



St. Edward's College

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
School Notes	49	Old Boys' Association :—In Memoriam ; General	58
The Airship	51	Notes ; Successes at the University ; Uni-	60
Mirage... ..	52	versity Letter ; Old Cathinians' A.F.C. ...	62
Awkward Things to Buy	52	Wild Animals in England	61
An Article for the Mag.	53	Examination Results, 1928	63
Song of the Submarine... ..	53	Howlers	65
What is a Match	54	Some Memorials of the Site of St. Edward's ...	66
Birds That Cannot Fly... ..	54	The Call of the Sea	67
The Decline of Platinum	55	Schadenfreude	68
Two Comrades in Distress	56	In a Modern Battleship	68
Submarines	56	French Debating Notes... ..	68
Results of Summer Exams, 1928	57	Courtesy	70
		Football Notes	70

SCHOOL NOTES.

SCHOOL was resumed after Summer Vacation on Thursday, September 6th, and, whilst we miss many of the old faces, we hasten to welcome those who are but lately come within our gates.

* * * *

In this year's examinations we did extremely well. The Higher School Certificate results were very good indeed, and six University Scholarships were obtained. Of these A. G. Morgan obtained two—a Paterson Scholarship and a Bartlett Engineering Scholarship—whilst W. Farrelly obtained a Senior City Scholarship, thus setting a good example to the "Moderns" by demonstrating that the

winning of scholarships is not confined to the Science students. We wish them both, and also P. Hagan and J. Murphy, every success at the 'Varsity.

The results in the School Certificate examinations were well up to the average and J. Smith performed the notable feat of gaining six distinctions.

* * * *

The Inter-Collegiate Sports were held this year at Greenbank, on July 18th. We were successful in winning the Junior Shield with twenty points. T. Banks winning the 'hurdles' in fine style, being especially praiseworthy. Frith was extremely unlucky in the 'long

jump' because, although he succeeded in beating the existing record, his jump in turn was excelled by that of a Quarry Bank entrant. The Seniors, however, failed utterly, for despite a great effort by Wusteman in the 'mile' they failed to obtain a place.

* * * *

In the Cricket Season the First Eleven won twelve, lost four, and drew one.

An enjoyable game was played against the Staff, who were well beaten although Mr. Meldon, for the Staff, was an excellent bowler. The batting honours for the season go to W. Farrelly and T. Maloney whilst our best bowlers were J. Callander and W. Redmond.

* * * *

Three members of last year's team are playing for the present 'Footer' Eleven, which is ably captained by G. Rogers. P. Fletcher is vice-captain and both are capable and experienced players. Up to the time of going to press the First Eleven have won three of their five matches, and the Second Eleven, with T. Maloney and T. Banks as captain and vice-captain, have won every one of their five matches.

We wish them every success in the coming season.

* * * *

The Annual Retreat began on October 1st and was conducted by Fr. Sheehy, a Vincentian Father. He delivered many excellent and suitable sermons and the retreat was attended with great devotion.

* * * *

The Annual Requiem Mass was celebrated by Fr. O'Shea on November 6th, for the deceased Old Boys and Masters of the School. May they rest in peace!

* * * *

The Winter Sessions of the Scientific and Debating Societies have already commenced. W. Redmond read the first paper of the session, on "Is there Life on the Planets," and it, and the succeeding papers up-to-date,

have certainly attained that high standard of intellectuality, which being customary is now demanded of these papers.

* * * *

The French Debating Society continues to flourish under the Presidency of Mr. Curtin and the fortnightly debates are very popular.

* * * *

The enthusiasm with which the English debates are supported is shown by the length and high quality of most of the speeches, the proceedings having sometimes to come to a summary conclusion owing to shortness of time.

* * * *

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MAGAZINE.

A contributor writes: "It is painfully obvious there is a shortage of articles, and therefore cramped selection. What about awarding the following term's magazine free to the most able and most frequent contributors

O, Enterprise! where art thou

(We very gladly welcome your suggestion, O XAMOLXENES, and hope you will receive the first free copy.—ED.).

* * * *

We received many suggestions for improvement, but nobody thought of actually supplying the article or articles that he himself suggests. If we get the actual productions that some of our contributors would like to see in the magazine the selection would not be cramped.

* * * *

This term closes on Friday, December 14th, and we hope to enjoy the rest and relaxation (?) that holidays always afford. Of course, Christmas is a busy time with its round of social and religious duties, and we hope to return to make the very best of our opportunities in 1929.

School re-opens on Monday, January 7th, 1929.



The Airship.



E. L. MOORE, Upper V. Alpha.

THE great dirigibles of to-day are largely due to the result of research and experiment carried on during the last two centuries, especially during the Great War and immediately before it. The first balloon to conquer the air was sent up by Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier in 1783, at Annonay, in France. It was, indeed, the arrival of the petrol motor that influenced the building of fairly successful machines, first in France and then in Germany.

The types of airship in use to-day are non-rigid, semi-rigid, and rigid, most of the early machines being non-rigid. The future of the airship, however, lies in its power of establishing communications between the nations, and for this reason the rigid vessel is of very great importance.

The huge rigid machines are almost entirely due to the work of Count Zeppelin, a German, who after many years of hard work and bitter reverses, built airships that could ride in almost any weather and return to their bases when necessary. These monster vessels of the Count have been vastly improved by British engineers and airships have been built capable of lifting thirty to forty tons above their own weight. To prevent such a huge mass from buckling in the air, the whole structure is an immense framework of a light, durable metal—

generally duralumin—in which are several skin balloons for holding the gas, the whole being covered by a mass of fabric, specially proofed.

A modern airship is made up of about 1,600,000 separate parts, while the framework is built up of twenty miles of metal, the entire structure being braced and strengthened with fifty-three miles of wire.

Cars containing the engines, cargo, passengers, and crew are hung a few feet below the framework. The number of cars varies, most of the British "R" class having four. All the cars are connected by telephone.

The first airship to make a long flight was the "R 34," which, in 1919, crossed the Atlantic in four and a half days. Four days later this flying wonder completed its return journey in seventy five hours. In 1923 the French airship "Dixmude" broke the English record by covering 4,400 miles in 118 hours: almost five days.

Public interest is at present centred on the recent flight of the Graf Zeppelin, which covered its journey from Germany to America at an average speed of 45 miles per hour. A new dirigible, the "R 100," is now being built in England under the supervision of Commander Burney in the hope of breaking all previous records.



MIRAGE

B. J. HURLEY, Upper V. Alpha.

TRAVELLERS over burning desert sands sometimes think themselves nearing an oasis because they see in the distance green palms growing about cool water. They urge their camels forward only to find that the vision fades before their eyes, for it is but a reflection, or air picture, of an oasis far away below the horizon. They have seen a mirage. To understand the cause of a mirage, it must be remembered that we see an object of rays of light reflected from it to our eyes, and in the straight line in which the rays enter our eyes. Ordinarily these rays come to the eye in straight lines from the object and we see only objects above our horizon. But in the case of a desert mirage the rays of light passing upward from an object below the horizon are reflected back from a layer of denser air above the hot light air next the sand. This higher layer of dense air acts as a mirror and, being above the object it reflects, this object appears above the horizon and in the sight range of the traveller, when in reality the place seen in the reflection is miles away and out of sight. But this is not all, for the air layers vary in density, and sometimes reflect a double image, one

upside down. Mirages also occur in the sea. In the ocean mirage a vessel below the horizon is plainly reflected in the upper air. A most remarkable ocean mirage was seen in 1854 on the Baltic, when the English fleet of nineteen vessels, thirty miles away, was distinctly seen floating in the air. The case of the ocean mirage, which occurs in the cold northern waters, is just the opposite of the desert mirage, for the cool dense air is close to the water and the reflection is caused by a warmer layer of air above it. There is still another form of mirage, which is known as "looming." In this the objects are seen magnified and sometimes, when the sun is just in the right position and the sea and air help, are set against a background of coloured mists. This form of mirage is common in the Straits of Messina. People of Reggio, looking toward Sicily, may see castles, trees, and men suspended above the sea. This mirage is a reflection of the city of Messina, though for long years it was thought to be a city of fairy castles, and so was given the name "Fata Morgana," by which it is still known, from the powerful fairy "Morgan la Fay."

Awkward Things to Buy.

L. CALLAGHAN, Lower V. Alpha.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| A cap for the head of a pin. | Spectacles for the eyes of a potato. |
| A collar for the neck of a bottle. | Buttons for a coat of paint. |
| A handkerchief for the nose of an aeroplane. | A mattress for the bed of an ocean. |
| A monocle for the eye of a needle. | Cuff-links for the arms of the chair. |
| Gloves for the hands of a clock. | A pair of stockings for the legs of a table. |
| Hands for the arms of the chair. | A writing nib for the pig's pen. |

An Article for the Mag.

T. BANKS, Upper V. Alpha.

THE greatest difficulty which confronts the "budding" author is that of finding a suitable subject. The time came, when I, like many who have gone before me, was forced to face this problem, and after many weary hours of "brain-racking," I betook myself, in dire perplexity to an experienced friend.

First he suggested "Applied Poetry," and gave as an example:—To the boy who has not done his French exercise: "If I should die, think only this of me." (Rupert Brooke). This was vetoed, however, on the ground that it was too common-place, and the modern editor prefers original matter. Then he proposed writing the reports of the first eleven football matches, but, unfortunately, I knew that Bryson had "bagged" that long ago.

The task seemed hopeless, for my knowledge of the many things on which articles are written was negligible. I knew nothing of the value of milk in the manufacture of macintoshes. I could not give the life-story of a horn button, or a safety pin or a ship's anchor. I was unable to expatiate on the peculiarities of the Chinese language, or give

a discourse on eggs. So what was to be done.

As a last resort I determined to write a poem, and then a brilliant idea struck me. Why not write like the modern poets. No need for rhyme nor rhythm, nor punctuation, nor even sense, and yet beneath the surface lies a vast wealth of inspired thought, only discernible to the aesthetic sense of the true poet.

Knowing myself to be capable of expressing my thoughts in ethereal language, I straightened my relief-nib, bent my back, and forthwith proceeded to create the following poetical masterpiece. The exquisite beauty of the language will be apparent to all who read it:

THOUGHTS OF THE MOMENT.

My brain is
over-worked,
my heart
is sore.
I'll not pro-
long this,
drivel,
any more.

Song of the Submarine.

JOSEPH FLAHERTY, VIb.

Over oceans wide, with the swirling tide,
I glide, like a phantom dream,
On waters bright, on a starlit night,
My painted breast-plates gleam.

On lapping waves, o'er watery graves,
I rock to the surges' swell,
I thrust my way, through lashing spray,
To the lands where humans dwell.

With monsters dread, on the ocean bed,
Hidden, I lurk unseen,
And I sing Ho-ho! in the depths below,
The Song of the Submarine.

What is a Match

A. C. JONES, Upper V. Alpha.

A VERY ordinary thing, isn't it? Just a little bit of wood with something on the top. You strike, the match lights, and there's an end of it! It is said that five thousand million matches are used throughout the world every day, and scarcely anyone gives them a thought. Let us see how a match is made.

Poplar (aspen) or pine logs are mostly used; apart from lubricating oil and paper, and the chemicals which compose the match-heads, practically nothing else is brought into the factory. The logs provide the wood for the matches and the boxes in which they are packed, and the fuel for driving the machinery. One machine cuts the wood into planks the thickness of a match-stick, and a second machine strips those planks into the actual match-stalks, which are chemically treated to prevent the wood from glowing when a match is blown out.

After this the tiny sticks are dried on wire-netting in a kind of oven and pass on to what is called a "heading machine." This very cleverly sorts out the tiny sticks

and fixes each one separately on to a plate, a series of which, passing over rollers, dip the ends of the sticks into a composition which forms the match head. The heading-machine stretches the full length of a large room, and the headed matches travel up and down for the full length of the machine, so that by the time they come to the other end and are pushed out into trays they are dry and ready for packing in the match-boxes.

Meanwhile other machines are busy putting the boxes together; one machine makes the insides of boxes, another makes the outside sections. Girls are there to attend to the working of the machines, but the whole of the box-making is really done by the machines themselves, and the boxes are not touched by hand. When the machines have pasted the parts together, the boxes travel on an endless band through a current of warm air, coming out at the other end dried and ready for use. Here another machine takes them up, picks up the finished matches and fills the boxes, turning them out ready for packing in dozens—and even this packing is done by machinery.

Birds that cannot fly.

BIRDS that cannot fly! Yes, strange as this seems, there are many such, and we must remember that all nestlings have to be taught to fly. It is not a natural instinct, like walking, but an acquired art.

We have so accustomed ourselves to think-

ing of "the birds in the air" that we find it difficult to realize that though all birds have to be carefully taught to fly, yet they build, when old, without any instruction from other birds. It is obviously an inherited instinct. This was interestingly proved in the case of some rooks that were sent, when

young, before their eyes were open, to New Zealand. They were reared entirely by hand, yet, at the proper season, they built nests exactly as their ancestors had done for generations in the past.

The steamer duck learns to fly when it is young, but by the time it is adult, it is too heavy for its wings, and has to content itself with walking. The emu has wings that do not fold; while in the penguin the young can fold the wing, but the adult cannot. The Maori hen, of New Zealand, has soft quills; and in the owl-parrot, from the same district, the muscles are so weak as to be quite useless for flight.

The ostrich, so valuable for its feathers is another bird that cannot fly; it has the curious habit of running in circles.

Have you ever carefully examined a feather, and discovered for yourself what a marvellous structure it is.

A feather is made of a central tapering rod, fringed on either side by barbs, forming what is called a vane. But each of these barbs, you will find, is made up of similar "barbules," and thus is, in effect, a very miniature feather itself.

GERARD McARDLE.

❖ The Decline in Platinum. ❖

WILLIAM CARR, Lower V. Alpha.

IT is hard to come down in the world, as many of us know in these days. Now platinum knows it. Platinum is the aristocrat of the metals, but it can now command only a paltry £13 7s. 6d. an ounce. Barely £14 and once it was up to £40. If the downfall continues it may sink to the level of that showy metal, gold, and be worth no more than a beggarly £4 or so ounce troy.

Platinum might rightly hold itself superior to gold because it plays a useful part in science and industry, and many electrical instruments and some chemical processes cannot get on without it. It is only because foolish humankind will always prize some things for their rarity rather than for anything else about them, that it has been made a competitor with gold in the fashion of jewellery.

That was the first thing that sent it up. The second was the War, because most of the

world's supply of platinum comes from Russia, and it became harder for the rest of the world to get it from that country. When the Soviet government took charge of the mine it did not see any reasons for making it cheaper.

Nevertheless, its price began to fall a year or so ago until it was down to £25, and this year the price began to plunge still further, because even the Bolsheviki wanted money and had to sell it cheaper. But the most interesting reason for its fall is that scientific men, who are seldom among the rich of the earth, have been casting about for something which will serve their purpose as well as this costly metal. They think they have found it in a cheap alloy, so they are ceasing to be bidders. It is hard to come down, but it is harder to be kept down, and that is what would happen to science if it were not always prepared to find new ways of getting on.

Two Comrades in Distress.

J. HOVER, Upper V. Alpha

(With due apologies to Lord Tennyson).

Late, late, so late! and light the morn and
chill!

Late, late, so late! but we can enter still,
And answer for our crime.

No cars came by, because the road was
blocked,

I did not know this fact, till I was shocked,
To hear the stroke of nine.

So late, the gate is closed till afternoon.
Don't wait, I'm sure it will not open soon.

Let's while away the time.

RESULT:—

After this, they'll always try,
To notice how off' the cars go by.
And, to avoid a second disgrace,
They'll do their best to be in their place,
When the bell doth chime.

SUBMARINES.

WE find that as far back as 1596, an attempt was made to build an underwater vessel. John Napier, of Merchiston, wrote in an Edinburgh paper of June, 1596, that "he had made a craft which he hoped would be capable of going under the water." Another attempt was made in James II.'s reign to row a boat under water. In 1774 a man named Day was drowned in Plymouth Sound in a submarine boat which he had invented and about the same time Bushnell of Connecticut, and Robert Fulton, made other unsuccessful attempts.

In 1860 the Plongeur submarine was built at Rochefort and designed to be driven by compressed air. This, however, was not a success. In 1887 Nordenfelt launched at Barrow a boat with a displacement of 243 tons. The general shape was that of a huge torpedo, but the bow and stern were flattened

perpendicularly and on the turtle back there were two small conning towers. It was 123 feet in length and 12 feet in beam and depth. Its engines were of 1,000 H.P. When it was intended to sink it, the funnels were taken off and water-tight scuttles fitted over the aperture. Under water the fires were extinguished by steam and super-heated steam then became the motive power. The sinking was effected partly by the admission of water and partly by means of two vertical screws which worked in apertures in the vessel's bottom and pulled her down to the desired level.

About 1888 Goubet, a Frenchman, invented a boat driven by electricity. In the following year the "Gymnote," the invention of Gustave Zede, was built for the French government and, in 1893, it was followed by the "Gustave Zede," a larger and improved craft of the same type. This boat

was about 131 feet long and of 266 tons displacement. She was also driven by electricity, and it is said that she has made comparatively long passages at considerable depths beneath the surface and has remained with her crew several hours on end and discharged several torpedoes while immersed.

In America, J. P. Holland brought forward his submarine. The first type was 85 feet long with its greatest diameter of nearly 11 feet. The United States government have since adopted the improved type and in 1900 the British government ordered six boats on the same plan, to be built for it by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim. They were 63 feet 4 inches long and 11 feet 9 inches broad, and had a submerged displacement of 120 tons. They were designed to carry three torpedoes, and had a deck 31 feet long for surface running. When submerged they were driven by electricity and attained a speed of seven knots.

The French submarines were of two classes, the larger class of 400 tons and having a surface speed of twelve knots (these were for aggressive purposes on an enemy coast) and

a smaller class of 100 tons (or even 68 tons) for harbour defence.

In addition to the Holland type the British government have since built several other classes of vessel. The one, immediately after the Holland type, was the "B" class. These were of 300 tons, had 850 H.P. engines and a surface speed of thirteen knots. The British government, in 1905, decided to rely upon torpedoes and submarines for harbour and coast defence and to discontinue the use of submarine mines.

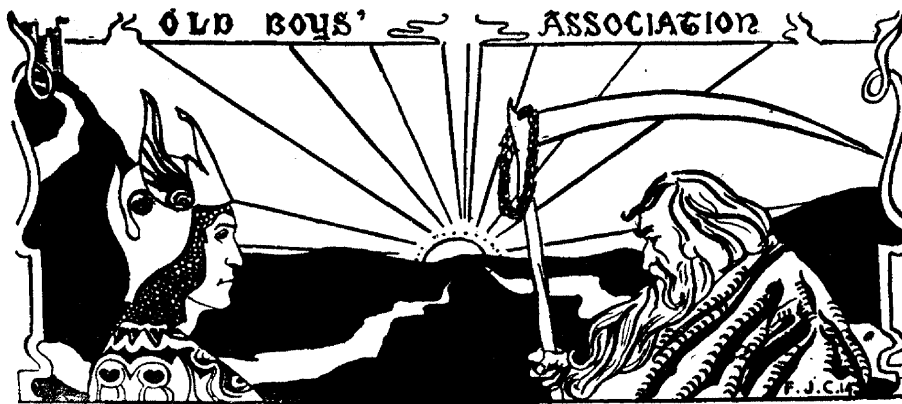
The submarines and torpedoes were, as we know, used with such drastic effects by both sides in the Great War that submarines are now an essential part of every navy. Since the War the value of the submarine, both for offensive and defensive purposes, has been more and more recognized and the submarines of our day are much larger and speedier than the old "A" and "B" types, and the latest and most perfect of the modern submarines was recently launched from the British shipyards.

VINCENT QUIGLEY, Upper V. Alpha.

Results of Summer Exams, 1928.

VIB.Sc.—1, William Doyle ; 2, James Hagan ;
3, John Worthington, Patrick S. Byrne.
VIB.Mod.—1, John Gavin ; 2, James Bibby ;
3, Edward Renshaw.
U.VA.—1, K. McManus ; 2, W. Mawdesley ;
3, W. Dillea.
L.V ALPHA.—1, H. McGrath ; 2, T. Myers ;
3, T. Banks.
L.V BETA.—1, T. Moloney ; 2, A. Kerrigan ;
3, B. Hughes.
L.VA.—1, T. Smith ; 2, J. Ireland ; 3, L.
Clarke.
IV ALPHA.—1, D. Doyle ; 2, J. Banks ; 3, P.
Lomax.
IV BETA.—1, B. Collins ; 2, P. McCarthy ;
3, G. Barry.
IVA.—1, L. Doherty ; 2, S. Kennedy ; 3, A.
Doran.

IVB.—1, G. Lunt ; 2, T. Riddick ; 3, J.
Byrne.
III ALPHA.—1, H. Rooney ; 2, T. Kenny ;
3, W. Taylor.
III BETA.—1, W. Atherton ; 2, M. Beglin ;
3, F. O'Rourke.
IIIA.—1, V. Byrne ; 2, J. Roberts ; 3, J.
Chambers.
IIIB.—1, F. Burke ; 2, F. Molyneux ; 3, W.
Hollingsworth.
IIIC.—1, V. Norbury ; 2, R. Turner ; 3, A.
D'Arcy.
II.—1, H. Beaumont ; 2, G. Ormond ; 3, C.
Tickle.
I.—1, A. Downie ; 2, C. Lake ; 3, B. Whalley.
Prep.—1, W. Leonard ; 2, C. Ayley ; 3, J.
Burke.



IN MEMORIAM.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Francis Hennin, a former master of the College, who was accidentally killed in a motor car accident on the new Albuquerque-Santa Fe road in America.

* * * *

Old Boys will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Ernest Trowbridge. They will remember him as singing master for many years in the Catholic Institute. After Requiem Mass, at St. Philip Neri's, on Tuesday, 23rd October, 1928, he was buried in Anfield Cemetery.

* * * *

We were very much surprised to hear of the death of Mr. Michael Roche, after a short illness. After Requiem Mass, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Aintree, on Saturday, 20th October, the funeral took place at Longmoor Lane Cemetery.

To the friends and relatives we tender our sincerest sympathy.—R.I.P.

* * * *

We regret to announce the death of First Officer John Bolger, who lost his life in the ill-fated "Vestris." To his bereaved parents and friends we tender our sincere sympathy.

* * * *

On Sunday, 18th November, the Annual

Memorial Mass was celebrated at St. Nicholas' Pro-Cathedral, the celebrant of the Mass being Rev. E. O'Laverty; Deacon, V. Rev. Canon O'Connell; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Fr. Moloney.

After the first Gospel, Canon O'Connell addressed the congregation on Charity in praying for the Dead. He paid tribute to the Sacrifice of Captain Carey and First Officer John Bolger, who both lost their lives in the "Vestris."

The music of the Mass "Missa Pontificalis" *Perosi*, was very capably rendered by the Boys and Masters of St. Edward's College, under the capable direction of Mr. F. R. Boraston, A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O.

* * * *

Old Boys will be glad to learn that the Revv. Joseph Moloney, Joseph Caldwell and Henry C. O'Brien were ordained priests last July. This brings the total of former students raised to the Dignity of the Priesthood this year to seven—a good addition to the labourers in the Lord's Vineyard.

Rev. J. Macmillan and Rev. J. McDowell continue their studies at Rome and Cambridge respectively. Father Maloney is labouring in Hexham, Father Caldwell in Lancaster, and Father O'Brien is on the teaching staff of St. Joseph's College, Burn Hall, Durham.

Ad Multos Annos!

Successes of Old Boys at the University.

JUNE, 1928.

Faculty of Arts.

Passed in First Year Degree Subjects:—

R. P. ROGERS (Mod. Hist.).

Diploma in Education:—

M. A. A. CROSBY; J. C. MURPHY.

Certificate in Education:—

A. T. McCORD.

Faculty of Science.

School of Mathematics:—

B.Sc. with Hons. Class II. Div. I.:

B. F. TAYLOR.

School of Chemistry:—

B.Sc. with Hons. Class II.:

J. S. WILSON; D. HAGAN.

B.Sc. Ordinary: J. WHITE.

Passed in Subsidiary Subjects:—

W. J. LOUGHLIN (Physics).

W. J. LOWE (Physics).

G. MOONEY (Physics).

Faculty of Medicine.

Degree of Ch.M.:—P. R. HAWE.

Ordinary Degree of M.B. and Ch.B.:—

J. J. GRAHAM.

Faculty of Law.

Degree of L.L.B. with Hons.:—

H. L. GREEN, Class III.

Faculty of Engineering.

Degree of B.Eng. with Hons.:—

School of Civil Engineering:

P. H. DUNNE, Class II.

Ordinary Degree B.Eng.:—

School of Civil Engineering:

G. J. CUNNINGHAM, Class I.

Final, Part I.:

L. J. CULLIGAN; N. A. KEARNEY.

Intermediate Examination: J. G. SMITH.

UNIVERSITY LETTER.

THE UNIVERSITY,

Novem̄ber.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

1928-29! Somewhat magic words, that bring home to us that old Father Time is getting on with his job of flying. No doubt you looked forward, as we did, rather buoyantly to the commencement of the new session; and now, having tasted a little of it, regard it with the same dispassionate air of the habitue, and hope pessimistically for the best.

We welcome the additional units to our ranks and trust that as each of them is "now a man like us" they'll carry on as usual. We note that three of the Freshers have joined the ranks of the "Arts persons." This causes us, like true scientists (a personal note amongst the royal "we") to sigh and remark that the good old days have gone—when we used to see a batch of Old Boys in the Gossage Lab., practising in case of fire—at least that is what it looked like—or for those days when greasy engineers would throw the Union chairs about or some Medical Old Boys lounge outside the Medical School, learnedly dangling their stethoscopes. But all these things are past and three, W. Farrelly, J. Murphy and P. Hagan, have been claimed by the Muses. B. Sharpe, we understand, has joined the Engineers; but as we haven't seen him yet, we won't make a pun that you, Mr. Editor, no doubt expected. A. Morgan, amongst the mathematicians, will no doubt keep the flag flying.

June results, which no doubt are published on another page, were quite creditable to the Old Boys and up to the usual standard. Amongst those who have gone down is Jake Graham, who, we hear, is at the Stanley Hospital. (This ought to cure all the patients). M. Crosby, J. C. Murphy and A. McCord with Education Diplomas have gone down. The latter, we hear is in the U.S.A., where we wish him the best of luck.

Nick Kearney, we have been told, is Panto Secretary. Pious wishes for his health are expressed by many, but fruit is good, we understand, and he will get a lot of that—often. In Catholic Society affairs Old Boys are to the fore as usual.

G. W. Le Brun and J. S. Wilson have recently been turning their hands to house decoration. No acquaintance has been made with Mr. Drage, but we think Messrs. Wo— & Co. have benefited. May we at this point urgently request all graduates to subscribe to the funds for the maintenance of this club-room, which is open to any member of the Catholic Society.

We were very grieved to hear of the death of M. Roche. He was known to many of us up here—we knew him as one of the best of good fellows. (May he rest in peace).

Well, Mr. Editor, success to you all in the coming year, and a happy Xmas when it comes: and I hope we may be able to come and see you at the Shield Final this year.

Yours,
'VARSTY.

* * * *

OLD CATHINIANS' A.F.C.

The First Eleven is making very satisfactory progress in the Zingari League. To date, with

one-third of the season's fixtures completed, we occupy fifth position in the table. The Second Eleven is not doing well, however, and the standard of play is very much below that of the premier eleven. This is due to a serious leakage of young players who join other clubs without offering their services to the club which has a right to them.

Those Old Boys, who join other clubs, either do not realise that they owe us allegiance or are merely playing for their own vain glory and consequently look round for a club which has a large following, from whom they will get a maximum of applause. These latter will not be of much service to us, but we expect something of the former who are merely acting without consideration.

Let such Old Boys realise that we can only draw upon Old Boys, whereas other clubs can choose their players from here, there and everywhere. If they do this we are confident that they will do the right thing and give us their support.

Apart from the athletic side, we hold informal dances on the last Saturday of each month, at St. Margaret's Hall, Park Way. These continue to be exceedingly popular, and all O.B.'s and their friends are cordially invited to support them.

J.S.M.

Wild Animals in England.

A. KERRIGAN, Upper V.Alpha.

EVERYBODY is well aware, I am sure, that there are only a few species of wild animals left, as inhabitants of Britain. There were, judging by the remains found, mammoths, lions, and other wild animals inhabiting our land at the time of the ice age. These have gradually become extinct in this country, until now only a few species of fox and deer, and a very small number of wild boar, remain. Still there are

some people in England, who have seen a lion, or an elephant, etc., roaming about.

The workmen at a dock in Southampton had the terrible experience of being in the neighbourhood of an escaped lion. A German liner, the Ussukuma, had just completed a voyage from South Africa, and was being unloaded in one of the docks. A caged African lion was being unloaded, when the bottom fell out of the case and the lion

escaped. A wild chase ensued, and just as the animal got to the dock gates, one of the native keepers managed to hem it in between a telegraph-box and a hut. The animal was captured, having done no serious damage, but only that it was stiff through being caged up for three weeks, it might have gained the New Forest, and defied the keepers for some time. Another time, however, a wise old elephant was being paraded through the streets of Chichester, in the wake of the circus, and the keeper thinking it would keep on left it while he went to see the manager. The elephant, seeing a way of escape, rushed down a side street and managed to get free of the town. It stampeded across country, and did considerable damage to crops and

severely scared several people. After it had traversed about twenty miles, the keepers caught it, in a barn, just having a nice meal of hay.

So far I have been dealing with wild animals which have escaped, but there are such things as wild animal farms in our country to-day. A herd of zebras were captured and brought across to England. They were made at home, and the herd increased. Menagerie and zoo owners came and bought them. They started a continual coming and going of menagerie and zoo owners, to replenish their stock. There are also two lion cub farms down in Kent. So, although these wild beasts are not inhabitants of England, we still have some representatives.

Examination Results, 1928.

JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD.

University Scholarships.

Patterson Scholarship—Arthur G. Morgan.
Senior City Scholarship—William F. Farrelly.
Bartlett Scholarship—Arthur G. Morgan.
 Francis Molyneux.
 Thomas G. Fee.
 Bernard A. Sharpe.

Higher School Certificate.

John B. Callanan.	Francis Molyneux.
John W. Farrell.	Arthur G. Morgan.
William F. Farrelly.	James Murphy.
Thomas G. Fee.	Henry J. O'Neill.
Joseph Ferguson.	William J. Redmond.
Thomas F. Fitzgerald.	James Segrave.
Patrick Hagan.	Bernard A. Sharpe.

<i>Distinction in Pure Mathematics</i> —	} Arthur G. Morgan.
<i>Distinction in Physics</i> —	
<i>Distinction in Chemistry</i> —	

Distinction in History—Patrick Hagan.

Matriculation and School Certificate.

(Candidates marked thus * are awarded a Matriculation Certificate).

Austin, Vincent G.	*Dooley, Edward L.
Bassett, John H.	Doyle, James T.
Brosnan, Patrick A.	Duffy, William P.
Bolger, John	*Flaherty, Joseph P.
*Bullen, Thomas G.	*Flynn, Daniel G.
Callander, William F.	Furlong, Gerald P.
*Clarke, Francis	Gannon, John
Campbell, Robert C.	*Grannell, Denis
Crease, Francis J.	*Hanlon, Thomas
*Cunningham, Fred. V.	Haynes, John
*Cunningham, John	*Hogan, Francis
*Dalton, John	Hover, Joseph
Dalton, John G.	*Johnston, John G.
Deegan, Gerard	Keating, Edward A.
*Donnelly, Joseph W.	*Kelly, John E.

Kelly, John J.
 Kerfoot, John G.
 *Kershaw, Harry P.
 *Kilroy, Matthew A.
 *Lennon, Francis J.
 *Leonard, Robert
 *Looney, Richard G.
 *Lowe, Edward J.
 McBride, George
 *McDevitt, Thomas J.
 *McHale, Francis
 McHugh, Henry J.
 *McGrath, Terence
 *McKeown, Francis J.
 Mandy, Arthur G.
 *Martin, Frederick J.

Moffatt, Francis E.
 Moore, John A.
 Murphy, Joseph
 Nevin, Thomas
 *Nolan, Joseph
 *O'Brien, Joseph M.
 *O'Neill, Thomas G.
 O'Reilly, Martin W.
 *Prendergast, James
 *Rogan, Gerard
 Sessions, Dominic J.
 *Smith, Joseph
 Spillane, John B.
 Spillane, Maurice
 Whelan, Thomas G.
 Whyte, John G.

DISTINCTIONS :—

English Literature—Joseph Smith.

History—James T. Doyle ; John Gannon.

French—Francis J. Lennon ; Francis E. Moffatt ; Joseph Smith.

Latin—Joseph Smith.

Mathematics—Thomas G. Bullen ; William F. Callander ; Joseph Donnelly ; Francis J. Lennon ; Terence McGrath ; Francis McKeown ; Frederick J. Martin ; Joseph Smith ; Raymond Pratt.

Physics—Thomas G. Bullen ; Francis Clarke ; John E. Kelly ; Richard G. Looney ; Joseph Smith.

Chemistry—Joseph Smith.

Additional Mathematics—

Frederick J. Martin.

HOWLERS.

PATRICK MATTHEW BANNON, Up.V.Alpha.

WHILE reading papers and magazines, one meets many "howlers," presumably coming from the fertile mind of a schoolboy, but one is inclined to believe that they have been deliberately made up by some enterprising journalist. However, I think that we may regard the examples given below as the genuine article, that have actually been penned by unwitting schoolchildren.

A young swan is described as a "singlet," while the description of a bachelor is given as the "husband of a spinster." Bill Sykes is said to have met his end "in trying to get over a roof, but he hanged himself by slipping over his neck and choking himself." One schoolboy, when asked what was meant by a geyser, replied that it was "a male goose," while another said that "Benn Gunn was macarooned on an island."

On being asked to trisect an angle, a student said "bisect it into three equal parts," and he also said that "Westminster Abbey was built by Edward the Professor." Another bright lad replied that "Cromwell's famous

regiment was called the Ironheads," and, perhaps as good as any: "A watershed is a shed in the sea in which ships can shelter during a storm."

A boy's suggestion that "the Romans built their roads straight so that the Britons could not hide around the corners" was ingenious, even if improbable, and the definition of "a turf" as "a bit of dirt with grass on it" would be rather difficult to better. The gem of all these, however, is almost too perfect to be original, but here it is: "The spine is a lot of little bones that run up and down the back. The head sits on one end, and I sit on the other."

Among the howlers in Latin and French is quoted the translation of "Est-il parti ? Tant mieux !" as "Is there a party My aunt !" and "Fons aquae dulcis" as "a tribe of water-ducks." One boy, on being asked why the "t" was inserted in "a-t-il" replied that it was put in for "Epiphany" (meaning, presumably, "euphony").



Some Memorials of the Site of St. Edward's.

WILLIAM M. DOYLE, VIA. Science.

MOST of us are acquainted with the paper of the late Very Rev. Canon Cosgrave, which appeared in the College Magazine of Spring, 1925, entitled "The History of St. Edward's College"; but as this only deals with the history of the actual building dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, I propose to give a somewhat meagre account of the previous history of the College grounds and their environments.

It is a coincidence that Edward the Confessor built a castle near the S.E. boundary of Everton, to keep the restless Northumbrians under Tosti in check. This castle is mentioned in the Domesday Book and in the inquisition held at Lancaster in 1327. So it seems that our patron has always associated his name with Everton. But, returning to the matter in hand, we find that by a grant made by William the Conqueror, about 1066, to his cousin Roger of Poitiers, Everton became part of Roger's barony; but Roger, having taken part in the rebellion against his monarch (1101), was banished and his estates were forfeited. Everton changed hands pretty frequently after this, and in the reign of Henry III. we find the people of Everton holding their lands by yearly rent and service to the king. In 1229 it was bestowed on Ranulph, Earl of Chester. By marriage with his sister Agnes, it passed to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Owing to the forfeiture of one of his descendants, Everton became in 1254 the property of Edmund, first Earl of Lancaster, younger son of Henry III.

In 1320, the manor was granted by Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, to Sir Robert de Holland. After the death of the latter the manor reverted to Henry, the third Earl. By the "Inquisito post mortem," after the execution of Thomas in 1327, it is recorded that there were in Everton at that time nineteen serfs holding twenty-four oxgangs of land, at a rent of £4 16s. 0d. per annum. (An oxgang or bovat was the area which could be kept in tillage by one pair of oxen; this works out to be about 300 acres of enclosures in Everton at that time).

In 1352, Henry Earl of Lancaster and Derby, "did give and grant his town of Everton, with all its wastes, etc." to John Barrett (at that time constable of the Castle of Liverpool) for the rent of £4 yearly. By failure of the issue of John Barrett, early in the seventeenth century, it became part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The College is situated on part of the commons, or waste land, which always formed the greater part of the Everton landscape. And in its primitive condition it doubtless resembled its sister ridge of Bidston Hill, an irregular common, covered with furze bushes, heath, and scanty pasturage. For the privilege of sending their cattle to pasture on the waste lands of Everton, the people of Kirkdale paid 6s. 8d. annually to the township of Everton, which in turn had to pay 13s. 4d. annually to the crown, as a quit or chief rent, called "Breck-silver," which is still paid to the Lord of the Manor, the Marquis of Salisbury (?).

In 1629, the unfortunate Charles I., en-

deavouring at a time of pressure to raise money from every available source, sold to certain citizens of London the manor of West Derby. They, by virtue of this purchase, claimed the manors of Wavertree and Everton as part and parcel of West Derby. This was resisted by the copy of the other two townships, which led to a long course of legal processes, continuing down to the year 1639, when Wavertree and Everton were sold as separate manors, by the king, to the grantees of the West Derby Manor. In the same year all three manors were conveyed to James Lord Stanley and Strange. In 1667, Charles, Earl of Derby, heir to Lord Stanley, entered into an agreement with the copyholders concerning the extent and rental of their enclosures. The College grounds, however, still remained unenclosed in the wastes.

In the year 1702, by the death of William, Earl of Derby, without a son, the manor of Everton descended to his only surviving daughter, Henrietta Maria, Baroness of Ashburnham. In 1716, the grounds of our Alma Mater were first enclosed as part of the 115 acres of common land in a lease of 1,000 years granted by the trustees to the copyholders of Everton on payment of £115 and a rent of one shilling per acre. The lands now around St. Domingo Road were bought in 1757 and 1758 by Mr. George Campbell, West India merchant and sugar refiner, from the families of H. Halsall and J. Seacome, two of the original lessees. The lands thus purchased lay contiguous to each other, and Mr. Campbell after erecting sundry buildings, and otherwise much improving the property, gave the name of St. Domingo to the consolidated estate, from the circumstance of one of his ships having captured a rich French prize off the island of that name.

I can now only repeat that excellent account of Canon Cosgrave of how Mr. Campbell built on the tongue of land at the south end of the estate, near the beacon, a moderate-sized

dwelling-house, with outbuildings arranged in a semi-circular sweep, and a grassy lawn in front, separated from the road by posts and chains. In some whim of improper satire one of the outbuildings which stood in the east, separated from the dwelling by Beacon Lane, was built like an ecclesiastical edifice, although the building was, in reality, a stable.

One anecdote is told of Mr. Campbell, who was, in the year 1745, placed at the head of an irregular body of men, hastily raised in Liverpool to check the advance of the Young Pretender. They were ordered to Manchester, but got no further than Warrington. One evening they fell in with a flock of geese, which were taken to be fellow-militants, and Mr. Campbell's warriors prepared for their maiden encounter. Some say that their hearts palpitated, others that worse things happened. Entering into a parley, instant surrender was demanded of the geese and to spare their new friends the fatigue of marching, every man of Campbell's company "bagged his bird."

Mr. Campbell filled the civic chair in 1763. A Mr. John Crosbie bought the estate for £3,800 after the death of Mr. Campbell in 1770. The new owner filled a respectable position as a merchant, having been mayor in 1765. But a heavy business loss caused the contract to be transferred to Messrs. Gregson, Bridge and Parke. The reason for this was, when the assignees offered Mr. Crosbie's interest for sale, at the Pontack's Inn in Liverpool, no bidder appeared, and the creditors saw no chance of profit likely to accrue from the bargain touching the St. Domingo estate. This interest, however, was sold for £3,470 to Mr. John Sparling in February, 1773. The latter had accrued a large fortune in the West India trade. He was very ambitious and possessed extensive property in the south-end of Liverpool, of which the name of Sparling Street furnishes a reminiscence. He wisely retired in the wane of life to his beautiful villa

at Everton, which, in the year 1793, he improved and embellished by taking down the old mansion and, at some few hundred yards north of its site, erecting the present magnificent edifice, St. Domingo House. It might here be added that at that time it was the pleasantest situated building in the district of Liverpool. It commanded very extensive views for miles around. The expense was beyond his calculation, but nevertheless he improved the estate by the planting and the ornamentation of the grounds. The three small fishes, sparlings, in stone over the main

door, composed the crest of the Sparling family, whilst the four cannons, at the base of the steps, were taken from Mr. Campbell's privateer.

In spite of all Mr. Sparling's plans for tempting his successors to retain the property, it changed hands many times and met with a very varied career before it became a Catholic College in 1842.

But I think I have now encroached too much on the "History of St. Edward's College" and have given enough memorials of its site.

The Call of the Sea.

D. W. GRANNELL, VIB. Mod.

AT a recent auspicious gathering, our newly appointed Archbishop confessed that the sea had always held a great attraction for him, in so far that when quite a boy he longed to be a pirate. As the two-fold role of a priest and pirate wouldn't harmonise so well, he was forced to renounce his childish longing. This "Call of the Sea," expressed by the Archbishop, has produced throughout the ages a spirit of unrest and curiosity set against ease and pleasure and the happiness of home. Despite the fact that it is a cruel hungry sea, its horrors are extremely fascinating and it holds its victim captive, lured by its sublime majestic beauty.

Even the ancient Britons heard its wild call, which inspired some of them to brave the stormy elements in their fragile coracles, in which they sailed to Ireland and France. Again, the fierce Norsemen of the Scandinavian Peninsula were almost reared on its broad bosom, owing to the great inroads which the sea had made on their native land.

They were led to brave the elements and grew hardy and strong, while in their world-famous ships they sailed as far as Iceland and the Mediterranean Sea, and in the latter region lived by plundering the European coasts.

As the centuries rolled on, the "Call of the Sea" became more insistent than before, and it led men such as Columbus, Raleigh, Drake and Cook to seek for far-distant lands. Drake, in his love for the sea, sailed round the world, as also did Captain Cook who took possession of Australia in England's name, thus helping to build up her great Empire and incidentally to compensate her for the losses she was soon to receive through the Independence of her American Colonies. Sebastian Cabot and his father, induced by its alluring charm, searched for a North West passage to India and discovered Newfoundland and the northern shores of America, thus adding to England's greatness. On hearing the "Call of the Sea" Nelson, our famous Admiral, arose and obeyed, as it is "a wild

call which may not be denied." Through his courage and bravery he defeated Napoleon's fleets and became England's greatest naval hero, for he made her "Mistress of the Seas," thus preventing all fear of invasion from Napoleon and his mighty armies.

Besides inspiring men to give up their luxurious homes for a wild adventurous life on the broad expanse of ocean, it has been the inspiration of some of the finest writers and poets. These have been captivated by its beauty and alluring charms, and have sung its praise to all the world, in exquisite poetry or in excellent novels, which have enthralled their readers, who have arrived at a finer conception of its endearing charms. What

more brilliant spectacle than the rising of the moon from out the dark line of the horizon, casting a trail of mellowed beauty in its wake, over a calm unruffled ocean!

Despite the terrors and dangers of an angry sea when the wind howls and the waves become surging, rushing, mountainous billows, it will always have its allurements for the bold and hardy adventurers who have supplied us with one of the best navies of the world for the defence of our country. It is through the British youths and men who have responded to its "wild clear call" during peace, that we have thus given to us such an efficient navy for times of war, and have truly maintained England's supremacy of the seas.

Schadenfreude.

JOSEPH NOLAN, VIB. Modern.

TRULY there is joy in the misfortunes of others, as you will understand from the title, with the proviso, of course, that you understand German, which you probably do not. I am going to tell you of a certain Scotch student's joy in the misfortune of two Oxford tradesmen who had the misfortune to become acquainted with him. The student had not taken his degree at the recent examinations and his guardian had recalled him to Scotland, enclosing a ticket from Oxford to Edinburgh. Unfortunately, the hard-hearted guardian had a heart as hard as the High Street, the hard stones of which had made our hero's boots absolutely unrepresentable. A Scotchman, however, is never long in difficulties, and our friend was no exception.

The day before he was due to set out, he paid a visit to two shops at the opposite

ends of the town. The next morning he rose at nine and awaited his first visitor, who was due to arrive at ten o'clock. Prior to this he had inserted a few pieces of cotton wool in his left sock.

Promptly at ten a footwear expert arrived with quite a little legion of boxes of shoes. After he had spread his wares on the floor his customer took a fancy to a very expensive pair of shoes. The latter then tried on the right shoe. It fitted like a glove. The left one would not fit at all. The student suggested the vendor taking back the shoe and bringing it back at nine o'clock the following morning, after it had been stretched. The man who had brought the shoes, having lived in Oxford since his birth, had learned to be wary of students, and he demurred. Yielding finally to persuasion he left the right shoe with his customer, it being understood that

payment would be forthcoming on the delivery of its partner. Precisely the same procedure was gone through with another man who arrived one hour later. Unfortunately, this time it was the right shoe that would not fit, so the man left the left shoe in the student's possession, taking the right one away to be stretched.

The student caught the mid-day train on the same day bearing back to Scotland how he had "done" the "fulè Sassenach." When the two men from the respective boot shops met one another at the student's rooms next morning, and discovered the ruse he had played on them—well, least said, soonest mended.

↳ In a Modern Battleship. ◀

V. NORBURY, IV. Beta.

THE modern battleship is divided into two main compartments by a sheet of steel plating which is about water-level, to protect the boilers and engines from torpedoes and bursting shells. The plating on this deck is found to be about one and a half inches thick. On the sides below water-level the plating is about three inches thick. The turret and shafts are well protected by stout iron twelve or thirteen inches thick. In the case of fire breaking out on the top deck where the bunks are, an iron sheet is let down to prevent the fire spreading.

From each turret a hoist operated by hydraulic power runs down to the magazine, and in case of a hydraulic breakdown the hoist can be worked by hand, but at a slower

rate than if worked mechanically. In the modern battleship, oil and coal is used for driving the engine, and in times of war the coal is smokeless.

The guns of a battleship work on swivels. They have a screen behind them to protect the men who are working them. Some of the shells for these guns are about four feet in height and can be shot to a distance of about six miles.

Each battleship carries about two to six torpedoes, costing one thousand pounds each, and these can be discharged under the water and are sufficiently powerful to sink any enemy craft.

The officers and men on a modern battleship number almost a thousand souls.



French Debating Society.

THE first debate of the session was "Que la moquerie est indigence d'esprit." Forms VIA. Moderns and Science supplied the speakers; the former, which defended the motion, being represented by Bergin, Bibby and J. Byrne, and the latter by Bold, P. Byrne and Doyle. The Moderns were successful, rather easily beating their opponents.

The second debate was also between VIA. Moderns and Science. Hagan, Mercer and Redmond defended the motion "Que les vacances passées en Angleterre valent mieux que les vacances passées à l'étranger," and Callander, Gavin and Nestor, for the Moderns, attacked it. The Sciences were successful this time, but only by a very narrow margin.

A quotation from La Bruyère provided the subject for the next debate, namely:—"L'amour de la justice n'est en la plupart des hommes que la crainte de souffrir l'injustice." Rimmer, Rogers and Rooney defended the motion, and Worthington, Wusteman and Clarke attacked it. The side led by Worthington was successful, Clarke especially being worthy of mention for his very fine maiden speech.

In conclusion I would like to ask those who will take part in the future debates to refrain from that stereotyped method of conclusion—"et je veux, monsieur le president, que vous me donniez votre suffrage,"—and try to think of something more original.

J.J.C.

Courtesy.

COURTESY possesses an elegance and charm which no other virtue characteristic of the nature of man can claim. It is ubiquitous among virtues, stretching forth its tentacles even unto the least meritorious; and its forms are manifold.

It lends distinction to the merits of our duties, and tones into harmonious colours our deeds of kindness. An almsgiving or similar act performed discourteously is a manifestation of snobbishness and cynicism, and is a sure sign that the charity is forced and therefore not charity, because the meaning of charity is love.

Courtesy permeates human life as does

water the earth. It is a necessary adjunct to social conditions. But there are aspects of courtesy which are lacking in the true nobility of the virtue. The phrase "old world courtesy" is, to me, inextricably bound up with the incident of Sir Walter Raleigh laying down his cloak in the mud to save Queen Elizabeth's shoes, and also one presumes the fringe of her dress, from being splashed. The sight or mention of the one invariably calls to my mind an idea of the other. Raleigh's action (if it did really happen; most of these historical anecdotes are being disproved nowadays) is a typical example of the extravagant and fastidious

politeness which was affected from the Middle Ages up to practically the present day. The ostentatious customs of the "old-world" type should be shunned as being insincere and savouring of hypocrisy. Courtesy treads most nobly when it treads most quietly.

Since the war we have become more or less emancipated from the flagrant parade of politeness. To rise on a tram-car in these modern days and offer one's seat to a lady is to risk a command to sit down again, if one is unfortunate enough to accost a practical Believer in the Equal Rights of Women.

I think our age is the purer for this emancipation. Less cant and hypocrisy prevail. A man is no longer chivalrous because society demands it, but because chivalry is natural to his character. A courteous man has become

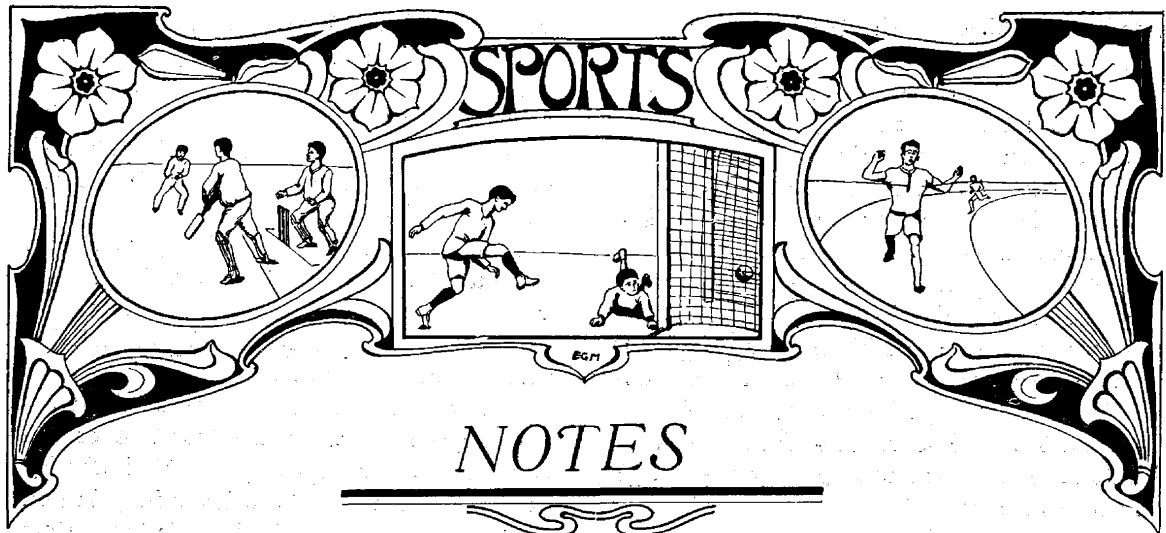
an honourable and lovable man. He harbours not evil nor does he brook suspicion, but is always ready to see the good and beauty in everything, to reward the praiseworthy with suitable praise, to help on the faltering with kind encouragement, and to forgive his wrongdoers in an open and generous manner.

We cannot hope to be perfectly courteous. It is our heritage bequeathed from the Garden of Eden that we are prone to self-love, to distrust of our fellow-men, and to retaliation when we are wronged.

But we are not thus prevented from attempting to follow in the footsteps of the Great Exemplar of the precept of Charity as He trod the road to Calvary in pain and agony yet loving and blessing His tormentors the while.

R. KELLY.





FOOTBALL is now in full swing. G. Rogers, who is an experienced and dashing player, was chosen to captain the 1st XI. The vice-captain, P. Fletcher, is well-known for his valuable services at left half-back.

This year the First Team is fortunate in having the assistance of several experienced players. G. Rogers leads the forward line with his usual energy and skill. W. Rooney is successfully filling the strenuous position of centre half, aided by W. Nestor and P. Fletcher on his right and left respectively. N. Dudman, our custodian, plays with his usual coolness and sound judgment. At times he appears a trifle slow in getting rid of the ball, but otherwise he does his work very satisfactorily. G. Rogan and F. McHale are sound in the defence, and our forwards are working well together.

The results so far are very satisfactory. The 1st XI. have played six, won five, lost one.

The 2nd XI. is captained by T. Maloney. T. Banks is the vice-captain. The team contains many skilful footballers, who should improve with further experience. The forwards, led by W. Callander, show very good

combination and footwork, but are inclined to "hang on" to the ball too long, instead of shooting.

The team has so far done remarkably well. The results read: played six, won six.

It is to be hoped that the 1st and 2nd teams will maintain their present form right through the season.

Subjoined is a brief account of the games played:—

St. Edward's v. Holt Secondary School.

At Holt. 10th October.

Team:—Dudman; McHale, Rogan; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

Losing the toss, St. Edward's kicked off in ideal conditions. Leonard opened our score on receiving a pass from Monk. Holt now attacked strongly, and although their shooting was weak they netted. St. Edward's, playing superb football, attacked strongly and Monk, on receiving a pass from Rogers, scored. Monk now netted twice and brought the score to 4-1 in our favour. Rooney's work in the half-back line was outstanding.

On resuming, Holt attacked strongly but the sturdiness of Fletcher and Nestor stemmed their tide. After Leonard and Nestor had scored, they seemed to lose heart, and after this the backs had very little to do. Nestor again netted, nodding in the ball from a pass by Fletcher. We were not satisfied with seven goals, however, and Rogers added another before the final whistle blew.

Full-time:—S.E.C., 8 goals; Holt S.S., 1.

Second Eleven:—

St. Edward's, 8; Holt S.S., 1.

St. Edward's v. Liverpool Collegiate.

At Walton Hall. 17th October.

Team:—Dudman; McHale, Rogan; Fletcher, Rooney, Nestor; Leonard, Redmond, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

St. Edward's kicked off against a slight wind and with the sun in their eyes. The home side opened with a rush, and after a few minutes Myers scored from a corner. The Collegiate were determined, but made the mistake of dribbling instead of passing on the uncertain ground. They had plenty of the game, but we were rewarded before half-time with a second goal, Monk scoring with a beautiful shot from just outside the penalty area.

Half-time:—S.E.C., 2; L.C.S., 0.

On resuming, we again attacked and Monk scored. The game now seemed chiefly given over to end to end play, each side making breakaways. The Collegiate custodian made some fine saves, but was beaten by Fletcher when a corner was taken by Redmond. Monk played brilliantly and was unlucky not to score more goals. Myers was sound, and Dudman and Fletcher also showed their capabilities.

Full-time:—S.E.C., 4; L.C.S., 0.

Second Eleven:—

St. Edward's, 5; Collegiate, 3.

St. Edward's v. St. Francis Xavier's.

At Walton Hall. 27th October.

Team:—Dudman; McHale, Rogan; Redmond, Rooney, Maloney; Kirwan, Leonard, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

We had three changes for this important match. The day was wet and our winning the toss meant little advantage since the wind blew across the field. The whole team, except Dudman, played below last week's form. S.F.X. were two goals up by the interval, Rooney scoring their second. Redmond was hurt and had to leave the field for a time.

Both sides improved in the second half, but we were still somewhat faulty. Rogers and Monk did their best but were not supported. During the last quarter of an hour, we collapsed and S.F.X. notched two more goals. Kirwan was slow, but made several good passes. Redmond and Maloney were the best half-backs.

Full-time:—S.E.C., 0; S.F.X., 4.

Second Eleven:—

St. Edward's, 5; St. Francis Xavier's, 3.

St. Edward's v. Quarry Bank High School.

At Quarry Bank. 31st October.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Myers, Leonard, Rogers, Callender, Maloney.

Rogers won the toss and elected to kick downhill. Both teams played excellent football, though our team were the more aggressive. We made several breakaways, but the shooting was rather inaccurate. Dudman continues to improve, and is the best goalkeeper the school has seen for several years.

Half-time:—S.E.C., 0; Q.B.H.S., 0.

We now attacked more forcefully and scored two goals in quick succession. Leonard netted first, and then Nestor, from a penalty. After Rogers had added a third, Quarry Bank seemed to wake up, and they scored, Dudman not having a chance. There followed a sequence of free-kicks, but nothing came of them. Both backs were sound, and Maloney was very clever on the left wing. Rogers was very clever with his head. Myers played rather a poor game.

Full-time:—S.E.C., 3; Q.B.H.S., 1.

Second Eleven:—

S.E.C., 7; Q.B.H.S., 0.

St. Edward's v. Liscard High School.

At Walton Hall. 7th November.

Team:—Dudman; Rogan, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Rogers, Monk, Myers.

Rogers won the toss, and Liscard kicked off against a light wind. At first, the teams seemed evenly matched, but our right wing soon got going, and Rogers scored from a pass by Redmond. Rogers found himself in front of their goal a few minutes later, and as the ball was also there he promptly put it in the net. But finding himself in the same position again, he put the ball over the bar. Redmond scored from a pass by Fletcher, and the score was still 3-0 in our favour when the whistle blew for half-time.

In the second half, we took complete control of the game. Their backs were quite good, especially the right back, but they were quite unable to stem our advancing tide. Myers was inclined to over-run himself, but made good centres, one of which went straight into the net. Rooney was sound, and fed the forwards very well. We now had a few more goals which all seemed to come at once. Rogers and Leonard scored, both shots not giving their goalies a chance. Nestor scored from a penalty, following a hand-ball incident in the Liscard goal-mouth. Their forwards were weak and could make no impression on us. Rogers was very clever, and led the attack very well. Redmond scored and thus increased our score to 8-0 before full-time.

Full-time:—S.E.C., 8; L.H.S., 0.

Second Eleven:—

St. Edward's, 3; Liscard, 1.

St. Edward's v. Old Boys.

At Walton Hall. 10th November.

Old Boys:—Alston; Byrne, Dolan; Hurley, Faherty, Haynes; Anderson, Calland, Loughlin, Coyne, Nevin.

Collega:—Dudman; Rogers, McHale; Nestor, Rooney, Fletcher; Redmond, Leonard, Rogers, O'Reilly, Myers.

The ground was very sodden, although it was not actually raining when the Old Boys kicked off with the wind in their favour. They were much heftier than our team, but we were lighter-footed. Redmond took a corner for us, but nothing came of it, the Old Boys clearing. They attacked and but for the tenacity of our backs, would have scored. Myers on receiving

the ball dashed up the wing and passed to Redmond who scored. They would not be outdone, however, and, pressing strongly, they scored. O'Reilly added another for us before half-time.

Half-time:—College, 2; Old Boys, 1.

We kept the ball generally in the Old Boys' half, and Rooney netted. Rooney passed to Rogers, who put the ball promptly in goal. The Old Boys scored within thirty seconds from taking the centre. O'Reilly received the ball and did a solo dash up the wing, scoring yet another for our team. They attacked

strongly, and during a tussle in the goalmouth Nestor put through his own goal. There was a foul on Fletcher, but nothing came of it. Rogers was a willing worker, but found himself overshadowed by the tall backs of our opponents. O'Reilly scored for us again, as also did Redmond a few minutes later. The Old Boys could only reduce the lead by one before the final whistle blew. Mr. Hosker refereed the match.

Full-time:—College, 7; Old Boys, 4.

SENIOR LEAGUE (Up to Nov. 8).

Forms.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
VI. ...	5	5	0	0	39	5	10
L.VA. ...	5	5	0	0	34	11	10
L.V.alpha ...	5	3	2	0	20	18	6
U.V.beta ...	5	3	2	0	17	20	6
L.V.beta ...	5	1	3	1	12	18	3
L.VB. ...	5	1	3	1	14	21	3
U.V.alpha ...	5	1	4	0	13	28	2
U.VA. ...	5	0	5	0	7	31	0

JUNIOR LEAGUE (Up to Nov. 8).

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
IVb. ...	5	5	0	0	41	3	10
IVA. ...	5	4	0	1	35	15	8
IV.beta ...	5	3	0	2	22	20	6
III.alpha ...	5	2	1	2	19	20	5
IV.alpha ...	5	1	1	3	15	24	3
IIIA. ...	5	1	1	3	15	37	3
III.beta ...	5	1	1	3	10	25	3
IIIB. ...	5	0	2	3	12	25	2

PREPARATORY LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
B. ...	2	2	0	0	17	5	4
F. ...	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
A. ...	2	2	0	0	5	2	4
G. ...	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
E. ...	2	0	1	1	2	10	1
H. ...	2	0	2	0	0	3	0
C. ...	2	0	2	0	0	4	0
D. ...	2	0	2	0	6	12	0