



St. Edward's College

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CONTENTS.

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|----|
| <i>Frontispiece</i> | | Debating Society | 11 |
| The late Mr. R. M. O'Sullivan, BA. <i>facing</i> | 1 | Old Boys Association | 17 |
| School Notes | 1 | Answers to Correspondents | 23 |
| On Reading | 3 | In Memoriam | 25 |
| Things are not always what they seem ... | 5 | To Our Lady | 26 |
| Results of Easter Term Examinations ... | 6 | Football Notes | 27 |
| Prize Distribution | 7 | | |

SCHOOL NOTES.

THE chief event of the Easter Term was the Annual Prize Distribution which took place on Wednesday, February 3rd. As on former occasions, Archbishop Keating honoured us with his presence, and distributed the prizes to the fortunate ones. The distribution was preceded by a short but enjoyable concert, directed by Mr. Boraston. At the conclusion of the distribution three cheers and the School Cry were given most heartily in honour of His Grace, who then awarded the best prize of the afternoon in the

form of a holiday, which we enjoyed on the following Monday.

* * * *

In accordance with a general desire a School Orchestra has been started under Mr. Boraston. We feel sure that there are many promising instrumentalists within our gates, and that they will avail of this opportunity. Our music master will supply all particulars concerning rehearsals and the like to any aspiring Heifitz.

Our Societies are in a flourishing condition. Some very fine debates have been heard during the last Session, as will appear from the accounts. The Sixth have of late taken to French debates, under Mr. Curtin, and are making good progress. The discussions are still in camera, however! The Scientific Society in which members of the Sixth hold grave discussions, although in its youth, has done much to stimulate the Seniors' interest in what is sometimes a painful subject. So far, Form VIA. have supplied the lecturers, but in the next Session members of Form VI B. will be expected to give evidence of their abilities.

* * * *

Le temps fuit, la perte en est irréparable; but we hope that our candidates while realising the first statement have no qualms of conscience over the second. There are, at all events, about twelve weeks remaining (Mc—s says 89 days, at the time of writing), and those who put them to the proper use will have no regrets in July. We use the word proper advisedly, for certain individuals have elastic ideas concerning the word "good" when applied in this respect! Our Candidates should remember that we rely on them in order to reap the full benefit of our success last year. For it is not to much advantage for one year to set a high standard, if their successors do not strain every nerve to surpass it. By such noble rivalry is the reputation of a College founded, and thus the value set on its product is increased. In this way the pupil can show at once his loyalty and his wisdom, in upholding the honour of his Alma Mater, and in laying the foundations for his own success in life. We are sure, therefore, that those sitting for the July Examinations, realising this, will surpass their forerunners, and we wish them all strength and guidance on their way to that Goal.

In certain matters, such as those of Religion, there is undoubtedly no *via media*, while it is equally certain that in such affairs as the relations between the body and the intellect a *via media* is imperative. It is characteristic of our Age and Mentality, however, that it is responsible for a ludicrous *via media* in Religions (which resembles best an attempt to run several trains of different gauges over a network of rails), while there is a serious cleavage between the body and the mind. To an impartial observer it is clear that there is a gradual growth of the pagan worship of the body. Almost all our periodicals devote some part of their space to "Sport." The daily press congratulates us at intervals on being a Sport-loving people because goodness-knows-how-many-thousands went to watch the Cup ties, or that: "During the coming season it is estimated that over two million people will be playing tennis regularly."

We will not delay to discuss the ethics of this question, it would take far too long, and some clear thinking will bring the main points to mind. What concerns us more is that this one-sidedness is twofold, and that those who do not indulge in any exercise are an increasing number. There are those high-brows who say "Exercise, who needs exercise? What is the good of it!" There are also many who would take a rational amount of exercise if they were not crowded out by the "fans." Reasonableness has no place in the present system. You are either an athlete or a "swot."

Now, while it is neither necessary nor fitting for us to devote an excessive amount of time to Physical Culture, we can secure the necessary bodily fitness by taking a keener interest in our gymnasium work. This is where every one has an equal chance, and if we avail of it then we will be better able to realise in ourselves the ideal:

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

N.A.K.

On Reading.

N. A. KEARNEY, VIA.

THERE is probably no Art which has suffered more from Modern innovations than the all-important Art of Reading. The Daily Press, Sports, Wireless, Dancing, and the Cinema, occupy so much attention that the cry, "I haven't time to do any Reading" has become monotonous. There would be less to regret if those who don't read at least realised what they are neglecting, but there is a gradual tendency to decry Reading altogether, wherein lies the evil.

Our present Educational System demands that the student shall begin to specialise in his subjects at the age when his intellect is just beginning to broaden, when his mind begins to perceive and assimilate the existence, not merely of isolated facts, but of entire systems. He begins at this age, as we put it, to "realise things" for himself, and at the most important stage in his life, he must perforce narrow his attention to those branches of Knowledge which are to provide him with a means of livelihood. While this system is not the ideal one, it is justifiable, for the student is undoubtedly given the means of earning a good living. The responsibility for the production of a Whole Man or a mere expert, however, rests in the main with the student himself, and says Bacon, "*Reading maketh a full man.*"

Readers are made not born, and I think it is because the Art requires care and attention in its proper acquisition that it commends itself to so few of our modern youth. If half the energy that is expended by the fop on the one hand, and the sports enthusiast on the other, were devoted to the cultivation of a literary taste this generation would be without reproach in the matter. Since proper Reading

is the result of cultivation it is foolish for one to say: "Oh! I'll start Reading when I have left School, and have some time to spare." Like all other habits, that of Reading is essentially one which we acquire in youth or not at all. Everybody will read something, and if they leave the Reading of good works until later in life, they will find their habit of reading, say, football reports, or matter on a par with "Tarzan," or "Clubfoot," too strong, and they will then be unable to cultivate an appreciation for Literature. At the same time those who have the true taste in Literature should, and do, read such matter, for it provides a certain amount of relaxation and makes one thankful to take up a *book* afterwards.

It is well to note here that on this, as on most subjects, our sense of values has deteriorated, especially regarding humorous literature. Humour is an essential component of a complete Literature, and every age has produced its quota of really humorous reading. In our own time we have Chesterton, Leacock and others whose humour ranks with that of any Age. These, however, are not appreciated as much as their works deserve, because some effort is necessary in order to do so. The best form of humour does not give one apoplexy. It steals slowly on the senses, spreading a feeling of jollity, its richness swells up around the heart, and soothes sorrow in silent laughter. Imagine a place—it surely exists—where busy sprites erect statues to every character in books. What a Monument there would be to some of the would-be-funny-creations nowadays so popular! I see a pyramid on whose steps are ranged hundreds of statues, some small and relatively innocent, the bigger blunders near

the top, and at the apex, in supreme vacuity—Bertie Wooster. Yet for such a galaxy of literary criminals there is nothing but praise. The modern youth models his talk on Bertie, possibly because his headpiece is modelled on the same scale, and denounces your true humorist as "high-brow." In like manner the Taste for Reading has declined in other branches of Literature, but it is not our concern to show the decline, so much as to seek its remedy.

If our Reading is to be of benefit to us we must be thorough. Every book that is worthy of being read once is worth many readings. Therefore, read a book at least three times. The first time to understand every *word* in the book. The second time to understand the meaning of the *book*. The third time to "realize," and enjoy the book. After this you will be able to follow out the advice of Emerson, which is of even greater benefit to the Reader than to the Author: "Private readers, reading purely for love of the book, would serve us by leaving each the shortest note of what he has found."

It is possibly unwise to offer any advice to those who wish to develop this neglected Art. At the same time the easiest graduation into Prose Literature would be via Conrad's spirited sea stories, the fiction of Belloc, Chesterton and others, then Dickens, who will be understood and appreciated all the more if various prefaces to his works by "G.K." have been previously read. After that it is best left to the inclinations of the Reader.

Far greater difficulty awaits those, especially the youthful who wish to enter the Muses' portals. Many youthful beginners find Shakespeare too sentient, Milton too sublime; for them Pope's satirical lay is inaudible in the mechanical beat of his couplets. They think, from previous reading that all modern Literature, including Poetry, is "snappy" and find it difficult to overcome the instinctive antipathy of youth for Poetry, simply because they regard Poetry as the exclusive product of the dead. (Schoolboys at their impressionable age are seldom told of "live" poets!). But let them Read first some modern poetry. Let them see that the Spirit of Poetry is Eternal, that it rises like an odour of sweetness above the foul vapours of our cities, and its clear aerial voice is heard above the pulsation of a Mechanical Age. Let them first read the Moderns, they will read them because they are Modern *then* they will be better able to appreciate the divine melodies of their ancestors.

"What shall be my recompense?" Reader, when you have refined your Spirit, and sought earnestly the real meaning of the books you have read, you will have acquired many things. You will be able then to take your place in life as an Educated Man, a *Whole Man*; of broader views, of larger sympathies. Always at your command you will have the greatest men of every age, advising you, inspiring you, helping you. Most of all the companionship of books will make you independent of friends. O most surpassing blessing!

Now, if you want some USEFUL advice on the subject, read Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies."



Things are not always what they seem

J. SQUIRES, U.VA.

"I went on a fishing tour into the North last year," said my friend, "and, in the course of my rambles, I found myself at Vendale, where a friend, who was a doctor, lived. After whipping the water all day, with very fair success, I made my way to the doctor's house, where I received a hearty welcome. The house was within a stone's throw of the village church, and was connected with it by a path running through the fields.

"The peaceful summer's day had changed to a dark unsettled evening; but long after the household had retired to rest the doctor and I sat up talking of old times and old friends. Hardly had the clock struck twelve, when piercing shrieks, succeeded by groans repeated over and over again, broke upon our ears.

" 'What is all that?' I cried, 'what a horrible row!'

" 'It must be some drunken squabble in the village,' replied my host, 'they are rather a rough lot.'

"He had hardly spoken the words when the door of the study flew open and his wife appeared, with one child in her arms and another clinging to her dressing gown, followed by three terrified females.

" 'Oh, Edward! what can be the matter? I never heard such a row. The children have been awakened, and the servants can't rest in their beds for that noise.' Here the sounds increased rather than diminished. 'Oh, Edward! what can be the matter? Do go and see!'

"My friend and I sallied forth, and found that the demon noise had aroused the hard-working sleepers there. But in the village no explanation of the disturbance could be found.

" 'Perhaps,' said the doctor, 'someone has been locked up in the church after the funeral

to-day. I will go and get the keys so that we may have a look round.'

"The keys were soon fetched and while someone went for a lantern to aid our search, I unlocked the door, and threw it open.

" 'Come out, you young rascal,' I cried, 'what are you making such a noise for?'

"As if by magic the sounds ceased. No more of that horrible screeching and groaning. We searched every nook and cranny of the old church and found nothing to explain the disturbance.

"The next morning brought bright, cheerful sunlight with it, and encouraged all to speak of those 'awesome shrieks' above a whisper. I bade good-bye to my kind host and took my place beside the old servant who was to drive me to the nearest station.

"Reves was an old family servant, and we naturally discoursed on the alarm of the previous night.

" 'Well, I can't make it out,' I observed.

" 'But I can, sir, we knows very well what that noise wur.'

" 'Do you, what was it then?'

" 'Well, sir, we knows, and the parson he knows; but he don't like to say perhaps; but for sure it was the devil carrying off old Farmer Giles as had been buried yesterday. Ah! he wur a bad lot he wur!'

"It was not till some time afterwards that a paragraph which caught my eye in the daily paper gave me the explanation of that summer night's alarm.

"It mentioned that a few days after my departure from Vendale, a fine specimen of that rare bird, the eagle owl, had been shot in the district.

"Naumann, a foreign naturalist, thus describes the performance of the bird: 'The

shrill mocking laugh of women, the snarling of angry dogs and the whoop of the hunter, the snorting of horses and occasionally the mewing of cats, are given forth by the female bird.

Add to these sounds the poo-poo of the male with a frequent sharp snapping of the beak and you hear a result which is almost uncanny.'"

Results of Easter Term Examinations

- | | |
|---|--|
| Form VIA.—1, N. Kearney; 2, J. Myler; 3, L. Culligan. | U.IV.—1, L. Enright; 2, R. Rimmer; 3, F. Shaw. |
| VIB.—Sc.—1, A. Morgan; 2, J. Mooney; 3, W. Lowe. | IVA.—1, J. Smith; 2, F. Martin; 3, F. Clarke. |
| VIB.—M.—1, P. Hagan; 2, G. Murray; 3, G. Melia. | IVB.—1, G. McNabb; 2, J. Brabin; 3, W. Kavanagh. |
| U.VA.—1, J. Murphy; 2, A. Martin; 3, J. Segrave. | IVC.—1, W. Fennell; 2, J. Walker; 3, J. Ireland. |
| U.VB.—1, F. Cassell; 2, G. Murphy; 3, T. Fee. | U.III.—1, T. Bullen; 2, E. Lowe; 3, W. Callander and H. Kershaw. |
| U.VC.—1, J. Owens; 2, E. Renshaw; 3, B. Hart. | IIIA.—1, T. Banks; 2, A. Shennan; 3, G. Williams. |
| V.—1, W. Johnson; 2, K. Bryson; 3, W. Parsons. | IIIB.—1, T. Maguire; 2, R. Stevenson; 3, T. Kelly. |
| L.VA.—1, J. Worthington; 2, W. Doyle; 3, M. Rooney. | IIIC.—1, P. Collins; 2, J. McHugh; 3, T. Maloney. |
| L.VB.—1, P. Kelly; 2, J. Nolan; 3, T. Nevin. | U.II.—1, H. McGrath; 2, J. Crease; 3, T. Nelson. |
| L.VC.—1, J. Prendergast; 2, L. Dooley; 3, M. Spillane. | IIA.—1, P. Garvin and C. Dixon; 3, B. Collins. |
| L.VD.—1, J. Parle; 2, J. Haynes; 3, A. Buckels. | IIB.—1, T. Powderley; 2, F. Woolridge; 3, L. Wilde. |
| | I.—1, G. Holmes; 2, R. Whitty; 3, F. O'Rourke. |



Prize Distribution.

THE Distribution of Prizes took place in the College Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, February 3rd. His Grace the Archbishop presided and there was a large attendance of parents and friends of the School. Amongst those present, besides the College Community and Staff, were Very Rev. Canon O'Connell, Very Rev. J. Sheehy, C.M., Revv. D. O'Shea, P. Cahill, J. Norris, W. Weston, J. Wareing, J. Doran, J. Casey, J. Byrne, Rev. Br. Duggan, Rev. Bro. Lewis, Councillor M. O'Mahony, Dr. J. Flanagan, Dr. P. Loy, Messrs. Howard Feeney, A. Ellis, J. Kearney, H. Browne.

An enjoyable entertainment, including Choruses by the College Choir, conducted by Mr. F. R. Boraston, and musical items by the pupils, having been gone through, Rev. Br. Leahy briefly welcomed His Grace and the other visitors. The Headmaster then read his Report:—

" In presenting the Report for the past year, " I have to deal with various aspects of the " School's activities. A modern Secondary " School is much more than a grinding machine " for the passing of examinations, though these " much-criticised institutions have their due " share in the efficient working of an educa- " tional establishment. Nowadays, a place " has to be found not only for subjects of an " academic nature tending to the development " of the purely mental faculties, but also for " those physical and cultural activities which " go to the making of a whole man. In a " Catholic School such as this, conducted by " Religious Teachers, the affairs of the soul " hold the premier place. It is the first care, " as it is indeed the main object of our " Congregation, to instil into the youthful " minds of our charge the principles of our " Holy Faith and into their hearts the love " of God—to train them in practices of piety

" and, while not neglecting the lawful claims " of this life, to prepare them as citizens of a " Heavenly Kingdom. At the beginning of " each School Year, there is a Retreat for the " boys—thus, at the outset of the year's " work ' seeking first the Kingdom of God " and His justice ' and humbly begging the " Divine blessing on our labours. The Retreat " at the beginning of the year under review " was given by Rev. Fr. O'Shea, Rector of " Our Lady Immaculate, and the School is " greatly indebted to him for his inspiring " lectures and for the enthusiastic zeal which " he displayed in conducting the Exercises. " To him and to the other priests of the parish " we are also indebted for the great privilege " of weekly Benediction of the Blessed " Sacrament. With helps like these, combined " with daily Religious Instruction and a " thoroughly Catholic atmosphere, we have " every confidence that our boys will grow " up a credit to their School and to their " Church—staunch Catholics and upright men.

" The religious spirit and general moral tone " of the boys are, I am glad to say, very good " and the large number of vocations to the " ecclesiastical and religious state is an evi- " dence of this. Last year six boys went to " the Diocesan Seminary at Upholland whilst " representatives of the School are also to be " found at Ushaw and Oscott. Three have " gone to the Franciscan novitiate, two to the " Benedictines and five to the novitiate of the " Christian Brothers. Three old boys, during " the past year, have also after distinguished " Courses at the University—two Masters of " Science and a Doctor of Philosophy—offered " themselves to the service of God and His " Church in the ecclesiastical State.

" Last February, we had the experience of " a General Inspection. No fewer than nine " of His Majesty's Inspectors subjected us to

“ a close scrutiny for four days and though we did not entirely escape criticism—that is what Inspectors are for—it is pleasing to report that in the work of the School there was found ‘ good teaching, plenty of hard work and much to commend.’ ”

“ In the public examinations last July, the School did remarkably well. A good deal of criticism is sometimes directed at the Examination system in vogue in the schools of the Country at the present day. Examinations, of course, do not provide an adequate determinant of the whole work of a school: there are many things which by their nature elude precise measurement and whose value cannot be assessed by any system of marking but most experienced teachers will agree that, though like all earthly things, not without imperfection, the system has much to recommend it. Examinations necessitate steady and concentrated work, provide a valuable stimulus to the students and give a definite direction to their efforts which might otherwise be diffuse and aimless. Surely, the habit of industry and concentration thus fostered is a valuable asset in the character of the boys who are to be the future citizens of the nation. The old style of examination in which tricky questions were propounded to catch and puzzle the candidates rather than to discover their knowledge, is practically dead. The type of question now set in examinations gives ample scope for the exercise of intelligence and for original thinking, and boys prepared on ‘ cram ’ lines have little chance of showing up. ”

“ At the Examinations in last July, nine boys secured the Higher School Certificate, this being equivalent in standard to the Intermediate Examinations at the University. ”

“ Six University Scholarships were won: a State Scholarship, two Senior City, one

“ Bootle Scholarship and two Bartlett Engineering Scholarships. ”

“ In the School Certificate Examinations there were 73 passes, including 36 Matriculation Certificates. This large number of passes is a record for the School and the proportion of Matriculants to general passes—50 per cent.—is well above the general percentage for all candidates at this Examination. ”

“ In addition many Distinctions in separate subjects were obtained: two in French, eight in Physics, eight in Chemistry, and sixteen in Mathematics. ”

“ This is a very creditable achievement for the School and the boys and their Masters deserve to be heartily congratulated. Such successful work can only be obtained by co-operation between masters and boys and I am happy to say that this spirit of co-operation exists in St. Edward's. The boys on the whole work well while the earnest devotion to duty of the Staff is worthy of all praise. ”

“ Besides these external public examinations, term examinations are also held throughout the School. Those boys who receive prizes this afternoon have taken the first places in their respective classes at the examinations held last July, covering the work of the whole school year. ”

“ The games and sports are carried on with the usual enthusiasm and we have a fairly good record in this necessary department of school activities. ”

“ At the Inter-Collegiate Sports, a competition among all the Secondary schools of Liverpool and District, St. Edward's secured second place in the Senior Division and third in the Junior. In the previous year, I may recall, we tied with S.F.X. for first place in the Senior Division, the two Catholic schools thus sharing between them the honour of holding the Prize Shield. In the Cricket

“season our first Eleven lost only two of their matches. In the Competition for the Inter-Schools Football Shield, our Senior team lost by a narrow margin in the Semi-final. Facilities are provided for games on Wednesday afternoon and besides the 1st and 2nd XI. matches with other Schools, Inter-Class matches are played in the School League, which includes all the Forms of the School. We hope in the present year to re-organise our Swimming Club so as to give as large a number as possible the benefits to be derived from this healthy and useful exercise.

“With deep regret, I have to record the death during the year of our Choirmaster, Mr. Ashford. His work was characterized by enthusiasm and energy and his services in connection with the School Concerts and other functions were very valuable and highly appreciated. His successor, Mr. Boraston, is only a short time with us but his teaching in music and voice production has already produced good results and we expect that the high standard in this department will, under his skilful tuition, be maintained and even surpassed.

“We follow the fortunes of our Old Boys with keen interest. Besides those already referred to as having embraced the ecclesiastical and religious life, we have a large representation at the University where our Old Boys continue to uphold the tradition of their Alma Mater. I am glad to know that they take a prominent part in the working of the University Catholic Society. At the University Examinations during the past year the successes included: one B.A. with Hons, one Diploma of Education, one B.Sc. Hons., two B.Sc. Ordinary Degree, one B.Eng. Hons. in Civil Engineering, one B.Eng. Marine Engineering. Two passed the First Part of their Final Medical and four completed their Medical Course with the Degrees of M.B., Ch.B.

“We congratulate them all most heartily and also another Old Boy, a Roman ecclesiastical student, Mr. John Macmillan, who took his Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Fourteen of our Students have gone this year to the Training College, at St. Mary's, Strawberry Hill, to prepare for the Teaching profession.

“The Old Boys' Association is in a healthy condition. The Athletic and Social side is well looked after and it is hoped that in response to the recent Circular letter of the Secretary, the development of the intellectual and cultural side by means of lectures and debates, will receive greater attention. I may say that this Hall will be always at the disposal of the Association for such purposes.

“I should like to call attention once more to the important matter of withdrawing boys before they have completed the full Secondary School Course. This subject has been stressed again and again in previous Reports and though there has undoubtedly been some improvement the position is not yet quite satisfactory in this respect. Agreements are entered into upon admission to keep a boy in School until he has completed his Course and I would impress upon parents the great importance of honouring these agreements. Boys are sometimes removed just at the period when their intelligence is ripening and when their previous studies are about to bear fruit. It is very unwise to withdraw a boy at this time—thus leaving his education in an unfinished state and practically undoing the work on which so much time and money had been spent. The whole purpose of a Secondary School education is negated by this withdrawal before the Course is complete.

“Before concluding this Report, I should like to say that the pleasant relations between the School and the various Education Authorities, especially the Liverpool

" Authority, have been happily maintained.
 " This School, of course, like other Catholic
 " Schools through the Country, supplies a
 " need that would otherwise have to be
 " provided for out of public funds. Not all
 " Education Authorities, however, are as
 " clear-sighted as Liverpool in recognising this,
 " and in acknowledging the help given, we are
 " but giving honour where honour is due. I
 " feel confident that the Liverpool Education
 " Authority will maintain its high reputation

" in this respect and that neither Circulars
 " nor memoranda will succeed in narrowing
 " its vision or retarding its progressive spirit."

His Grace the Archbishop then presented the prizes, and delivered a short address. The customary vote of thanks was passed with acclamation and the proceedings came to a close with the singing of the School Song and three lusty cheers for the Archbishop at whose request a holiday was granted to the School.

Prize List.

College Gold Medal : First Place in H.S.C. :—
 B. F. Taylor.

Religious Knowledge :—N. Kearney.

Higher School Certificate and Prizes :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. B. F. Taylor. | 6. R. Anderson. |
| 2. P. Dunne. | 7. N. Kearney. |
| 3. J. S. Wilson. | 8. B. Murphy. |
| 4. G. Cunningham. | 9. G. Le Brun. |
| 5. D. Hagan. | |

VIB.—Religious Knowledge :—L. Culligan.

Class Prizes—1. V. Enright.

2. J. Myler.
3. J. Haworth.

College Silver Medal : 1st Place in S.C. :—
 J. G. Smith.

U.VA.—Religious Knowledge :—W. Lowe.

- Class Prizes—1. J. G. Smith.
 2. W. Lowe.
 3. W. Loughlin.

U.VB.—Religious Knowledge :—S. Browne.

- Class Prizes—1. E. Crawford.
 2. S. Hilton.
 3. E. Kelly.

U.VC.—Religious Knowledge :—E. Jackson.

Class Prizes—1. M. Heneghan.

2. G. Murray.
3. A. Rooney.

V.—Religious Knowledge :—T. D'Arcy.

Class Prizes—1. J. Rice.

2. F. Cunningham.
3. T. D'Arcy.

L.VA.—Religious Knowledge :—

H. McGrath and V. Furlong.

1. J. Segrave.
2. W. Farrelly.
3. J. Ferguson.

L.VB.—Religious Knowledge :—J. McKeown.

Class Prizes—1. J. McKeown.

2. F. Gallagher.
3. L. Cronin.

L.VC.—Religious Knowledge :—E. Renshaw.

Class Prizes—1. E. Renshaw.

2. L. Sullivan.
3. F. Collins.

U.IV.—Religious Knowledge :—B. Sharpe.

- Class Prizes—1. H. Foley.
2. J. Callanan.
3. J. Bibby.

IVA.—Religious Knowledge :—A. Whelan.

- Class Prizes—1. J. Worthington.
2. G. Millinger.
3. M. Rooney.

IVB.—Religious Knowledge :—J. Nolan.

- Class Prizes—1. W. Foley.
2. J. Nolan.
3. O. Crumbleholme.

IVC.—Religious Knowledge :—G. McVey.

- Class Prizes—1. G. Prendergast.
2. G. Hall.
3. H. McHugh.

IVD.—Class Prizes :—

1. A. Buckels.
2. R. Green.
3. E. Ganly.

U.III.—Religious Knowledge :—D. Byrne.

- Class Prizes—1. F. Shaw.
2. D. Byrne.
3. T. McDevitt.

IIIA.—Religious Knowledge :—L. Monk.

- Class Prizes—1. J. Smith.
2. F. Martin.
3. F. Clarke.

IIIB.—Religious Knowledge :—J. Bassett.

- Class Prizes—1. J. Johnston.
2. J. O'Brien.
3. T. Bullen and J. Kelly.

IIIC.—Religious Knowledge :—J. Ireland.

- Class Prizes—1. J. Ireland.
2. M. Kenna.

U.II.—Religious Knowledge :—E. Lowe.

- Class Prizes—1. F. McKeown.
2. E. Lowe.

II.—Religious Knowledge :—T. Nelson.

- Class Prizes—1. T. Nelson.
2. C. Denny.
3. G. Bryson.

I.—Religious Knowledge :—J. De Polo.

- Class Prizes—1. P. Garvin.
2. D. Duggan.
3. W. Baker.

Prep.—Religious Knowledge :—T. Mullinger.

- Class Prizes—1. B. Dixon.
2. G. Holmes.
3. P. McCarthy.



Debating Society.



THE next motion before the House was "That Horse-racing is an evil institution and should, therefore, be abolished."

Opening for the motion, Kelly (VI.B.) said that racing was termed sport, but by defining sport, he refuted this statement, and showed that "Godliness and racing do not go hand

in hand." He also said, politicians are advising us "to get back to the land," but although there is little ground to spare, much valuable space is taken up by racecourses. His speech, though well-prepared, was spoiled by an abrupt conclusion. Replying, T. Bold (U.VA.) gave a short history of racing, which was unnecessary for his purpose. He quoted

several examples of towns, where shopkeepers are dependent on the local race meetings for their living. Moreover, if racing was abolished, it would not stop gambling, for men would bet on anything, such as "which of two flies would be the first to alight on a piece of sugar." His speech contained some useful matter.

Ryan (VIb.) opened by showing the evil results of gambling, especially among the poorer classes. He discussed the methods and actions of "race-gangs," and concluded in an able manner. Derbyshire (U.Va.) made some attempt to criticise his opponents arguments, after which he considered the results which would accrue from the abolition of racing. The chief effect would be that thousands would be thrown out of work. His style was somewhat in the nature of a soliloquy, and the matter at times rather poor.

Alston (VIb.) gave a very capable conclusion for the motion. He began by stating that racing depends on which way you regard it. Firstly, racing as the sport it was, or racing as it is practised at the present time. Before concluding, he refuted several of his opponents' arguments. It was a good sound speech, both from the point of view of style, and the matter it contained, and it showed very careful preparation. Unfortunately, the last speaker for U.Va. was unavoidably absent, and Harwood (VIa.) stepped into the breach, with an effective extempore contribution. Replying to Ryan's arguments about "race-gangs," he noted that they were sternly suppressed at Liverpool, and this could also be done elsewhere. The adjudicators awarded the verdict in favour of the motion, by the narrow margin of three votes.

The comprehensive and nowadays important subject, "That the Press, as we now know it, is not beneficial to mankind," next engaged our attention. Arguments "for" were presented by Kelly, Sharp, and Callanan, while Ferguson, O'Neill and Segrave defended the

Modern Press. All speakers were debutants from Form U.Va.

Kelly, in his opening speech, showed that the Press was a powerful instrument in moulding Public Opinion. If they were Political'y neutral they would be of the greatest use at Election-time, he declared; instead, they were guilty of undue bias, and left a distrustful Public to its own resources. He also deplored the publication of the "lapses" of many persons thus leading to their ruin when they might have otherwise outlived their one offence. There was no justification for such publications since the public were not interested in these cases. The matter of this, the best speech of the day, bore every evidence of sound preparation and was well delivered.

Ferguson indicated the basis of his side's argument in devoting his effort to a justification of the Press on account of its Educational value. In the course of his remarks he very unwisely stated that much Historical knowledge can be gathered from newspapers. Our journals do print statements relating to past events, but these are not always History!

Sharp reminded Ferguson of this, but after criticising the undue preference given to Advertisements in many journals became rather irrelevant in a consideration of "Press and Broadcasting." O'Neill in trying to refute Sharp's arguments in favour of Broadcasting forgot the original motion altogether.

Callanan made an extremely promising closure for his side. He dwelt on the publication of false news for various ends, and the undue "boosting" of certain notabilities which were desired neither by the persons concerned nor by the public.

Segrave then wound up the Debate for the Opposition. His diction was gratifyingly clear, but the matter somewhat too sparse.

The audience then awarded the verdict to the side led by Kelly, the voting being: Pro, 31; Con, 23. N.A.K.

Six speakers from Upper VA. next discussed the motion, "That the Pact recently arrived at in Locarno tends to promote world peace."

Monaghan opened the debate by giving the more important terms of the Pact. He showed the results which would accrue, if war was declared by any one nation over another. In a well-delivered speech, Farrell pointed out that there were only seven nations represented, and the Pact does not consider those outside it. The Pact was introduced to promote peace, but if war was declared by one country, six others would be precipitated into war, thus the Pact would defeat its own object.

Redmond continued in favour of the motion by showing that the Pact gives smaller nations a chance of promoting trade with each other, furthermore, countries remotely connected with the Pact would agree to its conditions, for the purpose of trade. Replying, McKeown gave numerous examples from History, where similar alliances have failed. He pointed out, that although we are desirous of abolishing war the majority of large Boys' Secondary Schools have Cadet Corps, which does not show the right spirit. His manner was slightly hesitant, but the matter was good.

Concluding in favour of the Motion, Rogers (J.) explained why Russia and the United States were excluded, but as final speaker he made no attempt to refute the opposition's statements.

The Opposition were handicapped by the unexpected absence of Hegarty, but McManus (VIA.) volunteered to speak extempore. Firstly, he reviewed his opponents' arguments and criticised those which were faulty. Then he remarked that nations are preparing weapons of war, instead of trying to maintain Peace. Larger countries and States, outside the Pact, would be independent of it, and would act accordingly. His conclusion was that the Pact would ultimately lead to Wars, not of nations, but of races.

H.W.T.

The first discussion after the Christmas Vacation was on the motion "That an elemental love of combat is implanted in the heart of every man."

The debate was opened by Shaw (U.VA.), who spoke on behalf of the motion. His chief argument was that nowadays everyone wants to be at the helm, and he considered this good evidence of man's love of combat.

With this O'Shaughnessy (VIB.) could not agree, and in opening the case for the Opposition he maintained that the average workman is not in any way pushful. His mild delivery was due, we suppose, to his zeal for peace.

Ryder (U.VA.) searched History thoroughly for evidence on behalf of his side and his speech though lacking conviction was evidently well prepared. He was not clear as to the motives which animated our combative ancestors, and was successfully harried on this point by Higgins (VIB.) who pointed out that the English Mariners plundered the Main for something more substantial than Blood or Glory. This speaker also cited conscription as evidence of man's reluctance to fight.

Alston (VIB.) rendered assistance in the unexpected absence of the closing speaker for the motion. Under these circumstances his contribution was good. Prehistoric man, he declared, had to fight for his existence. It was therefore fallacious to argue "invertendo" that because he fought he liked it, and his side would not do so. Considering modern man he traced his love of combat in various aspects of daily life and concluded: "If there are two little children, and one has sweets, the two will fight; showing that a desire to combat to better oneself, and a love of so doing is an instinct in all mankind."

Rogers (VIB.) terminated the debate in a spirited speech—the best of the day. He plumbed the depths of Alston's contention, and all similar arguments, when he suggested that possibly the little children fought for love of

sweets, and, possibly also, the one who hadn't the sweets was the bigger of the two!

Basing the thesis of the Opposition on this foundation he secured a substantial majority for his side.

N.A.K.

A quotation from Pope supplied our next motion, "For forms of Government let fools contest,

Whate'er is best administered is best."

Harwood opening the debate defined evolution, and showed that it would take centuries for man to degenerate, and this also applied to governments. The proverb "easy to make, easy to break," might in this instance be quoted "Hard to make, hard to break." Although brief, his speech was well delivered, and contained some undisputable points. Murray delivered a very brief speech effort, and as he was too self-conscious, his speech rather lacked conviction. He maintained that, if a government is bad, no amount of administration will make it good.

Continuing the debate in favour of the motion, Mooney told us, in an unconvincing tone, that it is impossible entirely to change the form of government without a serious crisis. He took the motion for granted, without supporting his statements. Cullen, opposing the motion, was the first speaker to emphasise the real meaning of the subject. He considered the various forms of government in Europe and America, and remarked that although the administration of the American government was imperfect, the country prospered, because the form of government was best. Concluding in favour of the motion, Cole began by refuting the premises of the Opposition. He then showed that throughout the ages, there have been no rebellions against the form of government, but very often against the administration. Finally, he referred to the instability of the present French governmental system. His

speech showed signs of careful preparation, and was well delivered.

In the absence of Rowan, Lowe furnished an excellent extempore speech. He pointed out that the government is the germ of the state and by changing it, we change the whole state. Different governments such as Liberal, Labour and Conservative are not really different "forms" of government, but only of administration. Before concluding, he reviewed his opponents' arguments, and refuted those which were faulty. Although impromptu, his speech was the best of the day, and was in no small measure responsible for the majority of six votes, which the adjudicators awarded to his side.

H.W.T.

Six members of Form VA. next discussed the motion "That the sense of humour is declining."

Cullen, opening for the affirmative, identified a sense of humour with a sense of proportion, and maintained that, since the latter was nowadays greatly lacking, the former was also on the decline. He classified humour into Satire, Irony, and Ridicule, indicating that Ridicule was now considered bad form, and that Satire was not practised because of the criticism it attracted on the satirist. He concluded by detailing the incident of Fr. Knox's burlesque.

Myler, opening for the Opposition, refuted several of Cullen's arguments, saying that, though ridicule had declined because of the greater refinement of society, other forms of humour, being fostered by refinement, were still prevalent. He argued that the existence of any sense of humour now, after such unprecedented crisis as the Great War, was a sufficient proof of its stability.

McManus, continuing in most emphatic style for the motion, argued that a humorous populace would not buy the present novels, which are almost devoid of humour, so eagerly. He said that since humour implies a facility

to penetrate humbug, so prevalent now, the sense of humour must now be declining. He again referred to Fr. Knox, saying that although education brings humour (according to Mr. Myler), it was chiefly the more educated who were "taken in" on this occasion.

McGinity, in a long speech against the motion, reviewed the present condition of humour from the schoolboy to Lloyd George, agreeing with Fr. Knox that humour was purer now than ever before. He maintained that it was humour, and not hope, that brought England through the war, illustrating by examples.

Kearney, concluding for the "pro," after refuting one or two of his opponents arguments, defined humour, ridicule, satire, and irony, and showed how modern writing lacked these. He also referred to the vast amount of existing hypocrisy which would be unmasked by a truly humorous populace.

Taylor, concluding the debate, levelled many poignant criticisms at Kearney and his colleagues. He argued that much humour passed unnoticed when unaccompanied by uproarious laughter. Basing his statements on facts he informed us that about .003% of the listeners-in failed to see Fr. Knox's joke; and thus accusing his opponents with drawing too general conclusions from single cases, concluded most emphatically. Mr. Barter, who adjudicated, after remarking on the quality of the speeches, awarded a well-deserved victory to Myler, McGinity and Taylor.

W.J.L.

Politics formed our next subject for discussion, the motion being "That the action of France concerning a seat for Germany on the League of Nations' Council does not tend to promote International Peace." Speaking in favour of the motion, Highton outlined the conditions which prevailed after the recent war. He noted that Peace Terms were so arranged that it would be impossible for

Germany to take up arms. Possibly his speech contained some useful arguments, but if so, they were lost in an inaudible mutter.

Melia's effort against the motion was slightly better. He gave a brief history of France and Germany, to show that they have always been serious rivals. But for Germany's intervention France would often have dominated Western Europe and now France must keep Germany down, in the interests of all European Countries, and to prevent a war, even more serious than the last.

Crawford, supporting the motion, stated that France's action was due to her ambitious policy. He outlined the present German policy, and concluded by remarking that if excluded from the Council of the League, Germany would form a Pan-German Alliance, thus producing two rival factions, which would soon be at war. Heenan refuted the arguments propounded by Crawford. By reference to history, he showed that France has good cause to distrust Germany.

After refuting Melia and Heenan, Vantalligan showed that if Germany was excluded from the League, she would not agree to its decisions, even in the face of the other Powers, the inevitable result would be war. Concluding the debate, Hagan criticised the supporters of the motion, and endeavoured to substantiate his colleagues, but was inclined to irrelevancy. The adjudicators awarded the verdict to the Opposition by 32 votes to 16. Considering that all the speakers were from VIB., the debate was very mediocre, and for most part the debaters contented themselves with trying to justify the action of France, and entirely disregarded the point at issue.

H.W.T.

A very interesting subject, "That Literature is a more important factor than Science in promoting civilization," was discussed by representatives of VIB. and U.V.A., members of VIA, acting as Judges.

Smith's opening speech for the motion was rather an attack on Science than a defence of Literature before Science. He indicated how Primitive Science gave man weapons of aggression, and Modern Science but increased their deadliness, forgetting the plough. The latter portion of a well-delivered speech was devoted to the moral influence of Literature.

Callanan, opening for the "Cons," referred us to the ancient Greeks. They were, he pointed out, a great nation in the fields of Scientific discovery, while their Literature was imperishable. He concluded that since all cultured races show an interest in Science they must realise that Scientific knowledge is a means to, and a mark of, civilization. Referring to an objection which Smith had made as to the difficulty of teaching Science to, say, Negroes in order to civilize them, this speaker held that the problem was not unsolveable.

Loughlin provided the best effort in support of the motion. He showed how Science, having perfected Damascene Steel, Roman Cements, and Egyptian Dyes, lost them through neglect of Literature since Death gradually sealed up the mouth-to-mouth means by which the secrets of preparation were preserved. Dealing with the inspiration of Science through Literature, he cited as an example the then fantastic Submarines and Aeroplanes of Verne which set Scientists thinking. Finally he indicated various departments in life which had benefited through the civilizing influence of good Literature.

Martin pointed out to Smith that if clever rascals made tools to open safes, possibly there was something clever for them to open. Hence Science could not be accused of aiding crime since it extended equal aid to the safe-builder. He then enumerated various benefits which Science has conferred on us. Coming to the

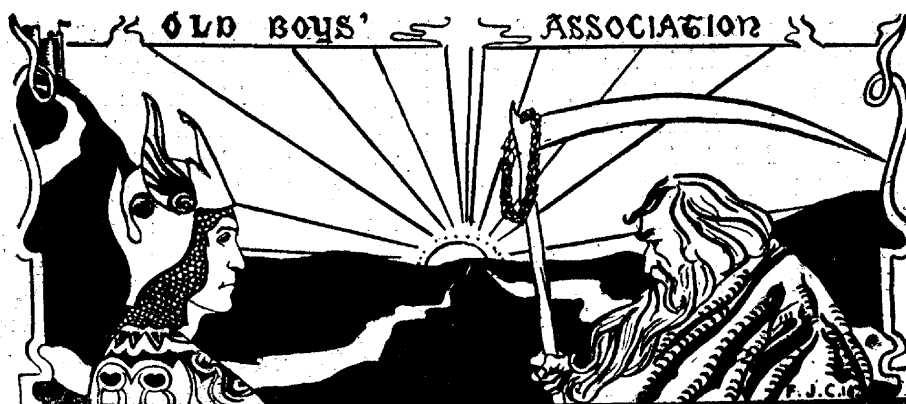
real root of the question he showed that Science was the First Cause in the promotion of Civilization by asking "Where would the Influence of Literature be but for the Printing Press?" "It was wrong," he continued, "to blame Science for all destruction. Was it not the pen of Rousseau and Voltaire rather than the sharp edge of the guillotine that really shed blood during the Revolution?" His speech was undoubtedly the best of the day and showed a grasp of the fundamentals of the discussion.

Lowe concluded for VIB. He also dwelt on the language difficulty in the propagation of Scientific knowledge among uncultured races, and would have done better to attack the more salient arguments which his opponents had offered rather than reiterate the hypothetical case advanced by his colleagues.

Kelly's matter, while not so valuable as Martin's, was delivered with clarity and expression. He reminded Loughlin that the advent of Wireless enabled Literature to reach the man in the street better than before. Literature was a civilizing influence, but in the spread of civilization Science was the First Cause, and Literature the accessory. It was all very well to harp on the use of Science as a destructive agency, but in order to civilize the Negroes, with whose welfare the supporters of the motion were so concerned, it was first necessary to assert superiority over them, and this Science enabled us to do. Thus even in its most unfavourable aspect Science could be shown as the Chief factor in the promotion of civilization.

The Judges then awarded a well-merited verdict to the representatives of Form U.V.A. by 5 votes to 2.

N.A.K.



THE Old Boys' Association still exists, by artificial respiration it has been said, and it might be well to consider how far this is true and what are the best measures to adopt with a view to removing such a reputation and making the Association into the virile, powerful organisation which it should be.

As is generally known, the Association was founded before the war in the old Hope Street days, and many active, bold spirits who formed the Executive of the body at that time are still identified with it at present.

Of course the results of the war will be apparent to everybody, so there is no need to discuss the adverse effect which these had upon the Association. Sufficient to say that, after the Armistice, the task of getting the Association going was comparable with the revivifying of a corpse.

A small band of enthusiasts who were responsible for the post-war resurrection set to work with exemplary energy, and that same band is keeping the Association going at the present time, without a great deal of the encouraging support which should be forthcoming from the ex-pupils of the College. Their methods have been criticised adversely on many occasions, but in their defence be it said that those methods have been the only means open to any Executive Council in similar

circumstances which would make the keeping alive of the Association possible.

Broadly speaking, the Association is charged with functioning in such a manner as to appear only to cater for two things—amusements and athletics amongst ex-pupils. The writer feels that that is only half a truth and consequently a very unfair criticism. The mediums of athletics and amusements have been the only ones capable of keeping the Association together in the absence of any well-defined demand for activities of, shall we say, a more aesthetic nature.

It is no secret that present and past officers of the Association cherished the fond hope that more serious work could be undertaken by them, and they have done their best in times past to promote schemes for the formation of sub-sections of that body, which, if successful, would have freed them from the charge of existing for amusements and athletics only. These projects, as a first condition for success, need support; not the support of a passive nature, but the enthusiastic, active support of a good number of men who will come forward and put their shoulders to the wheel in no half-hearted fashion.

Only this year the Council of the Association issued a circular in which it suggested the formation of a Literary Society, a Debating Society, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society,

and asked for the support of ex-pupils, and for suggestions as to other activities in which the Association might reasonably indulge. The response, if it could be called such, was negligible. Such a state of affairs is lamentable in the extreme, that is of course to those who have the aims and ideals which the Association stands for at heart, namely the taking of an active part in the Catholic life of the city and the furtherance and promotion of the interests of ex-pupils.

Surely there is no one, present pupil or past pupil, who does not feel proud of his connection with the College or the Catholic Institute. Past pupils in particular must, without exception, look back with the utmost pride and satisfaction upon the recollection of having passed through them.

Most of us owe our present position directly, or indirectly, to the training which we received in our youth, and that being the case there is a duty incumbent upon us to do what little we can towards discharging the debt we owe to our School. No better way of discharging that debt could be conceived of than the active identification of ourselves with the objects and aims of the Association; we owe this not only to the School but we owe it to our one-time schoolfellows.

It would be well here to consider a point which is frequently lost sight of when the question is asked "what has the Association ever done?" Every year since the war a Mass has been celebrated at the Pro-Cathedral for the repose of the souls of ex-pupils who fell in the Great War. These Masses have been well attended and the Association has made it its especial business to see that the memory of these gallant gentlemen shall ever be kept green. To one's memory spring the lines "victories in class and field do we recall." The definition of the word "field" has become broadened now, whereas when the lines were written it meant the field of sport. Nowadays it embraces the field of battle also.

What man could walk along the corridors of the College and scrutinise the photographs of the groups, realising that many of those men had made the supreme sacrifice for their country, and say to himself that he would be unwilling to do his share to perpetuate their memory and have as many Masses as was possible said for the repose of their souls? Surely none! Therefore it is with confidence that the Association appeals to all ex-pupils to come forward and lend an active hand in what will some day, we feel sure, become the powerful force in the Catholic life of Liverpool which it should rightly be.

There may be still in the minds of some an objection which has not been dealt with in the foregoing, something of this nature:—

Have not the present officers of the Association outlived their sphere of usefulness and how can they appreciate the needs and ideals of a younger generation? To that we say we are perfectly willing, aye even anxious, that the reins of office should be handed over to younger men at the first opportunity, and we can give our assurance that the support, which we have looked for in vain, will be forthcoming from us in no stinted manner.

Therefore see to it that when the time comes you join the Association and contribute your quota towards making it an effective Institution.

All communications should be addressed to A. F. Power, Hon. Sec., 18, The Woodlands, Birkenhead.

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SUCCESSSES OF OLD BOYS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

December, 1925.

Faculty of Science.

Degree of M.Sc. - - - J. J. KIRWAN.

Faculty of Medicine.

Degrees of M.B., Ch.B. :—

Final Pt. III.—F. B. SHEVLIN.

Final Pt. I.—E. D. IRVINE.

F. E. LOMAS.

Second Examination :—

Part A.—J. H. CROSBY.

J. J. GRAHAM.

* * * *

Ushaw Letter.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

We begin by offering our congratulations on the success of St. Edward's this year in the realms of study and sport.

Thanks to the early arrival of hard frosty weather, skating commenced here on November 14th. Our pond was, however, only sufficiently strong to support the Juniors, but the remainder of the House were afforded an opportunity of visiting neighbouring favoured and ear-marked spots. The frost only held for three days, but soon returned, being then sufficiently keen to permit of the whole House utilising the College pond. How we revelled in it, although at times hampered by the snow, which, falling heavily, had to be cleared from the surface and thrown on the banks. Still there were plenty of willing workers. The surface had to be kept cleared in order to preserve it and whenever skating was possible, sweeping was necessary. Right up to Christmas and including Christmas day the hard frosty weather held, with occasional intervals of slight thaw.

Some interesting reading is provided by the Ushaw Magazine of 1892 on this subject. The following is recorded in the College notes for the Spring issue. "The frost, after skimming the pond over with a film of glass ice, set to finally with a will about the middle of December. There was no snow of any consequence until the 9th January; but on that day and the day following it fell so heavily that we were in the greatest fear that we should be snowed

up in the House with a ruined pond in front of us and no skating. We had to do battle, therefore, to save the pond. All through January 9th and 11th (the 10th was a Sunday and but little could be done) the work went on. On the 9th the snow was falling constantly and on the 11th the weight of snow was bringing up the water. Public spirit and manly endeavour and endurance were tested to the uttermost; and they were rewarded but not at once. On the morning of the 12th, it thawed, and there was no skating that day; but the frost took up again at night and on the 13th there was a most magnificent day's skating." So it is the enthusiasm which makes Ushaw men good skaters. Even the President, who celebrated his 73rd birthday this year on the ice, is as keen as the keenest. He did a considerable amount of skating and was very solicitous for the welfare of the pond during the frequent snowfalls.

One very pleasing feature of the skating season was the Glee parties. Clusters of Divines or Philosophers would gather in selected corners and amuse all and sundry with merry songs and many a good chorus. Good taste in this line must surely be appreciated, for in the issue of the Ushaw Magazine referred to above we find the following: "One of the usual charms of a skating season of any length was lacking this year. Charm we may call it surely; for music on the pond does for skating what the hunter's horn and the 'Holloa' do for the chase; what, in our fancy at least in the merry days of old, the forester's laugh and song did for his ranging of the woodlands; it casts about it an air of gaiety and lightheartedness, which ever attracts the youthful heart and intensifies its pleasure. Why had we no music—no harmonious glee, no rollicking chorus? Good voices are not wanting, they are unusually plentiful." But in our day we are full of glee whether good voices abound or not. During the vacation mild, and usually wet,

weather was the order of the day. In fact it must have been unusually wet in some parts, judging from the accounts of floods up and down the country. This, however, did not interfere with the arrangements which had been made for the customary football match between Oscott and Ushaw. For the past four years this game has been played during the Christmas vacation. We are indebted to a suburban weekly for a very interesting account of this game. "A most enjoyable game of football was witnessed at Seaforth Albion's ground, Litherland, on Wednesday afternoon, when Ushaw College met Oscott College in a charity match in aid of Ford Children's Treat.

"In the first half an evenly contested game was witnessed. The Oscott defence played grandly but Ushaw were a little quicker on the ball and at the interval they were leading by four goals to two. In the second half Ushaw asserted a little more pressure, but for a time the Oscott defence held out. The Ushaw forwards combined beautifully and under their constant attacks Oscott's defence fell to pieces. The forwards ran riot and helped themselves to goals, seven being scored by Ushaw in this half without reply from Oscott. Had there been more understanding in the team, the latter should have had several goals, but their finishing in front of goal was weak. For Ushaw all the defence played well while in the attack the two wingers were the prominent figures."

St. Edward's was well represented on both sides. E. Cooke, Batty, Murphy and F. Kieran for Oscott; Lawler, Caldwell, J. Moloney and G. Kieran for Ushaw, are all old boys, and even the referee, Mr. D. Kirby, was likewise an old St. Edward's student.

Before concluding we should like to mention that, after many delays, work has been started on the two memorial chapels, one in memory of those who fell in the war, the other in memory of Bishop Wilkinson, to whom the College and the diocese of Hexham and

Newcastle owe so much. The chapels are being built at the west end of the church and will help to remove the dead effect of the big blank wall of the past. "Of the interior of the chapels," says the current issue of the Ushaw Magazine, "one of the principal features will be some very beautiful fan tracery which has been designed for the roof. All this is still a thing of the future for, at the time of writing, the walls have only just appeared above the level of the ground."

With renewed wishes for the continued success of St. Edwards

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

THE OLD BOYS AT USHAW.

* * * *

Upholland Letter.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.

Though this be our first appearance in your columns, we trust that there is no necessity to introduce ourselves. We venture to hope rather that there are many of your readers who still remember us.

There are thirty-two of us at present in Philosophy, of which number one-fourth are Old Boys. Harry Ainsworth, Will Byrne and Matt Grace complete their final year in Philosophy this summer. Henceforward all our students will pursue their theological studies at Upholland, instead of being transferred, as formerly, to Oscott; and the above-mentioned Old Boys will be amongst the pioneers in the new course of Theology next year.

Following these come Leo Ball and John Slater in their second year of Philosophy, whilst among the first year Philosophers are Will Gaughan, Harry Nicholls and Tom Byrne. Then there is a leavening of boys from St. Edward's throughout the Upper and Lower schools, over which Frank Fleming and Frank Flynn wield magisterial authority as Minors.

Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the Autumn term was the fortnight's skating afforded us by the long spell of frost. The whole of Liverpool and environs had to be ransacked in order to obtain the required number of skates for our enthusiasts. During the first few days there was a great demand at the Infirmary for sticking plaster, black eyes and broken crowns being much in evidence.

The youngsters developed their sense of equilibrium very quickly, and were soon quite at home on the ice. Their seniors, having dignity (imaginary or otherwise) to maintain, and seemingly obsessed by fearsome thoughts of the dizzy heights through which they must plunge in the event of a fall, progressed at a more leisurely pace. The second stage of the skating fever was marked by a suddenly developed passion for back-skating; and the crisis was reached when one enthusiast, gliding gracefully backwards, and blissfully ignorant of his proximity to a weak part of the ice near the bank, suddenly disappeared as far as his shoulders under the surface.

We had one romantic hour on the ice in the moonlight, during which the Celtic temperament showed its appreciation in a very audible manner. After the thaw had set in, "Hippo," a dog belonging to one of the professors, and a source of great diversion in the College, went out for a spree on the lake in spite of sundry warnings and expostulations, and died of the wet—an example to all who disregard good advice.

All Hallowe'en was celebrated by the production of an improvised sketch entitled "Ghosts." Matters were rendered rather difficult by the fact that the new stage was only half completed. The absence of a curtain, from the theatrical standpoint a serious disadvantage, served to provide the audience with additional entertainment. For the only available remedy was to plunge the theatre in darkness at the close of each scene; with the

result that on one occasion several "ghosts" could be observed testing their powers of subtlety by walking into the walls in a vain attempt to get behind the scenes. Their frantic, silent groping in the dark, though obviously unrehearsed, was extremely realistic. The play itself was quite a success in spite of adverse conditions.

Towards the end of the term we made our first acquaintance with the new wireless installation by spending a pleasurable evening listening to a performance of the Messiah broadcasted from Manchester.

In the domain of football there was much activity. On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the Liverpool students played the "Rest." Both sides displayed a keenness unsurpassed in any Cup Tie final, which considerably astonished us in view of the insignificance of the issues at stake. In a game played with increasing intensity to the very end, the Liverpool's won 3-1.

During the Christmas vacation we had the pleasure of playing S.F.X. School Eleven. The latter were very much the younger team, and were heavily outweighed, but gave us quite a strenuous game, which concluded in victory (7-2) for Upholland.

A game with St. Edward's was contemplated but the shortness of the vacation rendered this impossible; whilst another with Ushaw had to be abandoned for the same reason. However, we are hopeful that on some future occasion we may be able to meet both teams.

With every good wish,

Yours,

UPHOLLAND.

* * * *

Oscott Letter.

OSCOTT COLLEGE,

BIRMINGHAM.

May, 1926

DEAR EDWARDIANS,

For many years we have been promising to send the Editor of St. Edward's Magazine a

letter from the Old C.I. Boys at Oscott, and we have often considered our promise during our leisure moments. Unfortunately we seemed to have been obsessed with the idea that nobody wants to read letters from seminarists. And, even if they did, what could we put in a letter that would prove interesting? Reading, however, in the "Catholic Times" an account of the prize distribution at St. Edward's, we noticed a certain paragraph in the Headmaster's report which showed us that St. Edward's was proud of its sons who had "offered themselves to the service of God and His Church in the ecclesiastical state." We feel sure, then, that a renewal of our acquaintance with our Alma Mater, in some form or other, will meet with a welcome.

We wonder how many of you really know what Oscott is, and how it comes about that Liverpool ecclesiastical students are connected with it. "I have heard of Ushaw," you will say, "I have actually visited the diocesan seminary at Upholland, but I must confess quite frankly that Oscott conveys very little to my mind. You do not mean the race-course, do you?" In such like words we are often addressed during the vacations, and we have to smile and stifle our feelings of indignation while we explain that we are not being trained for professional jockeys.

It is difficult to describe Oscott College adequately. Although it is the "Grand Seminaire" of the Birmingham Archdiocese, if we did not qualify it further, you might get a false impression. You might, for instance assume it was for Birmingham students only, and wonder, in consequence, what on earth Old C.I. Boys had to do with it. We must add, therefore, that Oscott College is one of the most cosmopolitan seminaries in England. Students from almost every diocese in England and Wales pursue their course of higher ecclesiastical studies here. There are even priests in America who were trained at Oscott ;

there is one here at present who is destined for a diocese "over there."

That is a brief outline of the Seminary from which we are writing. We may in some future letter (if one appears) give you a short yet clearer account of the history of this grand old place, which figures so largely in the history of Catholicity in England during the last century.

We would very much like to wager that some of you—we will not say all—now studying at St. Edward's are not aware that your college was once the "Petit Seminaire" of the Liverpool Archdiocese; there are some, no longer at St. Edward's, who can never forget it. The fact, however, remains, and the advent of the C.I. to St. Edward's is intimately connected with the advent of the Liverpool ecclesiastical students, and the Old C.I. Boys that were with them, to Oscott.

It was in September, 1919, that the first group of Liverpool students came to Oscott—a change brought about by the circumstances of the time. Ecclesiastical students were not exempt from the general conscription during the war, so that both the older students at St. Edward's and those at Upholland not in major orders had to enlist. As a result of this, in 1918, Archbishop Whiteside closed St. Joseph's and sent the few remaining men to Ushaw. Then followed the general return after the war. Those who had left Upholland had to resume their studies at Ushaw; those who had been at St. Edward's before "joining up" went back again on being demobilised. Had Upholland College been reopened as a "Grand Seminaire" no doubt the system that was in vogue previous to 1918 would have re-established itself. But the transference of the C.I. to St. Edward's had already been considered and Upholland was in future to be the training ground for the "younger shoots." Some other ground had to be chosen into which these shoots might be transplanted when the time came. Ushaw College was

not chosen, most probably because there would not be sufficient room in subsequent years. However, mere speculation as to the reasons would be of no value, and for the purposes of this letter there is no need to seek them. Suffice it to say that Oscott College was chosen and here the Liverpool students came, as I have said, in September, 1919.

From 1919 to 1923 students who had completed their course of humanities at Upholland came up year by year to Oscott, and with them a sprinkling of Old C.I. Boys. This yearly influx would no doubt have continued, but the Liverpool authorities longed to have their students once more under their wing, realising, as an old Josephian once so aptly remarked, that they are truly happy who can pursue their whole course under the good care of the Alma, for stepmothers are never so kindly. Thus when the new building was sufficiently advanced to permit of habitation no more Josephians came to Oscott, a course of Philosophy being reinaugurated at Upholland.

The importation of so large a group of students into a strange seminary (strange, that is, in customs, traditions and general outlook) might easily have caused some friction and discomfort, and that Oscott succeeded in assimilating these and creating a new spirit to include all is no mean tribute.

The Liverpool-Oscottian generation is, however, doomed to a short life. It began in '19; it should end in '29. Ten memorable years during which time eight Old C.I. Boys will have passed through Oscott. Three of them, Frs. J. Gore, Charles Murphy, and J. Byrne, are already "on the mission." Another, Mr. T. Healy will, please God, be ordained priest on Trinity Sunday of this year. We offer him our congratulations and wish him every grace and blessing for the work to which he is so generously giving himself. Four still remain.

Every good professor and every good debater begins his course of lectures or his thesis by explaining his terms. We are not professors, thank God, nor are we at the moment engaged in a fierce combat of wits; for all that we have thought it wise to borrow the principles of these men. We are beginning a series of "Oscott letters" (at least we hope future attempts will be forthcoming), and have, therefore, made a start, even at the risk of wearying our readers, by explaining our terms.

We wish you every success in the University and other examinations at the end of the year. You have a reputation to uphold. "Viriliter Age." Look you to it.

Yours sincerely,

THE OLD BOYS AT OSCOTT.

Answers to Correspondents.

W.J.L.—If you wish to obtain a size 7 cap, you are advised to do so before the season's batting averages are published.

* * * *

Ha.—The enclosed area on the field is specially preserved for rearing "ducks."

Sportsman.—If you intend going into training, read "How to become longwinded," by N.A.K. The detective story recommended to "Bookworm" will also make you hold your breath.

Test Match.—You need have no fear, should England fail to recover the "Ashes" there is a surplus of them in the path by the Observatory.

* * * *

U.Vb.—Yes, the attendance at this year's Grand National was nearly a record, but the number of people at Saturday's races was decidedly smaller than last year.

* * * *

Geologist.—The trouser-button you found in the Gymnasium is a relic of pre-Reformation days, as all athletes now wear belts at drill.

* * * *

G.D. and L.Q.—A room in which boxing contests take place is termed a Stadium, not a Hall. For further information, consult "Amateur Boxing," by B.H. and J.F., which will teach you to fight with your eyes shut.

* * * *

Bookworm.—Here is the latest literary information. "The Crying Hound" is a

thrilling detective story by N. McW. A novel which has a large sale at present is "The Jazz Pianist," by L.C. "The Artful Dodger," by L.W.V. is a book whose author thoroughly understands his subject.

* * * *

Poet.—We have plenty of room for your poem, the W.P.B. is as yet only half full.

* * * *

Treble.—When performing in school concerts it is better to sing in duets, as this halves the blame.

* * * *

IIIb.—If you consider the Whit holiday too short, remember that "brevity is the soul of W(h)it."

* * * *

C.V.M.—"A spherical rotundity" is a term meaning a circle. It is very often used by a batsman, who has failed to score, and is asked by his admirers how many he made.



In Memoriam.

Mr. R. M. O'SULLIVAN, B.A.

A DEEP gloom was cast over the College when the death of Mr. O'Sullivan became known. Especially among the boys of the Upper Forms, with whom he was directly associated, sorrow at his early and unexpected passing away was deep and sincere. It is, indeed, no wonder that the sad event should have called forth such genuine grief for Mr. O'Sullivan's personality and character were of the kind to inspire, among those who knew him, feelings of affection and respect. The best tribute that can be paid to him is the fact that all through his long connection with the School both at the Old C.I. and St. Edward's—covering a period of fourteen years—he won and maintained increasingly with the years, the loving regard of his pupils and colleagues. During the greater part of his time at the School, his work lay among the Senior Forms as English and History Master and certainly no more painstaking and conscientious a teacher could be found.

In his dealings with the boys he was always gentle and patient and gave them, by his example, a model of a scholarly Christian gentleman. That he endeared himself to them was shown by the concern they felt during his illness and by their real, deep sorrow when its sad termination was announced. A Requiem

Mass, sung by a choir of Masters and boys, was celebrated at St. Laurence's Church, Birkenhead, on Saturday, May 8th, at 9-15 a.m. A further proof of the esteem of the boys for their late Master was shown by the very large attendance of the School at the obsequies at this early hour and in the midst of the General Strike, when facilities for getting about were so few. Though many had, perforce, to walk long distances and the obsequies were at the other side of the river, the Church was practically filled and very few were absent. This fact, besides being a signal tribute to the departed, reflects great credit on the boys, and the School has reason to be proud of the splendid spirit shown on the occasion—Mr. O'Sullivan deserved it all.

The School has lost a very devoted master—one who took a keen interest in every department of its life and not least in this Magazine, which has owed much to his literary ability and earnest efforts and which now gratefully pays its tribute of affection to his memory. Whilst we renew our respectful sympathy to his sorrowing widow and relatives, we confidently recommend his soul to the prayers of all the boys, past and present, of the School he served so long and faithfully. R.I.P.

To Our Lady.

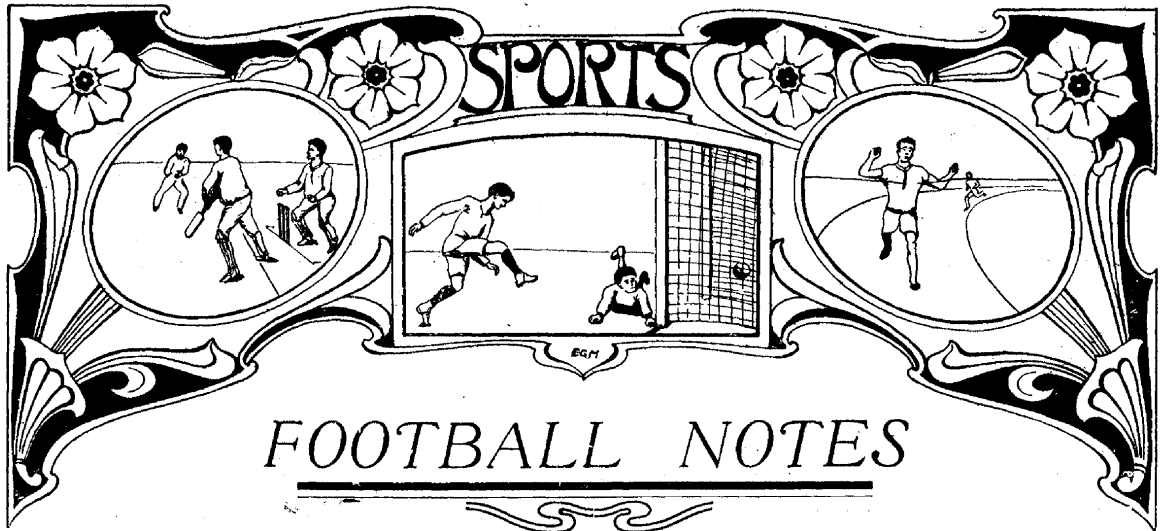
FROM THE PRIORESSES TALE OF CHAUCER

(Wordsworth's version).

O Mother Maid! O Maid and Mother free!
O bush unburnt, burning in Moses' sight!
That down didst ravish from the Deity,
Through humbleness, the spirit that did alight
Upon thy heart, whence, through that glory's might,
Conceived was the Father's sapience,
Help me to tell it in thy reverence!

Lady, thy goodness, thy magnificence,
Thy virtue and thy great humility,
Surpass all science, and all utterance;
For sometimes, Lady, ere men pray to thee,
Thou go'st before in thy benignity,
The light to us vouchsafing of thy prayer.
To be our guide unto thy Son so dear.

My knowledge is so weak, O blissful Queen,
To tell abroad thy mighty worthiness,
That I the weight of it may not sustain;
But as a child of twelve months old, or less,
That laboureth his language to express,
Even so fare I; and, therefore, I thee pray
Guide thou my song, which I of thee shall say.

**SENIOR SHIELD, 1st Round.****St. Edward's v. Liverpool Institute.**

At Greenbank Park, Feb. 10th. Our representatives in our first Shield encounter were: Lennan; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan (Capt.), Spencer; Whelan, Carney, Rowan, Keiran, Hart.

We were favoured by good, clear weather, but the ground was very slippery, for it had rained heavily for several days previously. Monaghan won the toss and we had the support of a gentle breeze during the first half. Our opponents opened up in very good style, and their forwards combined together so well that our defence was kept very busy. Lennan was not called on at this juncture however, and good constructive work by the halves particularly Monaghan, enabled our attack to make its presence felt. Their efforts during the greater portion of this half were nullified partly by a pair of excellent backs, and partly by their own lack of combination. The inside forwards were at fault to some extent in neglecting positional play several good centres from either wings being wasted in this manner. The Institute attack was by no means idle during our sorties, and soon threatened our defence seriously. Lennan was called on and conceded a corner in kicking clear. He amply atoned for this error later, however, by two particularly brilliant saves, one being made while still on the ground from a previous effort. The Liverpool Institute forwards continued their attack, and their centre-half put in a very fast shot which hit the cross-bar. Despite pressure our defence was unruffled, and Martin's cool clearances were most praiseworthy, while Murray showed that he could literally use his head and did so in a thorough and obtrusive fashion. Before long indeed Spencer and Murray had thoroughly measured their opponents who got few chances afterwards. Our forwards were at once more in possession, and Whelan sent in a beautiful centre from right out on the wing. This was forwarded in the right direction by Carney when the Liverpool Institute goalkeeper fumbled his clearance of the shot, and Rowan netted.

The success inspired more spirit in the game, but despite Liverpool Institute's efforts the half-time arrived with the score 1—0 in our favour.

On resumption our left wing which had not been too effective was now seen to better effect. Well served by Spencer who made a great impression in his debut in Shield matches, Hart now showed his best, which was indeed good. It was from his swift centre that Whelan dashing in from the other wing gave the Institute goalkeeper no chance with a rapid close-range shot, thus registering our second goal. Our representatives now had the game well in hand, and the Liverpool Institute attack became spasmodic though none the less dangerous. Rowan though handicapped by the attentions of two taller full-backs, worked hard and was unlucky with a rapid shot which hit the crossbar with the goalkeeper beaten. In the closing stages Liverpool Institute rallied, and Lennan was tested several times, but proved his worth on every occasion.

A word must be said for the excellent play of Monaghan at centre-half. Throughout the game he maintained a great pace, and was always in time at a critical juncture. Indeed the whole team acquitted themselves well, and although the combinations among the forwards could have been of a higher order the virtues of our excellent halves and defence—to whom the honours—made the score a fair reflection on the play.

Result: St. Edward's, 2; L'pool Institute, 0.

SENIOR SHIELD.—Second Round.**St. Edward's v. Birkenhead Institute.**

One change was made in the team that defeated Liverpool Institute in the first round, McCarthy replacing Rowan at centre-forward, the College being therefore represented by:

Lennon; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Kieran, McCarthy, Carney, Hart.

There were early shocks in the vicinity of our goal, Farrelly on one occasion heading away with Lennon beaten; and no sooner had our forwards got pro-

perly going than McCarthy had the misfortune to receive a severe kick on the head, which rendered him *hors de combat* for the remainder of the first half. The four remaining forwards, however, played up gamely, and were excellently served by the half-backs, of whom Monaghan was an indefatigable and inspiring worker. St. Edward's scored twice before the interval through Hart and Carney, the former goaling after a misdirected penalty shot by Martin, and the latter netting from long range following a corner. Our defenders having somewhat luckily maintained our goal intact, the score at the turn was 2-0 in St. Edward's favour. This score was augmented early in the second half (which saw the return of McCarthy, playing now at outside-right) by a rocket shot by Carney, following cleverly conceived footwork by Whelan. This completed the scoring, but our team continued to show all-round superiority to the Birkenhead players, who, however, must be congratulated on a persistent and sporting game right up to the final whistle.

Result: St. Edwards, 3; Birkenhead Institute, 0.

SENIOR SHIELD.—Semi-final. *At Deysbrook Lane, St. Edward's v. S.F.X. March 10th.*

Team: Lennan; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, Hart, Skerry, McCarthy.

Two changes were made from the team again, B. J. Hart and McCarthy changing positions, and Skerry replacing Kieran at inside-left. It was a pleasure to see the loyal manner in which our semi-finalists were supported by an attendance of at least 600 Edwardians. The turf was in good condition, but a boisterous wind marred the otherwise ideal conditions. St. Francis Xavier's captain secured the wind advantage for his side, and our defence soon had a specimen of the S.F.X. attack. It was not long before our forwards got moving however and it fell to Whelan to open the scoring with a well timed shot into the top corner which gave the S.F.X. custodian no chance. Nothing daunted, S.F.X. renewed the attack, and their outside left, levelled matters with a rather simple shot. Aided by the wind the S.F.X. forwards continued their attack and soon scored again. This time it was an oblique shot from the right wing which Lennan got to but was unable to hold. After this our defence "cracked" inexplicably and despite hard work on the part of the halves, S.F.X. scored three more goals, one due to a mistake by Martin, and one due to a misunderstanding by the goalie. Our attack was not at this period at all supported by the halves who throughout the game concentrated rather too much on defensive tactics. Monaghan though working very hard, lacked initiative, and was not superior to Spencer, who undoubtedly gave the best display of the day, and did aid his wing to some extent. Towards half-time our men rallied and McCarthy reduced the lead from a melee in front of goal.

Half-time: S.F.X., 5; St. Edward's, 2.

The half-time score 5-2 was by no means remarkable in view of the undoubted influence of the wind and the bad period experienced by our defence. Had our forwards peppered the S.F.X. goalkeeper with half the vim that the S.F.X. attack showed in the first half, and had our backs avoided two very serious errors the score would have been much

different. As it was owing to our backs both lying too far up the field the fast S.F.X. attack was able to add two further goals in breakaways before we made any reply. Now it was that the faults in our attack became evident. The wing men alone were really worthy of note. Our forwards lacked cohesion partly through the utter ineffectuality of Skerry, and partly through lack of support of Hart who seldom had the ball to any purpose, and seemed out of his element. Our goals in this half came through a clever header by McCarthy, a fine shot by Whelan, and a rousing penalty kick by Martin for an offence by the S.F.X. left back. Carney, who played a clever, though individualistic, game was most unhucky with a splendid shot which hit the crossbar while an admiring goalkeeper waited for it to go in. Towards full time the S.F.X. had a busy time, but thanks to good defensive work, particularly by the left back who headed out a certain goal, they held the lead at full time.

S.F.X., 7; St. Edward's, 5.

JUNIOR CUP FINAL.

The Junior Cup Final was decided on January 27th by a match characterised with the usual keenness and enthusiasm of such occasions. There had been remarkably good football in the semi-finals, and much sympathy was felt for Forms II and Upper III who had lost their respective chances by such narrow margins. Very well matched indeed therefore, were the finalists, IIIA led by Myers and IIIB captained by Gradwell.

The game was fast and IIIB made good use of the slight advantages which weather conditions offered, and after a succession of rapid passes, very nearly succeeded in scoring. Form IIIA defended well, Kearney being called on especially several times, but on each occasion was more than equal to the demand. Having found their pace by this time, IIIA began to attack, and after some good footwork, Worthington scored a delightful goal.

Regarding Form IIIA—it is difficult to single out the best—as all were so good—Loughlin and Olverson as backs did mighty work, Myers did everything well. Hurley and Goodwin have the knack of sticking doggedly to their opponents, and the forwards Fearon, Banks, McArdle, Worthington and Davies with well aimed drives, made their passing very spectacular.

Of IIIB, Gradwell and Barden, played wonderful games, but near the end too much work seemed to fall on them. Clarke, Maloney and McArdle although lacking in weight and size, made up with quick, clever work. McArdle scored the second goal for IIIA, this being the last goal of the match.

Final Score: Form IIIA, 2 (Worthington and McArdle); Form IIIB, 0.

JUNIOR SHIELD COMPETITION.—Second Round. Liverpool Institute v. St. Edward's.

In the draw for the Junior Shield we received a bye in the first round, and had to visit Greenbank Park to contest with Liverpool Institute the right to enter the semi-final. In this we were unsuccessful. The game was played in fine weather, our team turning out as follows: Millinger; Trafford, McParlin; McKeown, McCarthy, Fletcher; Burke, Rooney, Nolan, McVey, Harrison.

The start was very shaky, many miskicks being made, and in this our boys were the greater offenders. Play was for a long time confined to our half of the field, and before the game was fifteen minutes in progress we were two goals in arrears. From this point our forwards began to assert themselves, making constant raids on the Institute goal; but mediocre shooting neutralized most of the work of the College half-backs, of whom McCarthy played splendidly. It was not, indeed, until Burke, whose brilliant centring of the ball had been quite a feature of the game, decided to have a shot himself that the lead was reduced, the ball rebounding from goal to Harrison, who scored easily. There were no further goals before the interval, but early in the second half Fletcher equalised the scores with a spectacular shot. This point, however, was almost immediately discounted by a third goal by the Institute, who maintained their lead to the end of the contest, emerging worthy victors. An injury to McCarthy had certainly handicapped our side, but throughout the game our inside forwards had shown little of the cohesion and thrustfulness of the opposing vanguard.

Result: Liverpool Institute, 3; St. Edward's, 2.

SENIOR CUP.—Final.

U.Va v. U.Vc.

Teams: U.Va.: Farrel; McKeown, Martin; J. Murphy, Monaghan, A. Murphy; Ryder, West, Farrelly, O'Neill, Redmond.

U.Vc.: Hennessy; Doyle, Hart; Sullivan, T., Malone, McGhee; Rowan, Nestor, Rogers, McConnachie, Owens.

Hart won the toss for U.Vc. and elected to face a medium breeze. The early stages were in favour of U.Va, who forced Doyle to concede a corner. The C's defence held out for some time, however, and the scoring did not open until Monaghan beat Hennessy with a fast swerving shot which the goalkeeper only partly stopped. Spurred by this reverse U.Vc put more determination and vigour into their work, and as a result the U.Va defence got plenty to do. Martin and McKeown were quite capable and the U.Vc right wing found Martin too difficult a proposition although Rogers and Rowan were untiring in their efforts. Farrelly and West were prominent in further business-like work near U.Vc's goal, but it was not until just before half-time that Farrelly succeeded in beating Hennessy. Half-time:

U.Va, 2; U.Vc, 0.

In the second half the exchanges were less animated although Rogers and Rowan still worked hard while Hennessy saved many fine shots from the U.Va inside men. There was no further scoring.

For the winners Monaghan did much to make matters safe by sound defensive work, in which Martin and McKeown also shone. The forwards were not so good particularly in the second half when the inside men lost several fine opportunities. In contrast the U.Vc right wing was always dangerous although against superior backs, Malone was their best half; Hart was useful, although not always certain at left back, while Hennessy redeemed an initial error by a very sound display in goal, and undoubtedly saved his side from a heavier defeat.

"The tumult and the shouting dies," and we reflect on the now ended football season. We cannot say that our reflections are what we had hoped they would be. It has been our lot to reach the semi-final in the Senior Shield on most occasions since our change of venue, but on each occasion we have been baulked of final honours. This year, St. Francis Xavier's were responsible, but the score 7-5, and the game itself showed the narrow margin between the teams. While congratulating Monaghan and his team on the worthy display they gave during the competition, we would like to point out that so long as the Shield teams are not selected until the beginning of the contests we are unlikely to improve our record. Our Junior Shield team had a bye in the first round, and lost 3-2 to Liverpool Institute after an exciting game in which the value of previous experience was evident.

The records of our elevens are very creditable, and we congratulate Captains and Teams in sustaining well our repute throughout the season. The First Eleven record reads: Played 12, Won 7, Drawn 2, Lost 3; Goals For, 43; Against, 32. Second XI.: Played 12, Won 8, Drawn 3, Lost 1; Goals For, 52; Against, 29. We do not field a 3rd XI. regularly, but they have performed well in their encounters: Played 5, Won 3, Drawn 1, Lost 1; Goals For, 32; Against, 13.

A curious coincidence marked the victory of U.Va. over U.Vc. by 2 goals to nil in the Final of the Senior Cup which was refereed by Mr. Meldon. The U.Va.'s last won the Cup in 1919, and on that occasion Mr. Meldon captained the victors.

The Junior Cup fell to IIIA., who defeated U.III. by 3 goals to 2 in extra time.

The new offside rule has at least made results more decisive, and youthful captains will not now need to work their averages to three decimal places in order to show their superiority over their rivals! The leadership

of the Senior League falls to the Sixth, who have maintained consistent scoring form during the season. The Middle League leadership fell to IVA. In the Junior League U.III.'s maintained consistent form throughout the season and secured 19 points out of a possible 20 with a goal average 88 to 8. This undefeated team deserve great praise for such a meritorious performance, they secured a clear lead of 5 points over the runners-up (IIIA.) whose goal average reads 65 for, 9 against.

By the time this issue appears the Cricket season will have begun, and if the present weather continues we should have no cause to complain on that score at least. The following have been appointed to the Elevens: 1st: Captain, R. Rogers; Sub-Capt., G. Murray. 2nd Eleven: Captain, B. Malone; Sub-Capt., F. Rowan. And we wish them and their teams every success throughout the season.

JUNIOR CUP.—Semi-final.

IIIA. v. U.IIIA.

Teams:—IIIA—Kearney; Olverson, Loughlin; Goodwin, Myers, Hurley; Fearon, Banks, McArdle, Worthington, Davies.

U.IIIA.—Knowles, Agnew, Whelan; McKearn, Kershaw, English; Turlong, O'Reilly, Calendar, Flaherty, Barrett.

The above tie proved a very lively encounter between two well-matched sides. Upper IIIA won the toss, and, taking advantage of a fairly strong wind, immediately got their attack going in fine style and gave the IIIA defence little rest until the interval. Goalkeeper Kearney, however, and his backs, Olverson and Loughlin, put up a stout resistance, and although conceding many corners contrived to keep out their opponents until play had been half-an-hour in progress, when Callender netted with a smart shot from close range. Upper III wasted many opportunities through over-anxiety, and had to be satisfied with this somewhat slender lead at the turn.

It proved a useful margin, for they faced the attacks of the IIIA forwards with such confidence that it was not until three minutes from the end that the equalizing goal came from Davies. This player had given quite a distinguished performance on the left wing, while Banks and Worthington for IIIA and Knowles and Kershaw for Upper IIIA had also caught the eye. There being no further scoring, extra time was played with the object of arriving at a decisive result. This was obtained, for two more goals registered by McArdle and Worthington for IIIA drew only one reply, O'Reilly being the successful marksman.

Result: IIIA, 3; Upper IIIA, 2.

FIRST ELEVEN.

October 7th. At Walton Hall Avenue.

St. Edward's, 1; Bootle Sec. School, 3.

TEAM:—Lennon; Farrelly, Martin; Rice, Monaghan, A. Murphy; McWade, Carney, Smith, Skerry, Hart.

October 21st. At Holme Lane.

St. Edward's, 4; Birkenhead Institute, 2.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, G. Bolger; Smith, Carney, Rogers, Kieran, Hart.

November 4th. At West Derby.

St. Edward's, 4; St. Francis Xavier's, 3.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Bolger; Smith, Carney, Rogers, Kieran, Hart.

November 25th. At Wallasey.

St. Edward's, 5; Wallasey Grammar School, 2.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Hussy; Farrelly, Monaghan, Bolger; Smith, Carney, Rogers, Kieran, Crombleholme.

December 9th. At Dunbabbín Road.

St. Edward's, 4; Holt Secondary School, 2.

TEAM:—Bresnan; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Bolger; Whelan, Smith, Carney, Kieran, Hart.

December 20th. At Walton Hall.

St. Edward's, 5; Collegiate, 2.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Hussy; Farrelly, Monaghan, Bolger; Smith, Carney, Rogers, Kieran, Hart.

January 16th. At Walton Hall.

St. Edward's, 7; Waterloo Sec. School, 4.

TEAM:—Lennon; Farrelly, Murray; Carter, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, Rogers, Crombleholme, Hart.

January 20th. At Walton Hall.

St. Edward's, 1; Wallasey Grammar School, 1.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Murray; Carter, Farrelly, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, Monaghan, Kieran, Hart.

February 6th. At Holly Lodge.

St. Edward's, 3; L'pool Collegiate School, 4.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, A. Rowan, Kieran, Hart.

February 20th. At Waterloo.

St. Edward's, 3; Waterloo Sec. School, 4.

TEAM:—Alston; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, McWade, Kieran, Hart.

March 3rd. At Long Lane.

St. Edward's, 3; Alsop High School, 3.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, Hart, Skerry, McCarthy.

March 6th. At Cherry Lane.

St. Edward's, 3; Old Boys' 2nd XI, 2.

TEAM:—Lennon; Martin, Murray; Farrelly, Monaghan, Spencer; Whelan, Carney, Hart, Skerry, McCarthy.

SECOND' ELEVEN.

October 7th. At Bootle.
St. Edward's, 3; Bootle Sec. School, 2.
 TEAM:—Alston; Sheehan, Bolger, J.; Carter, West, Morgan; Whelan, G. Rogers, Kieran, Crowley, Crombleholme.
 October 14th. At Walton Hall Avenue.
St. Edward's, 10; Quarry Bank 1st XI, 2.
 TEAM:—Bresnan; Sheehan, Murray; Rice, Farrelly, Murphy; Whelan, G. Rogers, McWade, Kieran, Hart.
 October 21st. At Walton Hall Avenue.
St. Edward's, 3; Birkenhead Institute, 1.
 TEAM:—Bresnan; Sheehan, Bolger; Carter, Rice, A. Murphy; Whelan, G. Rogers, McWade, Skerry, Crombleholme.
 November 4th. At Walton Hall.
St. Edward's, 3; St. Francis Xavier's, 3.
 TEAM:—Bresnan; Sheehan, Bolger; Carter, Rice, McCarthy; Whelan, G. Rogers, McWade, Skerry, Crombleholme.
 November 25th. At Walton Hall.
St. Edward's, 6; Wallasey Grammarly School, 0.
 TEAM:—Bresnan; Sheehan, Bolger; Carter, Malone, Murphy; Whelan, G. Rogers, McWade, Heneghan, Spencer.
 December 2nd. At West Derby.
St. Edward's, 4; L'pool Collegiate School, 6.
 TEAM:—Bresnan; Morgan, Murray; Carter, Malone, Murphy; Whelan, G. Rogers, McWade, McCarthy, Crombleholme.
 December 9th. At Walton Hall.
St. Edward's, 6; Holt Secondary School, 0.
 TEAM:—Alston; Morgan, Hussy; Carter, Rice, Murphy; Rowan, Rogers, McWade, Skerry, Crombleholme.
 January 16th. At Waterloo.
St. Edward's, 3; Waterloo Sec. School, 1.
 TEAM:—Millinger; McParlin, Hussy; Doyle, Morgan, Malone; McWade, Rowan, McCarthy, Crowley, Harrison.
 February 6th. At Walton Hall.
St. Edward's, 1; L'pool Collegiate School, 1.
 TEAM:—Alston; Morgan, Hussey; Carter, Malone, Murphy; F. Rowan, Rogers, McWade, Crowley, Vantalligan.

February 20th. At Walton Hall.
St. Edward's, 1; Waterloo Sec. School, 1.
 TEAM:—Millinger; Morgan, Hussy; Carter, Rice, McParlin; Burke, Rowan, Rogers, McCarthy Harrison.
 March 3rd. At Walton Hall.
St. Edward's, 8; Alsop High School, 1.
 TEAM:—Alston; Morgan, Hussy; Carter, Rogers, Malone; F. Rowan, G. Rogers, McWade, Kieran, Crowley.
 March 24th. At Harthill Road.
St. Edward's, 4; Quarry Bank 1st XI, 3.
 TEAM:—Alston; Morgan, Hussy; M. Rooney, Rice, Spencer; McCarthy, Kieran, McWade, Skerry, Crombleholme.

THIRD ELEVEN.

Played, 5; Won, 3; Drawn, 1; Lost, 1; Goals For, 32; Goals Against, 13.

SENIOR LEAGUE.

| Form. | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | Pts. |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| VI. | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 20 | 17 |
| U.VB. ... | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 27 | 13 |
| V. | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 69 | 36 | 12 |
| U.VC. ... | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 54 | 33 | 12 |
| L.VB. ... | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 45 | 59 | 8 |
| L.VA. ... | 10 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 42 | 8 |
| U.VA. ... | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 39 | 52 | 5 |
| L.VC. ... | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 100 | 3 |

MIDDLE LEAGUE.

| Form. | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | Pts. |
|------------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|------|
| IVA. | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 5 | 18 |
| IVB. | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 29 | 15 |
| UIVA. ... | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 42 | 66 | 8 |
| L.VD. ... | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 46 | 66 | 7 |
| IVC. | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 59 | 5 |
| IV. res. . | 9 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 89 | 1 |

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

| Form. | P. | W. | D. | L. | F. | A. | Pts. |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| U.III. ... | 10 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 88 | 8 | 19 |
| IIIA. ... | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 65 | 9 | 14 |
| II. | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 51 | 37 | 12 |
| IIIB. ... | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 35 | 40 | 9 |
| IIIC. ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 70 | 3 |
| U.II. ... | 10 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 88 | 3 |



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