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EDITOR, F. T. MEEHAN.

SUB-EDITOR, J. FLANAGAN.

HON. SECRETARY, D. B. PARSONS.

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✻ EDITORIAL. ✻

THE PASSING HOUR. It has been asserted that, as a nation, we are prone to melancholy, and, moreover that we take even our pleasures sadly. Mindful of the reproach we hesitate to give full expression to the thoughts which are uppermost in our minds. But we cannot altogether refrain from noticing events that have saddened the pages of our present issue, for thrice within the brief span of a Term has our sympathy found expression in the passing tribute of a wreath. "Pontifical Death, that doth the crevasse bridge to the steep and trifold God" has claimed the heroic sacrifice from some of our Old Boys on the battlefields of France and Belgium, and even into our domestic circle the dire "broker of immortality" has entered and summoned hence those whom we revered. In truth, the merry month of May for which we waited so wearily through the gloom of a protracted Winter and a cheerless Spring, brought with it, in this present year of grace, few of the essentials for merry-making: on the contrary, it was but the prelude to a period, the memory of which will long enshrine very genuine griefs.

EVERMORE THANKS. In our editorial capacity we have been singularly favoured with an equitable quota of the most valuable and fairest furniture of life—genuine friends. We are deeply grateful for their generous and valued contributions to our pages. To our worthy manager who has now passed on to the larger stage of human activities we tender our special thanks. His task, always difficult, occasionally repulsive, was performed with the utmost zeal and energy. We have to regret the loss of one of our most loyal contributors who has been called to the better land. His unexpected demise stirred our souls to their very depths, and called forth the poetic instincts of the junior among his class-fellows who expressed his feelings in the touching "In Memoriam" which we gladly insert in this issue,

LIKE THE TOAD. Viewed from the standpoint of certain philosophic minds it was by no means incongruous that our principal Summer function — I don't mean Exams.—should preface wear the badge of mourning. At any rate, Nature wept profusely on our Sports day; and dear Old Sol, who by the way, has never smiled too benignly

on our annual athletic festival, on that occasion solemnly veiled his countenance in a mantle of cloud, and only for a brief half-hour did he deign to cast a sickly smile on the enthusiasm of our athletes. However, the immortal toad, still ugly and venomous, retains the precious jewel in its head. Even in our case adversity only served to call forth heroism, and we absolutely refused to be down-hearted notwithstanding the gloom in which we were enveloped.

School Notes.

Civil Service Successes.

The first competitive examination for the newly established Clerkships to Surveyors of Taxes was held in March, and three C.I. pupils entered for the competition. The result was announced in due course and from this it appeared that D. B. Parsons, Joseph Murphy, and John Kennedy were among the successful ones. D. B. Parsons has already been appointed to the Liverpool Office, and J. Murphy expects to receive his appointment in the very near future. We congratulate them on their success.

Requiescant in Pace.

We desire to record our very sincere sympathy with our worthy Editor on the great loss he and his family recently sustained by the death of his father. We also wish to express our sympathy with the family of the late Captain H. M. Finegan of the VIIIth Irish who was killed in action a few weeks ago. The well-known Liverpool Irish Regiment was ordered to attack the German trenches, and the brave Captain was leading the charge when he lost his life. Captain Finegan was a very brilliant law student at the University, and he always took a prominent part in Catholic and Irish functions in the city.

Our Inspection.

During the second week of June we were visited by a number of gentlemen who came at the bidding of the Board of Education to see if all were well with us. We had the pleasure of seeing them all at various times during the week, but except in one instance we failed hopelessly to discover whether they considered we were "like the rest of men" or not. Rumour has it that one of our senior comrades, who received a

bit of paternal advice from one of the gentlemen in question, is following it faithfully if not fervently, in the hope that he may obtain the gift—a sense of humour—which he seemed to lack. The week ended with a holiday which was much appreciated, even it is said, by the masters.

Inter-Class Debates.

The first of our annual inter-class debates took place on Friday, April 30, 1915, the subject under discussion being that "The Age of Chivalry is gone." C. Irvine opened the discussion for Lower Va, and in a well-delivered speech maintained that the modern man compared very unfavourably with the chivalrous knight of mediæval times. Upper Va replied through T. Smith who treated us to an analysis of the twentieth century love-making. The next speaker for the "lower" was T. Fleming. He devoted himself entirely to criticising the speech of the previous speaker, as also did the next contributor on the same side—J. Byrne. The next two speakers on the "upper" side—F. Kirby and P. Hart—endeavoured, by reference to modern romantic novels, to convince the assembly of the existence, even in this perverse age, of chivalry. The last speaker on the "lower" side—J. Cunningham—attempted to show that the present generation had not only deteriorated in chivalry, but had, in fact, given evidence of a well-marked and general deterioration. The concluding speaker, T. Holland, thought he was justified by reason of many occurrences which the present European conflagration had given rise to, in maintaining that the spirit of chivalry was as strong at present as at any previous period of the world's history. The leaders then summed up, and the decision was to the effect that the Opposition had proved the victors by a very narrow margin.

"That Free Trade would benefit the U.S.A." was the subject of debate between Forms VI and Lower Vb on May 21st. T. Ardern opened the proceedings for lower Vb, and in the course of his speech dwelt on what he considered the ideal conditions of labour in America. P. Denny, who was the leader of the "Sixth," in a characteristic manner traced the history of Free Trade, and referred at length to the benefits of that system. P. Magee in a speech of much eloquence—an accomplishment which

nettled P. Denny—continued the arguments in favour of a Protection Tariff for America. The next speaker on the Vb side evidently wished to convey the impression that under its protective tariff America is little short of an industrial Utopia. F. O'Neill, J. Flanagan, and D. Doyle essayed to advance the interests of their side by a judicious blend of logic and invective. The decision of the adjudicating body was that the "Sixth" had been the better side, and as a result Lower Va and "Sixth" met in the final.

On Friday, May 28th, we met to witness the final contest between Form VI and Lower Va, the subject for discussion being "That football and games should be stopped until the conclusion of the war." Those present enjoyed a rare contest, for, whereas on the maturer side we had eloquence and satire, on the other we had an abundance of facts skillfully and calmly marshalled. P. Denny opened for the "Sixth" with a speech in which he denounced in a wholesome manner not only national games but newspapers, street-hawkers, and governments. The next speaker on this side was D. Doyle who in a few words stated many facts. He was followed by J. Flanagan who in his usual phlegmatic fashion endeavoured to reveal to the meeting the intense pain he suffered because of the misconceptions and errors of his opponents who were the objects of ridicule at the hands of this and the succeeding speaker on the same side,—F. O'Neill. The latter who had much to say about Tommy Atkins in connection with games devoted himself almost entirely to the analysis of his opponents' arguments. On the other side, the leader, C. Irvine, was by far the most eloquent speaker, but T. Fleming was perhaps the most coherent. Both he and the leader laid emphasis upon the fact that football was a boon inasmuch as it kept the manhood of the nation harmlessly employed during leisure hours. J. Byrne was the next speaker and in that witty manner, peculiar to himself, continued to add to the arguments of his side as did also the concluding speaker, R. Cunningham. C. Irvine then summed up his case and was followed by P. Denny who gave a very entertaining discourse upon the "Echo," by way of a concluding effort. Form Va emerged from the struggle victorious by a very small margin.

Death of James Donnell.

"IN MEMORIAM."

Stilled is that youthful frame, that voice demure;

Vanished that pleasing smile, to us so dear.
The dreaded angel, death, whom men so fear,
Thee hath demanded from this earth obscure.
How bitter is the pang, and oh! how pure
The secret sorrow, the regret sincere,
Thou causest, friend, whom young and old revere,

By this thy mournful parting premature.
But of our sorrow stand'st thou not in need,
Free from all toil and life's vicissitude,
Celestial joys must ever be thy meed
By haunting pain and care no more pursued.
But we shall not the silent tear impede
That serves to keep thy memory fresh renewed.

J. BYRNE.

It is with feelings of the very deepest regret that we record the death of James Donnell, who departed this life after a brief illness on June 23rd, at the early age of seventeen. The sad news came as a painful surprise to all at the C.I. Only a few days before had it been announced that he was suffering from pneumonia, and notwithstanding the serious nature of his illness it was confidently hoped that he would quickly rally and would soon be restored to his usual robust health. But the end came with appalling suddenness, and consequently the impression made by the announcement of his decease was indeed profound. Among his class-fellows and those who knew him intimately there were many evidences of the grief which was felt at the demise of a companion whose kind and gentle demeanour, ever coupled with the sincerest manliness, had justly endeared him to them.

Jim Donnell, for so he was familiarly known to us, came to the C.I. in 1909 and commenced his studies in Form II. We did not know him then, but we are informed that even at that period he possessed the same charming characteristics which won him friends all the time he was at the school. He progressed through the various Forms year by year, and had he survived he would have proceeded to the University next session to begin his studies for Medicine. Until quite recently he took no very active part in school athletics, but nevertheless the annual school sports and the fortunes of the school elevens had a keen interest for him. In other spheres of school activities he found more congenial work, and we have very vivid recollections of

the success he achieved as "Portia" in "The Merchant of Venice" at the school entertainment which took place at St. George's Hall in 1911. Two years later he was a prominent figure in "Scenes from Julius Cæsar," and at all times his charming voice and his graceful acting won him the plaudits of the audience. The Debating Classes also gave him an opportunity of which he eagerly availed, and as secretary of the "Lower Five" Debating Society, which he used to style "The Upper House" he was a distinct success. The pages of the School Magazine also give evidence of both his zeal and his literary tastes, and it might be added that in every other department of the corporate life of the school he was equally in evidence. It is not surprising then to find that his unexpected removal from among us cast a gloom over the whole of the Senior Forms if not over a considerable section of the school, and to us who saw him only a brief fortnight before, arrayed in spotless cricket attire, vigorously wielding the willow at the practice nets in Wavertree, his death seems almost tragic. Even as we stood around the grave in that rustic cemetery at Yew Tree, and saw him consigned to mother earth it was difficult to realize the painful event, and we felt sure that many of us saw through the tears which we would fain have suppressed but could not, a vivid realization of the truth that in the very midst of life we are in death.

It was a happy coincidence that the "Holy Hour" fell on the day on which we received the news of his decease as we had thus a fitting opportunity of discharging a duty towards him, and at intervals during the devotions Father Jeanrenaud recited prayers for the repose of the soul of our late companion. On a subsequent date the Seniors also had Holy Mass offered for the same intention, and we are sure their charity will still remember him, and give him the further assistance of their humble prayers.

"Weep not for those whom the veil of the tomb

In life's happy morning hath hid from our eyes,
Ere sin threw a blight o'er the spirit's young bloom,
Or Earth hath profaned what was born for the skies."

*"Give him, O Lord, eternal rest
And let perpetual light shine upon him."
May he rest in peace. Amen.*

Prize Debate.

The debate which is part of the Competition for the Prize offered annually by the Old Boys' Association took place on Wednesday, June 23rd. The adjudicators were Messrs. W. J. Murphy, J. Twomey, M.Sc., and A. Lamble, M.Sc. The chair was taken by Mr. Twomey.

F. T. Meehan opened the ball by essaying to convince the audience that "It is the duty of the United States to join the Allies now." He outlined briefly but very graphically the horrors of the present conflict and its effect on the manhood of Europe, and he contended that in the interests of humanity all nations should do everything in their power to shorten and to terminate the sanguinary struggle. This end would be secured if the power of America was added to that of the Allies. But America should have intervened on other counts. The maintenance of even the semblance of international law, and of the laws of civilized warfare, called aloud for the intervention of the most powerful of the neutral States, and lastly the murder of her own citizens made it incumbent on America to take decisive steps. But the heterogeneous nature of the population of the the United States, and especially the influence of dollars of Americanized Germans, prevented the States from discharging a clear and an honourable duty.

T. D. Doyle evidently failed to appreciate the arguments used by the last speaker, and in a very well-reasoned and deliberate speech showed that it was the duty of the United States to remain neutral. The advent of America to the struggle would only increase the carnage. The opinions of a large and important section of the people of the United States should be respected by the Senate, and he considered the sailing of the "Lusitania" a sample of British defiance which was neither prudent nor necessary.

P. W. Denny undertook to prove that "Britain is behind the times when compared with other nations." Reasoning on the most rigid mathematical style he demonstrated the progress of a nation varies directly as its organization. The absence of conscription and of a host of other doubtful blessings showed Britain's lack of organization and her implicit faith in her infinite capacity for

muddling through. He then examined in detail the conditions of British life from the industrial, educational, political, and scientific standpoints, and aided by a formidable array of statistics he showed that we are hopelessly in arrears when compared with other nations.

F. T. Meehan showed that the condition of the British fleet at the outbreak of the War went far to disprove the contention of the last speaker. He would not agree that the industrial progress of Britain during the last half century was inferior than that of any other country.

T. D. Doyle maintained that "Arbitration is a more effective method of settling international disputes than war." If arbitration was recognized to be good for individuals then it was surely good for the nations. He examined the terrible cost of modern war and held that no success, no territorial aggrandisement could compensate a nation for the loss of the flower of its manhood. Arbitration had everything to recommend it, and he maintained that the apparent failure of the Hague conferences was due to the fact that the nations never meant them seriously.

F. O'Neill thought war was a necessary tonic for the human race, and he held that the stagnation which would result from the equalizing of all States would be prejudicial to the best interests of nations. Moreover, he assured us that nations like Germany would never abide by the decisions of a court of arbitration.

D. B. Parsons essayed to prove that "Was is not justifiable," and though he made a very strong case, and showed that under no circumstances is war necessary, at least one of the adjudicators was of opinion that he spoiled a splendid effort by missing the main point at issue. His arguments were opposed by J. Flanagan, who, like a previous speaker, was convinced that it is quite necessary for men and women to go on fighting to the end. The unearthing of heroes of the type of Mike O'Leary would be an impossibility if we had no warfare.

F. O'Neill was next called on to show "that Sport should be discontinued during the present crisis." He thought it was grossly inappropriate that a section of the nation should continue to seek after amusements, while the nation at large was face to face with death. Moreover, men were needed for the

army and the navy, and he maintained that professional footballers and others employed in similar avocations should be set free to join the colours. He knew of no justifiable excuse for continuing sport in the present crisis.

P. Denny informed the audience that horse-racing was not sport, and consequently was altogether outside the field of Mr. O'Neill's arguments. He thought the workers who had to continue in this country were entitled to some relaxation and consequently he was of opinion that sport should be allowed to continue.

One of the best discourses of the evening was that in which J. Flanagan endeavoured to convince us that Dickens exerted a greater moral influence on the bulk of Britishers than Shakespeare does. He maintained that the optimism of Dickens, his very exaggeration, his pointed attacks on prominent defects in the social constitution made him familiar to the great bulk of readers, and consequently gave him a greater influence with them. His language, too, was that of the people themselves. They grasped his every argument without the aid of clumsy notes and multitudinous references. He was easily read, therefore more generally read and consequently more influential. He held up the mirror to virtue on all occasions, and therefore his influence was for good.

Shakespeare on the other hand was the special pet of University professors, examiners, and literary cranks. He loved to conceal his meaning in archaic language, and very often his pages are smutted with matters grossly immoral. It was quite evident that his works were not universally read, and consequently the knowledge of Shakespeare possessed by the average citizens is limited to a few threadbare quotations.

D. B. Parsons denied that Shakespeare's works were neither popular nor well-known. The annual visits of the great Shaksperian Companies entirely disproved all the arguments to which they had listened, and it was impossible to conceive that the wider aspect of men, and things which Shakespeare portrayed, entirely overshadowed the narrow and the tinier vision of Dickens.

In announcing the decisions of the adjudicators Mr. Twomey complimented the competitors on the eloquent discourses they had given. He thought some of the impromptu speeches were excellent. The highest marks were

awarded to P. W. Denny and J. Flanagan was a very good second.

A vote of thanks to the Old Boys, especially the adjudicators, was proposed by W. Delaney, and seconded by Jas. Murphy.

Argentina.

BY JOHN MACMILLAN. FORM UPPER IVA.

The ocean track between Liverpool and Argentina is continually crossed by a great fleet of merchant ships. The average Britisher, though he does not know much about the Argentine nation and its great future possibilities, generally knows that it is a great provider of wheat and frozen meat. The history of Argentina dates from the time of the Spanish colonization of South America. It was a Spanish colony until 1810. The mother country derived an enormous amount of wealth from Argentina and her other South American colonies, and debarred all other nations from trading with them. The natives were looked upon by the Spaniards as a very inferior race, and were excluded from holding any government office. All this led to bad feeling between the natives and their rulers, and considerably helped on the revolution of 1810 which marks the beginning of the national life of Argentina. Argentina is now the first nation of South America, and promises in the not distant future to become as important as the United States is now.

The discovery of the River Plate in 1515, and the exploration of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay by Cabot in 1526, brought many Spaniards to this region, which is now the most populous and industrial part of Argentina. Buenos Aires was founded in 1536 on the River Plate.

In 1776 the first viceroy was sent out from Spain, and some nine more followed during the Spanish domination. In 1806, an English expedition reached the River Plate and attacked and took Buenos Aires, which, however, they held for only a short time. General Linieres re-took the city, capturing the English leader, Beresford. British flags taken in the fight may now be seen in the church of San Domingo, Buenos Aires. In the following year, a second British attempt was made, but without success. These repeated attacks aroused

in the people a sense of their own power and a desire to shake themselves free of the Spanish yoke. A great revolt took place in 1810, and, after much hard fighting, the independence of Argentina was declared on July 9th, 1816. This bold step was quickly followed by many other Spanish colonies. Since then Argentina has made great progress. After a trial of various forms of government, the federal system was finally adopted—each province having a local government of its own, and sending representatives to the central government, established at the federal capital, Buenos Aires.

Politically, Argentina is divided into one federal district, fourteen provinces and ten territories. The Republic is about ten times the size of the British Isles, having a population of nine million inhabitants. The principal city is Buenos Aires, which has a population of two millions. It is the finest city in South America and is second to few in Europe. It has magnificent buildings, churches, theatres, hotels, fine parks, and boulevards. Buenos Aires also possesses the most famous University of South America, five National Colleges, two military schools, a large library and a museum. It is lit up beautifully at night by electricity, and has a good service of tram cars, both underground and on ground level; the cabs and motors number about ten thousand. The streets which are well paved with wood, cement, or stone, are straight and have, with few exceptions, the same name all the way along. The street plan of the city shows streets running in two directions only, from N. to S. and from E. to W. This system makes it very easy to find one's way about. The Buenos Aires docks are the finest in South America.

Rosario is the second town of the Republic, having an enormous export trade of wheat, sugar, wood, and skins, which are brought in by five converging railways. It is well situated on the River Pananá, and has good docks which accommodate a great deal of shipping, principally English, German, Norwegian and French. The next towns in importance are the capitals of the provinces, amongst which, La Plata, Santo Fé, Córdoba, Tucumán, and Mendoza are the most noteworthy.

The high mountain range of the Andes lies far to the west, and separates Argentina from Chili. Consequently many

large and navigable rivers flow east. The most important rivers are the Plate, the Paraná, and the Uruguay. In the provinces of Buenos Aires and Cordoba, agriculture and cattle rearing are carried on on a large scale. In Santa Fé agriculture is the great occupation. The nations with which Argentina does the most trade are, in order:—England, Germany, France, United States, Belgium, Italy, Brazil and Uruguay. England sends coal, cloths of wool and cotton, farming machines, and materials for railways and tramways. Argentina sends in return: cereals, live animals, and frozen meat.

There is very little woman labour in Argentina, except in branches specially affecting women such as millinery and dressmaking. The work done by waitresses in English hotels and restaurants, is done by men in Argentina. Very few women are engaged either in shops or offices. The Italians, who form a large proportion of the population, are very largely engaged in agricultural labour. In the towns, the fruit and vegetable trade is for the most part in their hands, while the Spanish (Bascos and Gallegos) have a predilection for the milk trade. Most of the English who go out to Argentina, work in the banks, importing houses, mercantile agencies, railway offices, and on the railway as engineers and drivers. A considerable number are in business on their own account. The Irish are, for the most part, settled on the land, many of them being very successful and wealthy. So far, as a community, they have managed to keep themselves distinct from the English, but, through intermarriage with Argentinians, they are slowly but surely losing their distinctive character. They have two weekly papers of their own, the "The Southern Cross" and the "Hiberno-Argentine Review," while the English have two dailies and several weeklies. One of the dailies—"The Standard" is the property of the Messrs. Mulhall (who are of Irish stock) and is to some extent representative of the Irish community.

The Catholic Church predominates, though there is equal liberty of conscience for all. Primary and secondary education is supplied free by the government. School life in Argentina is in many ways different from what it is in England. The hours of attendance, the course of studies, the home work, and

the division of the classes constitute the chief points of difference. The sports and games are similar to our own, but the drill is different (at least from that which we have at the C.I.). School starts at 7-a.m. and dismisses for dinner at 11-20 a.m. It recommences in the afternoon at 1-20 p.m. and ends at 4-30 p.m. Spanish, History, Geography, French, Mathematics, Penmanship and drawing constitute the general course of studies of the Secondary Schools. English, Italian, and German are also taught. The homework (that awful "injustice," about which so much is heard!) is not very hard. It is given at mid-day and at night. At dinner time it does not occupy more than half an hour, and at night an hour is sufficient to do what is set. In the primary schools the classes are known as "grados" or grades. In the secondary schools, the lowest class is called the "first year," and the next the "second year," and so on. The most popular school games in Argentina are football and pelota (handball). In the English schools, football is played in the winter and cricket in the warmer weather. The Argentine football teams compete keenly with the English who are not always the winners.

Argentina is the first naval Power of South America, having a fleet of over seventy ships. On a peace footing the army numbers 15,000 men, but on a war footing 500,000. Military service is obligatory.

If you travel from Buenos Aires to Rosario (a distance of over 200 miles), you pass through a flat country, devoid of any specially striking features. This level plain is crossed by many rivers, and is very well suited to agriculture and pasture. In the early summer the pink blossom of the peach tree varies the pleasant scene, and later on the golden wheat and the maize cover nearly all the ground that is not occupied by thousands of cattle. Clumps of forests, country houses, railway lines and bridges, small villages, and at rarer intervals large towns, also add variety to the scene. As might be expected, the houses in Argentina differ greatly from those in England. They are built essentially for a hot climate. From the outside the houses look as if they were built of stone. But in reality the red bricks are covered over with cement, which can be moulded in the shape of hewn stone. In the interior, the walls are also

covered with cement on which artistic designs are painted, thus doing away with the need of wall paper. The rooms and the yards are very much larger than in England. There are no fire-places, and, in winter especially, the Englishman misses the cheer and comfort a fire affords, and which in his mind is inseparable from "home."

A recent writer on Argentina says:—"Every day in the year is represented by one million of money of British capital invested in the Argentine Republic. And yet the average man knows very little about Argentine. It is not a country inviting the ordinary emigrant in search of casual labour, but it does offer brilliant possibilities to the man of energy and capital. The Republic has a fertile soil, a pleasant climate, and a fine system of railways. As regards imports and exports, Great Britain heads the lists, though other countries are proving formidable competitors."

Explosives.

[By J. F. O'NEILL.]

The story of a cruel homicide sullies the opening pages in the history of our race, and ever since that fatal day when Cain slew his brother men have taken away the lives of other men under one pretext or another. Modern civilization, about which we were accustomed to talk so glibly before the advent of the wave of savagery which has enveloped Europe at the present time, seems not merely to have failed to stop this continuous waste of human life but to have given to man the means of accomplishing this fell project with a certainty and a facility which are truly astounding. When primitive man took away the life of a fellow human he did so in a manner which we have been accustomed to style savage, but if we compare the injury inflicted on humanity during those ages when weapons were few and crude with the carnage in our times of high explosives and poisonous gases we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present age is more savage than any preceding one. The appeal of chivalry is always strong and consequently we feel compelled to endorse the sentiments of Hotspur towards that "certain lord, neat and trimly dressed . . . perfumed like a milliner," but the feelings

of humanity that exist within us make us agree with the latter

"That it was a great pity, so it was,
This villanous saltpetre should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth
Which many a good tall fellow hath
destroyed

So cowardly ;"

For we owe it to the discovery of the destructive powers of that villanous compound known as gunpowder that the facilities for human slaughter have been so amplified, and it is at least doubtful whether the Somersetshire friar with whose name the discovery is coupled would not have conferred a greater benefit on his fellow men if he had devoted less of his time to science and consequently more of his time to divinity.

Until quite recently gunpowder was the sole explosive with which the world was acquainted. True it existed in different forms as, for instance, small grain and large grain—s. g. and l. g.—but in all these forms the composition was the same—a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and carbon as all our new chemists know.

In recent times however when armour-plates and defences in general have been rendered so stout, the necessity arose for some explosive—stronger than the black powder—capable of piercing these defences. The first country to employ a new explosive was France. In 1885 they began to use a smokeless powder in France which they styled, "Poudre B," and which was mainly composed of gun-cotton. Gun-cotton was invented in 1845 by Schönbein, who found that powerful explosive properties are imparted to cotton-wool if it is immersed in strong nitric acid. Previous to this a Frenchman, named Braconnat, had in 1832 found that if woody fibre was acted on by cold but strong nitric acid it became an explosive substance. Another Frenchman—A. Pelouze—in 1838 repeated these experiments with paper pulp and cotton waste, In both these cases, however, the product contained a certain amount of water which was formed in the reaction of the acid with the cellulose, as the cotton is technically termed. In 1845, Schönbein, at Basle, removed the water from the product by introducing strong sulphuric acid during the experiment. When the cotton was then removed and dried to remove the free acid present, it was found to burn quietly in a free supply of air, but when in an enclosed space to explode with

violence, even on concussion. In gun-cotton the cotton, which is mainly carbon, corresponds to the charcoal in the old gunpowder and the nitric acid, which is rich in oxygen, to the saltpetre. The main advantage of gun-cotton is that whereas in gunpowder we had a mechanical mixture, in the new explosive we are dealing with a chemical compound. No matter how finely the ingredients of gunpowder were granulated, there was always present in every small portion of the powder millions of molecules of nitre, charcoal, and sulphur which were in compact masses and not mixed. In gun-cotton the constituents are in the closest possible combination—each atom of one constituent is partnered by the necessary atom of the other constituent. The only energy necessary for the explosion is a sudden blow or sudden heat sufficient to rearrange the molecules and so cause the gaseous products to be formed.

When gun-cotton is to be converted into service powder—as gun-cotton the cotton still retains its fibrous nature—it has to be mixed with ether-alcohol or ether-acetone, which destroys more or less the fibrous character. It can then be either ground or cut into suitable lengths to be used in larger pieces. The first firm to manufacture gun-cotton in England was Messrs. Hall and Sons at Faversham. Owing to several explosions which occurred, the industry was discontinued for a time. The next contributor to this novel branch of science was an Austrian General, Von Lenk, who in 1852 submitted a specially prepared sample of gun-cotton to the Austrian Army. It was accepted, but after a time its use was discontinued in favour of a nitro-glycerine compound. Von Lenk had an English contemporary in Sir Frederick Abel. The latter carried out an exhaustive research on the combustion of gun-cotton, and in two papers to the Royal Society delivered the results of his researches.

In 1847 Sobrero found that if pure glycerine is mixed with nitric and sulphuric acids, an oily colourless liquid is formed, which he called nitro-glycerine. This is highly explosive when subjected to a great shock.—one drop of the substance when struck with a hammer on an anvil shattered the anvil. The reason why nitro-glycerine was not adopted was that it was almost impossible to transport it in the liquid form.

This obstacle was surmounted in 1888 by Alfred Nobel, who found that if collodion is mixed with the liquid a solid called ballistite is produced, which retains the explosive properties of the nitro-glycerine. Ballistite was immediately adopted by the Italian Army and is their recognised powder even now. Nobel it was, also, who invented dynamite, by absorbing the nitro-glycerine with kies-elguhr, which consists of skeletons deposited by diatoms on certain parts of the Scotch coast.

Sir Frederick Abel soon took up the nitro-glycerine research, and was on a large way responsible for the ultimate production of the standard English explosive, cordite. This is prepared by mixing gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, together with vaseline or aniline and letting the whole cool down to a jelly-like mass, which is then forced, by a hydraulic press through a perforated plate and forms long strings or cords—hence the term cordite. When cordite was first invented, camphor was used instead of vaseline; owing, however, to the camphor reacting with other constituents its use was discontinued, for one of the very first essentials for an efficient explosive is constant and durable composition. Cordite, it may be stated was the first really smokeless explosive to be used. When in an open space it can be burned like ordinary twine, but when in an enclosed space its explosive propensities can soon be observed. Germany uses an explosive very like cordite in composition, except that previous to adding the vaseline a certain amount of acetone is added to cause the solution to solidify; the vaseline is then added, but the gelatinous mass is made into blocks and not into the corded form.

The next chief explosive to be used was Picric Acid, which is obtained by nitrating ordinary carbolic acid. It was used for a long time as a dye before it was taken up as an explosive. Eugen Turpin, of Paris, however, found that Picric Acid gave a solid mass, which he termed melinite, when mixed with collodion. This compound is now largely used by Austria. In England, the picric explosive used is lyddite, so called on account of its first being manufactured at a hamlet in Kent, called Lydd. It is merely pure picric acid which has been remelted and let cool down to a solid mass. It has one great disadvantage,

which is that when left in contact with any metal it forms explosive metallic salts, which have been the cause of many serious accidents. This difficulty was overcome in the British Army by varnishing the interior of the shells, but even then cases occur when the shells explode prematurely. Amberite is the name of an explosive compound sometimes used. It is formed by mixing shellac and picric acid.

The modern French explosive is T.N.T., which stands for trinitrotoluene, and is obtained by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on toluene, a substance obtained in the distillation of coal. If T.N.T. is mixed with ammonium nitrate, carbon, and a trace of aluminium, we get what is known as ammonal, which is a type of slow explosive. In all the T.N.T. and picric explosives, the action must be started by the application of heat. This is secured by means of a percussion cap, in which is placed a few grains of mercury fulminate, which decomposes with the evolution of great heat and light when subjected to percussion. It is prepared by digesting mercury with nitric acid, and then adding alcohol to the solution when cold. The main advantage over the old explosives in the modern ones is in the case of big guns. In the days of gunpowder the powder exploded almost instantaneously, and as a result when the shot had travelled half-way along the gun the pressure was considerably diminished. In these modern times the action starts off and continues to proceed all the while the shot is in the gun, as the gases produced serve as an automatic regulator as to the rate at which the charge is consumed. Accordingly the gun can be made longer than previously, and this ensures truer aim and greater muzzle velocity, hence a greater range. Another benefit is that the strain on the gun is not as great when the action extends over a longer time. This is the reason that the huge guns now in use in the navy are as long and have such a considerable range when compared with those which were used some years ago.

The Story of Cricket.

BY D. B. PARSONS.

The birth of cricket is lost in oblivion. Indeed games of ball seem to have existed from the earliest times, and so cricket in its most primitive form must

date from a remote period. Cricket was potentially present, we are assured, when far across the seas, a tricky anthropoid first drove a dropping cocconut with a branch he happened to hold. The stone-throwing of the early Britons is also suggested as the origin of cricket. The invention of the ball has been ascribed by Herodotus to the Lydians and so they, perhaps, can claim the founding of our national game.

Mention of a game that is the most direct root of cricket, stool-ball, is made by Chapman in his translation of the *Odyssey* published in 1614. Stool-ball seems to have been played in England at that time, and as "cricket" is an old word for "stool" it would seem that with certain modifications and developments stool-ball became cricket. But stool-ball was much akin to the modern game of Rounders, and hence is perhaps more directly the antecedent of American Base-ball than of Cricket. John Bunyan's favourite game was "Cat and Dog." This game has great claims on being the primæval type of Cricket. Two holes twenty-six feet apart were defended by players armed with a wooden "dog" or cudgel. The "cat," a piece of wood four inches by one, was tossed towards the hole, out of which it is the business of the "dog" holder to keep it. If the "cat" was struck, the striker changed places with the person who held the other club, and one "notch" or point was counted for those who held the clubs. Still another claimant for recognition as the prototype of cricket is "Club-ball." In this game one player held a club and having thrown a ball in the air hit it to other players who endeavoured to catch it. Many other games such as "Tip-cat," the ancient form of "Peggie," "Trap-ball," "Hand-in and Hand-out," and "Knurr and Spell" have some relation to our modern game of Cricket.

Cricket seems to have been popular in Surrey about the beginning of the 17th century. In the borough records of Guildford, part of a document relating to a piece of land seems to contain the earliest valid reference to the game of cricket. One, John Denwick said, that "hee, being a schollar in the Free Schoole did, with several of his fellows, runne and play there at Crekett and other plaies." The manner in which "Crekett" is distinguished from the "other plaies" suggests that it was the

most popular game of that time, especially in Surrey. References to cricket in the literature and publications of the 17th century were very scanty. Dr. Johnson in "Rambler" No. 30 wrote, "Sometimes an unlucky boy will drive his cricket-ball full in my face." In 1676 at Aleppo the crews of H.M.S. "Assistance," H.M.S. "Bristol," and H.M.S. "Royal Oak" played at "Krickett."

With the 18th century, cricket entered a more important sphere in England. The great colleges took it up and Walpole's letters tell of youthful recollections of cricket at Eton. Lord Chesterfield, Dr. Johnson's patron, speaking of cricket in 1740 said: "If you have a right ambition you will desire to excel all boys of your age at cricket as well as at learning." Lord Chesterfield also alluded to "your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and pitch-farthing." Pope sneered at cricket in the *Dunciad*, "see," he cries to Dulness, "see the Senator at cricket urge the ball." Byron in 1807 told a friend how they "together joined in cricket's manly toil"; and Gray in his *Ode on Eton College* refers to cricket in the words "to urge the flying ball." Cricket was much patronised by people of high rank, to such an extent indeed, that the *Gentleman's Magazine* complained of the "growing publicity of an innocent, wholesome game which tended to blend in one delight cleric and cobbler, nobleman and navy." The rich patrons of the game provided the stakes for the winning team, and recouped themselves by laying heavy wagers, thus founding the system of betting which has clung to the game ever since.

Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, who lived from 1707—1751 was very enthusiastic over cricket and died as a result of a blow from a cricket-ball. The prince really formed the first county team which played on the ground of the Honourable Artillery Company, and was the principal team of the time.

The first fully recorded match was played in 1744 between Kent and an All England XI on the Artillery ground, London. The England XI consisted of a farmer, a bricklayer, a gardener, a soldier, a tanner, a tailor, a miller, and four other people. The first five of these went out for three notches, and eventually Kent won the day by one wicket.

The Hambledon Club, about 1750,

became the chief centre of cricket. It had a very successful time until 1769, when a series of reverses almost led to its dissolution, but encouraged by a great victory over a Surrey XI in 1781, when the latter were defeated by a single run, the club went steadily ahead, and for a period of twenty years added continually to its laurels. Then in 1791, the mainstay and chief player of the club, Richard Nyren, left and with him departed all the club's glory. After struggling for thirty more years it disbanded. The members of this club played in "sky blue coats with black velvet collars, and had "C.C." engraved on their buttons." They also wore silk stockings, knee breeches, silver buckled shoes, and velvet caps.

The White Conduit Club now took the place of the fallen Hambledons, but not for long. Thomas Lord, a kind of half attendant, half grounds-bowler at this Club took advantage of a dissension between the members, which soon arose, and encouraged by the dissenters, he founded the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1787. This Club must have been well supported even in its infancy for the next year it was revising the laws of cricket. Matches were played with other clubs, and all went well for twenty two years when owing to an increase in the ground rent Lord went to Regent's Park (1810). Two years later, however, the cricketers had to move again, and this time they settled on the present "Lords" ground. The M. C. C. now became absolutely the regulators of cricket, a position they have occupied ever since. In 1825 the pavilion at Lords was burnt after an Eton *v.* Harrow match, and innumerable old cricket manuscripts were lost.

The cricket pitch of early times was the same length as it is to-day, but whereas to-day the crease is marked out by white lines, up to 1702 there was a basin-like hole cut in the ground between the two uprights that formed the wicket, into which the batsman placed his bat at the end of a run. To run the batsman out the wicket-keeper had to place the ball in this hole previous to the batter placing the bat there. This method caused many sore fingers and much disputation and so led to the adoption in 1702 of the present method of placing the bat in the crease. The crease was then marked out by little trenches of about an inch in width, but

about the year 1864 the familiar white lines replaced the trenches.

The wicket, prior to 1702, consisted of two stumps one foot high and two feet apart, with another stump laid across the uprights. Later, the wicket was changed to two stumps 22" high and 6" apart, with a small stump called the bail across the other two. This year, when five of Hambledon met five of England, the last batsman went in and fourteen runs were required for victory for the England eleven. He secured the number although "Lumpy" Stevens, the Hambledon bowler, passed the ball between the stumps three times without disturbing the bail. This led to a desire for a third and central stump which was added in 1775. This change of wicket caused more careful batting; and still more careful play was required when in 1817 the height of the wicket was increased by five inches and the width increased two inches, thus introducing the modern wicket.

The early bat was shaped much like a hockey stick, curved at the end. This suggests that "sneak" bowling was the kind usually served to the batsman. With such a bat the scoring was inevitably small and could be kept by men cutting notches on tally sticks. As the bowling became of better length, it was imperative to straighten the blade of the bat, and the spliced handle with strips of rubber in it to minimise the sting of the bat came still later.

In the early days of cricket the bowlers of the opposing teams would toss up as to which plot of ground the match would be played on. Hence we find bowlers like "Lumpy Stevens" who bowled best on rough ground choosing such a pitch for the match.

"For honest Lumpy did allow
He ne'er could bowl but o'er a brow."

The bowling was all underhand, as overhand bowling was considered "throwing" and was therefore not allowed. If the back of the hand came uppermost in the delivery of the ball it was a "no ball." If the ball was hit by one batsman and was travelling as a "catcher" towards the bowler the other batsman could impede the catching of the ball by putting himself in the way as long as he did not touch the ball with his hand or hit it. About the year 1780 "Breaks" were considered very extraordinary. Cricketers soon found out, as they improved, that overhand bowling was better

than lob-bowling and in 1827 Lillywhite, a prominent player of that time, inaugurated the action now in vogue. The opposition raised to this style soon quietened down and many new bowlers made their appearance. When one, Browne, bowled, the bails of the batsman's wicket, when the bowler was successful, would fly back to him, such was his pace; and to prevent the opposing team from winning by extras most of the team were placed behind the wicket with the long stop wearing a sack of straw round his chest for protection. Good fielding was the principal asset required for a good team "in the old days" and many fine examples of extraordinary skill in this department can still be found. In 1805 when Kent played Bexley the county eleven were dismissed for six runs.

The dress of the players has undergone many changes since the introduction of the proper game. The cricketers of the time of the Hambledon Club played in the picturesque garb already described. The M.C.C players of 1787 were attired in much the same manner as the Hambledon players. The great patrons of this time had their own smart colours for their teams. The Earl of Winchelsea, for instance, clothed his eleven in hats with most wonderful gold bindings. The eccentric Lord Frederick Beauclerk played in nankeen breeches and white silk stockings, with another pair tightly drawn over the instep, a scarlet sash round his waist and a white beaver hat. The next change in cricket fashion was the adoption of the tall hat and as little other fancy attire as possible. Lastly came the "whites" which players universally wear at the present time.

At Large.

[By J. DONNELL.]

I had spent a miserable night and had just wakened up at the end of an exciting but particularly melancholy shield-match dream. When the last whistle sounded the score stood 25—0. Of course we were all very sad and dejected. However, we could not mend matters by lingering about the ground so we began to wend our way homewards by a sort of "hip and elbow" crawl such as one sees the Russians performing, on "the movies," when advancing against the enemy, (all

presumably carried out by an enterprising cinematograph firm somewhere outside London.) I crawled and crawled or what appeared an interminable length of time, but I did not seem to progress any further than the Prince's Park gates when—I awoke. A few minutes of calm reflection soon restored my tranquillity. But what an absurd score to dream about and how ridiculous to think that the miserable, mean, meagre slice of reality should reach the respectable, stately, twenty five of the land of nod! A glance at the window revealed the fact that it was a clear, frosty, starlit night, in every way suitable and fitting for a decent quiet sleep. In a space of time which baffles calculation—it might have been ten minutes—it might have been an hour—I was in the arms of Morpheus once more.

I had no sooner got to sleep than another shield-match started! It seemed to be very much the same as before: the teams were the same, the spectators were all arranged in the same manner, the same five small boys and the elderly person with the brown suit were twelve yards inside the line. This time however—horrible dictu—the score was 75—0. Nothing could describe my feelings adequately. Everywhere those awful haunting figures 75—0 rose up before me: I seemed to be surrounded by them. Strange rumours were whispered along the line on our side of the field: some said that Von Hindenburg and Von Kluck were playing for the opposing team, as left-back and centre-half respectively; others that our players had lost weight to the extent of a stone since the match started; and others that we were to go into "dug-outs" in Sefton Park the moment the match was ended. I was just going to enquire how this last operation was to be effected in the absence of picks and shovels when—I awoke and caught myself in the act of ducking under the bed-clothes from an imaginary "Jack Johnson."

Dreaming must be severe work because I felt very tired after these efforts, and I felt more sleepy than I was when I retired to my room. Well, I simply could not keep awake, and I was "off" again in a twinkling. Once more a football match! It was a shield-match too, but, as if to vary the monotony, it was somewhat different to the previous ones. The pitch was the same,

the C.I. supporters again occupied their old positions, but the opposing team presented a weird and wonderful sight. They were equipped in a most elaborate manner: each of their boots possessed two toes so as to enable the players without turning round to kick the ball when behind them; all wore a species of rubber knickers fitted with springs specially designed to facilitate their quick recovery when knocked down; all, except the goal-keeper, wore goggles of a peculiar shape, called "Polloscopes," which enabled them to see behind them quite as clearly as before them. These are only some of the features of their their equipment which was wonderfully thorough and complete in every respect. For example, the front toes of the boots were painted yellow, and the back toes were painted red; and the word "Right" together with a diagram of the right foot was printed on the right boot. The advantage of this arrangement, it was explained to me, was that it not only secured the insertion of the right foot in the right boot but that the system of coloured toes precluded the possibility of any well-trained player twisting his legs through mistaking a "hind toe" for a "fore toe."

In the opening stages of the play the C.I. were completely outclassed in foot work, but by a skilful and judicious use of their heads they managed to hold their own. A peculiar incident now happened. A gentleman who seemed to be a cinematograph operator set up his apparatus just behind the C.I. goal. No sooner had he done so, than our goal-keeper was seized with a violent and protracted fit of sneezing. The movement of the machine to other parts of the field was followed by consequences equally disastrous to other C.I. players, with the result that goal after goal was scored against us. The referee disallowed all the scores and the greatest confusion prevailed. For a short time a quiet thoughtful gentlemen standing between the rival crowds was the centre of all attention. He wore a button with the initials "U.S.A.," which some explained meant the "United Sports Association," but which others held to mean the "Universal Selling Association," alleging that he was present at the match for the purpose of disposing of quantities of bandages, sticking plaster, and chewing gum. He was exceedingly polite, but refused to interfere. At this

stage a lot of shouting and rushing about took place, and it soon became evident that the operator and his machine were the main objects of interest. Our captain protested against the employment of the sneeze-producing machine as being quite contrary both to the letter and the spirit of the Football code, but the other side held that Football rules were only intended for inefficient teams and that any rules which prevented or impeded the winning of matches were dangerous and reactionary, and their linesman quoted several passages from a book, entitled —“ Thefootballmatchesof thefuturemustbewoninthelaboratory !”

The weird shriek of a passing motor brought a change of scene. I jumped up, and quickly realized the situation. I could see plainly that the gods had decreed that tranquil slumber was not to be my lot, this night at any rate.

I resolved to give up the idea of a “decent, quiet sleep” as a bad job, and, being somewhat restless I decided to get up and go out for a ramble, not tying myself down to any particular route, but just wandering whither caprice led me. As it still lacked twenty minutes to five, I thought I would go down to the docks and see the workmen going to their labours. Accordingly, I purchased a workman’s ticket, and boarded a dock-bound Overhead train. The compartment was packed with every type of British Workman: dockers, railwaymen, fitters, mechanics—every grade was represented here, and every man of every grade smoked. Without the weed the British workman would be lost; it has become a factor of his personality and his pipe is almost as dear to him as his family. The conversation touched on many topics; football, racing, coursing, all were included in their “causerie,” but anything pertaining to work was carefully avoided, and it was quite plain to the most casual observer that these representatives of the British workman could on no account be charged with being guilty of the bad taste of “talking shop.”

The docks presented a busy and most interesting spectacle. At a dockside a great liner was coaling and getting her food supplies aboard for her long journey across the “herring pond.” Above all other noises the clatter of the busy winches could be heard; on one side of the ship they hauled up from the attend-

ant barges great buckets of coal and tipped them on shutes by which the contents were conducted to the bunkers, far down in which one could see the trimmers, black as night, putting the coal in position. On the other side they drew up large nets filled with mail-bags, general cargo, and provisions of every conceivable description.

Leaving this interesting scene and going up into the city I saw the army of charwomen dispelling dirt and dust from the offices, using their brooms, floor-cloths, and other stock-in-trade with commendable dispatch, and I wondered that no effort had been made in these days of trade organisation to unite them in a body and marshal them among the the great industrial army corps. A little later the offices began to fill up, and amongst the throng of clerks and other office denizens, one could pick out that precious type of individual who is to be found in every situation and who, like the poor, we have always with us. I refer to that class of person who is always late for everything. He sleeps in long after he is called, with the result that clothes are put on awry, breakfast is gobbled up in record speed, and then a frantic dash is made for the station, at which he generally arrives as the train is about to go, and is pulled into the last compartment by kind fellow-passengers at the imminent risk of their skin.

Mingled with the throng I noticed from time to time little groups of schoolboys each

“With his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping
like snail

Unwillingly to school.”

The face of the scholar is a veritable book wherein one may read with a fair degree of accuracy his character and talents.

Here a keen-eyed, spectacled boy might be seen with serious mien and shoulders bent forward, and one feels instinctively that he is destined to leave behind him “Footprints on the sands of time.”

In marked contrast comes a round-faced, careless kind of a fellow who seems to treat school as an intolerable bore and puts up with it because it is the inevitable. From his features one can give a pretty fair guess at his disposition and abilities. The dull look of his countenance signifies that he is not interested in his work, the round weak chin bespeaks hopeless indecision, and the narrow fore-

head indicates a limited intellect. To sum up, he strikes one as an individual who will be little good either to himself or to the world. Yet another type of boy can be distinguished amongst the scholastic throng. Swinging along with the springy step of youth and his books tucked under his arm, the athlete looks the picture of good health; his brows are not knit in deep thought, but he seems to enjoy life to its full; he appears to be one of those lucky people who are able to take things as they come and who are never worried by anything.

I now went down to the Landing Stage. The Mersey was in one of her lively moods, and judging by the looks of the passengers, they evidently felt none too kindly towards it; in fact, they seemed to be distinctly glad to get on terra firma once again. In spite of the fact that the British Isles are in a state of blockade there did not seem to be any appreciable diminution in the number of ships entering or leaving the port. If anything, there was an increase in the number. Several of the large steamers, almost all black, looked very sombre, and the presence of several destroyers in the river lent to the scene an air of the realities of war, but on the whole the condition of affairs crystallised in the phrase, "Business as Usual" was very much in evidence. An inward but none the less forcible appeal for breakfast made me at once resolve on a homeward course, and thus I concluded an experience which had at least the merit of being novel if not quite interesting.

Physical Culture.

BY M. FINEGAN.

"Gymnastics are the systematic cultivation of the body; they are to the body what study is to the mind."

Our brain has two distinct functions: to control the mind and to control the various movements of the body. Since, according to Nature's laws, any part of the body which has ceased to be used gradually becomes atrophied, it is logically clear that to obtain an ideal state of body, both these capacities must be equally developed.

There are two methods of physical culture now in vogue: the German system, consisting of the use of heavy apparatus, and the Swedish system. The latter, though very dreary, is the more beneficial, and must be taken up by

everyone who does not indulge in outdoor games, and who wishes to preserve his health; for it must be remembered that health and not strength is the main object of exercise. Owing to the rubbish, such as patent developers, spring dumbbells, etc., which is being constantly sold as apparatus for physical development, a youth may form quite an erroneous idea with regard to muscular development and the use of some of these apparatus is often attended with injurious results.

Now, in order to understand thoroughly how to exercise, a knowledge of muscular anatomy is essential. There are two kinds of muscles, voluntary and involuntary ones. A muscle consists of a number of cells, tightly bound together with fibrous tissue, each contracting when acted upon by its own nerve. Directly it contracts a chemical action takes place in each cell, and the pure blood, supplied to the muscle by the artery, leaves it by the veins as venous blood. When exercise is prolonged the cells become choked with this waste product, and if still continued, the tissues and cells are destroyed. It is this waste matter that causes soreness and stiffness after arduous exercise, and care should be taken that no more violent exertion should be undertaken, until this matter has completely left the system.

However, the chief aim of this article is to set down a number of simple exercises, which can be gone through morning and evening, and which tend to make the body supple as well as strong. To begin with, exercise should always be taken in a well ventilated room and the performer should be dressed only in football knickers, which on no account should be tight round the waist, as the circulation must not be impeded.

The first exercise should be a respiratory one. The performer should commence by drawing as deep a breath as possible through the nose; then he should rise on the toes and lean the head back a little. He exhales through the mouth, also as deeply and steadily as possible, avoiding all jerks, and while doing so, he should lower the heels and chin. This exercise should be repeated many times.

For the next exercise the performer should rest one hand on the bed-post or a heavy chair, and, leaning the weight on one leg, strike out with the other leg backwards and forwards alternately.

The free hand may be placed on the hip. Having repeated this movement twenty times he should turn round and exercise similarly with the other leg. The more practice one gets the faster this movement is performed, and on this account particular care must be taken that the regular and steady respiration be not interrupted.

The next exercise will be found particularly health giving. The performer should lie down on his back and, stretching his arms full length behind him, clutch a piece of furniture. Then he should slowly raise his legs, perfectly straight and close together, upwards and to the left, gradually circling them to the front until they are at right angles to his body. Then he should circle them downwards to the right. This exercise can be repeated many times, but its value lies in its being performed very slowly.

The last one is a balance exercise. The "exerciser" should stand firmly on one foot, hands to the side, and slowly bend his body forward until the upper portion of the body is parallel to the floor. The movable leg in this exercise should be in the same straight line as the trunk. This movement is then repeated, the performer standing on the other foot.

After this a cold bath should be taken, but if this is not convenient, the body must be well rubbed with a rough towel, to remove the perspiration. When this is finished care should be taken to dress quickly, as otherwise a chill might be caught.

As regards diet, unless when training for running or jumping, no special restriction is necessary. A great amount of meat should not be taken, but it should be remembered that sugars gives the muscles more nourishment than any other food.

In conclusion, let no one overdo it. Excessive exercise does more harm than good, but when moderation is observed, physical culture is the true elixir of life.

A One-Ship Navy.

[BY B. WEBSTER. Form IVb.]

At the present time, when one hears so much about the great navies of the world, it would perhaps be interesting to note a few facts about the smallest. This is the Liberian navy.

Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa, and because of its unhealthy climate was known as the "white man's grave." It formerly belonged to the United States, and was inhabited by the Kroo tribe. In 1820, the American Colonisation Society sent a number of emancipated American slaves, to found a colony in Liberia. To these the country was given by the United States in 1847. Both Britain and America then recognised Liberia as an independent Republic.

At the present time the population is one million, five hundred thousand, of which some ten thousand are descendants of the American Colonists, the rest being the original Kroo tribe, who resent being ruled over by strangers. To show their dislike, they refuse to pay any taxes, which are in some parts greatly in arrears; besides which, an enormous amount of smuggling is carried on by them.

As the coast is some three hundred and fifty miles long, the Liberian Government decided that, to maintain the authority of the State, a gunboat must be procured, and for this purpose the President of the Republic visited England about six years ago and the "Lark" was purchased by him. The "Lark," which constitutes the Liberian Navy, is 770 tons, steams 16 knots, and is armed with two six-pounders, two three-pounders, two Nordenfeldts and eighty rifles.

This miniature navy left Southampton, and with the exception of some rough seas in the Bay, had fine weather the whole way to Freetown, Sierra Leone, where a salute of 21 guns was fired. A couple of days later the President and his Ministers came on board to inspect her, and were greatly delighted with their new acquisition.

Amongst their other duties, the officers of the "Lark" have to collect the taxes at the various small ports on the coast, which is no sinecure. At one place seven kings, or chiefs, boarded the ship. Their only raiment was loin cloths; but one, who evidently was, a very important personage, wore a type of policeman's helmet, of which he was very proud. Each had quarrelled with the other tribes and wanted the assistance of the "Lark" to punish his enemy. They were promptly told that the gunboat's duty was not to settle tribal quarrels.

It was near Cape Palmas that the

"Lark" had first to show her authority, by firing at a smuggling vessel. Her authority was speedily recognised and much of the smuggling has ceased. As a sea-policeman, the "Lark" has increased the country's revenue by a hundred per cent, and so the wisdom of the Liberian Government in having a sufficiently effective navy has been entirely vindicated.

The Slav Races.

BY F. T. MEEHAN.

The Slavs are a very ancient race. Tradition would have it that the Taurians who guarded the golden Fleece were Slavs. The first men to trade—chiefly for amber—with the Phoenicians and Greeks are also alleged to have been Slavs. The Giant land, Gardarika or Iotunheim of the Norseman, was the sombre, grey forest home of the Slavs. From century to century they played a part of increasing importance among the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, and were feared as a strong, homogeneous race.

In the fifth and sixth centuries when the Huns overran Europe the Slavs suffered their first partition. Up to this time they were all-powerful from the Alps to the Elbe, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. They spoke several dialects and were divided into a great number of tribes. There was no central government, only a small fraction of the race—the inhabitants of the present Dalmatia—was subject to the Emperor Nepos. The Huns and later the Avars took possession of a large strip of Slav territory between the Danube and the Dniester and made the first great breach in the unity of the Slav family. From this time the modern kingdoms began to crystallize. Russia, Poland, Serbia, Croatia and Moravia were the nations so divided.

Although popular opinion would have it that the Bulgars are of Slavonic blood, it is very probable that this nation is really Hun in origin. Originally it spoke a language which did not spring from the European family of languages, but which was essentially non-Aryan. The explanation is probably that the Bulgars were "Slavicised" by the pressure of the Slavic peoples around them. In many ways they have held aloof from the Slav

Ideal, and emphatically preferred to stand alone, but, nevertheless they have done great service to the Slav cause in the past and fought for it with true enthusiasm. This reason, coupled with their present position, is sufficient to justify classing the Bulgars with the other Slav nations.

The Slavs were crushed and much changed by the invasions of the Mongols and Turks between the tenth and fifteenth centuries. About the time of our King John, Genghis Khan, a Mongol Tartar chief rose to fame. He conquered China, all Central Asia, Russia, Siberia, Hungary and parts of Germany. Then the Turks and Mohammedans, notably under Osman, founder of the Ottoman Empire, crushed the Tartars who degenerated on becoming luxurious livers during peace times. The victors also established their rule over the present Balkan States, Constantinople being seized in 1453. They made very great inroads into Europe and even reached the outskirts of Vienna in 1683. But for the opportune assistance of Poland the city would probably have been captured by the Mohammedans.

The Slavs suffered perhaps their greatest disaster during the eighteenth century by the partitions of Poland which caused an absorption (partial but very important) of Slavs by Germans who have always striven to crush the Slavs and keep them illiterate to belittle them in the eyes of the world.

Out of 172 million Slavs Russia is the home of 110 millions. This empire is the remains of the great Slav monarchies which held sway in bygone days from the Alps eastward. The Russians are a poetic race, very conservative and distrustful of the innovations of Western civilization. They are lacking in business aptitude with the result that Russian commerce is mostly in the hands of the Germans. The majority of the Russians are farmers. Up to a quite recent date this peasant class was ruled by the "Mir." Strictly speaking, the "Mir" was the village or parish but in the economic sense it was the union of several families under one head. This system sacrificed individual liberty to that of the mass and greatly hindered the development of the Russians as a nation. The "Mir" periodically divided the land among its members and in cases where there was not enough land the result was Famine.

Seeing the extremely bad result of this system the Government decided to partially dissolve the "Mir," 1906, and to create the yeoman farmer class, invested with full civic rights. This step is now showing fruit for the Russians are rapidly becoming a great nation—which means they have an independent middle class—the backbone of the modern state. However it is still too soon to feel consequences of this great reform.

In former times the Russians led a tribal life, exemplified by the "Nau" system. The greatest tribe was, undoubtedly, the Cossack. These men are of Caucasian origin and still inhabit the regions of the Don and Caucasia. They are tall handsome men, extremely lazy except in the warlike duties imposed by the council which rules them. They are Oriental in their relations to their wives but yet they are chivalrous and gentle. A system somewhat like the "Feudal System" governs them, but among themselves they are subject to a series of rules concerning morals and deportment in general. The self-imposed penalties for the transgression of these rules are extremely severe. Death is the most common but generally there is the option of exile. Few of these men, however, would debase themselves to flee from justice by taking the option. They were the rulers of Russian Asia until 1851, and their power may be gauged from the fact that they sent an insulting letter in answer to a Turkish demand for submission (the well-known Cossack Ultimatum). After their final subjugation to Russia in 1851 the Cossacks lost their political importance, but still retain a great military reputation. They are now the cavalry of the Russian Army. Each man supplies his horse and weapons by the feudal system already referred to. The Slav Ideal is to see the Slavs the greatest people of the world and to establish a great Slav empire. They do not wish to be the world rulers or supermen but they long for eternal peace, universal brotherhood—in fact the long sought for millennium—but under Russian supervision.

Poland and Bohemia are the homes of the next largest part of the Slav race. Twenty-eight million Slavs live in these provinces, and these are the greatest of the unliberated Slavs. The Poles of whom there are some eight millions and the Checks of Bohemia are now partly under the rule of Germany, Austria and

Russia. The Checks voluntarily acknowledged the rule of the Hapsburgs in 1526, but these rulers have only used their power and privilege to crush and humiliate the race which had elected them. The Poles lost their liberty by the infamous Partitions of 1772 and 1795 when, owing to the absence of a strong middle class the State was too weak to resist the intruders. The Austrians gained Galicia, and this province has fared the best of all the absorbed Slav territories. Five million Poles live there and the diplomacy of Vienna has made them content. As soon as the Russian and German Poles began to be down-trodden it was an easy matter to dispose of any separatist tendency among the Austrian Poles by reminding them of the position of their brothers. Vienna also gave the Slavs a special representative in parliament in order to reconcile them to their new condition. The Dual monarchy is really Slav itself, for out of fifty two million people twenty three millions are Slavs; only twenty two millions are Austro-Germans, and this latter party rules the State. The remainder of the population is of a very mixed character. The German Poles are also citizens of the realm, but the privilege is merely nominal. They simply have the moral satisfaction of knowing that Europe could hear their grievances. But whenever their voice grows too loud the Mailed Fist strikes them dumb. The greatest act of repression was the passing of the Polish Expropriation law in 1886. This Act gave Germans the right to colonise Polish Territory, and declares that Polish land and private property may be summarily expropriated for the use of German colonists.

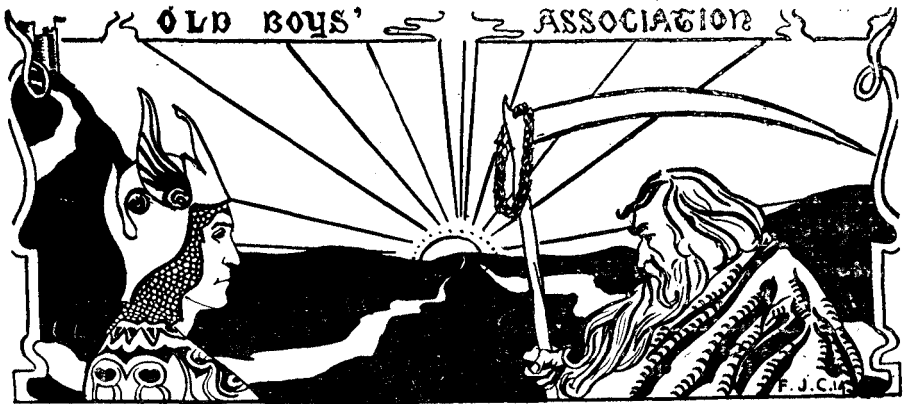
The Russians did not consider the Poles sufficiently Slav and resolved to Slavicise them. The Russian Government also treated the Poles very harshly for a long period, and it is only in very recent years that they have granted their Slav brethren in Poland any civil rights whatsoever. Now, however, the Poles are winning a number of friends who are striving to obtain for them a constitutional status, and the present war wrung for them from Russian government a promise of freedom.

It is to be hoped that the advent of the much wished for Peace to Europe will put an end to the sufferings of these martyrs, and that the whole Polish nation will be granted an opportunity

of applying its many admirable qualities for its own welfare and for the union and independence of the Catholic Slavs.

Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and the Austrian Slavonic provinces, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Carniola, Dalmatia and Slavonia form Yougoslavia or the

"Southern Slavs." These races have been the Christian bulwark against Ottoman Islam, and so deserve a mead of praise from the West of Europe which owes them a great debt of honour. We shall deal with these in detail in a subsequent article.



ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Catholic Institute on Sunday, June 27th. Mr. D. Hayes, Vice-President of the Association occupied the chair in the absence of the President, Major J. J. Shute, who is serving with the Expeditionary Force somewhere in France or Belgium. There was a fair attendance, especially of intending members, and under the circumstances it could scarcely be expected that the meeting would be very representative. The presence of the khaki as well as of a number of "War Service Badges" gave a sufficient indication of the times, and it transpired that some of the members present who are engaged on government work attended the meeting under circumstances demanding very great sacrifices indeed.

The minutes of the previous General Meeting were read and passed, and the Hon. Treasurer's Balance Sheet, which showed a net balance in hand of £18/5/1, was also passed. From this Balance Sheet it appeared that the principal item of expenditure during the session was a subscription of £5 which was made to the Prince of Wales Fund.

The Hon. Sec. gave a brief resumé of the work of the Association during the past session. Under the Presidency of Major Shute the session opened with every indication of its being the most successful which the Association had

hitherto had. A number of well-attended meetings of the Executive was held during the months of June and July. At these meetings various matters were arranged which the welfare of the Association demanded, and a full programme of social events, lectures, etc. was drawn up.

The untiring energy of the new President had given the Association an impetus which promised the most satisfactory results, and members looked forward to the realization of the greatest things which they had expected from the Association at its most prosperous period. A few weeks later came the war and its blighting effects were immediately visible on the Association. At a meeting of the Executive held in September it was unanimously resolved to suspend all the social functions which had been arranged by the Association, and since that time the Association has perforce been dormant. The President and the majority of the members of the Association were serving in the army or navy, and many were also working in the various government factories and ship-building yards.

About 200 Old Boys in all had joined the colours, the vast majority of them since the outbreak of hostilities, and three had already lost their lives at the front. He expressed the hope that the early termination of the war would allow them to resume the normal course of things, and he appealed especially to

the juniors to join the Association and to remain faithful to it, especially during this period of its enforced inactivity.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Twomey and seconded by Mr. George Ried "that the members of the present Executive remain in office for the next session or till the termination of the War." An amendment was proposed by Mr. J. Curtin and seconded by Mr. R. A. Twomey "that the members of the present Executive continue in office for the next session." The amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. J. F. Lacy proposed that the Hon. Sec. of the Association be instructed to arrange that Holy Mass be offered on one Sunday in each month during the period of the war for the members of the Association who are or have been serving with His Majesty's Forces. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ried, and was carried unanimously. It was further directed that members should be advised of the arrangements for the monthly Mass so that if possible they may be present at it.

Mr. Ried and the Hon. Sec. appealed especially to the juniors to stand firmly by the Association till the present critical situation had passed off. Both passed a fitting tribute to the heroic self-sacrifice of the president, Major Shute, and to the many other members of the Association who have endured and are still enduring the great hardships of the present struggle.

In bringing the proceedings to a close the chairman also paid a fitting tribute to the other Old Boys who are now serving their country in France and Belgium, as well as in the Dardanelles, and he felt he was but re-echoing the sentiments of all present when he expressed the earnest hope that they would soon have the great pleasure of welcoming back the President and the other members of the Association who are now facing the foe. He also referred in very sympathetic terms to the death of Mr. Charles P. Murray, and added that the Association could ill afford to lose such an enthusiastic and earnest member as Mr. Murray had been. The founding of the Association and the piloting of it through the first year of its existence made many claims on Mr. Murray's time, but he was heart and soul in the Association, and consequently he devoted to it both his time and his energy, and to him was due a great deal of the

success which the Association achieved during those years. He felt too that he could not allow the occasion to pass without referring to the sad bereavement which had lately befallen them and he tendered the sincerest sympathy of the members of the Association to the father and the brother of the late James Donnell. Though still at the school when called from this life he would in the ordinary way have joined the ranks of the Association in the very near future and those who knew him best were hoping to see him develop into one of their most influential members. But Providence had otherwise decreed, and so they deeply sympathized with his family. He hoped the membership of the Association would continue to increase in spite of their inability to carry out any of the usual functions.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, June, 1915.

To the Old Boys' Magazine Editor.

SIR,

It is a sad thing that "this first summer month that brings the rose" should be overcast by the cypress shades of War, and that these golden days of flowers—"echoes of an angel's smile"—should hold so much matter for an angel's tears. And yet with them, as with us, there must be smiles breaking through tears, for the hideous folly of war is a foil to high honour and great deeds. Our own men, we know, are acquitting themselves nobly.

We heard quite recently from O'Hara, who has been stationed at the Rawal Pindi Hospital at the Boulogne Base for many months now, and finds it increasingly difficult to realise that he did "once belong to a Western civilisation," "a baby's squeal" and the "poignant beauty of a carrot" being beyond the range of his present experiences. Ben Llewellyn, too, is with the R.A.M.C. "somewhere in France," and went through the terrible ordeal of Neuve Chapelle. His brother, Harold, we learn, is now in Bradford. Another naturalised Londoner, Frank Thomas, writes home to say that he is in some desert place, which we take to be Egypt. Adolf Goossens is with the Artists' Rifles, and his younger brother, Leon, famous for his oboe and his curls, is in the Volunteer Training Corps down here.

Eugene Goossens continues to add to his laurels in the musical world. Phelan, well known to Old Boys at the 'Varsity, writes us: "an ungrateful country insists on assuring me that I am much more use with a pen than a bayonet, and hence I have to go on buying my own clothes," and encloses a copy of his splendid little work on Milan. Tom Dunne writes from Upholland: "We have another Belgian student here now. The first left after a short time to help Bishop de Wochter, with whom he has just visited the trenches. Both are from a seminary at Ghent, which has reopened with about half its students despite the fact that it is in the hands of the Germans. They hear the guns all day and will probably be soon in the battle line itself when Kitchener's men go over. This year has been enough to develop a bump of incredulity on anyone. I suppose it is bad enough outside where to-day's paper gives yesterday's the lie and awaits its own contradiction on the morrow. But here rumours hold on for many days before they fizzle out." How thankful we should be that we can buy the "Daily Maily" every morning!

The signal honour of a Zeppelin raid has at length become a possibility. But, with the exception of a searchlit gloom at nights, vociferous sergeants addressing attentive crowds as "Ladies and Gentlemen, *and Cowards*," and well-known artistes giving patriotic concerts *al fresco*, in Regent Street, London is very little changed.

To compensate for the loss of light, Frank Lacy paid London a visit on his way to a well-earned holiday in Torquay. Walking down Kingsway with him, it was a sudden and most unexpected breath of good fortune that wafted us into Mr. Buckley, whose linguistic abilities have prospered him in the War Office. We spent a royal evening together, full of reminiscence and good cheer. Mr. Buckley told us that he was in Paris on the occasion of a Zeppelin raid, and that he saw only one man exhibit any symptoms of perturbation. This Frenchman stood with his hands on his hips and looked heavenwards, exclaiming from time to time, "*Les cochons! les barbares!*" Mr. Buckley had much to say on that congenial topic, Mr. Kelleher, who, we learn, is now busy in Manchester. We hope that Mr. Kelleher has succeeded in attaining his chief aspiration in life, which as he told

us on his last flying visit to London, is a Gramophone! We have heard that Mr. Kelleher is making a serious study of the Chinese Language, and has progressed so far that he is able to say "Karla Yessin."

The Liverpool Commonwealth Company had a splendid reception here, and we are looking forward to the delights of their own revue, "Hullo, Repertory!" which is to be seen on the Coliseum stage this month. The ever-welcome Irish Players of the Abbey Theatre brightened London with a recent visit.

So, till the Autumn, dear Mr. Editor, when we hope to have something to say, we must close, with kind regards to all old friends.

Yours, etc.,

R. A. C.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In the absence of our President—Major J. J. Shute—somewhere in France, I would like in his name to make an appeal to the boys who are leaving school this summer, to become members of the Old Boys' Association.

The Institute, as we know it, has now been opened about fourteen years, and during that time many hundreds of boys must have passed through its portals. Of that number, a small, a very small percentage, have become members of our Association. It is quite evident to those who have the Association at heart, that there is a very serious leakage somewhere, and to grapple with this wastage of energy, has been one of the main problems of the Committee since its inception.

We are living in times when the old maxim that "unity is strength" is borne in on one more and more each day. History is being made every week, new phases of life are springing up in every direction, class, creed, and distinction are in the melting pot. To meet this new order of things it is incumbent on every boy to recognise that he possesses the power to help himself, and to a certain extent to help his fellow pupil, by attaching himself to some organization whether religious, social, or political, as for instance, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Young Men's Society, or C.I.O.B., which will keep him in contact with his Catholic fellow-men, and direct his energies in the proper channel. With the advent of Home Rule, the

appearance of a Catholic Centre or Party in the House of Commons, is not a remote contingency, the same might be said of the various City Councils. From what better source can these positions be recruited than the 'Old Boys' of our various Catholic Secondary schools. Had every Old Boy, for instance, of the C.I. recognised his duty from the first, and joined the Association, imagine the influence such an organization would have, politically even, in Liverpool!

Apart from this every taste is catered for, and during the winter session, socials, sports, and lectures are held which enable us to meet with old friends, exchange ideas, and bring back old times, keeping us in touch with the Church and our Alma Mater.

We all know that the average boy looks forward to leaving school, for, emancipation, freedom and happiness. Having shaken the dust off his feet, and probably his fist at some unfortunate pedagogue, he proceeds on his way rejoicing. Very often his dream spells 'Ichabad': He begins to think that the old school, and the masters were not such a bad lot after all; they had a few redeeming features, and his days there were not as unhappy as he thought,—it ends there. That is exactly where it should begin. A sensible person would promptly send along his shilling, and his address, and once more associate himself with his former happy surroundings. The committee has done its part in the matter by appointing Mr. Rowe as Registration Secretary. Will every boy leaving school this year, no matter from what Form he goes, have his name placed on the register, leave his modest sum with our chancellor, and make a mid-year resolution, to become a strong and whole hearted supporter of the C.I.O.B. By doing so he will have rendered himself and his friends a service, strengthened his position as a Catholic and a citizen, and be assured that his first move on leaving school is a step in the right direction.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. HAYES,

Vice-President.

'**VARSI**TY LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Almost submerged in a raging torrent of examination questions, we raise the

wearry pen to survey the adventures of the term. Truly life has not been exciting since Easter, for the third term is never given over to riotous pleasure. After the Easter vacation, a student's life consists of a series of nightmares in which he sees grinning professors turning over the leaves of bulky volumes, and picking out unearthly and unheard-of questions. In his waking hours, an uneasy conscience torments him, pointing out evenings wasted in the elusive pursuit of happiness when they should have been devoted to the pursuit of knowledge. The climax is reached in the examination week itself, when he bites his pen for three hours every morning, and two hours every afternoon, marvelling at the ingenuity of the modern Examination Board. The only redeeming feature of such an existence is the prospect of the summer vacation, when one can smoke the philosophic pipe and forget the world in the contemplation of nature's beauties.

The war has not raged twelve months without affecting even academic life, and accordingly, next term will probably witness the establishing of an Officers' Training Corps. Liverpool is one of the few Universities without one, but this defect is to be remedied next October. The Engineers and Chemists have already put themselves at the disposal of the War Office, in response to a request for volunteers, and many students will be spending their vacations in increasing the output of munitions, instead of adorning the promenades of our numerous seaside resorts.

Turning our attention to the social side, we find that the C.I. Old Boys at the 'Varsity are, as usual, well represented in the various societies. We congratulate Mr. V. Atkin on his election to the Vice-Presidency of the Catholic Society, and Messrs. Twomey and Lamble on their election to the Council of the Irish Society. Mr. J. Cunningham has forsaken the charms of academic research and is now on war-work at Cammell-Laird's. He carries with him the best wishes of all for a successful career. With regard to examination successes, we predict with the optimistic confidence of a Winston Churchill, that the C.I. Old Boys will, by their results, reflect credit and renown on their Alma Mater.

Yours, etc.,

'**VARSI**TY.



Pro Patria.

CYRIL LOMAX. R.I.P.

We regret to announce the death of an "old boy" in the person of Cyril Lomax, who was killed in the trenches at Festubert on the 21st May. Cyril Lomax, who was the youngest of four sons of Mr. John Lomax, of Kinglake Street, all of whom were educated at the Catholic Institute, went to Canada about nine years ago. On the outbreak of the War he was one of the first to offer his services, and, as it has unfortunately happened, his life in the defence of his country. He joined the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Force and came to England with the first contingent from Canada. In an account of his death the Sergeant of his Company describes how six of them were sitting together behind the parapet of the trench when a large shell came over and burst among them, killing three and wounding two. Lomax was hit on the left side of the body and killed at once. He was buried with his two comrades close to where he was killed, and his resting place is marked with a cross. The Sergeant goes on to speak of his fine qualities as a man and a brave soldier and of the example he shewed his comrades. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him, and we tender our sincere sympathy to his relatives.

THOMAS CASSIDY. R.I.P.

It is also our sad duty to record the death of Private T. Cassidy, who belonged to the IXth Batt. of the King's Liverpool Regiment, and was killed near Ypres while carrying ammunition. He was a pupil of the C.I. up to 1908, when he left school and got an appointment in the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, where he was still employed when his regiment was mobilised last Autumn. We offer our very sincere sympathy to his parents in the great loss they have sustained.

BARTHOLOMEW STILLWELL. R.I.P.

We have also to record the name of another Old Boy who has also given his life in the present conflict. B. Stillwell

was killed in an attack at the Dardanelles a few weeks ago. He was one of the pupils who came to the school shortly after it was reopened, and he left in 1905. Sometime later he went to Australia, where he resided at the outbreak of the War. He joined the Australian contingent, in whose ranks he was fighting when he lost his life.



Frank Gloyne has shared all the dangers and hardships endured by the Sixth during the past few months, and we are glad to hear from him that he is keeping well. We can easily understand that an interesting topic of trench life is "Where will the next shell drop?" Like many of his fellows he has had some narrow escapes. We sincerely hope he and his co-frères will continue to be lucky, and will emerge from the ordeal without having suffered any serious injury.

* *

P. Dooley who was with the London Pals has also been wounded, and is now in Manchester. We trust he will mend quickly.

* *

We are glad that F. Deane is quickly recovering from the wound which he received.

* *

Among the latest casualties we regret to find John Gray. He was in the attack at Festhubert with the 8th Irish when that regiment suffered so heavily, and was fortunate to escape with a number of nasty shrapnel wounds. We understand he is in Oxford and is progressing satisfactorily.

* *

A recent letter conveys the intelligence that Corporal L. Marmion has lost an eye—the result of a wound. We sympathise with him.

* *

We are very anxious to hear from our Old Boys on Active Service. Many are in France with the Liverpool Territorial Regiments, some are in the Dardanelles, where we regret to say two of our fellows Ted Lunt & J. Duffy have been wounded, and are now in Alexandria. Many others are still in England training in various places—Grantham, Knowsley, Margate, Lytham, Bedford, Tunbridge Wells, etc.

* *

We met Austin Power of the Royal Engineers the other evening. He was home for four days' leave preparatory to going to France.

* *

The 5th King's L.R. had a short holiday behind the firing line after their strenuous fighting of the past few months. Major J. J. Shute organised a sports' gathering for them and carried it through with the utmost success. In a recent letter Major Shute gives a pen picture of what it is like at the front. Speaking of the terrific shelling they received when attacking some German trenches which they succeeded in capturing he says: "Shell ammunition was poured out on us that afternoon . . . They were simply prodigal with it on those days, and how any of us ever got out of these things alive is still a mystery to me. There may be a shortage, but it is not on the German side. We are up against the biggest thing we have ever dreamed about. No old time theories about one Englishman being as good as three "furriners" will wash or work this time. We have the most scientifically organized crowd of fighters the world has ever seen in front of us, and to give them their due they are fighters if not worthy men." He adds: "We will win all right. We are winning now. Slowly the Germans are being forced back, but what is wanted is that every man, woman, and child in the kingdom should devote every minute that is over from their legitimate and necessary daily toil to do something, make something, or help in making something for the war."

* *

Harold Berry went to Canada two years ago, but on the outbreak of war he joined the "Canadians," and with them he took part in some fierce fighting. The news came to his home that he was dead, but a few days later a card was received from him stating that he was safe but a prisoner in Germany, and as he was hungry he asked his people to send him some bread and cheese!

* *

We desire to extend our congratulations to Sergt. Fred Bottomley of the "Pals" upon his recent marriage, and to wish him the best of luck.

We also desire to congratulate Richard Morris of the West Lancashire R.A.M.C. upon his recent marriage. Morris is now in the Dardanelles and in

wishing him and his consort the best of luck we wish him a safe and speedy return home.

* *

Sergt. John Reardon, who is in charge of a motor-cycle maxim-gun, took part in the recent great fighting, including the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

* *

Barney Maguire is fighting in the Dardanelles, and Willie Carroll is wireless operator on H.M.S. "Kennett," which is engaged in bombarding the Turkish Forts. The "Kennett" was in the Far East on the outbreak of war, and was the first British man-of-war to be fired at, the German Fleet attached to the China Station firing upon her in the first days of August.

* *

Some months ago Myles Sullivan came home from Canada, where he had spent some years living on the prairie, and where he had many exciting adventures. Myles is very anxious to join the army, but has to his intense regret and astonishment been rejected no less than 10 times!

* *

We are not in the habit of visiting Music Halls (writes a correspondent), but one evening early in May we were persuaded by a friend to visit the Liverpool Hippodrome—we arrived there late and a turn described on the programme as Hamer and Grey had just came upon the stage—we recognised in W. Hamer our old friend "Spuddie" Murphy, who used to delight us at the Old Boy Socials. We were delighted with his turn, and so too were the audience, who gave him a most hearty and enthusiastic reception, and we feel sure that "Spuddie" has a successful future in store for him.

* *

The other week we spent a couple of hours with Eugene Goosens at the Corne House Café. London. We had not seen Eugene for seven years, and consequently we had a great deal to talk about concerning old times and old friends. He asked to be remembered to all his friends in Liverpool, and hopes to see them very shortly.

As readers of these notes are aware Eugene is making a great name for himself in the musical world, and the *Daily Telegraph* described him the other day as "one of the most promising of our younger musicians."

* *

Several of the Old Boys at the front have written us from time to time, though their correspondence is carried on under difficulties. In the words of one of them "It would have seemed an impossibility to me even three months ago to sit here in a dug-out within four hundred yards of the enemy with shells and bullets whistling over head and to be engaged in no more sinister occupation than letter-writing." Even the well-known "buff" with the stereotyped message has been very welcome at times especially when it brought the pleasing intelligence from the Ypres sector that the writer was quite well. The regiment to which the largest number of Old Boys belong has suffered badly during the past few months, and though we have to record the sad news of two deaths and a considerable number of wounded still the great majority of the Old Boys who have been and are in the fighting line have come through unscathed. They have been lucky, and the sentiment expressed in a letter just to hand helps to explain their good luck. As the writer expressed it, "We are sure that it is through all the prayers that have been and are being offered up for us that we have come through so far untouched; and please God, will do so to the end." Surely we who are far removed from the danger zone will be very faithful in discharging this solemn duty which we owe to those brave fellows who are facing the foe.

* * *

"Barney" Merron is still doing havoc with his machine-gun and is keeping very fit. A few days after the fight at Hill 60 we had an interesting note from Barney from which we take the following: "I was in the trenches when the Hill went up, and was up there till— The explosion of the Hill did not make a great noise: 'twas more of a rumble, and the ground rocked beneath our feet. Immediately there burst forth the most awful inferno imaginable. Rifles, bombs, and guns of every description spat and roared their own message of death. This lasted an hour-and-a-half, and then there was a short lull, but their artillery kept on all the time. Then suddenly the whole of our fellows opened fire again, and all we could do was sign and nod to each other—so deafening was the terrific noise of all these pieces. The Germans now held some trenches, and we had got the others, and we could see

the fellows in the advance trenches hurling bombs at one another. We turned our gun on one of the German trenches, which we enfiladed, and let them have it down the whole line. . . It was only, when we were relieved and got back to the reserve trenches that the terrible strain began to tell on us. I fell several times on the way and when at last we got there we dropped down and went to sleep without worrying about food, even though we had been without a proper meal for thirty hours."

* * *

Barney Maguire wrote one of his usual breezy epistles "on the spot" recently. He is experiencing all the hardships of the struggle in the Dardanelles, but is keeping as gay and as well as ever. His division seems to have paddled about for some time in the Levant before the actual business began, and Barney puts the tedium they experienced in one of his characteristic phrases by saying that it looked more like being at the "Rear" than at the "Front." His description of the arrival of the home mail on board the transport is most graphic: most of these fellows must have played Rugby. On his way to the present scene of operations Barney visited Port Said, of which he writes as follows: "As we have been allowed by the Censor to say we were in Port Said and up the Canal I can tell you something about it. I don't "go" much on the place and am glad to be out of it. Coming in from the sea we steamed along a huge breakwater and passed a monument to Lesseps, the engineer of the Canal. The breakwater seems to be the fashionable promenade of the town. Port Said has a very jumbled up appearance—colonial style. The houses have verandahs on every storey and have flat roofs. They are painted in bright colours, and the business quarter is flooded with advertisements of "Lipton's Tea," "Dewar's Whiskey," etc. The French quarter is adjacent to the quay and is quite nice. The Arab quarter is a large collection of dirty disreputable shanties, harbouring all sorts of unclean things and hordes of "small boys" who pester you with "Turkish Delight—a penny a piece (Ugh!!!) Engleesh! very goodt for the stomach!" The tramcars are laughable—pulled by a donkey or a mule, and about one-third the size of the I.O.M. prom. cars. We saw only a few women, and these were dressed entirely in black, their faces covered and only

their eyes were partly visible. Crowds of men were everywhere, but the fellows wear skirts, and altogether the place gets on your nerves. There is a fine Franciscan Church and one English or rather Irish Friar—Father Mac—I had a long yarn with him, and as I wanted to make my Easter duty ('twas Easter week) I had the great privilege of doing so at 7 o'clock in the evening. Our chaplain arrived some days later, and the morning following we formed a square on the open sands round an improvised altar, which was constructed from two mineral water boxes and a H. P. biscuit crate all covered with one of our waterproof ground sheets."

Harry McGrath^{**} sent us a very interesting note from "Belgium" on June 15th. We are very pleased to know that Harry has come through the ordeals in which the VIth have been engaged without having received any injury. He mentions that he and the other Old Boys remaining with the VIth are keeping as gay as possible, notwithstanding the hardships and the dangers of trench life. We have seen Harry rather mud-besmeared in famous shield matches, but he says the worst of them was only a remote preparation for some of the experiences which they have had in the trenches. B. Merron is, he says, quite busy with his machine-gun, and W. Lamb is doing good work with his mules and ration cart. Jerome Sullivan has also survived the hardships of the winter and spring campaign, and is looking very fit.

D. Hetherington^{**} received grave injuries while motor-dispatch riding near Ypres. When returning to the base under cover of the darkness his motor plunged into a new-made Jack Johnson pit, and needless to add both the motor cycle and himself were badly injured. He is now quite well again and after a short stay in Liverpool he has re-joined his regiment.

E. Rattray, who was seriously wounded at Neuve Chapelle, is quite recovered and is now vigorously engaged in a recruiting campaign in the city.

We are also informed the C. Topping who was very seriously wounded at Neuve Chapelle and is still in hospital in Dublin is progressing favourably.

We are glad the sinister reports which were in circulation concerning the seriousness of his injuries have proved groundless.

Clement Jackson and Cuthbert Wilkinson^{**} have both joined the Canadian forces. The former has already been promoted Lance-Corporal and is on his way to England en route for France.

"Willie" Doyle^{**} received a nasty bullet wound near Ypres, and is now in a Manchester hospital. Letters recently received from him state that he is making satisfactory progress though the surgeons have not yet removed the bullet from his shoulder.

Lieutenant E. Doolan^{**} is in hospital at Cambridge suffering from a fractured arm. He was leading a platoon across an open space in one of the attacks near Ypres when he was seriously wounded. A letter from him recently states he is mending up satisfactorily.

We are very sorry for Harold Berry, who is a prisoner somewhere in Germany and is evidently experiencing the effects of German fasting fare.

We have just heard that Captain Keating of the VIIIth Irish has been wounded. We sympathize with him and hope that his wounds are not serious.

Joe Allen^{**} was also the victim of a shrapnel shell outside Ypres, but fortunately he escaped with several severe wounds. He has been in hospital at Norwich, and though not yet quite recovered he is making satisfactory progress, and will we hope be quite recovered in a short time.

We have heard with much regret that Jerome Sullivan^{**} was one of the unlucky, or perhaps lucky, ones in a recent fight during which his regiment suffered heavily. We hope his wounds are not very serious and that he will be quickly restored to his usual good form.

J. Gray^{**} was seriously wounded at Festubert, and is now at Oxford. Describing the attack in which he participated he writes: "It was absolute h—l going down the trenches: the shells were dropping like hail-stones. We did

not get far when two chaps in front of me were killed. There was a break in the trench at a small stream, and this was the concentration point of both shells and snipers. There was a block at this point, and it was while crouching down on one side waiting for the opposite side to move on that I was hit. I believe it was an absolute miracle that saved my life for the shell must have burst right in front of me, and I was in the mouth of the trench. I don't think I became unconscious, but I thought all my ribs had gone. I then realized that I was buried in a heap of sand bags, and I tried to pull myself from under them. Then I felt that my face was all covered with blood, and when I turned my head I saw a chap whose brains had been blown out lying across me. His rifle, smashed in two, was also on top of me, and now I felt that I was bleeding to death. A chap came to me and bandaged my head, and then I saw that I was buried up to the waist in clay and debris.

I spent about an hour in this posture and was literally walked over: at the end of that time I got myself free with the aid of my bayonet, and when I got out you may imagine I was rather a sight. My cap had been blown to bits. My clothes and face were covered with blood and clay; I believe I scarcely resembled a human being. One of my eyes was quite useless, and I was also deaf, but now I am mending up quickly and will soon be right again."

* * *

We are glad to announce the complete recovery of C. D. Fishwick, who was suffering from rheumatism. He has returned to his regiment.

"OUR ROLL OF HONOUR."

NAVY.

Chief Petty Officer F. J. Maguire,
H.M.S. "Assistance."
Petty Officer J. B. Maguire, R.N.V.R.
G. O'Donnell, R.N.V.R. Naval Brigade.
H. Arnold, " "
L. Cooper, " "
C. Dobbin, " "
J. Leonard, " "
E. Lunt, " "
Fred. Adams, Royal Naval Engineers.
H. Begge, Royal Marines.

ARMY.

VTH BATT., K.L.R.
Major J. J. Shute.
G. Gilmore. E. Gillow.
G. Briscoe. L. Briscoe.

VITH BATT., K.L.R.

Sergeant Morton	Rfm. H. W. Smythe
Corpl. T. Mullen	" H. Crook
" C. Topping	" D. Hetherington
Rfm. A. Rattray	" C. Lavin
" T. Gloyne	" H. McGrath
" Myles Sullivan	" J. Redmond
" W. Lamb	" J. Lynch
" W. Doyle	" E. H. Jones
" S. Doyle	" P. J. Byrne
" H. Doyle	" Jas. Lynch
" E. Rattray	" J. Allen
" W. Bramwells.	

VIIITH BATT., K.L.R.

Captain R. Keating.
Sec.-Lieut. L. Murphy.
Sec.-Lieut. E. Loup.
Pte. J. Gray.
Pte. J. Fitzpatrick.

IXTH BATT., K.L.R.

T. Cassidy (R.I.P.) John Brown.

XTH BATT., K.L.R.

Jerome Sullivan	Corpl. L. Marmion
J. Freyne	Malcolm Gray
J. Wilson	G. J. McKey
T. Coyne.	C. Yates

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. J. Barnes.

Q.-M. Sergt. J. Llewelin	J. Smith
B. Llewelin	W. Smith
R. Morris	A. Byrne
T. Lane	J. Rendall
G. Johnson	P. N. O'Hara
T. O'Neill	T. Curry
T. Everson	G. Murphy

L'POOL CITY BATT., K.L.R.

B. Riley	Sergt. W. Gilmore
J. A. O'Neill	Sergt. E. Concannon
G. McGuinness	M. O'Brien
J. McGuinness	L. Barber
H. Williams	W. Dix
L. Williams	H. Torpey

L'POOL CITY BATT. K.L.R. (cont.).

C. Murphy	F. Quinn
C. Jones	H. Wilson
G. Lynch	J. Traynor
J. Moore	J. Bailey
R. Moore	G. Rimmer
W. Shortall	J. Hallsall
G. Tugwood	C. Fishwick
F. Thomas	P. Fishwick
P. Scott	C. Linden
J. Rothwell	O. Winfield
J. Murphy	J. Hampson
J. Fagan	G. Aldecocea
G. Cuddy	C. Hopkinson
I. Lunt	A. Ramsbottom
H. Ball	J. Cunningham
J. Kearns	C. O'Donovan
L.-Corpl. C. Schiller	S. Smith
J. Riley	T. Donleavy
L. Phillips	A. Hagan
L. Flanagan, "L.B.D."	2nd Canadian Brigade
Harold Berry	do do
D. Jones	do do
C. Lomax (R.I.P.)	do do
Herbert Barnes	do do
R. Fenn	do do
L.-Corpl. C. Jackson	do do
C. Wilkinson	do do

J. Flanagan, South Irish Horse
 F. McKee, 21st Lancers.
 R. Caldwell
 J. Stall, Lancashire Hussars.
 H. Cossentine, " "
 N. Cossentine, " "
 W. McMillin, Army Service Corps.
 J. Jackman,
 F. Roydon, Royal Flying Corps.
 F. Cox, Royal Field Artillery.
 J. Leech, West Lancashire Artillery.
 Lieut. E. Doolan, West Lancashire Artillery.
 H. Rhyish " "
 Frank Bullen " "
 H. Begley, Royal Garrison Artillery.
 A. Atkin " "
 Jas. Saunders " "
 B. Riley, Xth Batt. Cheshire Regt.
 H. McClory, do do
 W. Howard, do do
 G. Sheridan, Tyneside "Irish."
 Adolph Goossens, Artists' Batt. Middlesex Regt
 W. E. Kitts, South Lancashire Regt.
 S. J. McNally, Naval Transport Service.
 R. Lupton, " "
 A. Jones, County Palatine Artillery.
 A. Black, Middlesex Regt.
 F. Thomas, " Yeomanry
 F. Deane, Loyal North Lancs. Regt.
 A. Power, Royal Engineers.
 G. Kieran, do do
 Lieut. G. Crean, The "Inniskillings."
 P. Dooley, London "Pals."
 H. Flynn, E. Lancs. Territorials.
 A. Thomas, S. Lancs. Territorials.
 B. Stillwell (R.I.P.), "Australians."
 Jas. Hooker, London "Pals."
 N. Shee, Bristol "Pals."
 J. McKee, London "Pals."
 J. Henderson, Vith Dragoon Guards.
 C. Ormesher, do do
 J. D. Flynn, VIII. Batt. K.L.R.
 E. Leech, Scots Greys.

Success of Mr. A. Lamble, M.Sc.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have placed at the disposal of the University of Liverpool a nomination to a Science Research Scholarship, and we are pleased to note that Mr. Lamble has been nominated for this year's Exhibition. This Scholarship which is value for £150 a year for two years is intended to enable students who have given distinct evidence of capacity for original research to continue the prosecution of Science with the view of aiding its advance or its application to the industries of the country. It may be held in any university in England or abroad, and it was Mr. Lamble's intention to proceed to one of the most renowned of the Continental Universities. Owing to the universal dislocation caused by the war we are informed that it will probably be necessary to suspend the scholarship for the present. Nevertheless we heartily congratulate Mr.

Lamble on the great success which he has achieved. Many other Old Boys are following in Mr. Lamble's footsteps in the School of Chemistry at the University, and we have been informed that all of them including Mr. Lamble have offered their services to the War Office in the hope of applying their chemical knowledge to helping the Allies in the present struggle.

DEATH OF JOHN BAMBER.

It is with feelings of great regret that we announce the death, at the early age of 17, of John Bamber. During his stay at the Institute, he endeared himself to all by his genial, attractive manners. Last Xmas, he left school for business, but after two months, he was obliged through illness to cease work. After four months of lingering illness, borne with heroic patience and resignation he passed away on June 29th to the better land.

MAY HE REST IN PEACE. *Amen.*

Cricket.

SOME "POINTS" FOR OUR JUNIORS.

BY MR. J. F. FORD, B.Sc.

Volumes have been written on England's greatest game, and within the confines of this short article merely a few hints will be given in the hope that the rising generation of the C.I. will take an intelligent interest in one of the most important items of the School curriculum.

Cricket is essentially 'a study in cause and effect,' and the boy who plays with his head will soon develop an enthusiasm for the game. Naturally, great skill is usually required to defeat an able opponent, and although theory is very necessary, to acquire skill, it must be supplemented by constant practice. Lack of promise during school years does not necessarily mean that a boy will never become a good cricketer. Time will tell, for long and patient practice alone produces 'W. G.'s' and 'Plum's.' We cannot all aspire to great prowess, but we can learn good cricket and so obtain the maximum enjoyment from either watching or playing the game.

Study the game when you get an opportunity; notice how a bowler alters

the speed, pitch and delivery of the ball. Notice how the batsman frustrates each little endeavour to pierce his defence. The ball is well pitched to the off, but the batsman is not going to be tempted into giving an easy catch to slips. He covers the ball with his bat, keeping his left elbow high, and is content if he preserves his wicket by merely 'thrusting' it away. Watch the batsman and the bowler simultaneously and endeavour to learn good tactics by profiting by their mistakes.

Cricket involves three great branches—Batting, Bowling, and Fielding—all of which are of equal importance. Fielding is a much neglected part of the game, and we should all realise how handicapped a good bowler is if he has to depend solely on 'clean bowling' his man. A well placed 'field' is of paramount importance, for many a game has been saved by the judicious arrangement of the field. A fielder should always be on the alert, which he cannot be if, for example, his hands are in his pockets—'Backing up' is essential to good fielding, and the young cricketer should lose no opportunity of covering the mistakes of his fellow fielders. In fielding a ball, the body should 'back up' the hands, for if the out-field is 'rough' sudden changes of direction in the flight of the ball are of common occurrence. Catches should be taken with the hands close to the body, and if two hands are possible never jeopardize your side by trusting to one hand.

Bowling is again a matter of patience and of practice. Everybody cannot hope to become a bowler, but if the germ of bowling is present it may be developed to almost any extent.

Speed is only a secondary consideration, and will easily be developed when good pitch or length has been mastered. The ball should always be pitched from four to eight feet in front of the 'popping crease.' Boys cannot possibly hope to acquire 'break' or 'bias' until they are older, but it is a good plan to attempt giving the ball a rotary motion before it leaves the hand. This has the effect of changing the direction of the ball immediately after 'pitch' and so frequently deceives the unwary batsman. In Junior cricket 'leg breaks' are almost impossible, and balls 'to leg' generally prove very costly when attempted.

Batting is such a wide subject that very little can be said of it here. The

two main types of Play are 'Forward' and 'Back Play.'

The former is very useful and should be acquired first. The first essential of Forward Play is a 'straight bat.' The right foot is kept rigid, and by suddenly lunging in the direction of the ball the batsman covers his wicket.

The bat should be swung from the 'ready' position, and by dint of raising the left elbow the ball is propelled along the ground in almost any desired direction. The thinking batsman watches the ball intently, and automatically lunges out if it pitches sufficiently far forward. When the ball pitches too near the crease to permit of this type of play, the momentary changing of the weight to the left foot and lunging with right creates what is known as the back stroke.

The 'back stroke' is very difficult and requires great practice, but is invaluable as it means a greater time for viewing the ball and is prolific of many cuts to the 'off.'

All strokes may be considered as depending on either back or forward play, and all cricket enthusiasts should endeavour to make themselves familiar with the two actions. *Strike* the ball with the bat—do not let the ball merely hit the bat—is the Golden Rule in batting.

To be thoroughly conversant with the game, every boy should find time to read some authentic treatise and so gradually develop the great variety of strokes so dear to the lover of cricket.

Athletics.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

- 100 yards, Senior.—1st, F. H. Hohenrein (L.I.)
2nd, M. Godwin (S.F.X.) 3rd, L.
Turton (H.S.). Time, 10 9¹⁰ secs.
100 yards, Junior.—1st, W. Barry (L.C.S.)
2nd, R. Parker (L.C.S.) 3rd, R. J.
Hendry (L.I.). Time, 11 4⁵ secs.
High Jump, Senior.—1st, L. Turton (H.S.)
2nd, 3rd, J. Lomax
(L.C.I.). Height, 5ft. 2ins.
High Jump, Junior.—1st, { E. C. Anders (C.S.)
H. Powleson (L.C.S.)
2nd, G. Macdonald (L.C.S.)

- 220 yards, Senior.—1st, L. Turton (H.S.).
2nd, J. Fairclough (C.S.). 3rd, J. A. Jones (C.S.). Time, 24 4⁵ secs.
- 220 yards, Junior.—1st, W. Barry (L.C.S.).
2nd, N. E. Atherton (C.S.). 3rd, R. J. Hendry (L.I.). Time, 27 4⁵ secs.
- Hurdle Race, Senior.—1st, M. Godwin (S.F.X.)
2nd, H. G. McDavid (L.I.). 3rd, F. Kemp, (L.C.S.). Time 14 2⁵ secs.
- Long Jump, Senior.—1st, W. Newell (L.C.S.).
2nd, F. H. Hohenrein (L.I.). 3rd, M. Godwin (S.F.X.). Distance, 18ft. 1in.
- 440 yards, Junior.—1st, H. Edwards (L.I.).
2nd, J. W. Silver (C.I.). 3rd, R. Parker (L.C.S.). Time 64 4⁵ secs.
- 440 yards, Senior.—1st, F. H. Hohenrein (L.I.)
2nd, T. Holland (C.I.). 3rd, M. Burns (S.F.X.). Time 58 2⁵ secs.
- 880 yards, Junior.—1st, D. Y. Daly (L.I.) 2nd,
H. Tomson (L.C.S.). 3rd, C. Goodwin (L.I.). Time, 24 2⁵ secs.
- Relay Race, Senior.—1st, St. Francis Xavier's.
2nd, Cowley School. 3rd, Catholic Institute. Time, 41 2⁵ secs.
- Relay Race, Junior.—1st, St. Francis Xavier's.
2nd, Liverpool Collegiate School.
3rd, Cowley School. Time, 151 secs.
- One Mile, Senior.—1st, M. Burns (S.F.X.).
2nd, W. G. Standing (L.C.S.). 3rd, J. Fairclough (C.S.) Time, 4⁴⁸² secs.
- Tug-of-War.—1st, Catholic Institute. 2nd, Liverpool Institute.

With the exception of Holland's fine effort in the 440 in which he had to contend against the two most prominent men of this year, we were but feebly represented. Aindow was beaten at 4ft. 10in., in the high jump at which a record was established on this occasion, and Silver made a brilliant try for the honours in the junior 440. The Tug-of-War was the only event in which we established a clear superiority, and thus for the second time since the inauguration of the Athletic Championships the C.I. Tuggers were awarded the medals.

All the preliminary rounds of this competition were pulled previous to the Sports meeting, at which the final pull took place. We met a brawny eight from Liscard High School in the first round, and though they looked like taking our team over the line in the first minute of the first pull Parsons kept his men steady, and eventually the Liscard men yielded to the better combination of our eight, and, forced to relinquish all their gains, were pulled steadily across the line. The next pull was very decisive and the Liscard team collapsed within half a minute. Our next opponents were the S.F.X. team, and, after the first ten seconds, it was evident that victory would be ours. S.F.X. improved in their second tug, and there was evi-

dence of more skilful tactics than they showed in their first. At no time, however, did they look like pulling our team, and we were again victors in two successive tugs.

Our opponents in the final tie were the Liverpool Institute eight, and when the teams lined up the odds seemed against us. O'Neill won the toss for the third time, and his men were quickly on the rope. The first half-minute was entirely in favour of the Liverpool Institute, who made frantic efforts to carry our team over, but Parsons knew the calibre of his men and keeping them steady on the rope awaited his opportunity. It was soon evident that the efforts of the Liverpool Institute team were becoming spasmodic, and quickly seizing the opportunity, Parsons got his men in motion, and a splendid response to his "Heave" took the Liverpool Institute across the line with only moderate resistance. The second pull was even more strenuous than the first, and the opening dash of the Liverpool Institute team brought them within a foot of victory. Though yielding to superior weight our men were evidently quite steady, and after the lapse of about half-a-minute their better tactics had clearly defeated the other side. The first indications of weakness on the part of the Liverpool Institute tuggers were quickly availed of by Parsons to set his men in motion, and within ten seconds from this time they had secured victory, as the Liverpool Institute team were clearly too exhausted to offer any tangible resistance. Both pulls had been splendidly contested and our men proved quite worthy of the clean sheet which they had brought through the competition. The success of our team every year in this particular item of the competition seems to suggest that with a fairly assiduous training we should be equally successful in the other items. Perhaps our athletes who hope to compete next time will take the hint.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our Seventh Annual Athletic Festival was held at the Tramways Athletic Grounds on Saturday, July 3rd. The preliminary heats were disposed of on the previous Wednesday, and all things necessary for a most successful and enjoyable function were satisfactorily arranged. Given a fine day, we should have had all the requisites for

complete success, but as on former occasions that essential element was lacking, and all the enthusiasm of weeks was swamped by wretched weather. A heavy and protracted downpour commenced at mid-day, but towards two o'clock a welcome improvement allowed us to proceed with the Sports. Throughout the greater part of the afternoon, however, there prevailed an intermittent and consequently irritating drizzle, which made things unpleasant both for the competitors and the spectators. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions there was a very fair attendance, and the whole programme of the Sports was carried through successfully. The sodden nature of the ground made jumping practically impossible and seriously interfered with the "times" in the running and cycling events. The Port Sunlight Silver Prize Band discoursed a varied programme of music during the afternoon, which did much to compensate for the depressing weather conditions, which existed. Thanks to the generosity of our many friends the display of handsome and valuable prizes was at least up to the usual high standard.

All the events were keenly contested and under normal conditions some excellent performances would undoubtedly have been witnessed. Among the juniors C. Bingham gave a fine display of Athletic prowess, and succeeded in carrying off prizes not only in his own division but also in the next higher group. The cycling events were exceptionally brilliant: G. Verspreuwen in the two miles race, and B. Cadwallader in the one mile, gave as fine an exhibition of cycle travelling as we have seen at any previous meeting. F. Meehan the previous holder of the former event was unable to negotiate successfully the very severe handicap with which he was confronted. In the 100 yards, G. Verspreuwen also made a very fine sprint and won easily off the 9 yds. mark in 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ secs. Altogether his performances showed very fine athletic powers. J. Allen and W. McGrath overcame the Obstacles in excellent style, and H. McGrath's mile was exceptionally good—quite worthy of the award of "War Loan Vouchers," which he thus won. W. Travis was good in the Senior Obstacle Race, and the competitors in the various Comic Puzzle races showed an adroitness and agility which both

amused and surprised the spectators. The three-legged folk seemed to suffer no impediment from the fact that they had at their disposal only three fourths of their normal motor power, and the W. Parsons and G. MacIntyre combination was splendid. A. J. Maguire and T. Gore gave good performances in the quarter-mile, and J. W. Silver in the Hurdles was also good. The School Championships did not establish any notable record, but this is due entirely to the conditions under which they were run, and the jumping was equally impeded. Almost all the Tug-of-War pulls were splendidly contested, and many of them lasted several minutes before a decision was arrived at. Eventually both the Cup and the Cake were claimed by Upper IVb. The Relay races were also closely contested and proved most interesting.

The Challenge Cup, presented last year by Major J. J. Shute, president of the Old Boys' Association, was won by Upper IVb, and G. Verspreuwen holds the Cup till next Sports' Meeting.

The following were the events:—

- Consolation Race (Over 14).—1, M. Burke; 2, L. Blanchard; 3, C. Brennan.
 120 Yards Flat (under 13).—1, C. Bingham; 2, J. Crosby; 3, C. Park. Time 12 2-5 secs.
 High Jump (under 14).—1, T. Byrne; 2, F. Walsh; 3, L. Sproule. Height, 4 ft.
 220 Yards Flat (under 15).—1, F. Lane; 2, T. Byrne; 3, W. McGrath. Time, 28 4-5 secs.
 220 Yards Flat (over 15).—G. Verspreuwen; 2, J. Azurdia; 3, T. Holland. Time, 24 4-5 secs.
 220 Yards Flat (under 11).—1, C. Bingham; 2, A. Morris; 3, J. Bennett. Time, 31 3-5 secs.
 High Jump (over 14).—J. C. Aindow; 2, A. Kearney; 3, J. McGrath. 4ft. 5in.
 100 Yards School Championship.—T. Holland. Time, 11 2-5 secs.
 80 Yards Flat (under 11).—1, C. Park; 2, G. Higgins; 3, C. Bingham. Time, 11 4-5 secs.
 80 Yards Flat (under 13).—1, J. Crosby; 2, C. Park; 3, F. Loughlin. Time, 10 4-5 secs.
 100 Yards Flat (under 15).—1, F. Lane; 2, T. Byrne; 3, W. Green. Time, 12 4-5 secs.
 100 Yards Flat (over 15).—1, G. Verspreuwen; 2, W. Flaherty; 3, T. Holland. Time, 10 3-5 secs.
 Throwing Cricket Ball.—1, D. B. Parsons; 2, J. Flanagan; 3, J. Lynch. 75 yds. 2 ft.
 120 Yards Obstacle (under 11).—1, C. Bingham; 2, G. Higgins; 3, A. Busher.
 ¼-Mile School Championship.—T. Holland. 57 4-5 secs.
 Egg and Spoon Race (under 14).—1, L. McDermott; 2, F. Green; 3, T. O'Dwyer.
 Two Mile Cycle (Senior).—1, G. Verspreuwen; 2, T. Honan; 3, T. O'Dwyer; Time, 6 mins. 28 secs.
 One Mile Flat (over 15).—1, H. McGrath; 2, T. Holland; 3, H. Flynnne. Time, 5 mins. 2 secs.

Obstacle Race (under 14).—1, J. Allen; 2, C. Bingham; 3, W. McGrath.

Comic Puzzle Race (Section A).—1, H. Cotter; 2, R. Bingham; 3, C. Bingham.

440 Yards (over 15).—1, T. Gore; 2, T. J. Azurdia; 3, N. Treneman. Time, 56 secs.

Comic Puzzle (B).—1, F. Osbyrne; 2, W. Llewellyn; 3, W. Gerety.

Obstacle Race (over 14).—1, W. Travis; R. Cunningham; 3, C. Kieran.

Tug-of-War.—First Round, IIIb, IVa, IVc, V IVb, VI.

Second Round, IIIb, V, IVb, IVc, VI.

Third Round, IIIb, V, IVb.

Final— V, IVb.

Comic Puzzle Race (C).—1, E. Jones; 2, J. Phelan; 3, J. Healey.

One Mile Cycle Race.—1, B. Cadwallader; 2, E. Mulloy; 3, W. Gerety. 3 mins. 16 secs.

Three-legged Race (under 14).—1, W. Parsons and G. McIntyre; 2, F. Loughlin and L. Murphy; 3, S. Belger and M. McMahon.

220 Yards Flat (under 13).—1, A. J. Maguire; 2, H. Lynch; 3, J. Downes. Time, 31 secs.

Hurdle Race (Senior).—J. W. Silver; 2, J. C. Aindow; 3, S. Cossentine.

440 Yards (under 15).—1, A. J. Maguire; 2, J. Downes; F. Lane. Time, 63 3-5 secs.

Three-legged Race (Senior).—1, A. Donleavy and H. Flynn; 2, T. Dobson and P. Kearney; 3, A. Kieran and T. Gore.

Relay Race (under 14).—1, III; 2, III. Time, 61 secs.

Relay Race (over 14).—1, Vb; 2, VI. Time, 55 2-5 secs.

Consolation Race (under 14).—1, Braniff; 2, J. Murphy; 3, F. Shevlin.

At the close of the meeting the prizes were distributed by the Very Rev. Monsignor Canon Pinnington, V.G., who congratulated all on the great success of the meeting.

The Sports Committee tender their sincere thanks to the following who have contributed to the Prize Fund:—

Miss A. Rimmer ...	£1	1	0
W. Phelan, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Dr. Parsons ...	0	5	0
C. Irvine, Esq. ...	0	5	0
J. Orillac, Esq. ...	0	5	0
T. Burke, Esq. ...	0	10	0
H. McGrath ...	...	Cricket Bat	
G. Verspreuwen, Esq. ...	£0	10	0
Mr. Byrne ...	0	5	0
B. Hawley, Esq. ...	...	A Watch	
N. Lawler, Esq. ...	£0	5	0
B. Llewellyn, Esq. ...	0	5	0
J. Barker, Esq. ...	0	5	0
G. Kieran, Esq. ...	0	5	0
T. Fleming, Esq. ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Martin ...	0	2	0
Mrs. Banks ...	...	A Penknife	
Col. W. A. Harris ...	£0	5	0
J. Blacoe, Esq. ...	0	5	0
D. Hickey, Esq. ...	0	5	0
A. Crosby, Esq. ...	...	Cricket Bat	
S. Graham, Esq. ...	£0	5	0
G. H. Cook, Esq. ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Honan ...	0	4	0
E. J. Flanagan, Esq. ...	0	5	0
F. Murphy, Esq. ...	0	5	0
J. Thomas, Esq. ...	0	2	6
J. Belger, Esq. ...	...	Gold Medal	

W. Flaherty, Esq. ...	£0	5	0
Mrs. Bennett ...	0	2	6
J. Park ...	...	Toilet-Set and Clock	
D. Cotter, Esq. ...	...	Football	
W. Rainford, Esq. ...	£0	5	0
J. Fitzsimmons, Esq. ...	0	5	0
T. Healey, Esq. ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Dunn ...	0	5	0
F. Garner, Esq. ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Murphy ...	...	Egg Cruet	
Mrs. Meehan ...	...	Salad Bowl	
N. Treneman, Esq. ...	...	Toilet Set	
Captain Bingham ...	£0	5	0
R. K. Green, Esq. ...	0	5	0
C. Osbyrne—Butter Dish and Cooler	...	...
J. B. Maloney, Esq. ...	£0	10	0
James Maguire, Esq. ...	{	Two 5/- War Loan Vouchers	
G. Browne, Esq. ...	...	Camera	
D. T. Curtin, Esq. ...	£0	10	6
Rev. J. Casey (Tuebrook) ...	0	10	0
Jack Sharp ...	...	Tennis Racquet	
The Masters ...	£1	13	6
F. J. Davis, Esq. ...	...	Ingersoll Watch.	
J. Mason, Esq. ...	...	S-P. Goblet	
Miss Seed ...	£0	10	6
B. Maguire, Esq. ...	0	7	6

CRICKET CLUB.

The war scourge had seriously interrupted the early portion of our football programme, and consequently we were not without fear lest our experiences during the cricket season would be of an analogous nature. However, we were not interfered with, and so we started the season in good time and under very favourable auspices. The election of J. Walsh, who captained the eleven last year, and F. Meehan, who had also played last season for the 1st XI, to the post of captain and vice-captain respectively gave promise of a satisfactory season, and with a nucleus of seven of last year's eleven the prospect was encouraging. Practice was started early, and the beginning of May saw us on the turf for the first game of the season. A good start was made against Birkenhead H.E.S. who defeated us last year, and they were dismissed for a very small total by the fine bowling of Shennan and of Parsons. We next visited Birkenhead Institute and won a very well contested game in which more energetic fielding might have given us a better margin. The game with the Collegiate was very disappointing. They were a very strong side, but that truest test of good sportsmanship—the ability to play against decided odds is not a quality which is prominent with all the members of our XI. It is literally true that our batsmen, with the exception of

J. Flanagan, lost their heads and gave the game away. Our fielding too was unsatisfactory. When we met Liscard a few days later things had become normal once more and we won easily. Holt defeated us by a narrow margin though we strove hard to balance the fine effort made by Turton who scored 19 of their 30 runs. Oulton were easily disposed of, though they played a good game, but could not manage Shennan. The game with Bootle was disappointing, though we won rather comfortably, and a narrow margin of three runs gave us a victory against S.F.X. College.

CATHOLIC INST. v. BIRKENHEAD H.E.S.

This match was played at Wavertree, on Wednesday, May 5th. Our opponents were soon dismissed for a small total, which was easily passed by the C.I. Meehan (17) and J. Byrne (9) were the chief scorers on our side.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	...	...	...	2
I McClory	...	...	...	9
M Byrne	...	...	...	5
B Parsons	...	...	...	7
H Shennan	...	...	...	1
F Meehan	...	...	...	17
J Byrne	...	...	...	9
T Smith	...	...	...	3
D Doyle, not out	...	...	...	1
P Hart	...	...	...	1
P O'Callaghan	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	8
				—
				63

BIRKENHEAD H.E.S.

Edwards	...	...	...	0
Webb	...	...	...	0
Price	...	...	...	1
Phillips	...	...	...	0
Morris	...	...	...	0
Edwards	...	...	...	3
Evans	...	...	...	0
Kneale	...	...	...	0
Jones	...	...	...	2
Gracey, not out	...	...	...	1
Davies	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	4
				—
				11

CATH. INST. v. BIRKENHEAD INST.

This match was played at Birkenhead Park on May 15th. Birkenhead batted first, and their total amounted to 36. C. I. following soon passed this score, mainly due to good batting on the part of Shennan (11) and Meehan (10).

CATH, INST.

I McClory (hurt)	...	...	...	—
M Byrne	...	...	...	2
J Flanagan	...	...	...	7
H Shennan	...	...	...	11
F Meehan	...	...	...	10
B Parsons	...	...	...	3

P Hart	...	...	...	8
D Doyle, not out	...	...	...	1
T Smith	...	...	...	0
E Travis	...	...	...	0
T Flynne	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	12
				—

Total for 9 wickets...54

BIRKENHEAD INST.

Penrice	...	...	...	11
Dickman	...	...	...	1
Cutbill	...	...	...	5
McNaught	...	...	...	1
Digwall	...	...	...	3
Evans	...	...	...	4
Galloway	...	...	...	1
Kiddle	...	...	...	9
Wilson	...	...	...	0
Cowie, not out	...	...	...	0
Davies	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	0
				—

36

CATH. INST. v. L'POOL COLL. SCHOOL.

Played at Wavertree on May 19th. The Collegiate batted first. Their first two batsmen made a good stand, which however, was not without blemish, for on several occasions they gave chances which were not accepted. The Collegiate declared at 100 for 8 wickets, C.I's reply being 27 for 9 wickets.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	...	...	...	0
M Byrne	...	...	...	0
I McClory	...	...	...	0
H Shennan	...	...	...	2
F Meehan	...	...	...	2
J Flanagan	...	...	...	10
B Parsons	...	...	...	1
P Hart	...	...	...	0
D Doyle	...	...	...	6
T Smith, not out	...	...	...	0
E Travis, not out	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	6
				—

Total for 9 wickets ..27

LIVERPOOL COLL. SCHOOL.

Cowan	...	...	...	19
Griffiths	...	...	...	39
Blair	...	...	...	6
Wilkins	...	...	...	1
Kemp	...	...	...	8
Clarke	...	...	...	8
Sawle	...	...	...	15
Green	...	...	...	1
Pryse	...	...	...	2
Bennie	...	...	...	—
Brown	...	...	...	—
Extras	...	...	...	7
				—

Total for 8 wickets...106

CATH. INST. v. LISCARD H. SCHOOL.

This match was played on May 27th, at Wavertree, in fine weather. Liscard batted first, their total reaching 27. To this the C.I. replied with a score of 60. B. Parsons batted well for our side.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	5
M Byrne	5
I McClory	5
H Shennan	2
B Parsons	12
J Flanagan	0
J Byrne	4
P Hart	6
D Doyle	4
J Clarke	5
T Smith, not out	2
Extras... ..	10
<hr/>	
	60

LISCARD H.S.

T Wess	11
A Wess	2
Evans	0
Kinsman	0
F Atkinson	0
L Atkinson	1
Clegg	8
Douglass	0
Hill	0
Coe	0
Sutton, not out	0
Extras... ..	5
<hr/>	
	27

CATH. INST. v. HOLT SEC. SCHOOL.

This match was played at Calderstones Park on May 26th. C.I. batted first, on a hard wicket. Their score only reached 21. Holt's reply was 30, of which one man made 19.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	4
M Byrne	0
I McClory... ..	0
H Shennan	6
B Parsons	1
J Byrne	1
J Flanagan	2
D Doyle	0
P Hart	1
J Clarke	0
E Travis, not out	2
Extras	4
<hr/>	
	21

HOLT SEC. SCHOOL.

Turton... ..	19
Hall	0
Carson	1
Rushton	0
Lindop... ..	2
Beckett	1
Curwen	0
Brophy	2
Winstanley	0
Handley	0
Shannon	0
Extras... ..	4
<hr/>	
	30

CATH. INST. v. OULTON SEC. SCHOOL.

Played at Wavertree on May 5th. Oulton going in first were only able to score 21. C.I. passed the score with

only four wickets down. When the last wicket fell we were victorious by a big margin. Shennan (15), Flanagan (19), and Clarke (14) batted very well.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	9
M Byrne	2
I McClory	2
J Byrne	0
H Shennan	15
B Parsons	5
J Flanagan	19
P Hart	4
D Doyle	2
J Clarke	14
E Travis, not out	6
Extras... ..	10
<hr/>	
	88

OULTON SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Noble	0
Gibson... ..	1
Radcliffe	7
Sharpe	4
Fitzgerald	1
Royden	0
McGregor	4
Jones	0
Smith	0
Pace, not out	0
Morton	0
Extras... ..	4
<hr/>	
	21

CATH. INST. v. BOOTLE SEC. SCHOOL.

At Wavertree on June 2nd, In this match Bootle went in first. They made a poor show against Shennan and Parsons, who had them all out for 23. C.I. then batted, but they only managed to pass their opponents score by 11 runs.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	9
M Byrne	3
I McClory	0
H Shennan	5
J Flanagan	4
F Meehan	1
B Parsons... ..	7
P Hart	0
D Doyle	1
E Travis	0
J Clarke, not out	0
Extras... ..	4
<hr/>	
	34

BOOTLE SEC. SCHOOL.

Rothwell	3
Brown	2
Haroden	7
Gilmour	0
Fraser... ..	3
Barham	2
Stratton	0
Griffith	0
Murray	2
Owen	0
Bond, not out	1
Extras... ..	3
<hr/>	
	23

CATH. INST. v. S.F.X. COLLEGE.

This match was played on June 5th, at Wavertree, in rainy weather. C.I. batted first and mainly due to Flanagan (14) and Parsons (16), reached a score of 46. S.F.X. failed to reach this total by the narrow margin of three runs.

CATH. INST.

J Walsh	0
M Byrne	0
H Shennan	2
I McClory	0
F Meehan	5
J Flanagan	14
B Parsons	16
P Hart	0
J Clarke	0
E Travis	7
D Doyle, not out	0
Extras... ..	2
	—
	46

S.F.X. COLLEGE.

Birchall	1
L Delaney... ..	9
Nolan	0
Lomas... ..	0
Callaghan	2
C Delaney... ..	8
Sipck	1
Geoghegan, not out... ..	9
Cryan	0
Godwin	0
Little	5
Extras... ..	8
	—
	43

SECOND XI.

The members of the second XI entrusted the captaincy of their team to P. O'Callaghan with W. Delaney as sub-Captain, and it is pleasing to note the assiduity which both have shown in their endeavours to secure the efficiency of their men.

Although the playground militates against really valuable practice it is gratifying to record the fact that the XI has improved steadily since the beginning of the season, and this has been mainly due to keen interest in the game coupled with a desire to improve. O'Callaghan has shown himself an able captain and with a little more experience will make quite a capable 'skipper.'

Delaney has the makings of a good bat but he must practise bringing his bat down more forcibly. He is keenly zealous for the success of the team.

Tracey although proving useful as a bowler is a little too free with the bat. A batsman must, if possible, meet and hit the ball at the spot where he "sees" it is, and not where he "thinks"

it will be, therefore, "Watch the pitch of the ball."

Cossentine has developed a good style but fails 'to shine' in actual matches because of a tendency to underestimate the quality of the bowling.

Flynn bowled well at the beginning of the season but in endeavouring to be too speedy has strained himself slightly. As a bat he fails to judge accurately.

Irvine has improved his wicket keeping but there is yet plenty of scope.

Clancy—a reliable 'field' and a 'coming bat.' Smith—inclined to be slow both in the field and as a bat.

Sullivan—a reliable 'long field'—batting improving.

Lynch, Treneman, Shevlin, Kearney and Phelan are still in need of much practice, but signs of future prowess are even now evident.

Our first match against Birkenhead Inst. was indeed a fiasco, but we have profited by our mistakes, and after losing by 14 runs to Liverpool Collegiate succeeded in winning the next three fixtures.

S.F.X. beat us by 13 runs on a wet wicket (a new experience for most of us). We hope to cry quits when we meet them on our ground.

The fielding has been good, but our losses have been mainly due to missed catches.

C.I. 2nd v. BIRKENHEAD INST. 2nd.

Played at Wavertree on May 15th. Birkenhead won the toss and elected to bat first. Owing to the bad fielding of the C.I. our opponents were allowed to run up a score of 40. However, the C.I.'s batting was much better than their fielding, and after a very exciting finish our opponents gained the victory by 3 runs.

BIRKENHEAD INST.

Burns	4
Littleton	5
Swan	2
Jones	7
Galloway	1
Copley	2
Hawkes	3
Fry	10
Byron	4
Penrice	0
Davies... ..	2
	—
	40

CATH. INST. 2nd.

J. Tracey	8
J. Clarke	5
S. Cossentine	5
P. O'Callaghan	5
J. Byrne	1
W. Delaney	2
P. Kearney	0

C. Irvine	0
T. Clancy	0
J. Treneman	0
J. Duff	1
Extras	10
<hr/>	
	37

CATH. INST. 2nd v. LISCARD H.S.

At Liscard on May 22nd. C.I. won the toss and elected to bat first. Our side batted well and knocked up 82. Again the C.I. fielded well and after an exciting innings L.H.S. were put out for 52.

CATH. INST.

O'Sullivan	2
W Delaney	0
G Tracey	5
P O'Callaghan... ..	36
H Flynne	5
S Cossentine	8
C Irvine	9
T Clancy	13
J Treneman	0
J Phelan	0
P Kearney... ..	0
Extras... ..	4
<hr/>	
	82

LISCARD H.S.

Edwards	8
Jackson	0
Brown... ..	5
Shearle	11
Pyrnan	8
Stephenson	14
Pride	0
Wess	3
Brandbridge	0
Gibson	2
Fairbrother	0
Extras	1
<hr/>	
	52

CATH. INST. 2nd v. HOLT. SEC. SCHOOL.

Played at Wavertree on May 26th. C.I. again won the toss and put the others in first. The feature of the match was the good fielding of the C.I. After a good innings Holt were dismissed for 51, which total C.I. managed to exceed by 4.

CATH. INST.

T Smith	8
J O'Sullivan	1
J Tracey	11
P O'Callaghan... ..	10
H Flynne	0
W Delaney	10
T Clancy	2
T Lynch	3
C Irvine	7
J Shevlin	1
P Kearney	0
Extras	2
<hr/>	
	55

HOLT SEC. SCHOOL.

Ascough	6
Shannon	23
Jones	4
Eldridge	3
Davis	3
Inkley... ..	3
Anderson	0
Hall	4
Lawton... ..	1
Wilson... ..	0
Extras... ..	4
<hr/>	
	51

C.I. 2nd v. LIVERPOOL COLL. SCHOOL.

Played at Fairfield on May 19th. L.C. won the toss and put us in first. Tracey was bowled first ball, and when our 4th wicket fell leaving the score at 3, C.I. began to feel uncomfortable. However a good stand between Byrne and O'Callaghan brought the score to 18. Eventually our innings finished for 40. In this match the good fielding of the C.I. was a distinct feature and at first we looked like winning. However their last wicket fell at 54 leaving them the victors by 14.

LIVERPOOL COLL. S.

Stephenson	7
Parker... ..	0
Heslop—Payne... ..	6
Chaddock	2
Powleson	0
Jones	2
Barry	25
Clarke	4
Holloway	2
Pierpont	1
Worrall	0
Extras... ..	4
<hr/>	
	54

CATH. INST.

J Tracey	0
J Clarke	2
J O'Sullivan	0
H Flynne	0
P O'Callaghan... ..	7
J Byrne	7
W Delaney	11
S Cossentine	0
T Clancy	3
C Irvine	3
P Kearney... ..	0
Extras... ..	7
<hr/>	
	40

C.I. 2nd v. WINCHESTER HOUSE.

Played at Prenton on May 29th. C.I. again won the toss and put them in first. C.I. fielded well and quite eclipsed their opponents in this respect. After a hard match C.I. defeated their opponents by 14, which was gained by the extras added to our runs.

CAT. INST.

J O'Sullivan	...	...	...	7
J Tracey	...	...	...	17
T Smith	...	...	...	2
P O'Callaghan	...	...	...	0
W Delaney	...	...	...	4
H Flynne	...	...	...	1
C Irvine	...	...	...	0
S Cossentine	...	...	...	2
T Clancy	...	...	...	1
T Lynch	...	...	...	11
J Shevlin	...	...	...	4
Extras	...	...	...	18

68

WINCHESTER HOUSE.

Cowley	...	...	...	8
Miller	...	...	...	13
Law	...	...	...	6
Simons	...	...	...	10
Mackay	...	...	...	0
Ryalls	...	...	...	6
Cowley	...	...	...	1
Collins...	...	...	...	2
Creasey	...	...	...	0
Hellon	...	...	...	0
Brandon	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	8

54

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

This match was played at Clubmoor on Saturday, June 5th, on a soft pitch. O'Callaghan won the toss for the C.I. and chose to bat first. The innings opened badly, two wickets falling for no runs. Byrne played well throughout the innings. Batting first he was not out. S.F.X. soon scored the 33 runs required and won by 13 runs.

CATH. INST.

J Byrne	...	...	...	11
J O'Sullivan	...	...	...	0
J Tracey	...	...	...	0
P O'Callaghan	...	...	...	3
W Delaney	...	...	...	1
T Smith	...	...	...	0

S Cossentine	...	...	...	0
H Flynn	...	...	...	0
C Irvine	...	...	...	0
T Clancy	...	...	...	7
T Lynch	...	...	...	4
Extras	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	33

S.F.X.

Worsley	...	...	...	9
Koerner	...	...	...	12
Andrews	...	...	...	1
Taylor	...	...	...	2
Nicholson	...	...	...	5
Moran	...	...	...	2
Maybury	...	...	...	6
O'Connor	...	...	...	3
Velarde	...	...	...	2
Thomas	...	...	...	1
Hodge	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	46

CRICKET RESULTS.

FIRST XI.

June 9th.	C.I.—44.	...	Bootle Sec. S.—38
„ 12th.	C.I.—89.	}	Liscard H. S. — 50
„ 16th.	(for 7 wkts.)		
„ 16th.	C.I.—44.	...	C.I. Masters.—25
„ 19th.	C.I.—67.	...	S.F.X. College.—25
„ 26th.	C.I.—24.	...	Collegiate S. — 34
July 10th.	C.I.—49.	...	B'head Inst. — 24

SECOND XI

June 12th.	C.I.—88.	}	Liscard H.S. — 13
„ 16th.	(for 8 wkts.)		
„ 16th.	C.I.—100	}	Winchester H.S.—62
„ 13th.	(for 5 wkts.)		
„ 13th.	C.I.—45.	...	S.F.X. College.—22
July 10th.	C.I.—40.	...	B'head Inst. — 20



