GAVIN.]

Clough's literary reputation has been largely posthumous. Personally, he was known only to a few outside the circumference of a small private circle, and beyond that circle, the few books of verse which he published during his life had little vogue or influence. It was the publication in 1863 of a small volume of his poems which first aroused public interest, and this interest was increased on the subsequent appearance of a complete collection of Clough's works. His poetry has never been popular in the ordinary sense of the word, but during

the last quarter of a century it has possessed a peculiar fascination for a large class of people who feel that Clough speaks to or for them, and in uttering his own thought and emotion gives expression to theirs. He was a true literary artist, but his art is valuable, not for its own sake, but for its properties of complete self-revelation.

Arthur Hugh Clough was born at Rodney Street, Liverpool, in 1819. In 1823 his family migrated to the States, and at the age of nine he returned to England, and was sent to Chester to school. He was shortly after removed to Rugby where he came under the dominating influence of the great Dr. Arnold. Here his career was brilliant, and finally gaining the Balliol Scholarship, he proceeded to Oxford. Never, perhaps, has the intellectual atmosphere of Oxford been pervaded with elements more powerfully exciting and stimulating than during the time of Clough's residence there. He went up in 1837, and witnessed the beginnings of the great Tractarian Movement. The leaders of this included some of his closest friends, and to show the effect which the new spirit had upon him at first, he says he had been "like a straw drawn up in the draught of a chimney." When, however, he found he held ideas contrary to those of the leaders of the movement, he celebrated his spiritual parting from his friends in the beautiful and pathetic allegory "Qua Cursum Ventus," the initial lines of which show

As ships, becalmed at eve, that lay  
With canvas drooping, side by side,  
Two towers of sail at dawn of day  
Are scarce long leagues apart descried.

But there is no word of bitterness in the parting; it is a word of consolation as well as of farewell

To veer, how vain! on, onward strain  
Brave barks! In light, in darkness too,  
Through winds and tides, one compass guides  
To that, and your own selves, be true.

Notwithstanding all the confused trouble which he describes, we can see that he has one clear aim, that of getting out of the storm, if possible, into some bright light and quiet air. He does not like the confusion, questioning, and trouble, yet he does not shut his eyes to obstacles but remains true to himself. It is his aim, his hope, his impassioned desire to see the truth at last, and he sets himself to work to it through the tangled forest of life.



It fortifies my soul to know  
That though I perish; Truth is so :  
That, howsoever I stray and range  
Whate'er I do, Thou dost not change.  
I steadier step when I recall  
That, if I slip, thou dost not fall.

Sometimes he is all but hopeless; at times he feels a proud joy in fighting forward; at times he is quite exhausted, but he never thinks of surrender. Here is an extract which puts this life of his in clear, gentle, but impassioned form.

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?  
Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know.  
And where the land she travels from? Away,  
Far, far behind, is all that they can say.  
On sunny noons, upon the deck's smooth face  
Linked arm in arm, how pleasant here to pace.  
Or, o'er the stern reclining, watch below  
The foaming wake, far-widening as we go.

At last he is enraged at his condition. Life is slipping away in overthinking, and though he is still young, his mind is growing old in a diseased confusion. He asks himself, "Is this life the end of our stay on earth?"

To spend uncounted years of pain,  
Again, again, and yet again,  
In working out in heart and brain  
The problem of our being here?

Whatever ultimate gain came to Clough as the result of this intellectual ferment of his early Oxford days, it was certainly inimical to his success in the schools. The effect of this diversion from the paths of ordinary University work was the missing of the first-class, and consequently of the Balliol Fellowship, which he had confidently expected, but in 1834 he was elected a fellow of Oriel, and in the following year became a tutor of that College. During this period he wrote "Ambarvalia," his first volume of verse. The struggle he had gone through had, however, not left him where it had found him. Gradually there grew within him the feeling that, for an eager questioner such as he had become, Oxford had ceased to be a fitting environment, and in 1848 he resigned his tutorship. A short period which followed this step was eminently productive.

"Ambarvalia" was now followed by the "Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich," written during a stay in Liverpool, and by "Amours de voyage," the result of a visit to Rome at the time "When from Janiculum Heights thundered the canon of France."

Clough must have recognised that the pressure of circumstances on a sensitive mind drifts the will further from its goal,

for the "Amours de voyage" is a careful study of this matter of the heart. He seems to take a delight in the slow, subtle, drawing week by week, of the wandering, wavering, drifting of the heart of the hero,—never one moment of resolution, never one bold attempt to arrest the progress of fate. Many are involved in similar circumstances and have a similar temperament; and the result in the poem is the exact result of a soul in that condition. Probably it seemed to Clough that it would be well to paint this condition, to show its folly, its evil, and its end. "Go little book," he says—

"Go, and if curious friends ask of thy rearing  
and age  
Say I am flitting about many years from  
brain unto brain of  
Feeble and restless youths, born to inglorious  
days."

But Clough is not always downcast and grave. Sometimes he has an excellent, light flitting, kindly humour, which at times is even broad as in the following verses written at Venice in the character of a vulgar rich man.

"As I sat at the café, I said to myself,  
They may talk as they please, about what  
they call pelf,  
They may sneer as they like, about eating  
and drinking,  
But help it I cannot—I cannot help thinking  
How pleasant it is to have money,  
heigh ho!

How pleasant it is to have money.

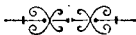
I sit at table en grand seigneur  
And when I have done, throw a crust to  
the poor  
Not only the pleasure, one's self, of good-  
living  
But also the pleasure of now and then  
giving  
So pleasant, etc.

"The Bothie" also is full of quaint, observant humour. All the Oxford elements of Clough's day are there portrayed, liked, even loved, but held up to gentle, subtle ridicule, delicately touched, but touched home. The scene of the poem is laid amidst the mountains of Wales, for he loved mountain scenery, and his mind was haunted like a passion, with the beauty of poetry and landscapes, and thus he resembled his friend Matthew Arnold in his love for, and interest in, nature study.

Previous to going to Rome he had been appointed Head of University Hall, London, but in 1852 he returned to America and devoted his time to literary work. He soon became restless,

however, and returned to England and married in 1854. In 1860 his health failed, and he was compelled to take an extended holiday among the Italian lakes. There seemed every hope of his recovery until in 1861, when he was stricken with malarial fever, from the effects of which he died at Florence in the same year.

Clough wrote side by side with Arnold, but he could not follow the latter's example in adhering to the rules of poetry. For example, in "The Bothie" his execution is not equal to his marvellous powers of conception, and hence his work loses some of the effect which it would otherwise produce. He wrote what came to him with all the carelessness, but without the natural genius of Sir Walter Scott. Though he had this one artistic merit of clearness, he was indifferent to beauty of form to delicate choice and arrangement of words. He spent no trouble on his work, and his poetry, therefore, with all its personal charms, remains in the porch, and not in the temple of the muses. Notwithstanding this, it may well be doubted whether any poet of the last century has been at once so sensitive, as was Clough, to the conflicting spiritual and intellectual influences of his time, and so unsparingly sincere in his record of his own spiritual and intellectual emotions. He is always intimately close to the trouble or the calm, the wandering or the anchoring, of the eager, restless, being within; and yet no obscurity or vagueness troubles the reader. It is this intimacy and fidelity to the inward life which makes him so interesting, and so much a favourite with those who appreciate his works.



### A Sonnet—"NIGHT."

'Tis dark, and softly-lingering breezes run

Athwart the stems of flowers, whose little eyes

Are drowsed from the day-long ecstasies  
Of gazing ever skyward on the sun;  
The forest-chorus now is almost done,  
All save the gentle, leafy lullabies  
That calm the tiny buds' alarmed surprise

At Night; the stars their vigil have begun,

A host of diamond sentinels on high;

Somewhere a hushed stream flows on unseen;

Afar, the dusky shapes of hillocks lean  
Against the sable cushion of the sky,  
And with the nightbirds' sudden notes  
of gold

Mingles the distant tinkling of a fold.

R.C.

## C. I. O. B. Association.

### UNIVERSITY SUCCESSES.

We have much pleasure in announcing the following successes of Old C.I.s at the recent University Examinations:—

J. C. J. CUNNINGHAM, B.Sc., Honours (1st Cl.)

A. LAMBLE, B.Sc., Honours (1st Cl.)

A. P. HAGAN, B.Sc.

R. HALSALL, M.Sc., (Physics.)

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

F. J. TINDALL, B.Eng., Honours (1st Cl.)

D. E. O'DONOVAN, B.Eng. Honours (2nd Cl.)

We offer our very special congratulations to Messrs. Cunningham and Lamble who at the end of their 3rd year have reached the standard of First Class Honours in the School of Chemistry, a distinction which has been attained only by one other student on this occasion. To Messrs. Tindall and O'Donovan we also extend like congratulations: both have had distinguished courses in the School of Electrical Engineering, and are among the few who have been awarded Honours. Mr. Tindall has been awarded the David Drew Scholarship in Engineering, value £50, and Mr. Lamble has secured the University Scholarship in Chemistry also value £50. Both will do research work in their respective Schools next session.

## UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

We have learned with much satisfaction that a Catholic Students' Society has been inaugurated at the University and that the Rev. T. J. Walshe, B.A., has been appointed by His Grace, the Archbishop, to be Spiritual Director. We hope that all C.I. ex-pupils at the University will take an active part in the working of this Society and will further its interests by every means in their power.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Catholic Institute, on Sunday, June 22nd. Mr. G. J. Ried, President, occupied the chair, and there was a very fair attendance of members. Apologies for absence were received from several members who were unable to be present.

The Hon. Secretary submitted his Annual Report which gave testimony of a very satisfactory session, one during which the Association had made considerable progress and had shown increased activity. The Session opened with a Musical Evening, which took place at Gibson's Café on Oct. 1st, and was well patronized. This was followed by a Whist Drive and Dance at the Gainsborough Café, Nov. 23rd. The attendance at this function was good, and viewed from the social standpoint the evening was a decided success. An interesting lecture by Mr. J. J. Kermodé, M.I.M.E., on "The Development of the Navy" was given at the Royal Institution, on Dec. 2nd. There was a good audience, but one would like to see a better muster of members on an occasion of this kind. On Dec. 30th a Dance at the Bear's Paw Restaurant was very well attended, and was a very successful function both socially and otherwise. A small section of the Association had the privilege of hearing a most instructive and interesting lecture on "Florence and the Renaissance of Art" by the Rev. T. J. Walshe, B.A., F.R.A.S., on Feb. 24th. Various causes combined to make the attendance of members at this lecture as utterly disappointing as it undoubtedly was, and whilst one must necessarily realize that there would always be, in the ranks of the Association a more or less numerous section of members to whom this type of fixture would not appeal he expressed the hope that literary activities would never be considered entirely foreign to the programme of the Association. The few lectures which they had arranged up to the present were intended merely as an introduction, and it was the intention of the promoters of this particular branch of the Association's work to provide in this way for the members' information on religious, social, historical, and other topics that have a special interest for them as Catholics at the present time. He thought that as a Catholic society they had here a splendid opportunity of

doing what was generally admitted to be a very necessary work, and he hoped the active co-operation of the members would enable the promoters to carry out their original intentions in this matter.

It was, he said, a great pleasure to be able to record the success of the Athletic section after a very prolonged period of difficulties and disappointments. The football club had its first successful season, and though they did not secure the championship of their league they carried off the honours in what was perhaps a more trying competition—the "Liverpool & District Secondary School Old Boys' Football Shield Competition," thus proving what some had so steadfastly maintained through periods of ill-success and despondency that given an average amount of loyalty among the footballing section of the ex-pupils of the C.I., it was possible for them to put out an eleven which would hold their own against most amateur teams. Next season, it was arranged to play the 1st XI in the second division of the Zingari League, with ground at Linacre Lane, and since their object is to cater as far as possible for every member of the Association they hoped to arrange for a second XI in another good league and also for a Junior XI. Unfortunately, the finances of the football club are still in an unsatisfactory way, but they hoped that with experience, since some measure of success had been attained in the most vital direction, a like success would follow on the financial side.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Adelphi Hotel on April 21st. Their principal guest was his lordship, the Bishop of Shrewsbury, and there was an attendance of 101. This function was, he thought, a very great success, and since they must regard it as the cardinal fixture of their social season he considered that it was scarcely claiming too much when he maintained that it should be patronized by every member of the Association who could conveniently do so. No doubt the youth of many of their members was perhaps a difficulty just yet, but he thought that since so much success had attended their Annual Dinner since its institution two years ago, they had reason to hope that their annual re-union would be second to none in Liverpool or elsewhere.

It was therefore evident that their session had been a successful one, that the Association had, in its various

sections, gained strength and acquired stability. With the resources at their disposal they might reasonably hope for even greater things next session. They would reckon on larger attendances at their different social and other functions, and they would look for a large influx of new members. They were strangely handicapped by the fact that so many of the best section of the school passed on to the training college for teachers, and were entirely lost to the Association, because only a very exceptional few among that particular section of the past pupils of the Catholic Institute had ever taken any part in the Association or its work. There was, however, a vast recruiting ground in the city, and with an energetic organizing secretary he felt confident that the membership of the Association would increase manifold, and there would be ever increasing evidences of the success of the society as time went on.

The Hon. Treasurer's Balance Sheet was next submitted to the meeting and showed that the finances of the Association continue in a very satisfactory condition. The net balance on hand was £28 3s. 5½d.

Mr. J. A. Curtin proposed and Mr. D. Hayes seconded that both reports be adopted. The motion was carried, Mr. Lacy dissenting in the case of the balance sheet.

A vote of thanks to the retiring executive was proposed by Mr. J. O'Hare, seconded by Mr. J. Cunningham, and carried unanimously. The Hon. President, Mr. G. R. Ried, expressed the thanks of the Executive. He was extremely grateful for the loyal support which he had received during his period of office, and he assured them that his best wishes would be always with the Association, which he would continue to assist by every means in his power. He then invited the new president, Mr. J. A. Curtin, to occupy the chair which he was vacating.

Mr. Curtin then took the chair as president of the Association for next session. He briefly thanked the members for the honour they had conferred on him, and expressed the hope that under his presidency the Association would continue to flourish.

The following Executive was then elected.

*Vice-President*: Mr. J. J. SHUTE.

*Hon-Treasurer*: Mr. W. J. MURPHY.

*Hon-Secretary*: Rev. BR. W. D. FORDE.

*Assist. Secretary*: Mr. H. McGRATH.

*Organizing Sec.*: Mr. W. H. ROWE, B.Sc.

*Committee*: Messrs. J. Twomey, M.Sc., W. O'Byrne, T. J. Curtin, B.A., D. Hayes, A. Lamble, B.Sc., F. J. Tindall, B.E., F. J. Maguire, J. Toolan, G. J. McNally.

Messrs. J. Keegan, B.Sc., and C. I. Fishwick were elected auditors for next session.

The following new Rules were passed unanimously.

- (a.) That members of the Association whose subscription for the current year has not been paid shall not have the right to vote at the general meeting.
- (b.) That the Annual Subscription for members of the Association under twenty years of age shall be One Shilling.

A proposal by Mr. J. Cunningham to abolish the rule which requires nominations to be sent in to the Hon. Sec. 14 days before a General Meeting was defeated.

When the business of the Agenda had concluded the President referred to the recent death of a revered ex-pupil of the Catholic Institute, Mr. J. A. Doughan, J. P., who was a very loyal supporter of the school and the Association. He, therefore, moved a vote of condolence with the family and friends of the deceased: the motion was sincerely agreed to by all present.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

### ANNUAL DINNER.

The Adelphi Hotel was again the rendezvous for the Old Boys' Annual Dinner, which took place on Monday, April 21st. Mr. G. R. Ried, president of the C.I.O.B. Association, occupied the chair, and the principal guest of the evening was the Right Rev. Dr. Singleton, Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury, who is an old boy of the school, and one of the patrons of the Old Boys' Association. The attendance at the function reached a total of 101, and included the Very Rev. Canons W. Pinnington, J. G. Walsh, and G. Keegan; the Very Rev. Dean Cahill, and the Rev. Fathers J. O'Connell, J. Kelly, J. Casey, J. North T. Leahy, O.M.I., J. Hughes, P. Cahill, J. Kay, W. Slattery (Archbishop's Secretary), W. Hothersall, D. O'Shea,

John Fitzgerald (Wrightington), A. Jeanrenaud, Rev. Br. Leahy (Principal, Catholic Institute), Rev. Br. Forde, Hon. Sec., Old Boys' Association, Messrs. J. J. Shute, Jun., T. Burke, J.P., C.C., J. Clancy, J.P.C.C., J. Cunningham C.C., A. E. Reid, S.V., J. A. Curtin, M.A., Vice-president, Old Boys' Association, T. Curtin, B.A., W. H. Rowe, B.Sc., J. Twomey, M.Sc., R. A. Twomey, B.Sc., F. J. Tindall, B.E., D. L. Kelleher, B.A., P. O'Sullivan, B.A., J. Keegan, B.Sc., P. T. Traynor, J. Traynor, H. Hosey, D. T. Curtin, R. Taaffe, T. Healey, J. Maguire, T. Moore-Ried, J. Shaw, W. J. Murphy, Hon. Treasurer, C.I.O.B. Association, E. Morley, E. J. McKeowan, E. Trowbridge, C. Sherlock, D. Hayes, M. Fitzgerald, &c.

The toast of His Holiness, the Pope, and their Majesties, the King and Queen was submitted by the Chairman, and duly honoured.

Mr. J. J. Shute, Jun., proposed the health of the guest of the evening, His Lordship, the Bishop of Shrewsbury. He reminded his audience that if they desired to know all that his Lordship had been doing before his elevation to the hierarchy they need only cross over to Seacombe, and there they would find evidence of the splendid work his Lordship had been doing during the many years of his residence in that district. They would learn there the universal esteem in which Canon Singleton had been justly held by every section of the community, and they would have proof of that sincere regard in the fact that both the Protestants and Catholics of that district elected him vice-chairman of the old Seacombe School Board.

It was especially gratifying to them to know that His Lordship had received the early training which was to fit him for the high position for which he was destined in after-life in that school to which they all had the honour to belong. Digressing from the toast Mr. Shute referred in very complimentary terms to the successful training which the pupils of the Catholic Institute continued to receive, and which fitted them for the various roles in which they would be called on to discharge their duties as Catholics and as citizens. To the many good things his old school had done and was doing he would like to see one more feature added, namely, that of helping the territorial force in this town by sending into it a great body representa-

tive of the Catholic Institute. He paid a tribute to the Irish Territorial battalion, and stated that though most of the officers of that corps were non-Catholics they did everything in their power to encourage fidelity to their religious duties among those under their command. He concluded by again expressing the pleasure which all felt at having the Bishop of Shrewsbury with them that evening. His presence was a stimulus to every old boy of the school to rally to the Association, and therefore he had the very greatest pleasure in submitting the toast—"His Lordship, the Bishop of Shrewsbury."

In responding to the toast, his Lordship related many reminiscences of his student days at the Catholic Institute. At that time, now many years ago, the Institute had not attained the great heights which it had now reached. There were then not more than sixty or seventy pupils under the presidency of the late Monsignor O'Brien. The prefect of studies was a man of power, the Rev. Fr. Thrower—(laughter), and his chief assistant was the late Mr. Madden. He had a very distinct recollection of the latter perhaps because he was more intimately in contact with him, and perhaps, too, because it was his fortune to be able to make him some retribution in later years for the annoyance which he had given him as a youth by administering to him the last sacraments at the close of his mortal career.

He could also well remember Mr. Thomas Cawley, afterwards the Rev. Dr. Cawley, Professor of Theology at the English College at Lisbon, where several of the priests present that evening had studied under him. Dr. Cawley, who had never failed to earn the reverence and the love of his students had recently died at Lisbon full of years and honours. Proceeding, his Lordship declared that he and others, including most certainly His Grace the Archbishop, appreciated the Institute of these days and the noble work it was doing under the loving care and the earnest endeavours of the Christian Brothers. When he reflected on the wonderful things that had been achieved in recent years, the scholastic successes that had been gained by old boys at the University and elsewhere, he thought they might marvel at the work which the Christian Brothers were doing and, as a Catholic body, rejoice in it, and be full of gratitude for

it—(applause). He was delighted that so many of his own boys were able to avail themselves of the Institute, but he hoped that the time would come when the Christian Brothers would be amongst them on the other side of the Mersey.

#### Accusations Against Old Boys.

Mr. T. J. Curtin, B.A., who proposed "Our Guests," said that the accusation had been made in the Catholic Press that the old Catholic secondary school men, and especially those at the University, were not playing their proper part in the civic and general Catholic life of the city. The accusation, while true, was hardly fair to the Catholic secondary schoolboy, because once he left school the doors in that direction were partially closed (hear, hear). It was only by joining an Association like theirs—an Association which would keep alive the ideals learnt in school, and which no other ideals would shatter, that the secondary schoolboy could play the part he was asked for. The Association, Mr. Curtin went on, was now passing through its most perilous period, and needed the greatest care and encouragement if it was to grow up healthy, and if its limbs were to become muscular and strong. It was the object of the Association to make its presence felt in the general life of the city, and they all hoped that ultimately they would not be disappointed (applause).

Mr. T. Burke, J.P., C.C., who responded to the toast, said that there was a very pressing necessity in these days for a close bond of friendship amongst Catholics, no matter what their politics or rank in life might be. There were many serious, fair-minded, intellectual men in Liverpool labouring under astonishing misapprehensions with regard to our religion, and it was our duty to educate the people round about us, not by preaching, but by example, as to what Catholicity really means. We had to make non-Catholics feel that though we were Catholics, or rather because we were Catholics, we were doing our best for the city and country in which we live. We had to permeate the life of the Town Council, of the University, and of the police courts—for in the police courts Catholic standards of justice and mercy were little known—with Catholic ideals, so that those around us would be constrained to admit that, after all, there is something about Catholics which

should make them at least tolerant of us. He was very glad to think that, while the old Institute boys at the University had proved that they could hold their own in the sphere of knowledge with the best men in the University, they were not ashamed to proclaim, if necessary, and show by their conduct, that they were members of the Catholic Church. He sincerely hoped that the Christian Brothers would continue to turn out from the Institute young men filled with the Catholic spirit and ready to take their place in the commercial and professional life of the city in such a way as would make people feel that there was something distinctive and worthy of admiration in the Catholic Religion. Then would Protestants be compelled to recognise that the Catholic Church in England was in the past a great institution, and that she, and not foreign wars, had really made England (hear, hear).

#### Helping the Y.M.S.

The Rev. Father James Hughes, who gave "The Association," appealed to Catholic secondary school boys strongly to interest themselves in the Young Men's Society movement. A great deal of valuable aid had been rendered to the Territorial force, Father Hughes remarked, by the Officers' Training Corps attached to the universities and secondary schools. Why should not the Catholic Institute Old Boys' Association and similar associations become an officers' training corps for the Young Men's Society? (hear, hear). The Young Men's Society badly wanted leaders; it was difficult in many a society to get young men of talent, first-rate ability, and character to give the lead. The old secondary school men could do a great work in this direction if only they would put their hearts into it.

In the course of his response, Mr. George R. Ried stated that a stumbling-block in the path of the Association's progress lay in the apathy, not of those who were members, but of those who ought to be. Great headway would be made if all the alumni connected with the Institute before the coming of the Christian Brothers would join the Association.

He feared there was an idea prevalent amongst many who severed their connection with the Institute many years ago that this Association was altogether

foreign to them. He knew that amongst some of his own school companions that idea did exist. It was the earnest desire of the Association to enlist the sympathies of that very large and influential section of the Catholic community in Liverpool who received their education at the Institute, so that they might by the support of such members build up a society which could and would be instrumental in helping its members and especially the younger generation just at the time when they most needed such assistance, that is when they left school. The Association he was glad to say was rapidly developing, but they felt the need of that stability which only older members could bring to the Association, and which would be the consolidating influence that was required among the junior members that at present constitute the majority of its ranks.

Mr. R. A. Twomey, B.Sc., proposed the toast "Alma Mater," and expressed his very great pleasure at being afforded the opportunity of again testifying to the splendid work done by the Christian Brothers in every part of the British Dominions and elsewhere. The continued success of his old school was intensely gratifying to him and to all who had the honour of being its alumni.

The Rev. Brother C. S. Leahy responded, and observed that if the Institute had been a little bit successful since the Christian Brothers had taken it over, it had not been altogether due to their own efforts. The Archbishop and the secular clergy had from the very first taken a very marked and active interest in the welfare of the school, and to that interest much of its success was owing. The young men turned out by the Institute year by year, Brother Leahy went on, seemed to be grateful to the Brothers, they were grateful to them; and the fact of their former pupils re-assembling at the festive board, and speaking as some of them had that evening, was a source of pleasure to them. Of course, a school like the Institute could not possibly go on without a sufficient and efficient staff. The chief characteristics of the present staff were efficiency and the greatest unity of purpose, and he would like to thank the staff for the active co-operation they had accorded to him during the past twelve months. The accommodation of the school, the speaker proceeded, had become insufficient. They had over 400

pupils, and others continued to come in. They had been compelled to make use of another house adjoining the Institute, but even that had not proved sufficient, and they had had to postpone the admission of very many applicants. As soon, however, as the Rev. Father Jeanrenaud, rector of St. Philip Neri's, had completed the great work in which they wished him every success—(hear, hear)—and had erected his new church, it was their intention to knock down the church building which had served the Catholics of the neighbourhood so well for the last fifty years, and to erect in its place a block of schools which, they hoped, would give sufficient accommodation for all the scholars who applied to them. They would have reached the acme of success when that happy day arrived (applause).

During the evening a musical programme was rendered by Mr. C. O'Shaughnessy, who gave a "Soldier's Song." Mr. T. Moore Ried's rendering of the "Prologue" (Pagliacci) was much appreciated, and Mr. Ernest Trowbridge faultlessly recited "The Old Clock on the Stairs." Mr. D. Hayes's fine voice was heard to advantage in "Friend," and "Bandalero," by Mr. T. Moore Ried was deservedly applauded. Messrs. T. & J. Curtin touched a lighter vein in "A Bovine Barcarolle," and were accorded quite an ovation.

The Henry Meyer Orchestra discoursed a select programme of music during the dinner, and at intervals throughout the evening.

### OLD BOYS' SHIELD FINAL.

C.I.O.B. v Liscard High School Past,  
at Goodison Park, April 24th, 1913.

Cooke started for Liscard. The first few minutes were very exciting, and both goals were in danger. Liscard were the first to settle down and they showed some careful passing. The Old Boys' play at this period lacked confidence and we were very uneasy. After a time Light set our right wing going with a characteristic header. They then attacked in earnest, shots by Gilmore, J. Cunningham and T. Curtin being saved with some difficulty. From a goal kick, Monkhouse, the Liscard centre half, put the ball forward to Faraday, who dribbled on and scored a brilliant goal. This was rather a surprise, and at

half-time Liscard were still leading. Very early in the second-half J. Cunningham, with the assistance of Parker and Gilmore, initiated some pretty triangular passing. This trio were continually moving, and at last Gilmore equalised. J. Cunningham made a nice cross pass to McGuinness, who transferred to Deane, and from the latter's timely centre Gilmore scored. This state of affairs did not last long. The Liscard forwards swung the ball about in commendable fashion, and shot on every occasion. McNally, who was in capital form, could not be blamed when Cooke gave Liscard the lead again. There were now but ten minutes to go and all seemed over. A neat forward pass from R. Cunningham was wasted, as T. Curtin was offside. Parker received from the kick, and neatly eluding a couple of opponents put Gilmore in possession. The latter threaded his way into the middle of the field and passed forward. T. J. Curtin made one of his sensational dashes, and with a rising shot saved the game—a glorious effort which once more put us in good humour. A minute or so later the whistle blew, and after a short discussion it was agreed to play half-an-hour extra time. The play during this period was uninteresting owing to the pace and vigour of the previous 90 minutes. There was no further scoring and the match ended in semi-darkness. The feature of the game was the fine dash by T. Curtin, which pulled the match out of the fire so to speak. A word of praise is also due to our half-backs, who were opposed to a fast set of forwards for their effective tackling and clever headwork.

Result : C.I.O.B.—2.

Liscard H.S.P.—2.

Referee, J. Elliott; Linesmen, J. Flanagan, A. N. Other.

Team: G. McNally, J. Curtin, F. O'Keeffe, R. Cunningham, G. Light, J. Parker, A. Deane, E. McGuinness, T. J. Curtin, J. Cunningham, A. Gilmore.

### OLD BOYS' SHIELD—REPLAYED FINAL

**C.I.O.B. v Liscard High School Past,  
at Goodison Park, April 30th, 1913.**

This match, on account of a slight difficulty in arranging a suitable date, was delayed until the last day of the season. The ground was very heavy after several days' rain which naturally

affected the play. The Old Boys had McAulay instead of J. Cunningham at inside left, but Liscard were represented as before. T. J. Curtin kicked off before an enthusiastic crowd. Liscard's forwards were early attacking and only determined work by J. Curtin and O'Keeffe prevented a score. O'Keeffe who had a very dangerous wing to meet performed very creditably. One nicely judged kick went to McAulay, who broke away, and sent in a troublesome shot. Liscard returned and resumed the pressure, during which McNally shone, but at length Cooke passed to Faraday, who scored from fully 30yds. range. Although somewhat alarmed at this reverse we could not but admire such a beautiful goal. T. J. Curtin made gallant attempts to equalise, failing on each occasion by inches, and the interval arrived with Liscard leading.

Immediately after the restart Light came into prominence by checking a couple of promising movements, and on the second occasion placing McGuinness in possession. The latter combined nicely with Deane, but the run brought nothing. Cunningham after a smart tackle passed to J. Curtin, who worked through nicely, but was tripped as he was about to shoot. The penalty was entrusted to Gilmore who made the score equal with a rising shot. A moment later Cooke who was perhaps the best forward on the field shot into McNally's hands. Liscard came again on the right until O'Keeffe cleared, after receiving some assistance from J. Curtin, who had crossed over. Gilmore receiving from Parker made a pretty run on the left, and ended by shooting over the bar. This was the beginning of a sustained attack on the Liscard goal, shots by Parker and Deane leading to successive corners. The pressure continued and following a scramble in the goal-mouth T. Curtin touched the ball into the net. During the remainder of the game considerable feeling was introduced, and from a foul in our favour J. Curtin just missed. The lead gave us confidence, and a raid which almost brought success was being renewed as the whistle blew for "time."

J. Curtin and O'Keeffe were the conspicuous figures in defence, while among the forwards the honours were shared by T. J. Curtin and Gilmore.

Result : C.I.O.B.—2.

Liscard H.S.P.—1.



Referee, T. R. Jackson; Linesmen, J. Flanagan and A. N. Other.

Team: G. McNally, J. Curtin, F. O'Keeffe, R. Cunningham, G. Light, J. Parker, A. Deane, E. McGuinness, T. J. Curtin, J. McAulay and A. Gilmore.

### O.B. FOOTBALL SOCIAL.

At St. Gerard's House, 26, Catherine Street, on Thursday, 19th June, the Football Club held a very enjoyable Social, which was made the occasion of the presentation of the Shield secured last season, and of medals presented by Rev. Bro. Leahy for members of the team.

The President of the Association, Mr. G. Reid, was in the Chair, supported by Rev. Br. Forde and some 58 Old Boys and friends.

Mr. Vin. Atkin at the piano opened the musical part of the proceedings with—"Micky Doyle." The next item was interesting inasmuch as it constituted a "turn" by an Old Boy, who was just about to commence his profession on the Music Hall Stage, namely Mr. Will Murphy, who gave us—"She only started giggling," which was heartily encored. Mr. D. Hayes followed with—"She is far from the Land." Messrs. Curtin then obliged with one of their ever welcome duets—"The Old Cow."

Mr. Wm. Murphy sang—"The Old Plaid Shawl," followed by Mr. Quirk, with—"Lighterman Tom," and—"Mandalay" for encore.

After the interval for refreshments Mr. F. J. Lacy commented upon the satisfactory state of the Football Club at the close of the season and enumerated the successes, culminating in the winning of the Shield. He called upon Mr. Ried, who congratulated the Club on those past successes, which, he said, brought honour and prestige to the Association and kept its name in the front ranks of at least the local amateur football world. He presented the Shield to Mr. W. O'Byrne as captain of the Club.

Mr. O'Byrne, in reply, said it was a very proud moment for him to receive the first Shield secured by the Old Boys, and in returning thanks for all the complimentary and congratulatory remarks hoped it would remain for the C.I.O.B. as Champions to retain the Shield next year and many more to follow.

Rev. Bro. Forde, after giving an apology from Bro. Leahy for his unavoidable absence, proceeded to present the medals, which had been given by the school, to the members of the team.

Feeling that Football was in the air, Mr. P. Donnelly in a continuance of the programme gave that extremely funny monologue—"The Football Referee," which was heartily encored. In answer, he gave his impressions, as spectator at Football match, during which he nearly "scored a goal" by charging the President's table in the excitement of topical "directions" to "Parker." After "seeing the best team win" the match ended amid much applause.

Mr. Ried was now the subject for a vote of thanks, and in response incorporated a vote of thanks to Fr. Jeanrenaud (who honored us with his presence at the presenting of the Shield) for his generosity in lending the rooms for the occasion. Mr. Murphy seconded, and Fr. John in response said he would be very pleased on any future occasion to assist the Old Boys in the organising of Socials, by lending his rooms, remarking upon the good, socials of this kind do, and the scarcity of suitable places in town where they can be profitably held.

Before the happy evening terminated Mr. Kitts obliged with—"When other Lips," followed by Mr. Quirk, who gave the—"Powder Monkey." Mr. Hayes sang—"My Rose," and Mr. R. Cunningham as the last item—"Sing, Sing, Sing." The Social then terminated with a hearty rendering of—"Auld Lang Syne."

### C.I. OLD BOYS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the above took place at the C.I. on Sunday, June 8th, 1913.

Mr O'Byrne was invited to take the Chair which he accepted.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and duly passed. The Hon. Sec. then read his Report for the past season. He remarked on the satisfactory progress of the Football Section of the Old Boys. The First Team achieved quite good results in the 3rd Division I Zingari League and had hopes of securing the Championship. However, late in the season their efforts were concentrated on the winning of the elusive Shield, which as we all know was won after much

arduous work. This was a very gratifying finale to a successful season. He then gave an interesting item of news in the announcement that the First Team had applied and been unanimously transferred by the Zingari Committee from the Third to the Second Division of the league. He congratulated the Club on the conscientious work done by men on the various Committees and read out statistics which shewed for each member approximately 95% attendance.

The Hon. Secretary's Report was then adopted.

The election of officers for the Season 1913-1914 then took place. The Presidency was unanimously conferred upon Rev. Br. W. D. Forde, and Mr. O'Byrne was elected to the Chair.

The next item of business was to elect a Secretary to fill the position vacated by F. J. Lacy. The management Committee very much regretted and were loathe to accept his resignation, which has been forced upon him by the fact of his having much more serious work before him in his daily occupation this year, thereby not leaving sufficient spare time to conscientiously devote to the onerous duties of Secretary. At the same time he was willing to leave himself open for any smaller duties for which he would have the honour to accept responsibility. Mr. J. B. Maguire was elected to fill the position vacated by Mr. Lacy.

The position of treasurer was next considered and Mr. F. J. Lacy was elected.

Mr. John Curtin was elected Captain of the First Team with Mr. T. Byrne as Sub-Captain.

The position of the Second Team for next Season was considered and it was decided to apply for admission to the I Zingari Alliance. The positions of Captain and Sub-Captain of this Team were left over for election at a later meeting. The Subscription for this Team was settled at 2/6 and 3d. per game.

A Third Team was also formed to give good class Football in friendly games with teams of our own standing. This will provide for many members just leaving the School First XI, and will form an efficient training and recruiting ground for the transference to the higher teams. This team will be self-working and have its own Secretary and Committee.

The next item on the Programme was

the elections of the management and selection Committee respectively as follows:—President, Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and five others, viz., Messrs. T. J. Curtin, W. Kitts, T. Byrne, J. Curtin and F. J. Tindall.

Selection Committee as follows:—Chairman, Secretary, First XI Captain and Sub-Captain, Second XI Captain and Sub-Captain, and three others, viz., Messrs. T. J. Curtin, R. Cunningham, G. McNally.

A hearty vote of thanks was then extended to Mr. F. J. Lacy and Mr. W. O'Byrne in recognition of their whole hearted attention to the interests of the Club as Secretary and Captain respectively.

This formed the close of the proceedings, and satisfaction was expressed on all sides with the successes of the past season, and everybody looked forward to a thoroughly interesting and equally successful programme in 1913-1914.

## Grecian Games.

[By B. MERRON.]

The Grecian games were something more than mere athletic gatherings. They tended more than any other Greek institution to unite the various branches of the Hellenic family. There were four different games, the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemean and Isthmian, the first being the most important and the real national festival of Greece. Their common aim was to display the glory of the nation and this they accomplished by the exhibition of everything which could excite admiration, such as strength, skill, splendour, poetry and arts. They also exalted the national character and encouraged healthy rivalry by conferring honours on the successful. In the time of Homer they were somewhat neglected, but two centuries later saw their rise into prominence once more, and the praises of the victors were sung even by Pindar; whilst a crown won at the games was deemed the highest of earthly honours.

The Olympic games were held at Olympia, in the beautiful valley of Elis of Peloponnesus, through which flows the river Alpheus. This valley was looked upon as a national sanctuary, and throughout it, beautiful works of art were to be seen. The Sacred Grove of Altis was particularly adorned with beautiful

sculptures and was crossed from east to west by the Pompic Way, the route for all processions. It was about six hundred feet long by five hundred and eighty feet wide, and in it were the sanctuaries connected with the games. The district was well wooded and was bounded by hills on the north and by the rivers Cladeus and Alpheus on the East and South. It was open to the sea on the West. The largest building was the Olympium, dedicated to Zeus, and the second largest, the Hereum, was erected to Hera, his wife. On a table in the latter, the wreaths destined for the victors, were placed the night preceding the games. Doubtless, this was to make them more sacred to the winners.

The contests were held in the Stadium and Hippodrome to the East of Altis, and the training and preparation of the competitors were conducted in the Gymnasium and Palaestra situated in the west.

Every four years these games were celebrated in honour of Zeus, and the intervening period was called an Olympiad. This mode of reckoning began about the year 776 B.C., although this was about the twenty eighth Olympiad, and continued until the Christian era. Only persons of pure Greek origin were permitted to compete. With the exception of the Priestess of Demeter Chamyne, women were forbidden to be present, those who violated this rule were liable to be thrown head-long from the Typean Rock. The full moon of the summer solstice was the time at which the games were held. Then throughout Elis and the whole of Greece heralds proclaimed the cessation of all internal disputes, and persons in Elis during the games were pronounced inviolable. All competitors were bound to undergo ten months' severe training in one of the two places already mentioned, under the guidance of experienced teachers. The most probable order of events was as follows:—On the first day were the initiatory sacrifices, the classing and arranging of the competitors by the judges, and the trumpeters' contests. On the second day were held the boys' contests consisting of the Penthalon, *i.e.*, leaping, running, throwing the discus and spear, wrestling, and boxing and the Pankration, or display of all one's skill, and also horse races and chariot races. Foot races for men took place on the third day and included races for heavy and light armed

soldiers. These races varied in length from once to twelve times round the course. On the fourth day the Penthalon, Pankration, and chariot and horse races were held. The fifth and last day was devoted to processions, sacrifices, banquets to victors, and their presentation to the people. Those who were successful were crowned with a wreath of olive twigs cut from a sacred tree in Altis, and, when presented, their name, state, and parentage were proclaimed. Arts and poetry were secondary considerations in these games.

In the Pythian games, however, held every five years at Delphi, Music, Poetry, Art, Sculpture, and Oratory were the principal attractions. These games were said to have been instituted by Apollo to celebrate his victory over the serpent Python. The Nemean games were held every five years at Nemea, a village in Argolis. Tradition has it that these games were in commemoration of Hercules's destruction of the Nemean lion. The most likely explanation of their origin is that they were funeral games in mourning for Archemorus, son of the king of Nemea, who, when a baby, was strangled by a serpent. The Isthmian games, named after their place of celebration, the Isthmus of Corinth, were instituted in memory of Milicertes, son of Athamas and Ion, sovereigns of Thebes. Ino, fleeing from her husband who had gone mad, threw herself with her son into the waves and perished. The child's body was found, and in obedience to the instructions of an oracle, funeral games were celebrated every three years. These games were very sacred and no national calamity could postpone them. At all these celebrations the mode of procedure was much the same as at Olympia.

In all the games the victors received great honour and adulation, and rarely were the awards at the festival more than honorary, but they were, nevertheless, of much consequence and value to the holder. At Delphi a chaplet made from some fruit tree was the prize, whilst at the Nemean games the victors were decorated with crowns of green parsley and at the Isthmian with crowns of withered parsley. Greek states did, however, give pecuniary rewards to their champions. Those of their citizens who were successful in the games received pensions, had places reserved for them at all public functions, and were kept

free of charge at Athens, should they at any time go there. Statues were erected to the more important of them, and all were regarded as heroes.

After the Roman conquest the ban placed upon foreigners was removed, and Nero and Tiberius competed in the games. As time went on these games could not entirely prevent strife between the various states, yet they still served to remind Greeks of the different principalities that they were brethren of the same family. The introduction of Christianity into Greece caused the speedy decline and ultimate abandonment of the games which were naturally regarded as Pagan institutions. Theodosius I. forbade the games in 394 A.D. His successor, second of the name, ordered all the buildings connected with the games to be burnt and also caused the wonderful groves to be destroyed.

Despite the passage of centuries, the spirit of the pagan Greeks has not died: it burst forth to new life at Athens in very recent times. Here in 1896 the Olympic games were revived but were different in many respects from their prototypes. They included bicycle races, and the entrance was not restricted to any one nationality. Since then the International Olympic games are held annually in different countries, and there modern athletes emulate the ancient Greeks and strive after renown for themselves and the countries they represent. Last year they were held at Stockholm and were attended by athletes from every part of the world.

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## A Ride in The Wirral.

BY J. MARSHALL.

There are, perhaps, few who have heard of the ideal beauty spots which are to be met with in rural Wirral, and yet these are within easy reach of the cyclist from Birkenhead and Liverpool.

A charming cycle ride for a half-holiday would be a run to Shotwick, visiting the places of interest on the route. Starting from Birkenhead along the New Chester Road we turn off to the right at New Ferry. The road runs straight up through Bebington village. The first part of the road is bad, but beyond Bebington it is excellent. It winds somewhat but is well supplied with

fingerposts, our guide points to Neston. We next pass through Spital and reach Thornton Hough, a modern but pretty village belonging to Sir William Lever of Sunlight Soap fame. We pass through Neston, a small market town, which was the market for the once fashionable Parkgate, threequarters of a mile away on the Deeside.

Parkgate was formerly a busy port. In the seventeenth century it carried on practically all the trade between the north of England and Ireland. Liverpool was undreamt of as a city at this time. Parkgate's prosperity, however, was not to last.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century Liverpool made itself heard; the shifting sands went against Parkgate and gradually the quay was left to crumble. Parkgate then became one of England's fashionable watering places, and we find the leading actors of the day appearing in its Theatre. Though its ancient glories have now departed, its clean appearance and bracing air still remain. The houses are scattered along the quay looking out upon an ideal scene. There is the large stretch of the famous Sands o' Dee backed by the Welsh mountains and here and there we see as specks the smoke rising from Flint, Mostyn, and Connah's Quay. At low tide one might cross the sands to Wales but for one narrow channel only a few yards wide and the perilous tide which comes in at a racing speed.

It is not likely Parkgate will ever become a thriving seaport again; though ninety years ago when the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal was discussed Parkgate was named as its probable seaport. The people of the town now live by shrimping and trawling. In the season, good salmon fishing is also to be had. Before long when its beauty and bracing climate are more widely known it will become a residential town for the well-to-do people of Liverpool.

Resuming our journey and returning to the highway, which runs parallel to the river and at no great distance from it, Burton woods soon appear on the left and another delightful mile or two brings us to the prettiest village in Cheshire.

Burton is a quaint and picturesque village, beautifully situated among woods. The cottages are ancient, whitewashed, and crossed by black oaken

beams. Some are perched high on worn sandstone foundations, six or eight feet above the level of the road.

No rowdy crowds are to be met with here. There is not even a modest country inn, much less an hotel, but there is ample tea-providing accommodation. At one end of the village is a carefully preserved and "restored" structure which is said to be the birthplace of the famous Bishop Wilson, whose name is still fresh in the memories of Manxmen. Burton is also associated with the Congreve family. William Congreve, the poet and dramatist, now lies in Westminster Abbey. Of the same family we have the gallant Lieutenant Congreve, who won the V.C. at Colenso in the dash with Lord Robert's son to save the guns.

Burton's woods have delightful walks, and in the centre, ideally situated is the old, ivy-covered, village church. Down at Burton's Point there is a wilderness of marshes, which are occasionally covered by the sea, over which wild geese and ducks fly, and in which countless sheep find pasture. From this sandstone head land of Burton's Point in 1399 Richard II.'s army embarked for Ireland, and one may walk along the shore to the Quay House from whose wharf the Irish Packet used to sail before the tide left Burton and made Parkgate the chief port of north west England. Farther on is Denhall: here there is an old colliery, opened about the middle of the eighteenth century. It is said there is a boring about two miles under the river and that the coal was brought out by boats on underground barges propelled by men lying on their backs and pushing against the roof and sides.

A little farther on we reach Puddington with its historical old hall, and a mile farther and we are at Shotwick a small but pretty and very historic village.

Shotwick, like Parkgate, has had its day. After the "Sands o' Dee" deprived Chester of its waters, Shotwick was a thriving port; now it is high and dry three miles, as the crow flies, from the water's edge. In the twelfth century ships sailed from Shotwick to all parts of the world; now it is a solitary unknown village in the extreme corner of Wirral.

There is here an ancient church built on a mound the base of which was once washed by the tide. This Church, built on the site of an earlier church which existed about 600 A.D., is one of the

most interesting in Cheshire. There is an early Norman doorway hidden by a very old wooden porch. The church, with the exception of the square tower, has been restored but the interior is very old and interesting. There is a fine specimen of an old three-decker pulpit which is now very rare, and a churchwarden's pew, dated 1673, and many other interesting objects.

A fine hall, which was built by the Hockenhull family in 1662, is passed on entering the village. This hall, the church, the Greyhound Inn and a few farm houses complete the village of Shotwick, the extreme limit of our journey for this day.

We next turn homewards, passing through Ledsham and Eastham and along the New Chester Road, skirting the garden village of Port Sunlight. Having passed New Ferry we soon find ourselves running into Birkenhead, well satisfied with our first run in Wirral.

## Athletics.

### INTER-SCHOOLS ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first annual inter-schools athletic championship meeting in connexion with the Liverpool and district secondary schools took place at the Police Athletic Grounds on Saturday, April 5th, and was a very decided success. The weather was very favourable, brilliant sunshine tempering a sharp easterly breeze, and the large crowd of spectators showed that the fixture was popular with both parents and boys. The schools that took part in the competitions were, Birkenhead Institute (B.I.), Bootle Secondary School (B.S.S.), Catholic Institute (C.I.), Cowley Schools (C.S.), Liscard High Schools (L.H.S.), Liverpool Collegiate Schools (L.C.S.), Liverpool Institute (L.I.), Oulton Secondary School (O.S.S.), St. Francis Xavier's College (S.F.X.C.) The band of St. George's Industrial School rendered a selection of music during the afternoon. At the close of the proceedings the winners received their championship medals from the Lady Mayoress who with the Lord Mayor witnessed the concluding items of the programme.

**SENIOR EVENTS.**

100 YARDS—(1) W. M. Chilton, L.C.S.; Time: 11 2-5 secs.; (2) W. T. Davies, L.I.; (3) C. Fry, L.H.S.

HIGH JUMP—(1) C. E. Stuart, L.H.S., height 4ft. 10 in.; (2) W. T. Davies, L.I., height 4ft. 9 in.; (3) T. W. Mottram, L.I., height 4ft. 8 in.

220 YARDS—(1) W. M. Chilton, L.C.S.; Time: 23 4-5 secs.; (2) W. T. Davies, L.I.; (3) R. A. Galway, L.I.

HURDLE RACE—(1) Wm. Chilton, L.C.S.; Time: 15 1-5 secs.; (2) C. E. Stuart, L.H.S. (3) W. O'Donnell, C.I.

LONG JUMP—(1) W. M. Chilton, L.C.S., 17ft. 7½ in.; (2) W. O'Donnell, C.I., 17ft. 6½ in.; (3) R. A. Galway, L.I., 16ft. 6½ in.

440 YARDS—(1) W. T. Davies, L.I., 57 2-5 secs.; (2) T. W. Mottram, L.I.; (3) B. Merron, C.I.

RELAY RACE—(1) L.C.S.; (2) L.I.; (3) C.S. ONE MILE—(1) C. Bunney, L.H.S., 5 mins. 11 4-5 secs.; (2) W. T. Davies, L.I.; (3) C. A. Rudd, C.S.

TUG-OF-WAR—(1) Catholic Institute.

**JUNIOR EVENTS.**

100 YARDS—(1) H. Moulds, C.S. Time: 12 secs.; (2) C. Quilliam, L.H.S.; (3) W. P. Taylor, L.C.S.

HIGH JUMP—(1) W. Newell, L.C.S., 4ft. 4 in.; (2) P. Cabrera, L.I., 4ft. 3 in.; (3) K. Leahy, C.I.

440 YARDS—(1) H. Moulds, C.S. Time: 63 1-5 secs.; (2) T. Hudson, L.C.S.; (3) H. G. McDavid, L.I.

880 YARDS—(1) W. H. Lockett, B.S.S. Time: 2 min. 34 1-5 secs.; (2) L. Gibson, L.H.S.; (3) F. Hickson, S.F.X.

Liverpool Institute were awarded the Championship Shield for the maximum number of points in senior events, their score totalling 18. The Collegiate School were a good second. A Victor Ludorum Medal was awarded to W. M. Chilton, who won the individual Championship with 12 points.

It was unfortunate that illness prevented our principal representative, V. Occleshaw, from being present, and thus left us with a solitary competitor in the majority of the senior events. His absence was all the more regrettable, because had he been able to compete our chances of securing the Championship Shield were very good.

Our representatives in the Junior events did us little credit. Let us hope that at future championship meetings the Junior C.I.'s will put out a type of athlete more worthy of the school. It was only in the Tug-of-War competition that our colours came to the front, though O'Donnell made a worthy effort in some of the senior events. The C.I. team were easily superior to S.F.X. in the first round of the Tug. In the second round we met a formidable eight

from the Cowley Schools, St. Helens, but splendid training enabled our team after the first spasmodic efforts of their opponents were exhausted, to pull them steadily over the line. A very exciting pull was next witnessed between the Collegiate Schools and the Liverpool Institute; the former were successful, and thus we were again fated to decide another final with our opponents in the Football Shield final only a few weeks before. This time, however matters were different, and after a short suspense, during which the Collegiate exhausted all their tactics, our team steadily pulled them over the line, and thus secured the championship. The C.I. team did not lose a pull during the competition; in fact they scarcely allowed any of their opponents to register even a momentary advantage.

The C.I. team were: D. Gavin, E. O'Keeffe, F. Wheeler, C. Roji, D. Kirby, T. Holland, J. Pearce, J. Walsh.

**Annual Sports.**

Among the many anxieties which beset those who, year by year, undertake the work of organizing and of carrying through our Annual Sports' Meeting, the chief has undoubtedly been, and will probably continue to be, the weather. The disappointing experiences of last year were sufficient to shake the confidence of even the most optimistic, and consequently it was deemed expedient to choose a later date in what might reasonably be considered the summer season than was selected in previous years. We, therefore, looked forward with a good deal of concern to Saturday, June 28th, which was the appointed day, and as we approached it, we perceived with intense satisfaction that, though gloomy, and at times considerably overcast, the weather promised to be very favourable.

The morning of the Sports' day was perhaps less brilliant than that of last year when the afternoon brought us such a marvellous downpour, but there were evidences of barometric equanimity which promised an absence of such unwelcome conditions this time, and the result substantiated the truth of the forecast. We had a beautiful day though we were not favoured with sunshine, and consequently the unusually large number of spectators that crowded

the stands could thoroughly enjoy the afternoon. The applause showed how they appreciated the feats performed by our athletes, and the band of St. George's School, which rendered a varied selection of music, added considerably to the enjoyment on the occasion.

There was the usual enthusiasm on the part of the vast majority of the school. The total entries were however considerably lower than last year, and this coupled with the very unusual fact that at least two classes failed to compete in the Tug-of-War competition because they had not sufficient entries to complete a team, shows that we have several who do not recognize that they should join with their school fellows in making their Sports a success. The list of those who gave prizes, &c., will reveal many names that have now become familiar to us in this connexion and to whom we are deeply grateful. Let us hope that on future occasions that list will be considerably augmented by the addition of several new names.

#### *The following were the Events :*

1. 120 Yards (under 13).—1, F. Lane (12); 2, E. Mulloy (12); 3, W. Llewellyn (9). Won by a yard. Time, 14 2-5 secs.
2. 220 Yards (under 15).—A. Crosby (18); 2, T. Ryan (14); 3, W. Treneman (14); 4, F. Wyld (2). Crosby won easily: Wyld and Treneman made a good try for second time—28 secs.
3. 220 Yards (open)—1, V. Occleshaw (s); 2, T. Donleavy (19); 3, W. Downey (8). Downey and Donleavy almost tied for second place. Time, 25 2-5 secs.
4. 220 Yards (under 11).—1, P. Shannon (12); 2, F. Loughlin (16); 3, L. Murphy (s). This was a very closely contested race. L. Murphy made a splendid bid for victory. Time, 33 2-5 secs.
5. High Jump (open).—1, L. Williams (6 ins.); 2, K. Leahy (3 ins.); 3, B. Merron (s), P. Kavanagh (4 ins.); height 4ft. 11 ins.
6. 100 Yards Championship.—V. Occleshaw; 2, W. Downey; 3, J. Marshall. Won by two yards. Time, 10 4-5 secs.
7. Tug-o'-War.—VA beat IVA.
8. 80 Yards (under 11).—1, F. Loughlin (8); 2, J. Crosby (3); 3, P. Shannon (6). Time, 11 secs.
9. 80 Yards (under 13).—1, F. Lane (7); 2, W. Llewellyn (5); 3, E. Mulloy (9). Lane won by 3 yards. Time, 9 3-5 secs.
10. 100 Yards (under 15).—1, T. Ryan (5); 2, F. Thompson (4); 3, A. Crosby (7). A very close finish. Time, 12 1-5 secs.
11. 100 Yards (open).—1, V. Occleshaw (3); 2, W. Downey (1); 3, J. Marshall (3). Occleshaw won easily. Time, 11 secs. Second and third almost a tie.
12. Two Mile Cycle Race (open).—1, F. Meehan (90); 2, W. Morrissey (200); 3, F. Cunningham (over 14 yds). A very well contested race, the finish between Cunningham and Morrissey was very exciting. Time, 6 min. 13 secs.

13. 120 yds. Obstacle (under 11).—1, J. Richardson (10); 2, F. Loughlin (15); 3, E. Azurdia (15). Richardson won on the Obstacles, which he negotiated in fine style. Azurdia and Loughlin also gained at the same points.

14. Tug-o'-War.—IIIB beat IIIA; VIA beat VIB; IVC got a bye from IVb; VA beat VB.

15. Egg and Spoon Race (under 14).—1, M. Burke; 2, C. Hawley; 3, L. Boon; 4, J. Rafferty.

16. Obstacle Race (over 14).—1, P. J. Cahill; 2, J. Shevlin; 3, T. Holland. Holland was an easy first till he reached the water jump.

17. Obstacle Race (under 14).—1, H. Lawler; 2, W. Ellams; 3, J. Rogers. The water jump again caused the collapse of some of the first arrivals, a few of whom tumbled into the tank.

18. 880 Yards (over 15).—1, J. Flanagan (100); 2, F. Johnson (120); 3, J. Flannery (100). Flanagan won easily. Time, 2 min. 9 secs.

19. 440 yards (under 15).—1, F. Wyld (s); 2, W. Treneman (26); 3, H. Flynn (4).

20. Throwing Cricket Ball (over 14).—1, C. Roji (s); 2, J. Flanagan (12). Distance 79 yds. 5 inches.

21. Tug-of-War (Semi-final) — VA beat IIIB; IVC beat VIA. Both pulls were interesting, and it was only after the lapse of a few minutes that the superiority of the winning teams became evident.

22. One Mile Cycle Race (under 14).—1, T. Honan (13); 2, F. Thompson (5); 3, F. Carmen (15). Thompson got 2nd by a wheel. Time, 3 min. 20 secs.

23. 440 Yards Championship. — 1, J. Marshall; 2, V. Occleshaw.

24. Three-legged Race (under 14).—J. Sullivan and G. Verspreuwan (s); 2, F. Flannery and J. Cloney (s); 3, T. Dobson and P. Kearney (5). A fine race, Sullivan and Verspreuwan won by 5 yards.

25. Three-legged Race (open).—1, A. Donleavy and H. Flynn (10); 2, J. Shortall and P. Kavanagh (8); 3, J. Cullen and E. Travis. (4). Won by two yards, 2nd and 3rd arrived almost simultaneously.

27. Relay Race (Inter-Form).—1, Form VI (s); 2, Form V (40); 3, Form IV (100). Form VI won by 4 yds. V and IV almost tied for 2nd place.

28. Hurdle Race (open).—1, K. Leahy (12); 2, C. Roji (s); 3, T. Holland (5). Leahy won by 3 yds. Roji was an easy second.

29. Old Boys' Race (440 yds).—1, F. McKee; 2, R. Cunningham.

30. 220 Yards (under 13).—1, F. Lane (15); 2, W. Llewellyn (13); F. Moore (19). Llewellyn and Moore had a keen run for second place. Lane got first fairly easily.

31. Tug-of-War.—Fathers v. School Championship team resulted in a win for the school team by two pulls to one.

32. Consolation Race (under 14).—1, R. Connolly; 2, L. Radcliffe; 3, J. A. Daly; 4, J. Quinn.

33. Consolation Race (over 14).—1, F. Tickle; 2, S. Cossentine; 3, F. Shepherd.

It would be perhaps ungrateful for us to find fault with the weather and we shall not do so. But since we are anxious to maintain the reputation of

our athletes we must mention that a very strong wind considerably interfered with the times in most events. We can therefore point to only very few records made in this occasion.

V. Occleshaw's 100 yds. in  $10\frac{4}{5}$  secs. was a fine performance which he has now done a second time. He was fortunate in having the wind in his favour. The best race of the day was undoubtedly the 220 yards open handicap which Occleshaw also just won from scratch, with Donleavy and Downey almost a tie for second place. Unfortunately, a very stiff wind confronted the competitors for fully two-thirds of the way and consequently the time,  $28\frac{4}{5}$  secs., is much greater than it would have been under normal conditions. The junior sprints were usually good and generally resulted in a keen finish. Meehan well deserved his first in the two mile Cycle race which he rode in fine style, and Cunningham in the same event made a magnificent effort to overcome his severe handicap. The scratch men in the 880 were apparently two severely penalized, for the winners outdistanced them all the way. Was it the large eggs, or the small spoons, or both, that caused the collapse of our egg and spoon specialists, only one of whom succeeded in getting to the tape? The water jump in the obstacle race was responsible for the collapse of some of the favorites who otherwise seemed certain winners. Of the 440 Championship we shall only say is that it was the one disappointing item of the programme, and we hope that before next Sports there will be a vast improvement in our jumping. Roji threw the Cricket ball 79yds. 5in., which constitutes a school record, the only one made on this occasion. There was several good pairs in the three legged races, but Sullivan and Verspreuwan easily merited the palm. They ran marvellously well. The Relay race proved a very keen contest, and it was only Occleshaw's fine sprint in the concluding lap that put his Form first by about 4 yards, while the representatives of V and IV arrived at the tape almost simultaneously, the former winning by a half yard.

The pulls in the Tug-of-War were as keen as usual, though the victory was in every case more decisive than on previous occasions. The winners were however only slightly superior to the teams that took part in the semi-final pulls, and these in all but one instance

experienced considerable difficulty in getting thus far in the contest. The Old Boys' Race was a popular event: it began and ended with a sprint, and the distance ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile) was covered in quite a decent time considering the disadvantages that had to be negotiated. The prizes seem to have been more widely distributed than usual for the vast majority of winners only secured a single prize, while the maximum number—three—was won only by four competitors. This being so, it is difficult to account for the absence of some of the heat winners in a few finals, and it is presumed that the new hurdles were the scare that prevented a larger field from competing in that event. On the whole, however, the competitions were keen and there was no lack of enthusiasm, especially among the junior competitors. Though the day was not of the typical charming summer type and a gloomy mantle shut out the much looked-for rays of the sun except for a brief period, we felt at the conclusion of the sports that we had had a very successful festival.

The Sports' Committee are most grateful to the following, who either presented Prizes or gave a Subscription to the Prize Fund:

- J. Lynch, Esq., A Barometer.
  - R. Mullen, Esq., A Guinea.
  - G. Verspreuwan, Esq., Ten Shillings.
  - J. Sullivan, Esq., A Walnut Writing Stand, and a Toilet Set in Morocco Case.
  - Miss Seed, Ten Shillings.
  - Mrs. Moore, A Cake for Winners of Tug-of-War.
  - E. Ramsbottom, Esq., An E. P. Bread Dish and Knife.
  - P. Cullen, Esq., Ten Shillings.
  - J. B. Wade, Esq., Half-a-Guinea.
  - Dr. Azurdia, An E.P. Set of Tea Knives in Case.
  - Mrs. Merron, Five Shillings.
  - J. O'Mulloy, Esq., Pair of Ornamental Vases.
  - C. Irvine, Esq., Five Shillings.
  - J. Byrne, Esq., Do.
  - D. W. Clarke, Esq., Five Shillings
  - W. Treneman, Esq., An Attaché Case.
  - Jack Sharp, Esq., Tennis Racquet.
  - E. Flanagan, Esq., Five Shillings.
  - J. Maguire, Esq., Do.
  - Mrs. Murphy, Large Box of Chocolate.
  - B. Llewellyn, Esq., Five Shillings.
  - F. J. Davis, Esq., Morocco Letter Case.
  - Mrs. Shannon. Bank Fountain Pen and Pocket Book.
  - A. H. Crosby, Esq., Football.
  - Mrs. Doran, Four Shillings.
  - T. Healey, Esq., Pair of Silver-mounted Brushes in Case.
  - P. Kavanagh, Esq., Oak Writing Stand.
- Further Subscriptions amounting to £4/6/6 were received from Messrs. Wareing, Connolly, Honan, the Masters, Form IB, and the Preparatory Form.



## Cricket Club.

### FIRST XI.

The proverbial calm succeeded the storm of excitement which marked the close of the football season, and so it was extremely difficult to focus even a normal amount of interest in the cricket XIs at the beginning of the term. Unfavourable weather and the early Whitsuntide combined with other untoward circumstances to foster the indifference which resulted from the reaction and disappointment that followed the Shield final, and so it happened that our first appearance at Wavertree was to play our first fixture with S.F.X. College on May 17th. We were only too well aware of our utter unpreparedness and only hoped that our opponents were no more formidable than usual. Their first batsmen, however, took full advantage of the most indifferent bowling that we have witnessed and our fielding was as deplorable as our batting. We were well penalized for our want of practice, and if our new comers to the XI were not quite convinced at the close of the game that training is quite essential, even for cricket, the fact was thoroughly driven home in the next game at Liscard, though the ground on this occasion was rather abnormal. This introduction supplied the necessary tonic, and we were in better form when we met Birkenhead, with whom we had the first real game of the season. The result was in our favour, as was also the case in the return fixture which we played a week later, and which was equally well contested. With the exception of occasional lapses into something very like indolence on the part of some fielders we were now more cricket like than when we started the season, though we were decidedly inferior to the teams of former years. The return game with S.F.X. resulted in a win by a small margin, but was decidedly inferior to the succeeding game with the Collegiate school, which we lost by 5 runs. A very disgusting lapse made itself apparent in the game with Holt, who beat us badly owing to the reckless batting of our XI, and both games with the Old Boys were scarcely more sportsmanlike. The return match with Holt was fortunately devoid of such undesirable characteristics, but we were deservedly beaten, though only by a few runs, because of the inability of our seven last batsmen to compile more than 3 runs. We can scarcely say then that we have

had a satisfactory season, and we can only express the hope that we have recorded the minimum success in C.I. cricket records.

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

We played our first match of the season against St. Francis Xavier's at Wavertree. St. Francis batted first, and thanks to a fine first wicket stand, which realised 59 runs, put up a total of 96. Throughout the whole of the innings the fielding of the C.I. was wretched, catches being dropped regularly. Ongoing in to bat, the home team failed to make up for their mistakes in the field, and were easily disposed of for a total of 18, leaving S.F.X. to win by 78.

#### S.F.X.

Checkland b O'Donnell	..	..	..	24
Killikelly b Merron	..	..	..	25
Nolan run out	..	..	..	2
Balmforth c & b Merron	..	..	..	2
Lee b O'Donnell	..	..	..	6
Ryan b Merron	..	..	..	0
Roscoe b O'Donnell	..	..	..	13
Jones b Parsons	..	..	..	4
Lomax b Merron	..	..	..	1
Hickson b Merron	..	..	..	1
Kufeke not out	..	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	..	18

Total Score... 96

#### C.I.

Hall b Nolan	..	..	..	5
Gavin b Killikelly	..	..	..	3
Parsons b Killikelly	..	..	..	1
Oocleshaw b Killikelly	..	..	..	3
Merron b Killikelly	..	..	..	0
Jones b Nolan	..	..	..	1
O'Donnell, c & b Nolan	..	..	..	0
Leahy b Nolan	..	..	..	2
Downey, c & b Killikelly	..	..	..	0
Walsh not out	..	..	..	2
Kelly b Nolan	..	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	..	1

Total Score... 18

### C.I. v Liscard H.S.

This match was played at Liscard. The home team batted first, and owing to the fine bowling of Shennan, were disposed of for 27. However, this total proved too much for the C.I., who could only gather together 7 runs.

#### LISCARD H.S.

Pemberton, lbw b Leahy	..	..	..	0
Cibson b Shennan	..	..	..	2
Fry b Shennan	..	..	..	3
Gibson b Shennan	..	..	..	4
Quilliam b Leahy	..	..	..	2
Wrigley b Shennan	..	..	..	0
Runney b Leahy	..	..	..	2
Lumly c & b Shennan	..	..	..	2
Robertson b Shennan	..	..	..	7
Qringer not out	..	..	..	3
Milner b Shennan	..	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	..	2

Total Score 27

C.I.

Hall, c Gibson, b Wrigley	...	0
Shennan	...	0
Kieran, c Fry, b Wrigley	...	0
Walsh, c Fry, b Wrigley	...	2
Jones, c Bunney, b Wrigley	...	0
Occlshaw b Gibson	...	0
Merron, not out	...	4
Leahy, c Lumley, b Wrigley	...	0
Kennedy run out	...	1
Wheeler b Gibson	...	0
Extras	...	0

Total Score . 7

C.I. v Birkenhead Institute.

This match was played at Wavertree. C.I. batted first, and owing mainly to the steady batting of Hall and Occlshaw, amassed a total of 47, while the B.I. were disposed of for 17 Scores.

C.I.

Hall, c & b Thompson	...	17
Gavin run out	...	0
Walsh, c & b Galloway	...	0
O'Donnell b Galloway	...	0
Shennan b Galloway	...	0
Occlshaw b Thompson	...	14
Merron b Thompson	...	4
Jones not out	...	6
Roji b Evans	...	0
Wheeler b Evans	...	0
Kavanagh b Thompson	...	3
Extras	...	3

Total Score...47

BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Roche b Jones	...	1
Taylor run out	...	0
Evans b Shennan	...	0
Dickman, c b Shennan	...	5
McNaught b Shennan	...	0
Barlow, c b Jones	...	4
Pell b Jones	...	0
Thompson b Jones	...	1
Galloway b Shennan	...	0
Penrice not out	...	1
Graham, stumped b Shennan	...	2
Extras	...	3

Total Score . 17

C.I. v Birkenhead Institute.

In the return match, C.I. made 63, Hall and Walsh batting well; in this game the C.I.'s fielding showed a great improvement, with the result that Birkenhead were put out for 53.

C.I.

Hall b McNaught	...	20
Gavin b Evans	...	0
Walsh, c Thompson, b Evans	...	10
Jones b Thompson	...	4
Occlshaw, c Barlow, b Thompson	...	0
O'Donnell, run out	...	6
Kavanagh, c Evan, b McNaught	...	1
Merron b Thompson	...	1
Leahy b McNaught	...	2
Shennan, c Barlow, b Thompson	...	0
Roji not out	...	2
Extras	...	17

Total Score . 63

BIRKENHEAD INSTITUTE.

Taylor b Jones	...	0
Dickman b Jynes	...	10
Roche b Jones	...	10
Barlow run out	...	1
Yeadon b Shennan	...	3
Evans b Jones	...	9
Penrice b Jones	...	0
Pell b Jones	...	0
Galloway b Shennan	...	2
McNaught b Shennan	...	14
Thompson not out	...	0
Extras	...	4

Total Score . 53

C.I. v St. Francis Xavier's.

In this return match, S.F.X. batted first, and owing to the improved fielding of the C.I. were dismissed for a total of 50. C.I. then went in, and amid great excitement passed their opponents' score by the narrow margin of 1 run.

S.F.X.

Killikelly, c Walsh b Jones	...	23
Lee, c Walsh b Jones	...	3
Checkland b Shennan	...	5
Taggart, lbw b Merron	...	9
Kirkwood, c Hall b Shennan	...	1
Jones b Merron	...	0
Ryan b Merron	...	1
Nolan, c Hall b Shennan	...	0
Lomax, lbw b Merron	...	3
Roscoe, b Shennan	...	0
Extras	...	5

Total Score...50

C.I.

Hall, c & b Taggart	...	10
Walsh, lbw b Killikelly	...	4
Occlshaw b Killikelly	...	2
Jones b Killikelly	...	0
Gavin b Killikelly	...	0
O'Donnell, c Kirkwood b Taggart	...	5
Merron, stumped b Taggart	...	5
Shennan b Taggart	...	13
Kavanagh b Killikelly	...	15
Kelly b Killikelly	...	1
Leahy not out	...	1
Extras	...	5

Total Score . 51

C.I. v Holt.

In this match there was a great falling off in the fielding of the C.I., and as result Holt put together a total of 64. The C.I. were as erratic in their batting as in their fielding, being dismissed for 13 runs.

HOLT.

Carson b Shennan	...	18
Turton b Shennan	...	2
Beale b Merron	...	7
Martin, c Hall b Shennan	...	14
Rushton b Shennan	...	0
Wright b Shennan	...	7
Beckett, c Jones b Leahy	...	0
Jones, c Hall b Leahy	...	0
Curwen not out	...	2
Grossart b Shennan	...	0
Wall, c & b Leahy	...	4
Extras	...	10

Total Score..64

## C.I.

Hall b Wright	1
Walsh run out	0
Jones b Carson	0
Gavin stumped	3
Occleshaw b Wright	2
O'Donnell b Wright	2
Kavanagh b Carson	5
Shennan run out	0
Leahy not out	0
Merron b Wright	0
Kelly stumped	0

Total Score...13

## C.I. v Liverpool College.

This match was played at Fairfield. The Collegiate batted first and were disposed of for 53 runs, owing to some good bowling by Shennan, who took 5 wickets for 16 runs. C.I. then batted, but after a promising start could only come within 5 of their opponents' total.

## COLLEGIATE.

Love b Shennan	1
Johnson, c Hall b Shennan	9
Wilkins b Shennan	2
Brown run out	0
Gray, lb w b Leahy	4
Taylor, c O'Donnell b Merron	21
Chilton, c Hall b Shennan	9
Blackstock b Leahy	0
Hamilton b Merron	5
Kemp b Shennan	0
Roberts not out	0
Extras	2

Total Score...53

## C.I.

Hall, c Kemp b Gray	15
Walsh run out	6
Gavin, c Roberts b Brown	1
Jones b Brown	12
Kavanagh run out	1
Occleshaw, c Roberts b Brown	4
O'Donnell run out	0
Shennan b Gray	0
Downey b Gray	4
Merron not out	4
Leahy, c & b Gray	0
Extras	1

Total Score 48

## C.I. v Holt.

This return match was played at Calderstones Park. Holt, winning the toss, batted first, but owing to the bowling of Shennan and Leahy were disposed of for 32. C.I. then went in to bat, and only required 9 runs to win with seven wickets standing. However, the remaining seven batsmen could only get together 6 runs, leaving Holt to win by 2 runs.

## HOLT.

Carson b Shennan	4
Turton, c Jones b Shennan	1
Beale b Shennan	2
James run out	4
Wright b Shennan	6
Rushton run out	0
Roberts, c Hall b Leahy	1
Madrall b Leahy	4
Morriss, c Shennan b Leahy	3
Smith b Shennan	1
Berkett not out	1
Extras	5

Total Score...32

## C.I.

Hall b Carson	0
Walsh b Carson	10
Gavin, c Roberts b Carson	4
Jones, c Roberts b Wright	7
Occleshaw, c Beckett b Carson	0
O'Donnell b Wright	0
Kavanagh, st'd Beale b Carson	1
Shennan, c & b Carson	1
Merron b Wright	0
Leahy not out	0
Meehan b Wright	1
Extras	6

Total Score...30

## SECOND XI.

The Second XI also made a very weak start, but they rallied far more speedily than their seniors, and have had a very successful season so far, winning six games out of eight. Their only serious defeat was by the Collegiate XI, but this was probably one of those unlucky days that seem to be the lot even of first-class teams.

## C.I. 2nd XI v Holt S.S. 2nd XI.

This match which was played at Wavertree showed the superiority of the C.I. over their opponents, for they disposed of them for 17 runs, whilst they themselves put up a total of 98. Both Kelly and Flannery batted well, whilst Murphy proved to be the chief bowler.

## HOLT S.S.

Hall b Murphy	0
Curwen, c Kelly b McClory	6
Hall, c & b Murphy	0
Jones, c Kelly b Murphy	0
Watson b McClory	1
Robarts, c Kieran b Flannery	2
Jones b Murphy	2
Blundell, c Downey b Murphy	2
Thomson, c Wheeler b Murphy	1
Butler, c Flannery b Murphy	1
Lishman not out	0
Extras	2

Total Score...17

C.I. 2ND XII

Downey, c Hall b Curwen ...	0
Wheeler, c Thomson b Curwen...	2
Kelly, c Roberts b Butler...	41
Kieran, c Blundell b Curwen ...	6
McClory b Curwen ...	3
Flannery b Curwen ...	25
Shortall b Hall ...	11
Roji b Hall ...	0
Gray, c Thomson b Hall ...	5
Parsons not out ...	1
Extras ..	4
Murphy did not bat.	—
Total Score ..	98

C.I. 2ND XI.

Downey b Killikelly ...	1
Wheeler, c Ryan b Killikelly ...	5
Flannery, e Drane b Killikelly...	0
Kieran, c Moran b Killikelly ...	23
Roji b Killikelly ...	2
McClory b Killikelly ...	10
Murphy, c Nolan b Killikelly ...	7
Parsons, c Phillips b Moran ...	0
Meehan b Moran ...	0
Shortall not out ...	2
Gray, c and b Moran... ..	0
Extras... ..	2
Total Score... ..	52

**C.I. 2nd XI. v Liverpool Coll. 2nd XI.**

This match which was played at Wavertree, showed clearly the superiority of the College over the home side. The latter made a bad show at batting only producing 19 runs, whilst their opponents secured 80. Murphy bowled and fielded well, and McClory who also fielded well made half the runs off his own bat.

COLLEGIATE.

Manderley, c Murphy b McClory...	16
Oldridge, c Kennedy b Murphy ...	4
Boase, c Kieran b Murphy ...	5
Cartmell b Murphy ...	3
Atkin run out ...	9
Cain, c Wheeler b Parsons ...	0
Fraser, c Flannery b Kennedy...	0
Beckett, c McClory b Murphy...	6
Stevens not out ...	23
Blundell, c Gray b McClory ...	3
Blair, c Murphy b Parsons ...	5
Extras ...	6

Total Score 80

C.I. 2ND XI.

Kelly, c Fraser, b Cartmell ...	1
Wheeler b Cartmell ...	2
Flannery, l b w b Beckett ...	0
Meehan, c Fraser b Cartmell ...	0
Kieran, c Blair b Cartmell ...	4
McClory, c Oldridge b Beckett ...	10
Kennedy b Beckett ...	2
Murphy, c Blundell b Cartmell...	0
Shorthall b Cartmell ...	0
Gray, c Manderley b Beckett...	0
Parsons not out ...	0
Extras ...	0

Total Score ..19

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

The return match with S.F.X., at Wavertree, was entirely in our favour, for the visiting team were defeated by a score of 52 to 27.

S.F.X. 2ND XI.

Redmond, c Meehan b McClory ...	0
Killikelly, c Wheeler, b McClory ...	1
Rimmer b McClory ...	2
Kufeke, b Meehan ...	9
Phillips, c Meehan b McClory ...	3
Drane, c Wheeler b McClory ...	0
Ryan, c Flannery b Parsons ...	4
Moran, c Roji b Parsons ...	0
McFeely, c McClory b Parsons...	0
Musgrave not out ...	1
Extras ...	7

Total Score...27

**C.I. 2nd XI. v Holt S.S. 2nd XI.**

This match was played at Calderstones, but unfortunately both teams played with only ten men. Holt, who batted first, made a poor attempt against the C.I. bowling and altogether only made 15. Our team, however, proved the better side, totalling a score of 80 runs. Meehan and Kennedy were both in good form, for they made 15 and 12 runs each respectively.

HOLT S.S.

Read, c Shortall, b McClory ...	0
Egerton, c McClory, b Meehan...	2
Hall, c McClory b Meehan ..	3
Blundell, l b w b Parsons ...	0
Jones not out ...	5
Gauld, c and b Meehan ...	0
Rimmer, c McClory b Meehan..	0
Robarts, c Flannery b Meehan...	0
Handly b Meehan ...	1
Lishman, l b w b Parsons ..	0
Extras ...	4

Total Score...15

C.I. 2ND XI.

Downey b Handly ..	6
Wheeler b Handly ..	6
Kieran b Blundell ..	5
Flannery b Blundell ...	10
McClory, c Gauld b Handly ...	0
Meehan b Blundell ...	15
Kennedy b Handly ...	12
Parsons b Hall ...	9
Shortall, c Rimmer b Blundell ...	5
Gray not out ...	5
Extras ..	7

Total Score.. 80

Meehan took 6 wickets for 7 runs.

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

Played at Birkenhead.

C.I. ...	68	B.I. ...	48
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**C.I. 2nd v Birkenhead Institute 2nd.**

Played at Wavertree.

C.I. ...	49	B.I. ...	42
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**C.I. 2nd v Ashford H. School 1st.**

Played at Wavertree.

C.I. ...	50	Ashford H.S. ...	41
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**C.I. 2nd v S.F.X. College 2nd.**

At Woolton Road.

S.F.X. ...	58	C.I. ...	21
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