



THE EVE OF THE MILLENNIUM.

By E. McGRATH.

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EDITORIAL.

Already we are conjuring up visions of the transformation scene which ushers in the holidays, and though our pace is ever more and more accelerated as we approach the grand finale of the closing week, we occasionally snatch a momentary respite, and shout a hearty salve across the ever-narrowing morass of the few remaining weeks that intervene between us and those anxiously awaited days of freedom. A long, but by no means tedious, term, is steadily gliding into the great past, and though the claims of work and play leave little room for external interests, we have not failed to record in the diary of this term events of transcendent significance. We have noted mighty happenings in the world of politics, and in the domains of sport, as well indeed as one whose tragic circumstances and local relation clamorously claimed far more than the passing tribute of a sigh.

Following so closely on the defeat of our **DESOLÉS,** Shield XI we were extremely disappointed to see our Old Boys relinquish the Shield which they carried off last year, and our regret was still more intensified by the unworthy display which we gave in the

Inter-school Championship Sports. We cannot countenance these evidences of decadence, because we are persuaded that our ill-success is attributable neither to want of stamina nor to a lack of that spirit of manliness which will not wear the badge of inferiority. We shall look for more application on the part of our athletes, and hope for just a little better luck in future competitions. The success of an Old Boy Champion illuminates the picture, and the laurels which the University so graciously continues to bestow on our Scholarship candidates serve to restore our confidence.

It is, we understand, **RETROSPECT.** the peculiar privilege of a rapidly waning career to be intensely retrospective, and therefore we must needs recall other times antecedent to our assuming the dignity of seniority. We have happy recollections of informal concerts and miniature theatricals, of mock elections and other such *varieties* that were a happy antidote to serious work, or catered for the greater exuberance of the more frivolous. But these lighter moods seem latterly to be non-existent, and we are beginning to fear lest a too prosaic atmosphere may indicate the advent of the gloomy materialism which intensified commercial activity is imposing on the civilized world. We must not allow this monster

to invade the sanctuary which has been reserved for the few years of our existence that are exempt from the stress and strain of human endeavour, and consequently we plead for a return to the brighter life, and the more whole hearted, because spontaneous, enjoyment of former times.

And now our task is done, VALE! and we too must vacate the privileged office, whose duties we have all too feebly endeavoured to discharge. We carry with us happy recollections of the colleagues, whose literary contributions helped to give variety and interest to our columns during the period of our editorship, and we are happy too at the thought that when we shall no longer claim even a flitting recollection, the *C. I. M.* will be piloted through each annual cycle by abler hands.

School Notes.

University Scholarships.

The results of the recent University Open Scholarship Examinations show that C.I. pupils have carried off two of the principal Scholarships offered for Competition this year. We heartily congratulate the winners of these Scholarships: John O'Mulloy who was awarded the "Tate Arts," value £105, and Fred. C. Winfield to whom the "Boyd," also value £105, was awarded. Both have done their part in maintaining the high reputation which has been won by each succeeding generation of C. I. pupils at the University Scholarship Examinations, and as we are aware that the Competition was exceptionally keen this year we are glad that our representatives can claim the place of honour irrespective of the standard of the competition and the number of the Competitors.

An Old Boys' Challenge Cup.

We already owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the President of the Old Boys' Association, and the debt has been much increased by the recent gift of a large silver Challenge Cup which Mr. Shute has just presented to the school, on behalf of the Association. The Cup will be awarded annually as a Class Championship Trophy on the result of an Athletic Competition at the Annual

Sports meeting and confined to the Senior forms, IV, V, and VI. Each class competing for the Cup will be represented by a team of six who shall compete in a specified number of events selected by the Committee who have been appointed to determine the conditions on which the Cup shall be awarded. A scale of points has been arranged, and the class whose team gains the highest number of points shall be the winners of the Cup. The Cup will be inscribed with the name of the Class by which it has been won and also with the name of the individual member of the Class team who scored the highest number of points. He shall also have the privilege of being personally presented with the Cup and may retain it privately for a period of one month. Since the object of the Cup is to encourage manly sport in the school, and also to strengthen the bonds which unite the school and the old Boys' Association we hope that the pupils of the C.I. will show their appreciation of the generosity which inspired the giving of such a handsome gift by being intensely loyal to the Old Boys' Association when they leave school.

A Distinguished Visitor.

The ever tenor of our way at the C.I. is little perturbed by visitors, and hence we felt doubly honoured by the recent visit of the Mayor of Battersea, Mr. Archer, who is a native of this city, spoke very feelingly to us of his school days in Liverpool under the care of the Irish Christian Brothers. We would have liked to have heard Mr. Archer at greater length, because the few remarks which he addressed to us showed that he is a man whose words carry conviction with them in no ordinary way. When he exhorted us to be true to our Faith in all circumstances, and to be loyal to the principles which would be laid down for us in the teaching of the Christian Brothers, we felt convinced that he was revealing to us the guiding principles of a life whose intense Catholicity is as noteworthy as its disinterested philanthropy and good citizenship.

Old Boys' Prize.

A modification has been made in the condition on which the prize offered annually by the Old Boys' Association for "English" will be awarded and

henceforward the prize will be given to the pupil of the school who scores the highest marks in (a) Debate and (b) An Essay. A hundred marks will be allotted for each of the foregoing, and an additional hundred will be given to the candidate who obtains "Distinction" in the subject "English" at the Senior Oxford Local or other Examinations of the same standard during the session in which the award is made. It has also been decided that no winner of the prize will be eligible in any subsequent Competition for it.

Debating Society.

The inter-class debates, held rather later in this than in previous sessions, proved extremely interesting functions. The first debate took place on Tuesday, June 16th, between Forms VIa and VIb, the subject for discussion being: "That the study of Literature is more important than that of Science in the schools." The chair was taken by the Rev. Br. Forde. Science was vigorously defended by J. O'Mulloy, who was the leader of Form VIa. He pointed out the advantages that Science possesses for the cultivation of the mind and argued that many of the accepted literary lights were drug-fiends and degenerates. Valuable assistance was rendered their leader by A. Maguire and F. Winfield. The application of Science to curing all the ills that flesh is heir to was discussed by P. Denny in a thoughtful speech enriched by his characteristic wit. J. J. Brown who led the opposition in supporting the claims of Literature, dwelt upon the fact that sedate science was unfitted for the fickle fancy of youth. C. Campbell contended that Science only cures the evils it creates, and he supported his assertion by displaying a knowledge of chemistry which amazed his audience. Science was also vigorously attacked by L. Phillips and T. Donleavy. At the close of the debate the judges awarded the victory to Form VIb.

Form VIb again took the field on Friday, June 19th, this time against Form VIc in discussing, "That Professionalism has ruined sport." J. Donnell, who supported the motion, waxed eloquent on the degeneration of a form of pleasure into a sordid business contract and on the point of pandering to the physical apathy of the younger generation. J. C. Aindow asserted that

professional football players are habitually bribed to allow their side to lose, but was challenged by C. Campbell of the opposition to produce facts to substantiate his statement. This latter speaker argued that professionalism enabled the poorer classes to take part in the various sports from which they would otherwise have been excluded. L. J. Phillips held that the standard of professional sports is higher than that of amateurs, and that this served as a stimulus to increase the ardour of the amateurs. The refining influence of professionalism in sport was the chief topic discussed by T. Donleavy in a convincing but short speech. The two leaders having summed up, the Rev. Br. Forde announced that Form VIb were again the victors. He expressed satisfaction at the success of both debates, and complimented the teams of speakers on the very creditable efforts they made for their respective Forms.

Early Lancashire.

[BY D. B. PARSONS.]

Lancashire, from very remote periods, had been a great forest as indeed had all the North, and possibly the whole, of Britain. The first known inhabitants of these regions were men of the Neolithic or "Flint" Age. About the people and their successors, the Celtic races, very little is known save that they helped a neighbouring tribe, the Veneti of France, against the Romans, and so incurred the attention themselves of the conquerors of the world. Thus it came about that Julius Cæsar landed in our island in 55 B.C.

These Romans at once began fortifying their new country which they, after some little trouble, had conquered, and strongholds sprang up everywhere. One was built at Mancunium (Manchester) by Julius Agricola, and the existence of such a place is mentioned in the writings of Tacitus, the Roman historian. Other forts were built at Veratinum (Warrington), Rerigionium (Ribchester), Columium (Colne) and Lunecastra (Lancaster). The natives of Britain gradually became accustomed to their Roman masters and thrived under them, and it was during this period that the Brigantes, one of the Celtic races, took the name of Britons. These were in due course converted by

Christian missionaries from Rome. The Roman Emperors, however, disliked Christianity and under Diocletian the persecution of Christians extended to Britain, the first recorded martyr, Saint Alban, shedding his blood for his faith, in 304 A.D.

Roman remains have been found in many places in Lancashire chiefly at Ribchester and Manchester. Relics found in those places indicate the occupation of Lancashire by Romans as early as 74 A.D. Ribchester was a very rich station for the Romans as testified by the costly "finds" obtained there and by the existence on one of these of this old rhyme,

"It is written upon a wall in Rome
Ribchester is as rich as any town in
Christendom."

Excluding, perhaps, Northumberland, no other English county produced so many elaborate articles in the precious metals and in bronze during the Roman period. A Silver arm found at Littleborough, gold rings at Standish, a silver cup at Emmott, many silver articles at Walmersley, part of a bronze shield at Kirkham, and a beautifully embossed and chased helmet from Ribchester with a gold cup from the same place form a very representative collection of Britanno-Romano works of art.

After the departure of the Romans, Lancashire was included in the kingdom of Strathclyde, but was eventually included in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. King Arthur is said to have fought two battles in Lancashire, at Wigan and at Blackrod. In 1780 a tunnel was cut under the alleged site of the Blackrod battlefield, and three cartloads of horse shoes were removed. Another Arthurian legend states that Tarquin occupied a castle at Castlefield, Manchester, and was slain there by Sir Lancelot du Lake.

The history of our Country during the period which followed the Anglo-Saxon invasion is very uneventful. Traces of the Saxons may be found in the names of some of our towns and villages as, Wigan (holy building), Aintree, Fazakerley, Walton, Blackstone and Penwortham. Towards the end of the ninth century, the Danes invaded England and, after much fighting, a peace known as "Alfred and Guthrum's Peace" was agreed upon between the combatants. By this agreement nearly all the east of England between the Thames and

the Tweed was given to the invaders, and they were in future to be regarded as independent settlers with their own laws and regulations; thus almost the whole of Lancashire became Danish. Under its new rulers Lancashire cannot be said to have made much progress, and very little is recorded about it.

Our country's next invader, William the Conqueror, is responsible for the famous compilation, Domesday Book. Lancashire was not mentioned in that census, but from the account contained about surrounding districts, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, it would seem that Lancashire was very poor and very scantily populated. The greater part of the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey was granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Pictou who was eventually banished.

Lancashire at this epoch consisted of eleven immense forests which were guarded very jealously by the "verderers," or men who attended to the forests of the kings. The forest Laws originated with the Saxons, and remained in force under the Normans and Plantagenets until the reign of Edward I. How severe they were a few of their provisions will amply show: if a freeman offered violence to a verderer he lost his freedom and was liable to have his lands confiscated; for the same offence a villein or serf had his right hand cut off. For the second offence the offender, from whatever class he sprang, was put to death.

Hitherto Lancashire had been known by the appellation of the Honour of Lancaster, but in 1267 it became the County Palatinate of Lancashire. When it attained this dignity, its duke became a king in all but name. He could pardon treasons, murders, and felonies. He held a separate court of chancery, court of common pleas, and a court of criminal jurisdiction. He could summon his own barons and the king's writ did not run in his dominion.

On the death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, his son, commonly known as Henry Bolingbroke, succeeded to the title. At the same time the nobles deposed Richard II. in favour of Bolingbroke, and thus the duchy of Lancashire was amalgamated with the rest of England, but it still retained its ancient judicial system, and it was not until the last century that in the administration of justice it was assimilated to the rest of England. Henry IV. also declared that

henceforth the Prince of Wales was also to use the title of Duke of Lancashire.

Little doubt is entertained, but that the first trade and industry to be established in Lancashire was that of wool. Even before the Norman Conquest the inhabitants spun the wool from their sheep, and wove it into rough home-made cloth for their wants. But it was the founding of Furness Abbey in 1127 which marked the definite commencement of wool-farming. This Abbey, with its fellow at Whaley, was occupied by Cistercian monks, who practised sheep-farming, and also taught the neighbouring people the essentials of the wool trade. This wool was transported by pack-horses to Newcastle, Boston, Hull, Yarmouth, or London to be shipped over seas. The English could only make the coarse homespun cloths, but there must have been a certain trade in these for a chronicler of that period tells us that "many seeking to please Earl Simon de Montfort wore white clothes, disdaining to wear coloured," the coloured cloths being made in France, mainly from Lancashire wool. This trade in undyed English woollen goods probably only existed in the county where the wool was grown, and there was a mill for fulling or bleaching wool at Manchester as early as 1282.

The Flemish artisans who had rebelled against their feudal lords were defeated and some of them fled to England in 1328. A great number of these arrived in Lancashire, Essex, Suffolk and Kent, and despite the jealousy of the English workers in wool, received the protection of the English Monarchy. They introduced the manufacture of finer kinds of woollen goods. The growth of the manufacture was very slow, but it became quicker when a great many of the old arable farms were turned into sheep farms, and thus "sheep became devourers of men," for a less number of men was needed to look after the farms.

This change from corn growing to sheep-farming was brought about by the gradual gaining of freedom by the old class of villeins. The new manufacture found employment for the workless labourers, and this produced such a growth of industry that the export of woollen cloth from England increased from 5,000 pieces in 1354 to 30,000 pieces in 1500. The proportion of these which came from Lancashire must have been large when the old-established sheep

pastures and the woollen manufacture, founded at Manchester under Edward I., are remembered. With its large pastures Lancashire must have produced a good deal of wool, some of which must have been made into cloth and exported, for very little would have sufficed for Lancashire's own needs.

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Chemistry of the Garden.

BY MR. J. KEEGAN, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.

It has been proved by the Chemist that all plants contain the following elements:—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron. Other elements may also be present, but, no plant can be developed properly unless it has free access to all the above mentioned elements, sodium alone excepted. Of these carbon is the only one taken in by the leaves of the plant, the source of that element being the atmospheric carbon dioxide. Now the amount of this gas in the atmosphere is very small, and, in order that the plant may get a sufficient quantity of the gas, it is necessary for the leaves to come in contact with large volumes of air from which the carbon dioxide has not already been removed. This cannot take place if the plants are too crowded or the air is stagnant. We have here one reason why plants thrive best in a fairly open situation, and also why they require a certain amount of breathing space. This last condition is also a necessity, because the absorption of carbon dioxide is most rapid when the sun has free access to the whole of the leaves.

The other elements are absorbed by the roots, the oxygen being obtained from the air present in the otherwise empty spaces between the particles of the soil. The roots take in oxygen and give out carbonic acid just as animals do. The remaining elements are absorbed in aqueous solution by the roots.

From a chemical point of view the chief cause of sterility in the soil is a shortage of one or more of the elements nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. So that we might expect to test the richness of a soil by finding the amount of each of these elements per square yard. If we did this, and

also found the amount of the same elements present in the plants usually grown on this area, we should reach the surprising result that the average soil contains enough plant food to grow these plants annually for about one hundred years. Yet such a soil may be almost barren unless properly treated! It is absolutely necessary for these elements to be in a form readily soluble in the acids given out by the roots of the plant. Such a state of things is accomplished by trenching or ploughing the ground. This breaks up the soil and exposes it to the weathering action of air, sun and frost, each of which serves to render the potash and the phosphates more soluble. The organic nitrogen is acted on by bacteria and converted to nitrates. This only happens in the presence of oxygen and not at all in waterlogged soil where the air cannot enter freely; hence the importance of drainage. Rich soil treated in this way will yield a fairly good crop and this method is employed agriculturally in Canada where land is cheap.

In England, where land is comparatively dear some method of increasing the yield must be employed. The oldest method is by the use of farmyard manure which contains the food necessary for the plant, and also, at the same time, improves the condition of the soil by making it more retentive of the soluble plant foods which might otherwise be washed out of it. The later and more effective method is to halve the amount of farmyard manure and replace the other half by chemicals containing the necessary nitrogen, phosphates and potassium, these latter being much more concentrated than farmyard manure. The nitrogen is given in the form of sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate, the potassium in the form of the chloride or sulphate, the phosphates in the form of bone meal or basic slag, a bye-product in the manufacture of steel. The basic slag has to be ground very finely in order to make it available for use by the roots, and even then a large amount of it simply goes to increase the difficultly available phosphoric acid already present to such a large extent in the soil. The bone meal is often partly dissolved in sulphuric acid so as to make it more readily available for the roots, and bone ash is similarly dissolved and sold as superphosphate of lime. The latter

contains the greater part of the phosphate in a form soluble in water, but when it is applied to the soil, being acid it reacts with the chalk present in the soil and forms a phosphate of calcium which, though insoluble in water, is more readily attacked by the plant. A great deal of this however is finally converted into a more insoluble form.

For horticultural purposes these substances are often mixed together so as to preserve the proper proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium for healthy growth. These preparations may be used in solution for feeding plants during their period of growth, but vary very much in their effects, because these depend on the nature of the soil. The phosphate is usually in the form of superphosphate and the action of this, which depends on the presence of a good supply of chalk in the soil, has been explained above. The retention of the nitrogen and potassium depends on the presence of such substances as farmyard manure in sufficient quantity. If the soil is poor, a great portion of these elements may be washed out of the soil during heavy rain. In brief, the soil may refuse to retain properly some of the plant food, and some of the remainder being converted to a form unavailable for immediate use by the roots is retained not wisely but too well.

There is a preparation at present on trial at one of our Irish gardens, and at the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens, which is said to be free from these disadvantages. It consists in a method of depositing the phosphoric acid in the soil in the form of finely divided magnesium ammonium phosphate which is crystalline and almost insoluble in water but immediately soluble in the acids given out by the roots of the plant. This not only contains nitrogen but is capable of taking up more should it lose what it already possesses. Finely divided aluminium phosphate is produced at the same time and this is a good absorber of potassium. Whether the preparation will work as well on independent trial as on the inventor's own trial remains to be proved.



HUMILITY.

The bird that soars on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest:
In lark and nightingale we see
What honour hath humility.

MONTGOMERY.

A "National" Incident.

[BY F. T. MEEHAN.]

The favourite for the Grand National was missing! What disappointing news for the thousands who had eagerly placed in the hands of the bookmakers more than they could spare! The latter, no doubt, would be glad to hear of this terrible event and would smile cunningly on reading the compliments paid to the care exercised by Smith, the trainer of "George Stephenson"—the missing horse. The interest the event had for me was that I had a chance of again showing my crime-investigating abilities for Sir Charles Shaw, the unfortunate owner, had invited me with a very tempting offer to try and trace his missing racer.

As the race was to take place in two days I rushed at once to Newmarket, forgetting even to send notice of my acceptance of the baronet's generous offer. When I reached the stables imagine my disgust on seeing about twelve other criminologists engaged in making investigations. Nick Bloke, Blexton Sake, Everard Flocke—all were there looking high and low for clues. Some were on the roofs, others crawling along the floor, a few even surveying the walls, but all had the inevitable magnifying glass. The only marks which gave rise to any prolonged examination were the traces of what was alleged to be a motor lorry. These eventually turned out to be the marks of a farmer's fodder cart.

The first thing I paid any attention to was the persistent barking of a huge mastiff chained close by the boxes. This struck me as being rather out of the ordinary for the dog was accustomed to seeing crowds in the yard, especially before a big race was due. I approached the beast which seemed rather friendly—a circumstance possibly due to the magnetic influence which I invariably exercise over the animal world. I undid the chain, and the dog, after showing the

usual expressions of delight in the usual canine way, started nosing around the box lately occupied by the missing horse. After a few minutes "Victor," for he bore this reassuring name, raced out of the box and rushed across the training ground near by. I followed and soon found the pace very hot indeed. Luckily my eagle gaze now lighted on the figure of a dozing cyclist who lay prone under "the eye of Phoebus." Please remember that all detectives invariably get help at the time they most need it. I took out a fiver and some gold. Wrapping the latter in the former I placed both in the open mouth of the lazy one, and promptly took possession of the machine. Mounting hurriedly I careered after the disappearing dog leaving the aroused cyclist in utter bewilderment. He must have thought I was David Devant for I did the disappearing trick in record time. I soon overtook the dog and then began steadily to gain on it—I was the champion cyclist in form I had in my old school, L'Institute Catholique, Rue d'Espérance, Livrepule. Cycling in this manner for five miles I was considerably relieved on beholding the huge white lettering of a motor garage.

The only car available was a large touring-car and I had considerable difficulty in persuading the owner to allow me to hire it. Money speaks; they say, but "fivers" must shout for the appearance of a wad of them immediately changed the situation and the manager got the bees of his hive to work in getting the Daimler outside. All being settled in record time, I released the clutch and hastened after "Victor" who had passed in the meantime. He had the true detective instinct: he knew there were better ways of getting along than by the exhausting process of pedestrianism. Accordingly he welcomed an invitation to join me in the car. He seemed highly pleased until we came to a cross roads which perplexed me. First I tried one branch and then another to Victor's great chagrin who each time made a most effective protest by nipping me severely on the leg. At last we got off again and every time we came to a turn I stopped the car to give the dog a chance to select the road. We reached the famous Llanfarfechanlludno road after about a two hours' run, during which I had to mind the cross roads lest I should cause a repetition of my

earlier experience. I was now quite happy for this road is ninety miles long and is chiefly remarkable for being monotonously straight and moreover it holds the record for the extent of damage done there by reckless motorists. However, I took the necessary precaution of donning the usual disguise of goggles and fur coat. But being rather humane I placed all my change—it was all gold—on the seat so as to be ready to compensate for damage done. I next opened the “throttle” and my charge—the Daimler—rushed forward at racing speed. The accidents now began—I could tell them by the continued crashes on the bonnet of the car. At every crash—as far as possible—I threw out a handful of “ready” money, the amount being determined by the report of the crash. Geese, hens, now a hare, now an odd cart, now a flock of sheep received an impetus from my car, and I should say that I broke a few of the records of the Llanfarfechaniludno Road. An idea of the speed at which we were travelling may be gauged from the fact that we did the distance in thirty-four minutes.

Having come to the end of this famous highway—the joy of all motorists—we directed our course, or rather “Victor” directed and I followed, through a winding and picturesque mountain route and in a short time we arrived at a castle at once gloomy and venerable, built (so the inscription would have it) by the chief of the Llewellyn family in the time of Edward III. I here motored very slowly as it was a time for deep thought. And now I must reveal a secret. The explanation of my success lies in the fact that I spend much time, often several hours, in evolving many alternate methods for effecting my object. Having then obtained about thirty ways of achieving my purpose—each way of course very superior to the most clever device that any of my rivals is capable of inventing—I then begin the process of eliminating the least brilliant of my schemes.

“Victor,” as I have already stated, had the true detective instinct. He was much impressed by my thoughtful appearance and though he was inclined to make straight for the interior of the castle yet he obviously realised that the most prudent thing for him to do was to leave the rest in my hands. In due time

I had decided on the proper course to pursue. I reasoned in the following manner:—In the first place I knew that the castle had not been inhabited since the reign of Queen Anne, an historical character who is chiefly famous for the complete and unanimous manner in which her death has been acknowledged by posterity. It had, therefore, long been uninhabited and afforded all the old crude but still effective methods of defence. It also occurred to me that it was not advisable to seek assistance from the local police for the purpose of overcoming the gang which must needs be now in possession of the famous Llewellyn stronghold. The forces of the Crown are generally slow and stupid in action. They are moreover hampered by slavish legal formalities such as the getting out of warrants, writs, etc. This was a time for action, not for the “law’s delays.” Alone I have always acted, alone I would act now. The next town Chwalydd was, according to the signpost’s figures, three miles distant. I resolved to go to Chwalydd but had no intention of applying for help to its police. Arriving at the little town, I purchased a dozen bottles of champagne. I rolled them up in a canvas bag, put up the car in the Inn yard, and set out with “Victor” and my purchase for the old castle.

It was just getting dark as I approached the old Welsh fortress. Thoughts of Glendower, Llewellyn, and Lloyd George mingled in my mind with thoughts of Grand National Winners and famous detective coups. The sight of the castle, however, banished every thought but one. A very brief examination showed that the lower portion of the building was dimly lighted. This was quite as I expected. Nothing now remained for me but to assume the role I determined to play. Briefly, it was this:—I was to enter the castle under the pretence that I believed it to be uninhabited and with the object of utilising it for storing a huge cargo of smuggled champagne. I was of course to appear bewildered on finding here people who would probably betray me to the authorities.

Three hours later the castle contained two men in a hopeless stupor, a horse, a dog, and your humble servant. Half an hour after this I was negotiating for a special train from Chwalydd to Liverpool. This “special” by the way

consisted of a cattle waggon and an engine.

It was a beautiful starry night and as we whisked past the picturesque coast of North Wales I wondered if it were possible to find another profession affording anything like the romance attached to mine. Our speed seemed to increase with every mile of journey. Tiny hamlets and valleys—courting seaside resorts we quickly left behind. We were already in the prosaic and prosperous county of Cheshire, and as we careered along I said to myself, we we shall be in Lime Street at—Cr-r-ash!—!!! Off the rails! Ditton Junction again!!!

* * * *

It was all the engine-driver's fault. He had not done night duty for four years and had fallen asleep. Of course he woke up after the accident and apologised, but that was small consolation. However, apparently my capture was uninjured, but had crossed an adjoining hedge and gone among other animals. "Victor" was lying "unconscious." The fireman and myself escaped without a scratch.

Disappointments only act as stimuli to great men. Without losing a minute I set about putting matters in order again. I communicated with Chester for the purpose of getting a second "special," roused up an agricultural labourer and purchased his assistance to capture the racer, administered first aid to "Victor" and homely advice to the engine-driver.

Soon again we were en route but with speed considerably lessened. Yet slow trains ultimately arrive at their destination. So Lime Street was at last reached. It was five o'clock when I knocked up Sir Charles at the Adelphi. His face beamed; the trainer's face beamed; all our faces beamed. It was a glorious moment. They were dying once more to get a glimpse of the famous racer, and so we went off to the stables immediately.

Never! How could it be! Not the right horse! I shall never forget the ensuing five minutes. Charges and counter charges were flung between the owner and myself. Did he want to go back on his agreement? Did I want to impose on him? The matter had to be settled quickly. "George Stephenson" was entered as a five-year-old but this animal was alleged to be about fourteen.

We called in a veterinary surgeon who quickly put my doubts at rest. It *was* the wrong horse!

Of course I felt rather small; but, needless to say, I did not lose heart. After the usual period of deep reflection I resolved to return to the scene of my previous night's activity and to make a thorough examination of the matter. I then hired a taxi and taking with me "Victor," still in a dazed condition, set out for the old Llewellyn stronghold. The cool morning air worked wonders on the poor dog, and after a very short time it became evident that he was rapidly "coming to" again. When he recognised me he seemed anything but pleased, yet he appeared to have resolved to make the best of matters. To my utter astonishment he would again insist on choosing the route himself. Accordingly he sat beside the chauffeur and gave the sharp and unmistakable signal, when needed, at the various cross-roads.

The climax of this remarkable case occurred quite near to the scene of the previous night's accident. "Victor" suddenly jumped out of the car and dashed across a large field in which a ploughman was endeavouring to induce his equine charge to work. "Victor" barked joyously at the sight—not of the worker's plight which was obviously very trying but at the sight of his old friend the missing horse. Here indeed was a spectacle for the very gods. "George Stephenson" was harnessed to a plough and the labourer was essaying to make the unfortunate racer pull that instrument. His performance was not a ploughing record for the "furrows" were wanting in geometrical accuracy. They were only three in number, but this statement only faintly indicates the amount of "work" done. Zig-zag competitors would have been in their element here, and I think that quite a number of designs for "Chinese puzzles" could have been drawn from these marvellous "furrows." But this is away from the point. I had found the racer and determined that he should run in the great steeplechase due to start at three o'clock that afternoon.

Despite the vigorous protests of the angry labourer (who, however, was cowed by "Victor") I rushed "George Stephenson" off to the station, engaged another "special" and we were away again to Liverpool, I feared lest my bad blunder of the previous evening

would end in the horse not starting at all. We soon got to Aintree and I hurried to the paddock, went up to Sir Charles, explained all in a few minutes, and handed over the horse. By this time Sir Charles Shaw had found out that the racer had been stolen by his own son—a scapegrace—who thought that “Blue Dog,” a horse with a 40 to 1 chance, was sure to win if “George Stephenson” was not in the race.

This was soon decided. “George Stephenson” arrived at the gate just in time and got away perfectly. Now the poor creature began to show the effects of the last few days’ treatment and gradually dropped behind. “Blue Dog” took up the lead and jumping perfectly, kept its lead until it passed us for the second time round. “Beecher’s Brook” proved the downfall of Young Shaw’s “sure thing.” Sir Charles lost, but so did his son who by a just stroke of fate suffered as he deserved.

Yet I can claim to have done my part, nobly and well as usual, and thanks to my canine assistant, I had justified the reputation which I have always enjoyed.

Julius Cæsar: A Study.

BY CANON DALLOW.

The greatest figure perhaps in all history is Julius Cæsar. As a well-known writer aptly puts it,—he springs out of dim chaos and shines in undying glory, glory, the figure of a man so great, that the office he held means Empire, and the mere name he bore means Emperor to-day in four Empires, Cæsar, Kaiser, Czar, Kaisár.

Three other great Roman names are associated with his, namely, before him, Pompey,—after him Marc Antony, and his youthful nephew, Octavius, who was destined to be the first of a long line of Emperors, who, from him assumed the proud title of Augustus. But these three were mere dwarfs, when compared with Julius Cæsar. As to power and rule two were absolute failures, and the last would have had no chance of rising to such a pinnacle of greatness,—he was but a youth when his uncle was murdered,—only that he followed in the wake of the latter. Indeed, it is one of those examples of the irony of fate, that the Imperial Diadem, which Julius yearned for as

the crown of his ambition, and the desire of which undoubtedly helped to bring about his tragic end, came without a struggle to a much inferior character, and to one, who was destined to first receive the lofty title of Emperor, or Imperator.

When we give a glance at Cæsar’s entire career, we are literally lost in astonishment at the genius he displayed, and, for a pagan, the loftiness of his character. The figures of such men as Napoleon, and Charlemagne pale before him, for they had none of the difficulties to overcome, which Cæsar had in a world, which was at that time barbarian and uncivilized. Bonaparte was vain, conceited, and tyrannical in his dealing with all who opposed him, whereas Cæsar was of all conquerors the least cruel, for he never sacrificed life with the intention of doing good to mankind. Of lawgivers, he was surely the wisest, and so just, that *his* Code is the foundation of modern justice. He leaped on the world, as upon an unbroken horse; he guided it with a relentless hand; he rode it to the goal of glory! In one great point does Napoleon resemble him: namely, the extraordinary disproportion between their beginnings and the final climax. In but a few years, the almost penniless son of a lawyer, in the Island of Corsica, became the despot of Europe, and the young Roman lawyer, who was well nigh ignorant of warfare, became the world’s conqueror, lawgiver and civilizer. The one great miracle of all genius is the plain and undoubted fact, that it simultaneously thinks and acts with incalculable speed.

How exceptional were his talents!

The youthful Julius, who is one day to win the world, was by what subtle influence we are unable to discover, made at 18 years a Flamen Dialis, or High Priest of Jove. Clad in purple, it became his duty, to perform, with all the dignity he could summon up, the solemn rites of Jove’s altar along with his consort, for this sacred office was held jointly by man and wife together. By Roman law, if the wife died, the husband lost his high post. Sulla called him in scorn the ‘ill-girt’ boy, from the slovenly way in which he wore his ‘Toga Virilis,’ or cloak.

Then, again, as to his literary powers, what a genius Cæsar must have been to compose that history of his Camp life,

which is so familiar to every college-boy, "De Bello Gallico," and also "De Bello Civili." Yet with pens, ink and paper, and all the other aids of modern civilization, which Cæsar never enjoyed, we know not of any military genius, who has ever performed a similar difficult task, or has written a history though confronted with such overwhelming difficulties. That the life of so remarkable a character, as Julius Cæsar, should draw to a close amidst mysterious surroundings, such as do not fall to the lot of ordinary great men is not to be wondered at. Hence, the fearful portents, which happened in Rome, the night before his murder, and which seem to bear a strong semblance of historical truth, all of which prepare the way for a great and unusual event, which is going to happen. Indeed, so startling are they that even the hero himself stood aghast, when his faithful wife brought the news to him of the nocturnal prodigies, so that she nearly worked upon his fear so far, as to persuade her lord and master not to go forth to the Senate House that day. They were certainly of a blood-curdling nature; graves yawned and sent forth their dead, a ghostly army in full rank and squadron fought in the skies over the Capitol; horses neighed; men did groan; and disembodied spirits appeared in awful shadowy forms, whose cries drove people mad with terror. Had all these weird omens happened in Christian times, writers would not have been slow to pronounce them preternatural, if not supernatural. Even after the long lapse of time, these events stand out as unique in Roman history or, for that matter, in any other history. It is not for us to penetrate the inscrutable designs of Divine Providence, but it may be stated with due reverence, that these remarkable portents, which occurred in the night before the great Roman's death, were apparently vouchsafed to him as a strong warning not to court danger, and to keep a more than usual watch over his life. Had he but obeyed his devoted wife, and bestowed more reflection upon her prudent counsels, he would not have gone out that fatal morning to court his ruin. Had he but overcome his vanity, which prompted him to go forth to the Senate house, because treacherous conspirators came for him, and offered to escort him thither with honour, he would not have lost his life. Then again, once started on his triumphal progress, the

same vanity forbade him to pay attention to either the warnings of the soothsayer, or to receive the written list of his enemies, thrust on him by the devoted and anxious Artemidorus.

There is yet one more element of the preternatural or rather supernatural, connected with Julius Cæsar, and that is the apparition of his Ghost to Brutus in his Camp at Sardis, and then again, before the battle of Phillippi. This blood-curdling nocturnal visitor naturally appalled Brutus, brave soldier though he was, and, as Shakespeare so graphically describes it, this "god, or angel, or devil," terrified Cæsar's assassin to such a degree, that it froze his very blood, and made his hair to stand on end. The presence of this visitant from another world seemed to make his influence felt over the tent of Brutus, for the boy-lyrist, Lucius, and the two guards, Claudius and Varro, all cried out in their sleep. Then, again, when all was turning against Brutus, and his own dire end was close at hand, on the battle-field of Phillippi, he tells his friend, that the Ghost of Cæsar had kept his promise, and had visited him again the previous night. 'I know my hour is come!' This awful visitor from another world has for a second time chilled the brave man's heart; he felt too sadly, too deeply, the presence of the spirit of the mighty Roman, in whose blood he had embued his hands. His own death must now atone for the one great mistake of his life. There is a touch of deep pathos in the fact, that, as he threw himself upon his sword, he died with Cæsar's name upon his lips: 'Cæsar now be still!' It seems a sad and wanton outrage by Octavius (Augustus Cæsar), that he cast the bleeding head of Brutus on the altar raised to Cæsar, in the Forum. And now, if you visit the Roman Forum, which has undergone long and patient explorations within the last ten years, which same have been most carefully explained by Professor Boni, you can once more construct the scenes connected with Cæsar's fatal day. Here, can be found the ruins of his house, behind the Temple of Vesta, near to the Temple of the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, of which the three magnificent and lofty marble pillars form a conspicuous land-mark. Here, did great Julius go forth that morning of the Ides of March, B.C., 44, and bid adieu to Calpurnia, who, a few hours later,

rushed forth, with loud cries of woe, to receive the bleeding corpse of her lord and master.

At the Southern part of the West End of the Forum, are to be seen a row of eight low arches, which support the famous Rostra of Julius Cæsar, so Professor Boni maintains; thus, you can see the very spot, where the body lay, during the speeches of Brutus and Marc Antony, and where it was afterwards burned on a funeral pyre. Classical students need not be told that Cæsar did not meet his end in the Comitia, near his house in the Forum. This was undergoing repair at that time, and the ruins of the latter one now form the front part of the unattractive old Church of St. Adrian, by the side of St. Martina with its prominent cupola. Cæsar had, on the morning he died, to go the distance of a quarter of a mile, to the Senate-house of Pompey, in the Campus Martius, near the modern Church of St. Andrea in Valle, whither he was carried in a litter. (Hence, Shakespear's description is erroneous)

A word as to the great Statue of Pompey, at the foot of which Cæsar fell. There seems to be no reasonable doubt, that this identical statue was found in 1552, at a considerable depth near the Palazzo Riario, and nearer to the theatre of Pompey, and the very hall, where the great tragedy occurred. Suetonius tells us, that he saw it, 'in a palace, adjoining the Senate-house of Pompey, where the Emperor Augustus had placed it.' It is now one of the great treasures of the Palazzo Spada, and the Spada princely family have never allowed it to be copied or modelled (Vide Wey's *Rome*, page 194). The statue is very majestic, and the face is expressive and severe.

The writer has spent two afternoons in exploring the Roman Forum, in May, 1903, and in April, 1913, and has been able to verify the facts given in this paper. Surely, as antiquarians have noticed, for the beauty and extreme interest of its ruins, the comparatively small area of the Forum (675 feet long by 200 feet at its greatest width), is the most remarkable piece of land on the face of the globe.

It is a curious fact, that Michael-Angelo, from the ruins of the Temple erected by Augustus to his great uncle Julius, took sundry fine marbles for the building of the Vatican Basilica, St.

Peter's. The whirligig of time has, also, brought about another strange discovery. Within the last few years, there has been found an old Church of the sixth century, which had lain buried for centuries under thirty feet of earth. Thus, within a stone's throw of the ruins of Cæsar's House, and the Temple of Vesta, and close by the three lofty pillars of the Temple Castor and Pollux, are the spacious walls of this ancient Church, and over the site of the altar of the side chapel, at the left, is the earliest Christian representation of the Crucifixion, painted in rude fresco, but with the figures of Christ, Mary, John, and Longinus clearly discernible.

Were Julius Cæsar once more to visit his Imperial City of Rome two things would shock him deeply. First, he would find the great 'Pontifex Maximus,' of modern Rome confined to his House and Gardens, and under the power of a Usurper. He would undoubtedly be shocked, also, to find such a mountain of masonry, cased in white marble, a tasteless monument raised to the Civil Power, which drove the High Priest of Christianity into his enforced imprisonment. This gilt equestrial Statue of Victor Emmanuel surpasses in bombastic pride all monuments of Pagan Rome, and with all their faults the old Romans never destroyed sacred temples to make room for monuments to their heroes. Yet, in order to find room for this monstrous erection, at the top of which is the aforesaid statue of the Conqueror of Papal Rome, Victor Emmanuel, the church of St. Venantius was sacrificed and destroyed. When the whole monument is finished, a fortune will have been expended on it, and the already heavily-taxed Romans have not paid the entire bill yet!

THE

Making of English Coins.

[By WM. DELANEY.]

In early times mediums of exchange, which were always essential, took the form of skins, cattle, shells, corn, and clothes, things generally used in the simple states of society in those times. However, as centuries passed, it was found that the medium of exchange should possess certain properties which these articles lacked. In order that

great value might be rendered portable, it should have great value in small volume and weight. Its intrinsic value had also to remain nearly constant, and it had to possess a sameness of quality. Amongst other properties, it had also to possess those of durability, divisibility, and cognisability. Many substances were tried, but it was found that all except gold, silver, and copper lacked at least one of these essential properties. It was now found necessary to select some standards of exchange; and for these, stamped pieces of gold, silver, and copper, named coins, were adopted. Coins for circulation in the British Isles are manufactured at the Royal Mint, London, by a process unknown to the general public.

The gold and silver arrive at the Mint in ingots of 400-oz. and 100-lb. blocks respectively. Having been weighed with great exactitude, they are handed over to workmen, who wheel them into their respective melting-houses. Here, the metal is placed with a comparatively small amount of copper in a plumbago melting-pot, and heated until it becomes molten. For bronze coins, an alloy consisting of a large amount of copper and small amounts of tin and zinc is used. When the metal becomes molten, the pot is tipped up, and the metal is poured into moulds, which consist of metal bars of H section, tightly clipped together by a screw-press. Upon the metal solidifying, the screw is released and the bars are easily removed. At times, the eight furnaces to be found in the gold melting-house contain altogether about £40,000 worth of the metal, which corresponds to a much greater value when in coin. From each potful of metal two samples are taken, and they are tested in order to find if the copper has been evenly distributed. If this is not so, the metal is re-melted; otherwise it is taken to the rolling-room.

The metal bars are next passed through a machine which transforms them into thin, narrow ribbons. The thickness, which is measured by a very delicate gauge, must be extremely accurate. When the ribbons are not of the necessary thickness, as sometimes occurs, they are pulled through a "draw-bench," which consists of two metal cylinders. Being now of the required thickness, the ribbons are taken into the cutting-room.

Here are to be seen machines of great strength, which punch golden discs,

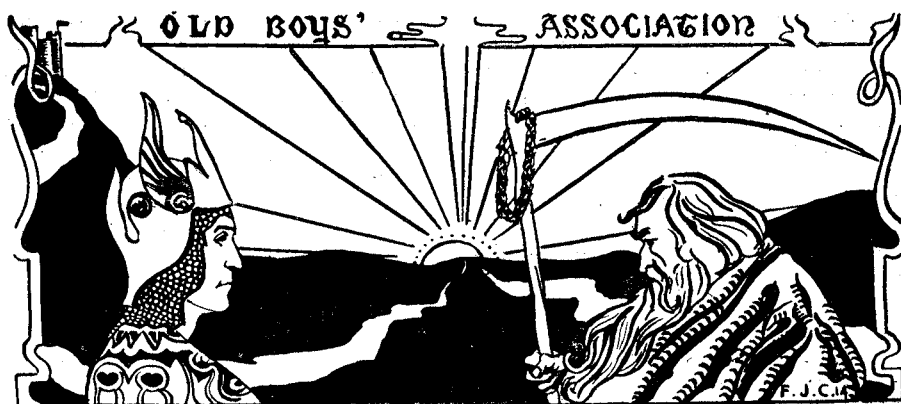
called "blanks," at a very great speed. Owing to the shape of the "blanks," some metal remains and this is returned to the melting-house to be re-melted. After the edges of the "blanks" have been thickened, they are placed in charcoal boxes, which travel on an endless chain so slowly that they take three hours to cross the furnace, through which the chain runs. They are now dipped into Sulphuric Acid, and rolled into sawdust in order to be cleansed. The reason for thus heating the "blanks" is that they may be softened, so that the force needed in the coining-presses, to which they next pass, is reduced.

The gold "blanks," to be made into sovereigns, are stamped by presses at a great speed, each one receiving a pressure of about thirty tons. Though, after this operation, the coins are practically finished, they are not yet ready for circulation; they must first be tested for weight and soundness. The first test is carried out by means of very delicate automatic balances, and a sovereign, in order to be passed, must weigh within .17 of a grain of the average weight. Sovereigns are next tested by being thrown on a steel slab. An unsound coin is detected by the ring it produces and is sent to be re-melted.

The coins are next counted—those of silver and bronze by an automatic machine, and are returned to the office of the Mint, where they first arrived as blocks of metal. They are then put into circulation, and, as is quite natural, they lose some of their weight during years of use. Herein lies the reason for which, tin and zinc are mixed with copper to make bronze coins and copper with silver and gold to make silver and gold coins, because the alloys are harder than the pure metals.

A comparison between past and present mediums of exchange may now be made, and a striking contrast is presented for, whereas in olden times these mediums took the form of raw material, we find that now great care and expense are incurred in an endeavour to make them efficient in every way.





SESSION 1914-5.

The following Programme has been provisionally fixed:—

- Oct. 14—Smoking Concert.
- 21—Dance
- Nov. 17—Lecture by Mr. J. A. Curtin, M.A.
- 27—Ladies' Bohemian Concert.
- Dec. 29—A Dance.
- 26—Annual Dinner
- Jan. 12—Lecture by Mr. R. A. Twomey, B.Sc.
- Feb. 14—Concert.
- Mar. 11—Lecture by Mr. F. J. Tindall, B. Eng.

Full particulars concerning the above fixtures may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Catholic Institute on Monday, June 15th. There was a very good attendance, though not so large as might reasonably have been expected. Apologies were read from Messrs. C. P. Murray, E. Concannon, T. J. Curtin, and several others who were unable to be present. The President, Mr. J. A. Curtin, M.A., was in the chair.

The minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were read by the Hon. Sec., and were passed on the motion of Mr. G. McNally, seconded by Mr. A. Lambie, after which the Hon. Sec. submitted the following report of the past session's work.

The session was opened with a Smoking Concert, which was held at St. Gerard's House on October 16th, and at which there was an attendance of 70. On October 28th the first Dance for the session took place at Acacia House. There was an attendance of 83. This was a very satisfactory number, but it might have been much improved had the

weather been more favourable. The next function was a very interesting lecture by Mr. J. Twomey, M.Sc., on the "Evolution of a Loaf of Bread." The attendance at this lecture was disappointing, but he was convinced that those who availed themselves of the opportunity to hear Mr. Twomey on his special subject and had the privilege of examining the numerous samples, etc., with which Mr. Twomey illustrated his lecture, were more than satisfied with the evening. Mr. D. L. Kelleher, B.A., favoured them, on December 8th, at the Lecture Room, Picton Library, with a characteristically eloquent address on the Life of St. Bernard, and added an illustrated lecture on the St. Bernard Hospice and Alpine scenery. There was a very fair attendance of members, but a larger audience could have been accommodated. The second Dance of the season at the Gainsborough Café on December 29th was a very great success, and an attendance of 116 showed more co-operation than on the previous occasion. It was encouraging to know that financially all the social functions during the past session had been most satisfactory. The balance had been on the right side in every case except in that of the Annual Dinner, which must necessarily continue an exception for the present. The Archbishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Shrewsbury and the Mayor of Bootle patronized the Annual Dinner at the Adelphi Hotel on Feb. 18th. The number present, 109, showed a slight increase on last year's attendance, and the function was from every standpoint a very great success. A third lecture had to be postponed indefinitely owing to want of support, and a "Smoker," which was booked for the close of the session was also allowed to lapse. It was very

pleasing duty to have to record the continued success of the Football Club. Encouraged by the advance made last season the first XI went into the second division of the Zingari League, and notwithstanding a fair share of ill-luck they finished a very good second in that division, having played 26 matches of which they won 15, drew 5 and lost 6, gaining 35 points. The second team still seemed to lack that stability which they were hoping would be *en evidence* next season, and would be supplied from the very promising junior team which had so much success in the Merseyside Amateur League last season. Though they did not retain the Old Boys' Shield, which was snatched from them in the final round this year they had good reason to be satisfied with the results of the football season, and he was confident that, notwithstanding the cross currents which seemed to exist at all times and everywhere in the football world, the loyalty and the manhood of C.I. Old Boys would keep them true to the school which piloted them safely through the most critical period of their school life, and in doing so left nothing undone to equip them intellectually, morally and physically, so that they might easily hold their own in whatever sphere their lot might subsequently be cast.

Though the social programme could claim to have been carried through with a considerable share of energy and success he had still to regret that in no other sphere save that of football did there seem to be much enthusiasm shown nor any support given. He regretted especially that the intellectual side of the Association was so apathetic. The Cricket Club had fallen through, and it was strange that so little support had been given to the proposal to form a Swimming Club. The Cycling Club alone remained to cater for the whole Summer Season, and even this was not in a very flourishing condition. He hoped that a large number of new members would come into the Association next session, and would bring with them the leadership and the enthusiasm which seemed to be lacking with regard to the organisation of Cycling, Swimming, Tennis and Cricket, as well as Literary and Debating work.

In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to the members of the Executive who by their attendance at the various Executive meetings had given him such

assistance in carrying out the programme of the Association.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer was next read, and the Balance Sheet which he submitted to the meeting showed a net balance of £28/4/10, together with a further balance of £2/11/6 in the hands of the Treasurer of the Football Club. After a brief discussion Mr. Lamble proposed and Mr. J. C. Cunningham seconded that both reports be adopted, and this was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Executive was proposed by Mr. G. Tugwood and seconded by Mr. J. C. Cunningham. The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his gratitude to the members for the support they had given to the Association during the period of his presidency. He then introduced the new president, Mr. J. J. Shute, who took the chair amid applause.

Mr. Shute expressed his thanks to the members for the honour they had bestowed on him. He assured them that he would do all in his power to forward the interests of the Association, and he expressed the hope that his period of office would be one during which the Association would continue to progress. He was not satisfied with the membership, as he did not think it by any means was representative of the large number of ex-pupils of the Catholic Institute in Liverpool. It would, he hoped, be the special endeavour of the Executive during the coming session to devise means of swelling the ranks of the Association.

The election of the Executive for 1914-15 was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. J. J. SHUTE.

Vice-President—Mr. D. HAYES.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. W. J. MURPHY.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. BR. W. D. FORDE.

Assist.-Hon. Sec.—Mr. H. McGRATH.

Organizing Sec.—Mr. W. H. ROWE, B.Sc.

Committee—Messrs. T. J. Curtin, B.A., G. R. Ried, A. Lamble, M.Sc., F. J. Maguire, J. Toolan, G. McNally, J. Twomey, M.Sc., F. Fennell, J. C. Cunningham, M.Sc., J. A. Curtin, M.A., (Ex-officio).

The following were re-elected auditors:—Messrs. C. D. Fishwick and J. Keegan, B.Sc.

Mr. J. Twomey proposed and Mr. J. Keegan seconded that the words, "who shall succeed to the Presidency," be

omitted in Rule 8, and the proposition was agreed to.

Mr. J. Toolan proposed that the Annual Subscription to the Association be increased so that it might entitle members to receive the *Catholic Institute Magazine* when published. After a discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to the next meeting of the Executive.

Mr. J. Curtin proposed a very hearty vote of congratulation to Mr. Concannon, who had recently won the N. C. A. Long Jump championship. Mr. J. F. Lacy seconded the proposition, which was agreed to with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON,

5th JULY, 1914.

To the Old Boys' Magazine Editor.

DEAR SIR,

We awoke this morning with the toothache, and the stern call of Duty ringing in our ears. It is time for another London letter, and that supreme test for philosophers, the toothache, is as nothing to the vials of an Editor's wrath.

To begin with, then, the concoction of your London letter should never have been entrusted to us. Sherlock Holmes, if he still lives, is the only Londoner from whom you could expect satisfactory results. We, with the iota of detective instinct that we possess, are still on the track. We have written innumerable letters, but most of the flock are still lost in the wilderness. It is to be regretted that the pathetic postscript appended to our last cable, moreover, met with little response. In fact the sight of some unfamiliar handwriting beside the bacon is indeed an event, and our emotions are then akin to those of "Stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes he stared on the Pacific." The least disquieting solution is that the Spring is only just gone by, and in the Spring an Old Boy's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of other things than the hard lot of the patient scribe responsible for the production of a London letter that is meant to include him and his fellows.

Against this sombre silence of the

many, we are glad, however, to be able to range the zealous generosity of a few. To Joe Ludden and Furlong our thanks are specially due. Joe tells us that our Simmarians have made good use down here of the athletic energy with which the gods have endowed them, and which was responsible for so many doughty deeds on Liverpoolian battlefields. Ludden captained the Simmaries second team that won the championship of the second Division of the Chiswick and District League. Jack Parker, pre-eminent amongst left-halves, and Rimmer, that most eximiously strenuous of centre-halves, have been adding lustre to their halos by their work in the 1st XI, having played important parts in winning for St Mary's the West London Junior Cup, the Chiswick and District League laurels, and also the Chiswick Charity Cup. As Joe remarks: "It takes the lads from the North to show the Londoners how to play football!" F. McKee was a representative of Liverpool in the Inter-College Sports held at Stamford Bridge in May, and emulated Mercury with some success. "Sandy" Shennan has been doing splendid work as a bowler this season, and Ludden, who was ever a reaper of wickets, and whose charming little hop just prior to delivery we grew to love, has been adding to the harvest. As we write, our comrades at St. Mary's are in the throes of what is popularly (and unpopularly, we have no doubt) known as "Certif," and will emerge therefrom on July 8th, covered, we are convinced, with glory and renown. Ludden then returns to the bosom of his native county, and girds himself for the most serious fray of all. If good wishes make for success, he will have an abundant measure of the golden grain in the years to come, and Dame Fortune, who by this time, surely, has outgrown some of her fickleness, will richly bless this friend of ours.

Two of the latest to swell the band of exiles in London are Black and Quinn, and we sincerely trust we shall soon be in a position to tell you more than this about them. Flanagan has now for some months left London for Ireland. Furlong writes to tell us of his appointment to St. Monica's, Hoxton, and that of Mark Walsh, last Christmas, to a school in South London. Mr. Kelleher is busy in Switzerland, "the tabernacle of snows," at the present time. We

were privileged recently to read a work of his on Lake Geneva. Those who know Mr. Kelleher and his writings will need no assurance as to its excellence. The loveliness of Switzerland has Mr. Kelleher in thrall, and leaves London less lovely for his absence. His last postcard was written 6,700 feet up, bears the postmark of Rockers-de-Naye, and anathematises the flies.

We have heard again from "Biddy" Dey. His life in West Australia is, in the reading, picturesquely strenuous: probably to Biddy himself it is more strenuous than picturesque. The following extract from a very interesting letter (which even the kindest and most indulgent of Editors would unfortunately, not publish in full) exercises the imagination (he is writing of kangaroos): "I had a terrible job to get one like this. I saw it going along the top of a hill, and after a gallop I managed to get the dog on it. He overhauled it in about a hundred yards. The last I saw of him, he had it by the neck, trying to pull it, but it went up over a lot of sharp rocks, and he could not get a footing. I did not see him again for three hours. I kept hearing an occasional bark and kept tracking him up. At last I found him and managed to get it at the first shot. The dog was just about 'knocked up.' It was about three miles from where we first started it These kangaroo dogs are wonderful animals. They chase a kangaroo and kill it in about a half-mile run. They come back to where you are, no matter in what direction you were going, and then when you tell them to show, they make a bee-line for it and show it." He concludes with kind regards to all, in which we naturalised Cockneys heartily join. Our hearts, Mr. Editor, are still full of the old days; we see "romantic in dimmed hours, these memories of ours." Often, at night, we start wakefully from dreams, and there is a fleeting echo of: "Last edition 'Echo'! 'Echo' an 'Exprey'!" To us, now, there is a glamour of romance in the memory of the very paper-boys that shout in the streets of Liverpool.

So, till the Autumn,

Yours, etc.,

R. A. C.

VARSITY LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The long nightmare of the summer term is over; examinations have done their worst, and having wrestled with them during the past month, we rise flushed with the pride of our victory. For it has been victory for every Old Boy of the Catholic Institute, and as a result we have a new list of honours to redound to the credit of our Alma Mater. As the list of successes is given in full elsewhere it is sufficient to state that the results are in no way below the standard that has always been maintained by the academic voyageurs from the C.I.

For those fortunate individuals who had no examinations, this term must have been decidedly interesting. The charming enclosure at Calderstones has been a lodestone to the devotees of tennis and cricket. But on no occasion has the ground looked better than it did when our Sports were held. The weather clerk was on his best behaviour, and as a result there was a large attendance of what we, in our ignorance, used to call the weaker sex. Hence the colour effect was kaleidoscopic, for the sun insisted on reflecting all possible hues, sufficient to completely bewitch the eye of any mere man. The standard maintained this year was very poor, however, in most of the events. The times for most of the races were below the average, while the winner of the high jump only cleared five feet one inch. In the Inter-Varsity Sports, however, held about a week later, Liverpool practically gained all the honours. Nearly all the sprints were won by Liverpool men, and the high and long jump also fell to us. We are still waiting for some champion from the C.I. to come forward, and show that in the Athletics of the Varsity world, we are also capable of holding our own.

Socially, there is very little news of any importance. We hear, however, that literary honours have been conferred on Mr. A. Lamble who has been made Editor of the Chemical Magazine, a magazine which is published by the students of the Chemical Department of the University. In the Irish Society, Mr. R. A. Twomey has been elected as an honorary Vice-President, Mr. J. Twomey as a member of the council, and Mr. A. Lamble as Assistant Secretary. So that, in the Social world, the C.I. representatives are also to the fore.

And now our work for the year is over, and the music of the wind and sea invites us to a happier clime, where for a few blissful months, we may remain lost in oblivion.

Yours, etc.,
" VARSITY."

ST. MARY'S T.C.,
HAMMERSMITH.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The way to Simmaries has been trod by a large number of the C.I. Old Boys, who after a two year's sojourn in this college, have left to do honour to the teaching profession and act as models to the young folk of the country. The past students coming from the Institute were a credit to the college both intellectually and athletically, and the present students are keeping up the standard of the C.I. Old Boy.

And now, Mr. Editor, we request your permission to indulge in some few personalities.

We must first extend our heartfelt sympathy to E. J. Robinson on the death of his brother Alex., who was an Old Boy, and also a past student of this College. E. J. Robinson holds a very important position, being Second Prefect of the house. He has carried out his duties in his own particular way which gives satisfaction to everyone.

The Smokeroom Committee is undoubtedly the most successful body of the year, and this is largely due the efforts of E. J. Robinson as chairman. E. T. Rimmer is an invaluable member of the 1st XI football team, of which he is sub-captain.

In the Musical line, E. T. Rimmer has succeeded in forming an orchestra, and the results of his labours in this direction are worthy of great praise. He is also a very active member of the Concert Committee.

J. Ludden is chairman of the Sports Committee, and is also a member of the Smokeroom and Concert Committees. He is captain of 2nd XI football team, which seems certain to carry off the league.

F. McKee is chairman of the Gymnasium Committee and a member of the Sports and Swimming Committees. He has made his name on the Rugger field, although he occasionally keeps goal for 1st XI.

M. J. McGuinness has proved an

excellent Assistant-manager of the *Magazine*. He also has a voice in the selection of the football team.

Leo Savage is a member of the Rugby and Cricket Committees.

A Cunningham assists in governing the alley business; he also plays a good game at Rugger.

C. Ward does good work on the Smokeroom and Concert Committees.

Among the Juniors, J. Parker has forced his way into 1st XI, and at present he is giving excellent displays.

J. Murphy has shown his capabilities as an artist. The blocks in the *Magazine*, the design for the Christmas Card and many other efforts, are all the work of his pencil.

On the whole then it is evident that the present C.I.'s are true to the principles of corporate life and action, as well as to the other ideals which they learned at the C.I.

J. L.

UNIVERSITY SUCCESSES.

We congratulate the following whose success at their respective University Examinations has been recently announced.

Mr. J. C. J. CUNNINGHAM, M.Sc. (Chemistry)
Mr. A. LAMBLE, M.Sc. do
Mr. W. McMILLIN, B.Sc. (Honours).
Mr. J. HOLLAND, B.Sc. (Pass)
Mr. T. C. NUGENT (Inter. B.Sc.)
Mr. C. O'DONNELL, do
Mr. W. O'DONNELL, do
Mr. J. A. O'NEILL, do
Mr. P. BANNON, do
Mr. V. P. ATKIN, B.A. (French).

FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Old Boys' Football Club was held at the Catholic Institute on June 28th, Mr. W. O'Byrne presiding.

Mr. J. B. Maguire in his Annual report congratulated the members of the Club upon the great success attained during the past season; throughout the season four teams had been put out every Saturday. The first Team had in its first year in the Second Division of the Zingari League finished second, a most creditable performance, especially when it was remembered that the first team had an abnormal number of injuries to its players during the past season. They were also runners up for the Old Boys' Shield, being defeated by Old

Wallaseyans, in the final at Goodison Park by 2—0. This defeat by Old Wallaseyans, whom the Old Boys had twice defeated during the year, can only be described as one of these strange things which so often happen in football, and so greatly contribute to its charm. However, on the play at Goodison, Old Wallaseyans thoroughly deserved to win and he had much pleasure in congratulating them upon their fine victory. The second team showed much improvement on previous years while the Junior Team in its initial year finished third in the Merseyside Amateur League. He congratulated two of the members of that team, Messrs. Tallon and Dotto, upon being chosen to play for the Merseyside League against the Champions. The A Team had also had a fairly successful season playing friendly matches. He thought the future promised well for the club and appealed for more esprit de corps amongst the Old Boys. He regretted that owing to the fact that he had taken up a business appointment in Manchester, he was unable to continue in the office of Hon. Sec., but he hoped to be back in Liverpool in the near future when, if his assistance was required, he would be only too pleased to do all he could to help on the Club.

Mr. Tindall in his Treasurer's report mentioned that there was a balance in hand of £4/1/6d., a very creditable sum, when it was remembered that the Club had never before finished on the right side financially.

Mr. A. Lamble proposed and Mr. W. Rawlinson seconded a vote of thanks to last year's officials. Mr. Lamble, in the course of his few remarks, paid a tribute to the untiring energy and great organising ability of Mr. J. B. Maguire, and wished him on behalf of the club every success in his new business appointment at Manchester. The vote of thanks was enthusiastically carried, and Mr. W. O'Byrne thanked the members on behalf of the officials.

Next season the first team will again take part in the Second Division of the I Zingari League, the second team in the I Zingari Alliance and the junior team in the Merseyside Amateur League.

The Officials for next year are:—

President—Rev. Br. Forde.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. G. R. Ried, J. J. Shute Jun, D. T. Curtin, J. Maguire, W. A. O'Byrne, and J. Llewellyn.

Chairman—T. J. Byrne,

Vice-Chairman—A. Lamble.

Hon. Treasurer—W. J. Rawlinson, "Brooklands," Melling.

Hon. Secretary—J. Frank Lacy, "Ardmore," Albion Street, New Brighton.

Assistant Hon. Secretary—F. Quinn.

Management Committee—Messrs. J. A. Curtin, E. F. Concannon, and R. B. Cunningham.

The Selection Committee consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Capt. 1st Team J. A. Curtin, Sub-Capt. 1st Team F. J. O'Keefe, Capt. 2nd Team H. McGrath, Sub Capt. 2nd Team R. B. Cunningham, and J. Flanagan.

The Hon. Sec. J. F. Lacy, has been elected a member of the Management Committee of the following Leagues—the I Zingari League, I Zingari Alliance and the Merseyside Amateur League.

Next season the First Team will play at the Tramways Athletic Ground, Green Lane, and the Second and Junior Teams will play at Wavertree Playground.

The Hon. Secretary and the assistant Hon. Sec., will be pleased to hear from all Old Boys who are interested in the success of the football team.

A New Magazine.

We have heard with both interest and pleasure of a new venture which will undoubtedly appeal to all of us. This new venture is a monthly Magazine which will be published in Dublin in the Autumn, and is intended for the pupils of the Christian Brothers throughout the world. The Magazine will be produced under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and will contain a variety of matters contributed by their pupils in every land. It cannot, therefore, fail to be full of interest for every one of us, and it will moreover help to bind together the vast number of pupils who have left the schools of the Christian Brothers with those who are still under their care. We need scarcely add that this Catholic Boys' Paper will supply a long-felt want, and consequently we wish it every success, and eagerly await the first issue of it.

A CHAMPION JUMPER.

All C.Is. both past and present will hear with pleasure of the success of E. T. Concannon at the N.C.A. Championship meeting in Manchester where he won the Long Jump, covering 22 feet 5 inches, and broke a record which had stood for thirty years.

Though Mr. Concannon is no newcomer to the Athletic field he is still a

He played with the Shield team for two successive seasons, the second of which he was Captain, and in a similar capacity he directed the activities of the Cricket XI, always doing splendid work as batsman and as wicket-keeper. During the past season he has been one of the mainstays of the Old Boys' First XI football team, which had so much success in the second division of the Zingari League. Seeing that since he



E. CONCANNON CLEARING 22ft. 5ins.

(Photo by Daily Dispatch, Manchester and London.)

novice in this particular department of Athletics and therefore we are confident that he will improve the record he has established. As Mr. Concannon left the C.I. only 4 years ago we are still familiar with his school record, which gave promise of great things. He held the school Championship in the hundred yards and the high-jump, topping 4 ft. 10 ins. at the age of sixteen, but it was in the Football and the Cricket teams that he was most in evidence.

won the Olympic novices' trial a short time ago he has improved his jump by fifteen inches, we have hopes that Mr. Concannon will succeed in reaching the world's record of 24 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches established in 1901, by Mr. P. O'Connor, an old boy of the Christian Brothers' College, Waterford. We heartily congratulate Mr. Concannon, and wish him a continuance of the success which he has had.

Athletics.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our annual Athletic Sports meeting has deservedly become the most popular item on our school calendar, and consequently we eagerly looked forward to Saturday, June 27th, the date fixed for this year's festival. As in former years the Tramways Athletic Ground, Green Lane, was secured for the occasion and everything, even the weather, augured well for the success of the meeting. Energetic secretaries had been overwhelmed with applications for Entry Forms; the appeal for prizes had elicited a generous response, and the barometer had lifted its head and assumed a stability which promised the most favourable climatic conditions. We had then every reason to hope for a most enjoyable day at the Green Lane Athletic Ground.

The preliminary heats had been disposed of on the previous Wednesday in order that the very long programme might be made to fit into the space of an afternoon, and so circumstances,—perhaps ill-luck, prevented many of our athletes from displaying their prowess on the appointed day. An exceptionally beautiful morning promised well for the afternoon, but as the day wore on a sinister change in the weather conditions reminded many of us of the fact that we have not always been favoured with the choicest gifts of that whimsical individual, the weather clerk. The approach of the hour appointed for the commencement of the Sports did not bring much encouragement, and the ominous raindrops did more than allay the dusty whirls that rendered the environs of the beautifully laid out Athletic Grounds decidedly disagreeable. However, this proved the darkest hour. Gradually a much appreciated improvement came and a little later Old Sol cast his most benignant beams on a crowd of eager competitors and the largest audience which we have had at any Sports' meeting. The first notes of the Band seemed to dispel the lingering shades of the gloom which had so oppressed us, and thenceforth everyone was so absorbed in the scene which was gay with life and colour that they forgot the weather anxieties which must have so harrassed them only a short time previously.

Turning to the individual items of the programme we have no hesitation in saying that the best performances were seen in the senior Bicycle Race, in the junior Obstacle Race, and in the Relay Race. The small boy who displayed such marvellous powers of negotiating difficult obstacles deserved the very handsome Barometer—the gift of Form II—with which he was presented. F. Meehan started on the two miles' ride twenty yards in front of one scratchman and behind a score of rivals who stood at various marks up to 180 yards. A steady pace throughout the opening laps and a fine dash well maintained in the final round just secured him the place of honour. T. Honan who went off from 160 yards was only a few yards behind, and was closely pressed by G. Bingham who started from the 150 yards mark.

The Relay Race in which seven classes, from Forms IV, V and VI competed, was won by inches with scarcely a yard between second and third. A mistake by one of the IVc team lost his side several yards and clearly threw away a place in the race. The comic Puzzle race proved rather more strenuous than was anticipated and the large number of competitors who sought their numbers at one station gave an advantage to the younger section who were less numerous. Evidently most of the competitors were quite expert at needle-threading, but we suspect that one at least was doubtful if a pen-knife was an acquisition in peeling an orange. However the first arrival at the winning post had evidences of the successful struggles which he had made to get there, and had undoubtedly earned his prize.

The Tug-of-War was as well contested as usual and several good pulls were witnessed. The most searching contest was between VIa and VIb, and though the latter succeeded at first in steadily pulling the former team to within a few inches of victory they proved unequal to maintaining the tension, and the superior staying power of VIa gave them a victory after an exciting contest, which lasted more than three minutes. The other pulls were very evenly contested, and it was only in the final between VIa and IVb that there was any evidence from the start that one team was decidedly superior to the other. This may be accounted for by the fact that many of the IVb team had been

doing mighty work in most of the events during the day.

The close finishes in very many of the races made the task of the judges exceedingly difficult. This was especially noticeable in the shorter races, and we think reached a climax in the Consolation Races. The high jump was perhaps the only disappointing item of the programme though in no instance was a school record established.

The largest number of points in Senior events was won by G. Bingham who undoubtedly gave the best all round display of athletic powers, and consequently won the "Victor Ludorum Medal," but, his class-fellow, N. Treneman, won the Old Boys' Challenge Cup for 1914-15.

Perhaps the most interesting item of the afternoon was an Exhibition Long Jump given by Mr. E. Concannon, who is an Old Boy of the C.I. and this year's winner of the N.C.A. Championship in that event. Mr. Concannon, who jumped under difficulties, just cleared 22 feet. He was also an easy first in the Old Boys' Race.

The following is a list of the winners in the several events:—

- 120 yards (under 13).—1, L. Murphy; 2, J. Crosby; 3, J. McQuirk.
 220 yards (under 15).—1, N. Treneman; 2, H. McGrath; 3, J. W. Silver.
 220 yards (over 15).—1, J. Aindow; 2, T. Holland; 3, J. O'Sullivan. Time, 25 3-5 secs.
 220 yards (under 11).—1, P. Shannon; 2, A. Morris; 3, A. Llewellyn. Time, 34 secs.
 220 yards (under 13).—1, F. Lane; 2, W. Llewellyn; 3, P. Irvine. Time, 32 1-5 secs.
 High Jump (over 14).—1, J. C. Aindow; 2, K. Leahy. Height, 4ft. 7½ ins.
 100 yards (over 15).—1, D. Crosby; 2, G. 3, J. O'Sullivan. Time, 11 2-5 secs.
 100 yards (under 15).—1, T. O'Dwyer; 2, N. Treneman; 3, H. McGrath. Time, 12 1-5 secs.
 80 yards (under 11).—1, C. Park; 2, A. Busher; E. H. Azurdia. Time, 11 2-5 secs.
 80 yards (under 13).—1, J. Richardson; 2, L. Murphy; 3, H. Lynch.
 1-Mile Cycle (under 14).—1, T. O'Dwyer; 2, W. Gerety; 3, J. Azurdia. Time, 3 min 18 2-5 secs.
 Two Miles Cycle (over 14).—1, F. T. Meehan; 2, T. A. Honan; 2, G. Bingham. Time, 6 min 31 sec.
 120 Obstacle (under 11).—1, A. Busher; 2, E. Riley; 3, J. L. Finnigan.
 Comic Puzzle Race (under 14).—1, H. Doyle; 2, J. Bolger; 3, R. Boggiano; 4, H. Carter.
 Egg and Spoon Race (under 14).—2, J. Byrne; 2, J. Mooney; 3, M. Burke.
 Obstacle Race (over 14).—1, G. Bingham; 2, N. Treneman; 3, C. Irvine.
 Obstacle Race (under 14).—1, J. Allen; 2, C. Kieran; 3, B. Maloney.

880 yards (over 15).—1, C. Irvine; 2, T. Holland; 3, H. Flynn.

440 yards (under 15).—1, H. McGrath; 2, T. Gore; 3, J. W. Silver.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1, B. Cowhey; 2, G. Bingham; 3, J. Flanagan.

Three-legged Race (under 14).—1, J. Laughlin and L. Murphy; 2, J. Richardson and H. Lynch; 3, P. Irvine and C. Kieran.

Three-legged Race (over 14).—1, A. Donleavy and H. Flynn; 2, W. Flaherty and F. Smith; 3, T. Grove and A. Kieran.

Tug-o'-War. VIa beat IVb.

Scholars beat Fathers.

Inter-Class Relay (Seniors).—1st VIa; 2nd IVa 3rd Vb.

Inter-Class Relay (Juniors).—1st IIa; 2nd IIIa; 3rd IIId.

120 yards Hurdle (over 15).—1, K. Leahy; 2, H. Lovett; 3, T. Holland.

Old Boys' Race.—1, E. Concannon; 2, Lynch.

Consolation Race (under 14).—1, J. Bolger; 2, A. Welte; 3, S. Bolger; 4, J. Toole.

Consolation Race (over 14).—1, J. Shortall; 2, S. Cossentine; 3, Lawler; 4, A. Crosby.

Tug-of-War.—First Round, IIIb beat IIIa.

IVb ,, IVa.

Va ,, Vb.

VIa ,, VIb.

Second Round VIa ,, Va.

IVb ,, IIIb.

Final— VIa ,, IVa.

During the afternoon the well-known Port Sunlight Silver Prize Band rendered a Programme of Music, which was much appreciated by the large audience.

At the conclusion of the Sports Rev. Br. Leahy introduced Miss Shute, whom he requested to distribute the prizes.

After the distribution had taken place Mr. John Clancy, J.P., C.C., proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Miss Shute who had so graciously consented to hand the prizes to the victors in the different events. He paid a very graceful tribute to the interest which the Shute family had taken in the Catholic Institute, and added that the Catholic community of Liverpool owed very much to the members of that family. As one of the Governors of the Catholic Institute he thanked Miss Shute for the favour she had conferred on the school by performing the ceremony of distributing the prizes that afternoon.

Mr. A. Tempest seconded the vote of thanks which, was carried with applause.

Mr. J. J. Shute on behalf of Miss Shute thanked those present for the manner in which they accorded the vote of thanks.

The Sports Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following Prizes and Subscriptions to the Prize Fund:—

Miss Seed, Half-a-Guinea.
 Mr. J. B. Wade, Half-a-Guinea.
 Mrs. Rimmer, A Guinea.
 Mr. D. T. Curtin, Ten Shillings.
 Mr. Moloney, do
 Mrs. Llewellyn, Five Shillings.
 Mr. Hosey do
 Mr. J. Flanagan do
 Mr. Wareing, A Case of E.-P. Knives & Forks.
 Mr. Parsons, A Football.
 Mr. D. Cotter, Five Shillings.
 Mr. J. Maguire, do
 Mrs. Mechan, Gent's Dressing Case.
 Mr. W. H. Ellams, Cricket Bat.
 Mrs. Daly, Five Shillings.
 Mr. Barker, do
 Mr. Hawley, Sugar Caster.
 Mr. E. Byrne, Five Shillings.
 Mr. J. Lynch, Salad Dish.
 Mr. C. Irvine, Five Shillings.
 Mr. W. Treneman, A Wallet.
 Mr. Kieran, Five Shillings.
 Mr. Leahy, do
 Mr. Murphy (Kirkdale), E.-P. Tea-Pot.
 Mr. T. Healey, Bronze Fern Pot.
 Mr. J. Dickinson, Five Shillings.
 Mr. J. M. O'Sullivan, Five Shillings.
 Form II, A Barometer
 Form I, Seven Shillings and Sixpence.
 Mr. D. W. Clarke, Five Shillings.
 Mr. Geraghty, do
 Col. Harris, do
 Mr. Jack Sharp, Tennis Racquet.
 Mrs. Jas. Bulger, A Watch.
 Mrs. Belger, Five Shillings.
 Mr. Romsbottom, A Biscuitaire.
 Mrs. Ryan, A Book.
 Mr. F. J. Davis, Military Brushes.

Subscriptions and Prizes were also received from the following:—

Mrs. Pawson, Mrs. Kearney, Mr. D. Connolly, Mr. McKeating, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. C. Pilsen, Mr. Dodd, Mrs. Mullen, Messrs. C. and R. Morris, A. Busber, L. Finegan, J. Sloan, Mrs. Dunne, Mrs. McQuirk, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Orillac, Mr. J. Rimmer, Fred Roycroft, David Murphy, Edward Devlin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Farrell, and the Masters.

INTER-SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP SPORTS.

The second annual competition for the Athletic Championships of the Liverpool and district secondary schools was held at the Police Athletic Ground on Saturday, April 4th. Ten schools competed. The following is a summary of the results:—

Championship Shield.—Liverpool Institute.
 Senior Champion (under 18).—W. T. Davies, (L.I.).

Junior Champion (under 16).—H. Hohenrein, (L.I.); J. Cyran (S.F.X.).

100 yards Senior.—J. C. Tucker (L.I.), 12 secs.

100 yards Junior.—H. Hohenrein (L.I.), 12 1-5 secs.

High Jump Senior.—W. T. Davies (L.I.), 4ft. 8ins.

High Jump Junior.—C. Newell (L.C.S.), 4ft. 6in.

220 yards Senior.—W. T. Davies (L.I.), 26 1-5 secs.

440 yards Senior.—J. Singleton (L.I.), 53 2-5 secs.

440 yards Junior.—F. H. Hohenrein (L.I.), 50 2-5 secs.

Hurdles (100 yards).—H. G. McDavid (L.I.), 14 4-5 secs.

Long Jump Senior.—W. T. Davies (L.I.), 16 ft. 6 ins.

Half-Mile Junior.—R. Coward (L.I.), 2 mins. 18 4-5 secs.

Mile Senior.—H. Burns (S.F.X.), 4 mins. 35 2-5 secs. (Track was about 150 yds. short).

Relay Race.—Liverpool Collegiate 1; Catholic Institute 2; St. Francis Xavier's 3.

Tug-of-War (final).—Liverpool Collegiate beat Catholic Institute.

We were very feebly represented in this year's championships, and though we had some successes in the heats of the 100 and the Hurdles, we did not get a place in the finals of these events. The junior high jump might have been secured for us had our man not failed to get near his usual height. Though we were only second in the Relay our team gave a good display, and we lost the final of the Tug-of-War owing to the very objectionable way in which that item of the programme is carried out. We met the Liverpool Institute eight in the first round, and a long and severe struggle terminated in favour of our team, who, after the lapse of several minutes, brought their opponents across the line by inches. The second pull was more decisive, but it was clear that both teams were exhausted. Our next opponents were Birkenhead Institute, who had easily disposed of the S.F.X. team in the first round. These did not prove formidable opponents, and never looked like giving our team any trouble. The Collegiate School had disposed of Holt and Oulton in two pulls, which, owing to the weakness of these latter teams, scarcely deserved the name of a contest, and consequently in the final round with the Collegiate, we were pitted against a team which was quite fresh, while the brief space that elapsed between the first round and the final did not give our team any chance of recuperating. However, the e was a good tussle, but the Collegiate had all the advantage, and though O'Neill again coached his team admirably, they were gradually carried over the line. May we hope that at future meetings the different rounds of the Tug-of-War Competition will be distributed throughout the programme, and not pulled in rapid

succession as has been hitherto done. If the competing teams were of approximately equal strength the present arrangement might be tolerated, but since this has not been, and probably will not be the case, it is evident that under the existing order the Competition is scarcely fair.

Cricket Club.

The Annual Meeting of the Senior Cricketers entrusted the charge of the first eleven for the present season to John Walsh, with Kevin Leahy as sub-captain; and the second eleven to E. Travis and P. O'Callaghan who were elected captain and sub-captain respectively. Though the prospects at the beginning of the season were not exceptionally brilliant and the wintry weather added little to the meagre popularity which Cricket seems to enjoy latterly, we have no reason to be displeased with the results of the games. The Captain of the 1st IX has managed to keep his men keen on the game and, with a single exception, consistent fielding has been coupled with a serious endeavour to put up a score. The second eleven has been less consistent and poor fielding has been a marked feature of the team. We are glad to notice an improvement in recent games which will, we hope continue to the end of the season. The following matches have been played:—

FIRST XI.

C. Institute First XI v Oulton S. S.

The above match was played at Stoneycroft in rainy weather. Oulton batted first, and their total amounted to 29, to which C.I. replied by a score of 26.

OULTON S. S.

Minshaw, c b	..	..	..	..	..	1
Radcliffe, b	..	..	..	..	..	5
Whalley, b	..	..	..	..	..	2
Royden run out	..	..	..	..	..	0
Fitzgerald, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Parfit, run out	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moore, b	..	..	..	..	..	5
Noble, b	..	..	..	..	..	4
Capstick, c b	..	..	..	..	..	1
Morton	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gibson, c b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	..	..	..	4

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, c b	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shennan, b	..	..	..	..	..	4
Byrne, b	..	..	..	..	..	4
McClory, c b	..	..	..	..	..	8
Leahy, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Parsons, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Shorthall, b	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bingham	..	..	..	..	..	0
Meehan, b	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clarke, b	..	..	..	..	..	3
O'Callaghan, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	..	..	..	2

C. Institute v. Birkenhead Institute.

This match was played at Birkenhead in lovely weather. Birkenhead Inst. batted first and amassed a rather large total. The visitor's reply was very meagre indeed.

BIRKENHEAD INST.

Penrice, c b	..	..	..	..	..	27
Dickman, c b	..	..	..	..	..	8
Scott, b	..	..	..	..	..	20
Cutbill, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Thompson, b	..	..	..	..	..	14
Galloway, b	..	..	..	..	..	3
McNaught, b	..	..	..	..	..	15
Allison, b	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dingwall, b	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pell	..	..	..	..	..	4
Long, b	..	..	..	..	..	6
Extras	..	..	..	..	..	2

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, b	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shennan, b	..	..	..	..	..	2
Byrne, c b	..	..	..	..	..	0
McClory, b	..	..	..	..	..	8
Flanagan, c b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Leahy, c b	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shorthall, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Parsons	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bingham, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Kennedy, c b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Meehan, c b	..	..	..	..	..	3

C. Institute v Liverpool College.

The above match was played on the College's ground at Fairfield. The Coll. had first bat, and their score amounted to 85, whilst C.I.'s total was 52 for 8 wickets.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

Dixon, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Wilkes run out	..	..	..	..	..	14
Kemp, b	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hamilton, b	..	..	..	..	..	0
Cain, c b	..	..	..	..	..	39
Cartmell, c b	..	..	..	..	..	10
Brown, c b	..	..	..	..	..	10
Holloway	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mawdesley	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gregson	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atkin	..	..	..	..	..	8
Extras	..	..	..	..	..	12

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, b	... ..	15
Byrne, b	... ..	5
Cloney, b	... ..	9
McClory, b	... ..	5
Flanagan, b	... ..	2
Meehan, b	... ..	0
Shennan, b	... ..	0
Parsons run out	... ..	5
Shortall	... ..	3
Leahy	... ..	4
Gray	... ..	...
Extras	... ..	3

For 8 wickets 53

C. Institute v Liscard H. S.

On May 30th Liscard H. S. were entertained at Wavertree, and the result of this match was in favour C.I. by a margin of 18 runs.

LISCARD H. S.

Quilliam, b	... ..	0
Wess, b	... ..	2
Wess, b	... ..	3
Kinsman, c b	... ..	0
Clarke, c b	... ..	5
Pemberton, b	... ..	0
Peters, b	... ..	0
Bradley, b	... ..	0
Postlethwaite, b	... ..	1
Evans	... ..	2
Extras	... ..	4

Total Score.. 18

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, c b	... ..	6
Byrne, b	... ..	4
Cloney, b	... ..	0
McClory, c b	... ..	3
Shennan, b	... ..	4
Flanagan, b	... ..	0
Leahy, c b	... ..	...
Parsons, b	... ..	9
Shortall, b	... ..	2
Meehan, b	... ..	0
Winfield	... ..	3
Extras	... ..	3

Total Score...37

C. Institute v Birkenhead H. E. S.

The above was played during the Whitsuntide holidays at Birkenhead. The victory was in favour of the home side by a substantial margin.

B. H. E. S.

Rawton, b	... ..	3
Edwards, b	... ..	0
Philips, b	... ..	3
Pickles, b c	... ..	15
Dow, c	... ..	44
Smallwood, b	... ..	14
Morgan, c b	... ..	2
Webb, b	... ..	1
Ledson, b	... ..	4
Blackburn, b	... ..	0
Butler,	... ..	4
Extras	... ..	9

Total Score 97

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, c b	... ..	0
Byrne, c b	... ..	1
Cloney, c b	... ..	2
Shennan, c b	... ..	4
Meehan, c b	... ..	0
Parsons, c b	... ..	1
Leahy, c b	... ..	6
Kennedy, c	... ..	7
Flanagan, c b	... ..	2
Winfield, c	... ..	1
Irvine,	... ..	1

Total Score 31

C. Institute v Oulton S. S.

The return match was played at Wavertree on June 14th. C.I. easily avenged this first defeat of the season by dismissing their opponents for 6 runs and scoring 62.

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, c b	... ..	5
Byrne, b	... ..	3
Cloney, c b	... ..	26
Shennan, c	... ..	5
Kennedy, c	... ..	6
McClory, c b	... ..	0
Leahy, c b	... ..	1
Flanagan, b	... ..	1
Bingham, c b	... ..	0
Parsons	... ..	6
Winfield, b	... ..	4
Extras	... ..	2

Total Score 64

OULTON, S.S.

Noble, b	... ..	4
Minshaw, b	... ..	0
Radcliffe, b	... ..	0
Royden, b	... ..	0
Fitzgerald, c b	... ..	0
Moore, b	... ..	0
Mayne, run out	... ..	0
Parfit,	... ..	0
Bradnoch, b	... ..	0
Capstick, b	... ..	0
Kelly, c b	... ..	1
Extras	... ..	1

Total Score...6

C. Institute v Holt S. S.

Holt were the visitors to Wavertree on June 17th. They batted first and scored a total of 67. When C.I. went in they could only score 27, leaving Holt easy victors.

HOLT S. S.

Carson, c	... ..	10
Turton, c b	... ..	33
James, c b	... ..	1
Wright, b	... ..	0
Beckett, b	... ..	4
Curwin, c b	... ..	0
Egerton, b	... ..	5
Grosart, c b	... ..	5
Rushton	... ..	2
Rogers, c b	... ..	0
Haskayne, c b	... ..	0
Extras	... ..	6

Total Score 67

C. INSTITUTE.

Walsh, b	...	0
Cloney, c b	...	8
McClory, b	...	2
Parsons, b	...	1
Byrne, b	...	0
Kennedy, b	...	0
Leahy, c b	...	0
Bingham, b	...	1
Shortall, b	...	0
Flanagan, ...	...	0
Winfield, c b	...	4
Extras	...	2
Total Score		27

C. Institute v Birkenhead Inst.

The return match with Birkenhead was played at Wavertree, June 24th. CI's total was 27, whilst that of Birkenhead was 40.

C. I.

Walsh, c	...	7
Byrne, c	...	0
Cloney, c	...	0
McClory, c b	...	0
Parsons, c b	...	4
Bingham c	...	0
Shennan, b	...	2
Leahy, c	...	0
Kennedy, c	...	9
Flanagan, c b	...	0
Winfield	...	2
Extras	...	3
Total Score		27

B. INST.

Penrice, c	...	1
Pell, c	...	10
Dickman, c	...	1
Thompson, c b	...	1
Maggs, c b	...	5
Galloway, b	...	0
McNaught, c b	...	1
Dingwall,	...	10
Cutbill, c	...	1
Allison, c	...	3
Evans, c b	...	4
Extras	...	3
Total Score		40

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

Played at Wavertree on July 4th.
Result—Catholic Institute, 53.
S.F.X. College, 61.
(Checkland, S.F.X., not out—26.)

CI. First XI. v Liscard H.S. First XI.

Played at Liscard on July 11th.
Result—Catholic Institute, 51.
Liscard H.S., 51.

SECOND XI.

C.I. Second XI v Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Wavertree, May 16.

C.I.

Gray	...	0
Anderson	...	2
Clarke	...	0
Hart	...	8
O'Callaghan	...	0
Devlin	...	3
Smith	...	3
Doyle	...	1
Balfour	...	0
Flynn	...	0
Irvine	...	0

Total Score...14

B.I.

Kiddle	...	7
Wilson	...	2
Jones	...	7
Faragher	...	1
Blythe	...	0
Evans	...	0
Samson	...	5
Ellam	...	2
Littleton	...	0
Fry	...	0
Bell	...	1
Byes	...	2
Total		27

C.I. Second XI. v Ashford House.

Played at Wavertree, May 23rd, the C.I. winning by a good margin.

C.I.

Byrne	...	1
Bingham	...	16
Parsons	...	6
Shortall	...	0
O'Callaghan	...	0
Smith	...	16
Hart	...	3
Doyle	...	0
Cossentine	...	4
Delaney, W	...	4
Byrne	...	13
Byes	...	4

67

ASHFORD HOUSE,

Corkhill	...	4
Jones	...	0
Slean	...	3
Jones	...	0
Young	...	4
Hayward	...	1
McIvor	...	0
Edwards	...	2
Mansfield	...	0
Kaiston	...	0
Berry	...	0

14

C.I. Second XI v Liverpool College.

Played at Wavertree, May 27.

C.I.	
Doyle	11
Clarke	11
Hargreaves	0
Travis	3
Delaney	0
Byrne	0
Shorthall	30
Tracey	0
Cossentine	0
Flynn	0
Pascoe	0
	—
	55

COLLEGE.

Stephens	0
Brase	31
Stephenson	12
Griffith	2
Clough	8
Fraser	19
Corran	8
Baker	0
Shallcross	0
Wedfern	12
Garrow	6
Wides	5
	—
	103

C.I. Second XI v Liscard H.S.

Played at Liscard, the C.I. batting first. Liscard scored chiefly through the bad fielding of the C.I.

C.I.	
Bingham	0
Gray	3
Kennedy	2
Travis	5
O'Callaghan	1
Smith	6
Cossentine	5
Byrne	2
Flynn	1
Delaney	1
Irvine	0
Byes	4
No balls	1
	—
Total Score...	31

LISCARD H.S.

Edwards	2
Douglas	9
Fisher	11
Riley	12
Smith	6
Atkinson	2
Gibson	0
Sutton	0
Theurie... ..	0
Hill	4
Atkinson	6
Byes	9
Wides	2
	—
Total Score...	53

C.I. Second XI v Winchester H.S.

Played at Wavertree, June 3rd, Winchester H.S. batting first. The C.I. succeeded in reaching 70 for five, the match resulting in a draw.

C.I.	
Smith	0
Bingham	38
Shorthall	7
Travis	1
O'Callaghan	10
Gray	8
Byrne	1
Delaney (did not bat)	0
Cossentine do.	0
Flynn do.	0
Tracey do.	0
Byes	6

WINCHESTER H.S.

Simons	10
Cowley	0
Broadbent	49
Miller	16
Simons	0
Davies	10
Hibbert... ..	2
Ryalls	0
Terrer	1
Creasey	0
Williams	0
Byes	5
No balls	1
	—
	94

C.I. Second XI v S.F.X.

Played at Clubmoor under wretched conditions.

Result—Catholic Institute, 15
St. Francis Xavier's, 11

C.I. Second XI v St. Margaret's.

Played at Sefton Park, June 20th.

Result—Catholic Institute, 73
St. Margaret's, 32

C.I. Second XI v Birkenhead Institute.

Played at Birkenhead Park June 24th.

Result—Catholic Institute, 55
Birkenhead Institute, 47

C.I. Second XI v Ashford H.S.

At Birkenhead, on July 4th.

Result—Ashford H.S., 42.
C.I., 17.

C.I. Second XI v Holt S.S. Second XI.

At Wavertree, on July 8th.

Result—C.I., 64.
Holt, 45.

C.I. Second XI v Liscard H.S. Second XI.

At Wavertree, on July 11th.

Result—Liscard, 34.
C.I., 29.