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God bless the Christian
Brothers and the Staff and
Pupils of St. Edward's
College and prosper their
work for the Church of
God!

+William
Archbishop of Liverpool

CONTENTS

Foreword by His Grace the Archbishop	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Most Rev. William Godfrey, D.D., Ph.D., Archbishop of Liverpool</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 2</i>
School Notes	...	...	...	...	4
About Cricket	...	...	...	...	6
<i>College Groups at Lourdes</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 6 and 7</i>
Ave Maria	...	...	...	...	7
Thomas Aquinas	...	...	...	...	10
Music in Particular	...	...	...	...	12
Old School Books	...	...	...	...	14
Speech Day	...	...	...	...	15
The Motor Car	...	...	...	...	18
Cycles and Cycling	...	...	...	...	19
The History of Childwall "Abbey" Church	...	...	...	...	19
Examination Results	...	...	...	...	21
An Appreciation of the late Br. Gibbons	...	...	...	...	24
<i>Rev. Br. M. D. Gibbons</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 24</i>
<i>Snapshots at Lourdes</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 25</i>
Lourdes	...	...	...	...	25
Penicillin...	...	...	...	...	26
Photography	...	...	...	...	27
Make Mine Country Style	...	...	...	...	28
Before e'Transporter were built	...	...	...	...	30
The Helicopter	...	...	...	...	32
Eurovision	...	...	...	...	33
Sports Day	...	...	...	...	35
Athletics	...	...	...	...	38
<i>First Cricket XI...</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 38</i>
<i>Senior Athletics Group</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 39</i>
House Notes	...	...	...	...	40
Society Notes	...	...	...	...	44
Our Crest and Motto	...	...	...	...	50
Old Boys' Notes	...	...	...	...	52
Sports Notes	...	...	...	...	53
<i>Senior Seven-a-side. Colts Seven-a-side</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 54</i>
<i>Junior Athletic Shield Winners. Junior Colts Rugby XV</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>facing 55</i>
College Roll	...	...	...	...	63

School Notes

THIS issue of the College Magazine is the first of the new series to be published annually, and unlike the following issues, covers only part of the scholastic year as the Christmas number of the Magazine covered much of the Autumn Term.

* * *

The Superior-General, Very Rev. Br. E. F. Clancy and the Provincial, Rev. Br. M. C. Wall, as well as the Headmaster, attended the solemn enthronement of His Grace the Archbishop. We had an opportunity of assuring His Grace of our prayers and loyalty on the occasion of Speech Day when despite urgent business the Archbishop found time to distribute the prizes and to decorate Mr. John Curtin with the Bene Merenti Medal which our Holy Father had awarded him for his services to Catholic Education. We are grateful, too, for the kind permission granted by His Grace to reproduce a recent photograph as our frontispiece.

* * *

The Annual Three Days Retreat in Holy Week was given by Rev. Fr. G. Fitzgerald, C.S.Sp., and he spared no pains to encourage all to make a good Retreat. We very much appreciated his zeal and we hope that his instructions will be long remembered and lived.

* * *

The School Pilgrimage to Lourdes was extremely well supported and sixty-three boys accompanied by five members of the Staff—Rev. Brs. Coffey, O'Brien and Mullaney and Messrs. J. Fraser and K. Morris, travelled with the National Schools' Pilgrimage at Easter. We understand that our group was the largest single contingent.

* * *

Other parties from the Brothers' Schools in England and from one of the schools in Gibraltar attended, and a group photograph is reproduced in this issue. Whilst thanking the parents for their fullest co-operation in this act of devotion to

our Blessed Lady, it is fitting to acknowledge here our indebtedness to the Staff for their work in the organisation of the pilgrimage. We are grateful to one of the School Prefects, P. Alger, for permission to reproduce some snapshots of the pilgrimage.

* * *

To enable our parents to see some shots of the pilgrimage taken by Br. Coffey, we were very pleased to welcome a very large number of parents and friends on 18th July to a private film-show in which was included some shots of various school activities. The audience had an opportunity of hearing the Plainsong Choir as the choir had been recorded earlier on a tape-recording machine. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Br. Coffey and Mr. P. Lynch for their work in arranging a musical background for the silent films. In July too, we had the "Miracle of Fatima" film for the school to stress the Marian Year and to deepen devotion to the Mother of God.

* * *

Mr. Curtin presented the Colours in April to the members of the 1st Rugby XV who had been awarded them. Old Boys will recall Mr. Curtin's own contribution to school games in the years gone by and his brother's perennial contribution, the words of the School Song.

* * *

The school teams—rugby, cross-country, athletic and cricket, had very good seasons, and a full account of their fixtures appears elsewhere. Congratulations to the teams for the spirit in which their fixtures were carried through.

* * *

During the last two terms further changing accommodation was made available by alterations and improvements. The benefit of the new changing rooms will be felt by the school teams as well as by our visiting teams. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Architect, Mr. F. Pritchard and to the Contractors, C. J. Doyle and Sons, Ltd.

* * *

The "old" tennis courts were removed and in their place a cricket square has been laid down; much work was entailed in this operation and the help of the seniors in levelling the soil is readily acknowledged.

* * *

Congratulations to the Old Boys' Club in securing a ground for their various fixtures. Congratulations, also, to Mr. F. Loughlin, on his appointment as President of the Old Boys' Association in succession to Mr. F. O'Neill on the termination of his period of office. A debt of gratitude is owed to Mr. O'Neill for his services to the school on many occasions. Mr. Loughlin is well known to the school as a former member of the Staff before his present business appointment.

* * *

Br. J. F. Moss, likewise, a former member of the Staff, recently celebrated his Golden Jubilee as a Christian Brother. The school sends him our best wishes and assurance of our remembrance.

* * *

We were very sorry to hear of the sudden death of Rev. Br. M. G. Gibbons, until two years ago a member of the Local Governing Body of the school. Br. Gibbons' contribution to the school was especially marked during the period of evacuation. An appreciation of his work at that time with special reference to this period of the school's history appears in this issue.

* * *

Sports Day, 1954! The previous day and the morning and early afternoon would have damped the hearts (and bodies) of all, so intense was the rain. But still the preparations went on. About 2-45 p.m. on this, the day of the canonisation of St. Pius X, the weather cleared, the sun shone. Two thousand saw the Sports run off, and for their loyalty and confidence in braving the weather we are more than grateful. Lt.-Col. J. Graeme Bryson, T.D. distributed the prizes and we were very pleased to hear subsequently of his decoration by H.M. The Queen in his award of the O.B.E.

* * *

A belated welcome to Mr. J. Cunningham who was appointed to the Staff last January. At the

end of the school year Mr. M. Regan left to take up a post in commerce. We were very sorry to lose his services and our best wishes follow him. Mr. T. Hackett and Mr. P. Boyle were appointed to the Staff as from 1st September, 1954. At the end of August five members of the Community were transferred: Brs. Cowley, Mullowney, O'Keeffe, Caulfield and Dee. We record our appreciation for their services to the school and wish them every success in their new assignments. Br. Cowley, apart from VI Form work, edited the Magazine for some years. Br. O'Keeffe, who had been on the Staff for twelve years, had among his responsibilities the duties of Games Master. The school owes a large debt to him for the organisation of games in the school and for the spirit and skill which characterizes the teams. He will be missed also by countless Old Boys who have happy recollections of rugby and cricket fixtures. Brothers Robinson, Liddane, Boyle, Buttimer and Foggerty joined the Staff in September. Br. Robinson is well known for his work earlier in the Catholic Institute, St. Mary's College, Great Crosby and recently in Prior Park. To these Brothers and Masters who have joined the Staff we wish every welcome and *ad multos annos*.

* * *

Two Old Boys of the School in the Brothers have been recently appointed to offices in the Order: Br. T. G. Owens as Master of Novices and Br. H. A. Grice as Superior of St. Boniface's College, Plymouth. We send them our congratulations and best wishes.

* * *

Fr. K. Mulhearn was raised to the dignity of the Sacred Priesthood during the Summer Term. We were very pleased to welcome him back to the school. *Ad multos annos*.

* * *

We look forward to the visit to the school of Mr. D. Watts and Mr. J. Ward to give a demonstration of the pole vault. We are very grateful for this kind offer.

* * *

Our thanks are due to various kind friends for their benefactions over recent months: to Mr. A.

Barter, Mr. M. Bennett and P. Anwyl, for gifts to the Library ; to Dr. and Mrs. Azurdia for a trophy ; and to an anonymous donor for an amenity to the school.

* * *

In the various examinations held by Local Authorities for admission to Grammar Schools, thirty-two boys secured Grammar School places, and six others passed the Governors' Entrance Examination to the Upper School.

* * *

The General Certificate of Education results which are detailed elsewhere were very satisfactory at all levels. Our special congratulations to Michael Gregory on his Balliol Scholarship and to the other University Scholarship winners.

* * *

St. Anselm's College, Birkenhead, celebrated in September, 1954, their twenty-first anniversary of opening. We send them our best wishes for con-

tinued success. To the Archbishop Godfrey Secondary Technical School and the Brothers and Masters and pupils we send our best wishes for the new foundation in which they are sharing, and which represents in Liverpool a new development in the facilities for Catholic boys.

* * *

We are not unmindful in our prayers and thoughts of those boys who have been ill during the year in hospitals, and of those boys whose homes have suffered bereavement.

* * *

Last summer over one hundred boys left the school, nine to follow a vocation to the religious life or to the Priesthood. Our thoughts follow them all and we wish them every success in their journey through life. Over one hundred boys entered the school in September. We wish these every success and happiness in their new school.

About Cricket

A ritual of six hundred years' standing passes every day before the eyes of the cricket spectator. True, pictures of thirteenth century "cricket" little resemble those of the present day streamlined Test matches, but they prove that the sportsman of that era had the same craze as our modern gentlemen, to hit bat against ball.

As centuries progressed men became bored with merely hitting the ball aimlessly, with no penalty if they missed. They introduced wickets, two stump wickets it is true, with a hole between the stumps big enough for the ball to go through, but recognisable wickets. The sport had become a worthy pastime for the gentlemen of Surrey, Kent and Hampshire.

The newly-invented top hat was eagerly pounced upon as a worthy headpiece by eighteenth century cricketers. The cricket of these immacu-

lately dressed gentlemen rapidly grew in popularity. It by this time had become the duel between batsman and bowler, but the latter could endeavour to knock the batsman's hat on the wicket to get him out.

Then fell a blow to cricket! Hill insisted on bowling overhand. When his style was accepted the top hats and curved bats of the period were out-dated. The necessity to duck surpassed the necessity to look dignified.

From that time till now the game has changed little. Recently a cry arose for brighter cricket. Each of the game's previous changes arose from that same demand. What can be done now? The implements of cricket are as efficient as they can be. The players devote all their time to the sport. No improvements can be made in that line. I suggest reverting to the eighteenth century form.

Ave Maria

IT was a Wednesday morning in April when we assembled at Lime Street Station to board our train for London. There were nearly seventy boys from St. Edward's, about thirty from St. Mary's, Crosby, and about fifteen from St. Anselm's, Birkenhead. We were about to embark on one of the greatest journeys of our lives, for we formed a small section of the Catholic Schools' Pilgrimage to Lourdes. We were to join the rest of the Pilgrimage, composed of groups from sixty-five different schools, at Westminster Cathedral on Wednesday evening, for Benediction.

Eventually, after the usual elbowing and pushing, we managed to reach our seats, and settled down to enjoy our journey to London, which passed pleasantly enough.

It was late afternoon when we pulled in at Euston Station. When the groups had been marshalled together, we made our way across London, by tube, to Victoria, and so to the Cathedral. Benediction was given by Bishop Halsall, who reminded us of our three main intentions:

- (1) The guidance of Our Lady for the Hierarchy of the country;
- (2) The preservation of our Catholic schools;
- and (3) The Pilgrim's own private intentions.

After Benediction we had high tea at the Empire Restaurant, Victoria Station, after which we boarded our trains for Folkestone, which we reached about 10-0 p.m., and went on board ship. We left Folkestone about half an hour later, and after a rather rough Channel crossing, arrived at Calais at midnight. We disembarked, and boarded the special trains, which would carry us to Lourdes.

It was very early on Thursday morning when we pulled out of Calais, and began our long and arduous journey through France. During the night we passed Boulogne, Etaples and Amiens, but were unable to see much of the French countryside. In the early morning light we saw Paris in the distance as our train skirted the city and stopped at Valençon, where dining-cars were attached.

After a typical French breakfast of coffee, rolls and butter, we returned to our coaches to say the Rosary, which was led by the Prefects.

Soon we passed through Les Aubrais, which is the junction for Orleans and Nevers, where the incorrupt body of St. Bernadette is venerated in the convent of St. Gildard. A short time later we passed Blois and St. Pierre des Corps, the junction for Tours, a city that was built up around the monastery of St. Martin. As the train ascended the Vienne valley, and followed the Clair to Poitiers, we were called to lunch.

In the early afternoon we arrived at the vast station of Bordeaux, which was the last big town on our route. Many of the pilgrims settled down to try and get some sleep, for the sun was very warm and the air inside the train very stuffy. Those of us who were unable to sleep had to be content with admiring the French villages we passed.

Eventually we arrived at Pau, a famous health resort set in the foothills of the Pyrenees—soon we would be in Lourdes—again the Rosary was said in the coaches. Now preparations were being made for the end of the journey. The railway follows the river Gave, and soon the Basilica spires appear, and then we can see the Grotto itself. In a few minutes the journey was over—we pulled in to Lourdes, the whole length of the train resounding with the echoes of over a thousand youthful voices, all singing their praises to Mary in that wonderful Lourdes hymn—"Immaculate Mary."

From the station we were taken in coaches to our hotels, where we were able to wash away the dirt and grime of the long journey. After an appetising dinner at our hotel many of us, although it was now rather late, paid our first visit to the Grotto—a sight which, although impossible to describe in its full beauty, remains firmly fixed in our minds—a huge hollow in a massive rock, revealed by the light of about sixty candles, whose glow is directed chiefly towards the beautiful marble statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, which stands

majestically in a smaller hollow over our heads. Immediately below the statue lay the altar at which Mass was said for the sick every morning. The altar lay in the very centre of the Grotto, leaving a clear space round the walls, so that pilgrims could kiss the rock on which Our Lady stood, walk round the back of the altar and place their petitions in a small hollow there. The rock from which the Grotto is hollowed is called "Massabielle," which means "The Old Rock."

We returned to the hotel, where we were told about the programme for the following day, Friday.

The pilgrims went to 8-00 mass each morning, either at the Grotto or at one of the other altars we will mention later. At 10-00 on the Friday morning the whole pilgrimage assembled at the Grotto for an address given by Bishop Halsall, in which he again stressed the importance of our intentions. After this brief ceremony we had lunch, and we were then free of any ceremony until the Blessed Sacrament Procession which took place daily at 4-30 p.m.

All the pilgrims went sight-seeing on Friday afternoon, some in twos and threes, and some in larger groups. We visited the various sanctuaries first, entering the actual vicinity of the Grotto, which is separated entirely from the noise and bustle of the village itself, by St. Joseph's Gate. We approach the statue of the Crowned Virgin which, after the actual statue in the Grotto, is perhaps the most frequented statue in Lourdes. This is situated on the Rosary Square and is the normal assembly point of pilgrims. Immediately on the right of the statue is the Asile, a large hospital for sick pilgrims. To the right of this wonderful building, and in front of the statue of the Crowned Virgin, is the Rosary Basilica. The Rosary Basilica contains forty-three altars, the latter being consecrated to the joyful, sorrowful and glorious mysteries. The Basilica is approached across the Rosary Square, where the Blessed Sacrament Procession and the Torchlight Procession are concluded each day.

Above and behind the Rosary Basilica is the Upper Basilica, or the Basilica of the Immaculate

Conception, which is built over the Grotto rock. It contains numerous altars and has a remarkable series of stained-glass windows. Below the Basilica is the third church, the Crypt, which has five altars and communicates from within the Basilica of the Immaculate Conception.

As we left the Basilicas and turned towards the Grotto, we passed under the Arches, over which the Torchlight Procession proceeds, and came upon the Baths. These are situated between the Rosary Church and the Grotto, and adjoining the Baths are a number of taps by which the miraculous water is released.

We finished our tour of the sanctuaries, and returned to the hotel to prepare for the Blessed Sacrament Procession. Those of us who had brought cassocks and surplices with us were privileged to walk in the procession, while many of the others who were lucky enough to have cameras made their way to various parts of the Rosary Square and Arches, from where they could get some snaps. Many of the other pilgrims also walked in the procession, but behind the Blessed Sacrament. After the actual procession, the Bishop or Priest carrying the Monstrance went round the sick, blessing them. During the procession and later, various invocations were chanted, in four different languages.

After the Blessed Sacrament Procession, we were free to explore the village itself, which everyone found very interesting, especially the Old Town of Lourdes. We returned to the hotels for dinner, and prepared for the Torchlight Procession.

We assembled for the Torchlight Procession near the Grotto. First five decades of the Rosary were recited in French. Many of our pilgrims recited it in French, having mastered the recitation of the prayers quite well. There were other pilgrims, however, who said the prayers in their own language—and it was a truly magnificent experience when we first heard this recitation of the Rosary in many different languages—there were Spanish, Italian, Swiss, German, English, American and French pilgrims answering the prayers in their own language. As the Rosary was finished,

the small choir, which was composed mainly of Lancashire boys, led the rest of the pilgrims as we sang the Lourdes hymn. Then the thousands of pilgrims began to move, until the lighted candles which each pilgrim held showed up as one long, moving column of fire, winding slowly over the great Arches and across the Rosary Square, past the statue of the Crowned Virgin, and along the great tree-lined walk which stretched away from the Rosary Basilica. Then, turning in a sweeping arc, it wended its way back, until all the pilgrims stood together in the vast Square, singing endless praises to Mary. Then, as the strains of the hymn died away, we all chanted the "Credo," which was followed by the blessing. We then either retired to our hotels or took a short walk around the Old Town.

The other days were to be spent in much the same way, with occasional differences. On Saturday morning we assembled at the Chapel of Confessions, which stands at the foot of the Way of the Cross. Then, in various groups, and led by the pilgrimage priests, we commenced our arduous ascent. Before the first station was the Scala Sancta, a shrine composed of twenty-eight steps leading up to the first station. Each pilgrim to Lourdes is advised to mount this shrine on his knees, as an act of penance, saying the Our Father, Hail Mary, and Glory Be . . . at each step.

All the pilgrims were greatly impressed by the marvellous figures at each station, which stood about six feet high. The climb was very steep and the additional discomfort of a broiling sun caused a few of the pilgrims to faint. The first twelve stations led up to the summit of the mountain, where we heard Mass, the remaining two stations lay on the other side of the mountain, thus leading down from the Crucifixion to Our Lord's burial. We completed the journey in about an hour, including the Mass. On our descent many of us went off to explore a few of the many caves which run through the Massabielle. In some of these caves there have been set up various altars and shrines. We then returned to the hotel.

On Sunday morning we had Pontifical High

Mass, which was given by Bishop Halsall. The Mass was celebrated at the new altar of St. Bernadette, which has been built into one of the huge arches. The Mass was sung by the pilgrims, and the altar-servers were provided by the Christian Brothers.

In the afternoon, after the Blessed Sacrament Procession, there was a group photograph taken of all the Christian Brothers' Schools represented on the pilgrimage. After dinner that evening all the younger members of the pilgrimage were ordered to bed, as we were to have Holy Hour at 11-0 o'clock, followed by Midnight Mass. The older pilgrims went off to the Torchlight Procession as usual, and assembled for Holy Hour afterwards. Holy Hour, which was celebrated by Bishop Halsall, was followed by the Midnight Mass, during which there was a collection taken up from the boys and girls for the upkeep of the sanctuaries at Lourdes. This was handed over to the Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes, who later informed us that over sixty pounds had been collected, and expressed his sincere thanks.

On Monday morning many of us went around the Old Town buying our souvenirs and visiting places of interest in Lourdes.

First we visited the Cachot, the disused police cell in which Bernadette lived at the time of the first apparition. From there we went to the Maison Paternelle, the home of Bernadette's parents, which contains interesting relics. Further on was the Holy Mill, the Saint's birthplace. This was a very interesting place, also containing relics and pictures.

Next we visited the Musée Notre Dame, which also contains relics. We came to the Municipal Hospital, which is directed by the Sisters of Charity of Nevers, who had a school there in St. Bernadette's day—the saint attended the elementary classes and made her first Holy Communion in the present Chapel, near which several of her relics are displayed.

Not far from the Hospital is the parish church. It has many points of interest connected chiefly with Mgr. Peyramale, Bernadette's Parish Priest, whose tomb is in the crypt. On the way down to

the Grotto from the parish church we came upon the sister hospital to the Asile, the hospital of the Sept Douleurs, which provides for the accommodation of sick pilgrims.

On Monday afternoon all the pilgrims went on an excursion to Pau, where we visited the Old Chateau, in which Henri Quatre is supposed to have slept. We then went to the local sports stadium to see an exhibition of the traditional Basque game of "peloto." In this ball game, which is also popular in Spain and Spanish America, the players wear a curved basket attachment on their right hand. This is called a "cesta." The hard ball, which weighs about four ounces, is made of rubber and wire, and is covered with leather. The game is played in much the same way as "fives," the ball being struck with the cesta against a high concrete wall—a team scores a point if an opponent fails to return the ball to the wall without it striking the floor. The game is very skilful if played well.

On Tuesday morning we visited the places of general interest. First was the old fort, which was built on a huge rock rising out of the Old Town. The fort dominated the entire Lourdes Valley, and could be seen from anywhere in Lourdes. Not far from the fort was the market place—here many of us bought berets to protect

our heads from the sun. There was little difference between the Lourdes market and an English market, except as regards goods, the main wares being fruit and vegetables.

On one of the main roads leading out of Lourdes was the Palais de Justice, an extremely impressive building of a modern style, surrounded by carefully laid-out gardens.

As we turned back towards the fort we saw behind it the Pic du Jer, a high mountain at the end of the valley. A funicular railway ascends the Pic, which is surmounted by a cross illuminated at night.

The afternoon was spent in buying the last of souvenirs as we were to leave on the following day.

Early on Wednesday morning we went down to the Grotto for Mass, after which we filled our holy water bottles at the Baths. We returned to hotels for breakfast and made preparations for the departure. Our luggage was made ready and brought down to the coaches which were to take us to the station. At the station we boarded the train and assembled by the windows for a last look of Lourdes. Then as the train moved slowly out of the station, we all raised our voices in a farewell praise of Mary—"Ave Maria."

P. ALGER, VI B Mods.

Thomas Aquinas

IT is not for anyone to say who (St. Joseph excepted) is the greatest of the Saints of God, yet it is perhaps true to say that none has had so much written about him as St. Thomas Aquinas who, some have said, possessed the greatest mind ever created.

Thomas Aquinas, the seventh son of the noble family of Aquino, and related to almost every crowned head of the time in Europe, was born in 1225. At the age of five he was committed to the care of the Benedictine monks at Monte Cassino. There, these good monks instructed him in the first principles of religion and learning. His tutors soon saw with joy the rapidity of his pro-

gress, because of his great talents and his happy disposition for virtue. St. Austin tells us that the various passions as impatience, jealousy and the like, which appear in young children, were absent from Thomas. When he was ten years old he was sent to the University of Naples. Thomas soon saw the dangers which surrounded him and pined for the sanctuary of Monte Cassino. While at the university he spoke little, which little was always to some purpose, and he eschewed conversation with any young men whose lack of virtue might be a source of scandal. When others went in search of pleasure, he would retire to a quiet room or church, making prayer and study,

his only pleasures. Owing to his quietness he became known as the "Dumb Ox," and earned the reputation for stupidity among his fellow-students.

Frederick II of Prussia, in the course of his remarkable predatory manœuvres, military and political, made a swoop on the large and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino and stormed and sacked the place. He was ably assisted by Count Landulf of Aquino, Thomas's father. It had long been apparent to Count Landulf that nothing could be done with Thomas except to make him an abbot or something of that kind ; and it would be a tactful and delicate act to invest his son with the abbacy of Monte Cassino. This would serve as an apology to the church ; and also, it would appear, the solution to a family difficulty.

However, Thomas decided to join the mendicant order of the Friars Preachers, and when he was seventeen he received the habit in the convent of Naples. When the members of his family heard what he had done they were furious. His brothers pursued him along the public roads as he was journeying to Rome, half rent his friars' frock from his back and finally locked him up in a tower.

During his imprisonment he was at various times subjected to "talks" from members of the family, which ranged from cajolery to intimidation and unseemly acts, to dissuade him from his vocation ; Thomas was, however, determined to pursue his vocation. This enforced solitude furnished him with the happy opportunity for holy meditation, assiduous prayer, and study. Some time after, his sisters secretly sent him books, viz., a Bible, Aristotle's *Logics* and the work of the Master of Sentences.

For more than a year our saint, in silence, suffered this imprisonment and persecution. On the remonstrances of Pope Innocent IV and the Emperor Frederick, because of the acts of violence in his regard, both his mother and his brothers began to relent. They allowed him to go to Naples, where a year later he was professed. From here he was sent to Cologne, where he continued his studies under Albertus Magnus.

With a humility equal to his marvellous mental powers he made no show of his learning. On one occasion a paper on which he had written some notes for the help of a fellow-student was taken to Blessed Albert the Great. The latter at once saw what a master mind was concealed by the unpretentious manner of the saint, and foretold his future glory. "We call him the 'Dumb Ox,' but he will give such a bellow in learning as will be heard all over the world." This applause, however, made no impression on the humble saint ; he continued in the same simplicity, modesty and silence, because his humility was unaffected.

Just as we are accustomed to link the names of Plato and St. Augustine, so we connect the writings of Aristotle with Aquinas. While Aquinas was at Cologne his tutor, Albertus Magnus, gave him the ethics of Aristotle to study. Soon Thomas was equal to his master as shown by his first published works, which consisted of comments of Aristotle's ethics and other philosophical works of the learned Greek. Altogether he wrote thirteen works in commentary of Aristotle's philosophy. As the late Archbishop Downey states : "The supreme achievement of Aquinas was the blending of philosophy and theology into one harmonious whole." To quote G. K. Chesterton : "Aquinas reconciled Aristotle with God and not God with Aristotle. If from the stand point of his philosophic system Thomas owes much to Aristotle, yet in view of the purifying of his doctrine Aristotle owes still more to Thomas" (Jansen's O.S.B.). "Between Aristotle seen in Aristotle and Aristotle seen in St. Thomas there is the same difference as between a city beheld in the light of torches borne by men and the same city beheld in the rays of the morning sun." (Jacques Maritain).

What place, one may ask, does St. Thomas occupy in modern thought ? Has the genius any relation with modern physical science or psychology ? St. Thomas began his literary career by writing a scientific work, "*De Principiis Naturae*." Although the amount of information possessed by St. Thomas was encyclopaedic there was in the thirteenth century small advance in

observation of phenomena and the formation of hypothesis to explain them. We know that he was familiar with medicine, surgery, architecture, metallurgy, glass-staining, dying and other scientific arts ; but delicately constructed instruments, as we know them, were unknown to him. There were no telescopes, microscopes or accurate balances, no means of measuring temperatures or minute changes of length or time, yet as Dr. Francis Aveling remarks : " St. Thomas had none of these refinements of research ; yet he drew conclusions from observed facts of the same nature and general character as those studied today. You may see more with the microscope than with the naked eye ; but what you see is characteristically similar in both cases. Microscopic examination does not give lie to ordinary vision." Yet he had the true scientist's approach to his subjects. He was not willing to accept at second- or third-hand conclusions of the thinkers of his day.

It is of course as a philosopher and theologian that St. Thomas is most revered. Besides taking a leading part in the church controversies of the thirteenth century, he evolved a system of philos-


ophy which is a synthesis of Christian doctrine and classical rationalism. His philosophy flourishes today and in questions relating to such things as justice, freedom and war, his answers are studied and respected. They form a strong counterblast to the materialistic and pagan teachings of today. Many philosophers try to lead us into a wonderland or a " crazyland " of their own where very few can follow and where the philosopher himself is lost. But not so with St. Thomas. " He has gathered up the wisdom of ancient Greece and Rome and Judaism and subsumed it under a Christian philosophy which gave a pattern to the diverse activities of nature and man." (M. C. D'Arcy, S.J.).

No sketch of St. Thomas would be complete without reference to his tremendous love for the Blessed Sacrament. He poured out his soul on this holy subject in sermons, writings and such hymns as *Lauda Sion* ; he composed the Mass and Office for the feast of Corpus Christi.

" Well hast thou written concerning me, Thomas ; what shall I give thee as a reward ? " " Nought save Thyself, O Lord."

JAMES P. DONLEAVY, VIB Sc.

Music in Particular

 F all the arts that ever moved, maddened or mystified the mind of man, music is the latest to develop, if not the greatest ever to exist. A long time ago, in a country of pagans, painting, poetry, sculpture and architecture were all brought to perfection : this was in ancient Greece. Music, however, was different. It did not attain full greatness until 400 years ago, in the 17th century, the time of an Italian composer named Giovanni da Palestrina. Since the civilization he lived in was thoroughly Christian, it is not surprising that he wrote church music. In fact he wrote masses to be sung in the Vatican, at the installation of a new Pope, for instance. The music that is heard nowadays is much more recent than that even ; very little of it is more than 250 years old.

About the greatness of music I shall probably become excited and incoherent later. For the moment I shall say that music is the most direct method of approach to anyone's emotions.

No comedy show is complete without it ; musical turns may be simply thrown in between comedy sketches, as is usually done, or else the music may form part of the comedy itself, as in the recent radio show " Life with the Lyons," where it is wittily used to give continuity and to suggest the passage of time. No film is complete without it. It has been objected that, in the words of some American or other, background music to films is either unnecessary or too loud ; nevertheless there are some films where this does not happen—" The Third Man," for example, or " The Moon is Blue "—and those who direct the

making of films seldom feel safe without any background music. So it remains. Dancing would not exist without music. Such things as circuses and pantomimes simply do not function without it, and anyone who has never enjoyed a pantomime or a circus can scarcely be regarded as human. It is noticeable that television parlour games or panel games are mostly done without music, and that people are becoming bored with them already. I see, however, that a new musical parlour game is being tried out : it may prove interesting. Those who have contracted the soul-destroying habit of continuously and indiscriminately watching television must by now have grown to like the delightful and fantastic arrangement of tunes that is heard before the children's programme begins at 5-0 o'clock.

Probably opera is of all arts the one with the greatest popular appeal ; a fact which we usually fail to realise, since there are few good English operas and few opera companies, and in any case we are most of us less responsive to music and less emotional than, say, the Italians are. This was not always so, of course ; England was once more devoted to music than any other country, and to be unable to take part in singing was once the sign of bad manners and a lack of breeding. England has changed since then. All the best people now play bridge (so I am told), and certainly get less enjoyment from it. Anyone, incidentally, who doubts the power of music over large crowds of people is recommended (I write "recommended" because I know how to spell it) to go to the Albert Hall in London, or for greater ease and comfort to sit in an armchair viewing television, and watch the audience at the last night of the promenade Concerts. Promenaders like music so enthusiastically that their applause at the end of a concert gets on many people's nerves, and indignant letters about it are sent to the newspapers.

Music is in demand, not only for almost everything that is enjoyable, as I have shown, but also for almost everything that is important. Religion, for instance, is supremely important, and religion always has music of one kind or another associated

with it. I wrote earlier on the first great composer being chiefly a writer of religious music. The most important state occasions always have music to accompany them : think how much was specially composed for the Queen's Coronation. It is used in these ways to make sure that a ritual will have a meaning for the people who attend it.

Poetry—to change the subject—is much more pointed and effective than prose. You can test this for yourself by taking some such specimen of poetic inspiration as :

" There was a young lady of Limerick,
Who . . . (etc)"

and seeing how all the wit is lost and how colourless it is if you simply tell the story in prose. A bad poem may well form an effective climax to a paragraph of good prose. But the difference between poetry and prose is that poetry is more rhythmical and often more melodious : in other words, more musical. We are back to music again. And since poetry tends towards music and is admired as a higher expression of human feeling than prose, therefore music ought to be an even higher expression of human feeling than poetry.

In case anyone generous enough to read this might not be generous enough to accept my argument, I shall quote the opinions on music of people far more worthwhile than myself. Shakespeare must have been very fond of music ; he is continually praising it, and using it for effect in his plays. Gilbert Keith Chesterton showed his wide understanding when he said that " music is mere beauty ; it is beauty in the abstract, beauty in solution." Although Chesterton was as unmusical as the most sceptical reader, he was one of the most sensible writers that ever lived. Poets often recognize the aspiration towards music in their own art of poetry : Paul Verlaine's motto of " music above all " is well known. My own favourite poem about music is Robert Browning's "Abt Vogler," in which Browning compares a composer with other artists and decides that, while they get their inspiration from a scene or from a story, the musician receives his directly from God :

" But God has a few of us whom he whispers in
the ear :

The rest may reason and welcome ; 'tis we musicians know."

I make these quotations to support my own opinion, though I cannot understand why anyone should doubt my word, since I am not a good liar.

Another important thing about music is its almost unlimited range. It might be called the most catholic of the arts, if catholic means universal. Music can be as powerfully dramatic as any play. It can bring a scene to the imagination

just as effectively as a picture can. It can express any feeling, or conflict of feelings, with special subtlety of its own. It can increase the intensity of a story, a drama or a poem. I seem to be tending to the conclusion that "music can be everything, better than anything else can." Instead of making such a statement, I shall point out music's one defect : that an unfortunate minority neither understand nor enjoy it.

RANDALL McDONNELL, VI B. Mods.

Old School Books

WHILE I was looking through the junk room the other day, I came across a heap of old books. These books I was about to throw back when I noticed their worn appearance, so I looked at the titles. Yes, I had judged correctly : they were old school text books. My interest now aroused, I flicked through the pages, hoping to bring back to my mind some of the old memories of my younger days at school.

Turning over the dog-eared leaves of an old Latin book, I found many instances which seemed to indicate that the learned tutors, engaged by the school to drum lessons into the poor defenseless boys, had been wasting their sweetness on the desert air. Here, for instance, some misguided youth had been engaged in covering a whole page of his Latin reader with a mass of squiggles and general "doodling." However, I was thinking of forgiving the poor unfortunate for this temporary deviation from the course of knowledge, when I found, to my horror, that he had also completely filled the next twenty-five pages with his doubtful "modern art."

Oh ! Here some scholar has been studiously minded, but I have grave misgivings as to his purpose in inserting the English translation between the lines of his French book. Nevertheless, I gave him the benefit of the doubt ; he might have thought that that was why they left spaces between the lines. On trying to find justification for this thought, it may be noted that I failed to find the French translation in the English book.

Now I come across the place where a young student seems to have devoted his genius to the study of motion pictures. As yet, as far as I can see, his talents in that direction have been limited to the drawing of little pin-men in the south-west corners of the pages of his History book.

What can be found in this seemingly dull poetry book ? Not many pages, I notice, for nearly half the book seems to have been set for prep. at some time or other. Is this absence of invaluable matter unusual ? Apparently not, for half the Latin grammar is missing and all the French irregular verbs.

As yet I have failed to come across those closely-written sheets found at the end of every language book. These notes, when complete, give the exact translations of every passage in the book. These were originally compiled by some generous being and left in the back of the book for the benefit of those misguided youths who do homework. Woe betide any unfortunate who lets these copious leaves fall into the hands of alien masters, for to him is allotted the terrible task of doing homework without a crib.

I seem vaguely to recall that I never obtained one of these invaluable sheets. How, then, did I manage ? Here is an old exercise book ; let me glance through. What have we here ? Three games of noughts and crosses, one game of dab cricket and a bluish-black stain marking the end of the historic "Flight of the Ink Dart," but nothing resembling an exercise. Oh ! I remember now ! I did them on paper, but I cannot remember what happened to them ! !

B. LOWE, Lower V Alpha.

Speech Day

SPEECH DAY, as in former years, was held in the College Hall. Our Archbishop, The Most Rev. Dr. Godfrey, making one of his first public appearances, was the principal guest. Having been invited to Buckingham Palace on the following day, His Grace was unable to remain for the whole programme. This meant a last-minute reversal of order, a change carried out with the smooth and ordered efficiency that one has come to expect.

Canon Grace, from the chair, offered a very warm welcome to His Grace, paid him high tribute and promised him the affection and loyalty of the College.

Then followed the Headmaster's report. Recent reports have shown the school to be very sound spiritually, making continued advancement academically and playing a very full part in many spheres. The picture given in 1954 was no exception.

Having presented the prizes, His Grace addressed the gathering. His references to and emphasis of the essential points in the Headmaster's account, left no doubt of His Grace's deep interest in the College in particular, and Catholic Educa-

tion in general. He called attention to the worldwide work of the Christian Brothers and the manifold results of their labours. Indeed the College authorities must be heartened by the glowing tributes from His Grace.

Two Old Boys of the school, Mr. F. O'Neill and Mr. E. Furlong, had the honour of moving a vote of thanks to His Grace. Supporting the Chairman, they promised Archbishop Godfrey the fervent loyalty and prayers of present and past. The vote having been carried with acclamation, His Grace had to leave.

On another page the reader will find an account of the concert, choral and orchestral, which followed. One wished that His Grace could have been present for such an outstanding effort in one part of the school work!

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to Canon Grace. In his remarks, Mr. T. P. Egan, also an Old Boy, congratulated the Canon on his very worthy appointment to that office, expressed the happiness of those present at his restoration to health, and offered him well-deserved thanks of all connected with Catholic Education for his arduous and noble work to that end.

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT, 1952-1953

It is appropriate to commence the review of the last scholastic year with the results of the various qualifying examinations which the pupils in Runnymede, the Lower School, take for admission to the Upper School, the Grammar Dept., 27 boys passed the selection examination for Grammar Schools set by the Liverpool Education Authority and three the Lancashire Selection examination and 13 others passed the Governors' examination for residuary or fee-paying places. It must be borne in mind that the examinations (as far as we are concerned) are to a large extent competitive, as the places available are inadequate for the number applying. These results were even better than the previous year's and reflect at once the zeal of

the Staff, the whole-hearted co-operation of parents and the ability and industry of the boys. Without these elements such success would be impossible to attain. It should be borne in mind that although the standard of admission to Runnymede is necessarily high, the classes are large—and last September for the first time we were able to reduce our classes to a maximum of 40 boys . . . and that only by declining to accept more. Pressure on places will always tend to keep these classes high. With a three-form entry at present in the Upper School it would be unwise and unfair to admit more classes to Runnymede, for there would then be even less of a probability of securing a place for all in Catholic Grammar Schools in the

city where places are already in so much demand. The question of the bulge in the child population will be in the Grammar School Governors' minds very much these days—our contribution to ease that problem is determined largely by finance. Capital expenditure would be needed and this would have to come from sources other than present grants and fees.

The Lower School curricula envisage for its pupils a Grammar School course and therefore the boys are expected to train themselves to the sort of obligations and the type of work which are expected from Grammar School boys. It is not too early to train them to the discipline of study or training in homework. I stressed last year that if the interest shown by boys and parents at the time of the selection examinations were sustained throughout the school life of the pupil examination results at the General Certificate level and the development of personality would be so much improved.

Once a boy is admitted to the Upper School the next series of public examinations which confront him is the General Certificate of Education at the ordinary level. The results of the 102 candidates who were presented for the examination last year were even better than the previous year's and create a new record. The results ought to give satisfaction to the Staff, whether actively engaged in preparing the examination classes or preparing boys for more advanced work in junior classes, joy to the parents of the successful candidates and relief and gratification to the candidates that five years' work had been crowned with success.

We all know and appreciate that we have constantly to master ourselves, to overcome inertia, tedium and disappointment, and it is re-assuring therefore to know that effort brings at times such palpable rewards. No boy in the U. Vs was precluded from taking the examination, and four candidates from Form VI who under the previous year's regulations were excluded on account of their age were presented for the examination. 76 of the 102 gained four or more passes—twenty more than the previous year's. The average number of subjects presented by the candidates was

six, and the average number of subjects gained was 4.6. These results qualify most of our leavers for employment in various walks of life and enable many to claim exemption from the preliminary examinations of professional bodies.

At the advanced and scholarship levels the results were good. The number of awards to Universities gained was higher than the previous year but they were not of the same status—5 State Scholarships, 1 Coal Board Scholarship, 2 Liverpool University Scholarships, 5 Liverpool Senior City Scholarships and 3 Lancs. County Scholarships. On these results, 18 boys entered on University careers to study the wide range of subjects indicated on your programme—and in Liverpool, Leeds, Cambridge, Manchester and Southampton Universities. At the moment there are 75 Old Boys pursuing University studies. Four other boys left the Upper VI form last summer. One is in a bank, one training to be a pharmacist, one entered a Benedictine Abbey and one intends after National Service to train as a teacher.

I am glad to report the number in the VIth form last September was higher than the year before. The appeal I made therefore last year to parents to encourage their sons to take a VIth form course provided that the boys have the ability and the proper attitude to study I make again. A two-year course in Form VI can do so much for the boy emotionally, morally, physically as well as intellectually. It is noteworthy that a higher proportion of boys who have passed through our Lower School tend to remain on for advanced work. The contribution the seniors make to the life of the school is valuable and it is appropriate here that I pay tribute to the School Prefects for their co-operation and help.

Humanly speaking, therefore, the examination results of last year were very good on any standard, and Old Boys of the school can rightly feel that the traditions are being well maintained by the pupils of to-day. The young of every age will respond to a challenge—provided they are given the opportunity, the encouragement and the environment. To further these opportunities the

school now offers a full course in Biology and Geography to advanced and scholarship level. There are still further developments in the school's curriculum which await implementation when financial circumstances allow them.

All study and no games makes for an unbalanced boy—and ignores his nature and neglects his full training. Our physical education programme includes physical education in the restricted sense, organised games from which boys are exempt only on medical grounds—and cross-country running. We hope that next year with the co-operation of the Local Education Authority we shall be able to resume medical inspection.

The aesthetic training in Music and Art you will have an opportunity of assessing yourselves, as the Art Room is open for your inspection, and the Orchestra and Choir will later take their place in this programme.

The various school societies have continued their work and offer various opportunities of airing views, learning something of the conduct of committee and private meetings—and of some of the graces which oil the wheels of public affairs. The Society of St. V. de Paul carries out its duties very quietly and its work is supported by contributions from the whole school.

The spiritual life of the school is fostered by the annual retreat, given last year by Fr. G. Hall, S.V.D., by lectures given by various priests and by occasional Benedictions. A pilgrimage in connection with the National Pilgrimage of Schools to Lourdes has been arranged, and some 60 boys with five members of Staff, will travel to this shrine of Our Lady, at Easter.

In the upbringing and education of the young with the Church one matter always looms large . . . the child is taught his absolute dependence on and his obligations towards a Supreme Deity and His Laws . . . and this is indispensable in the proper development and formation of the man. The closer, therefore, the co-operation of the home and the school the better. We, and you and the school, are so well situated in this respect—we believe in the same principles—we believe in the necessity of self-sacrifice and mortification—we

believe in the efficacy and necessity of prayer. A boy's complete trust in the love of his mother and his unquestioning belief in the wisdom of his father are wonderful aids in the training of a child.

You have delegated to us part of your responsibility for the training of your children—you have not abdicated from your responsibility—that is implicit in your marriage responsibilities. May I therefore conclude with some observations which day-to-day experience suggests need emphasis. Pupils in grammar schools at all ages need sensible supervision to a greater or lesser extent—on what they read, what films or T.V. shows they watch, the companionship they cultivate—and companionship creates most of the problems which schools have to cope with—and it is natural that this should be so for after all the influence of personality, the impact of one person on another, is one of the greatest of social influences and a proof of our social nature—and we strive and ambition to train young men and women to live their private and public lives to bring others back to the sanity and peace which comes from the knowledge and love of Christ. May I, therefore, stress the need to watch over your son's progress, ensure that he has time to do his homework, and that when necessary he is spurred to effort . . . encourage him to have ideals, strengthen his loyalty to his home, school, and his God.

In this age of materialism and selfishness, it is re-assuring to record that seven Old Boys were ordained Priests last year, and that nine boys left to devote their young lives to the service of their Creator by joining Religious Orders or entering seminaries. Collections for the poor, for the blind, for the orphaned children, not only foster the spirit of gratitude for what is possessed, and self-sacrifice but reflect the spirit of the homes and parishes from which our boys come.

May, I, finally, thank all those who have helped the school and its work, who look after the premises, attend to the canteens—parents, priests, the Local Authorities and especially my colleagues on the Staff who in and out of school labour for the benefit of the boys in the school and help to create the spirit which characterises the school.

For many years, Your Grace, your predecessor, Dr. Downey, distributed the Prizes. To him the school and the Brothers owe much for his encouragement, abiding interest and advice. To you, Your Grace, for fitting in this visit despite the duty which calls you to a long and tedious journey, we are deeply grateful. Your visit and the presentation of Prizes will be added incentive to us all. On this, your first visit to the school, I would assure you of our loyalty and our prayers for the success of the duty which Our Holy Father has called upon you to shoulder.

Further awards presented on Prize Day not given in the last issue of magazine :—

Bro. MacNamara Cup

Murray, M. M.

Bro. Wall Cup

Keating, P. J.

Bro. Forde Cup

Azurdia, J. R.

School Art Prizes

Senior : Murray, R. C. ; Junior : Townson, D. C.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME

THE ORCHESTRA

Conducted by EUGÈNE GENIN

"Allegro, Minuet and Trio"
from "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" ... *Mozart*
SELECTION—"Hibernia" ... *arr. Mareston*

PIANOFORTE SOLO—"Rondo in D" ... *Mozart*
RANDALL McDONNELL

VIOLIN SOLO—"Arioso in G" ... *Bach*
JAMES FRANEY
Accompanist : JAMES HARRIS

THE CHOIR

Conductor : C. LYONS

Accompanist : F. R. BORASTON

SONG (in Canon)—
"Orpheus with his lute" ... *Charles Wood*
SONG (in Unison)—
"Cronos the Charioteer" ... *Schubert*

The Motor Car

THE motor-car was old. Too old, in fact, for comfort. The wheels had not been re-tired since 1934. From the outside it looked a rather pleasant car, from the inside the outlook was very, very different. A whiff of petrol is pleasant enough, but when there is an eternal smell of the stuff, one feels a bit sick of it.

All the dials were either smashed or out of order, so father could not tell whether or not he was exceeding the speed limit : not much chance of that, anyway !

The engine was rather temperamental; if it worked, it worked ; if it did not work, it was just hard luck, we would have to catch a bus.

Explosions were fairly frequent. Father had been in hospital three times, mother once, and after that she said that she would never set foot in that THING again. Father, however, still had faith in the crock.

The exhaust pipe sounded better than a Wild

West show, we had been pulled up by the police four times on a charge of disturbance of the peace.

Whenever we go to the country the cows generally stampede and the bulls see red. Oh ! I forgot to mention; "Matilda" is a rust red, there is much more rust than red, I am sorry to say. Whenever we wish to change gear, it takes two of us to push the gearstick. The brakes, by a miracle, still work, sometimes too well. The horn works also, but I wish that it did not. More often than not it refuses to stop when we press it.

The window at the back of the crate is very draughty; that is either the result of somebody's catapult or one of the more recent explosions.

We have tried to persuade father to sell the car and buy a new one, but of no avail; he just will not part with his beloved "Matilda."

LEO KELLY, Form III Alpha.

Cycles and Cycling

THROUGHOUT Europe the favourite pastime is cycling. In Denmark and the Netherlands 90 per cent. of the population are cyclists. This is due to the land in these two countries being very flat. Great Britain's cycling population is about 85 to 95 per cent., but 30 per cent. of the cycles are estimated to be unroadworthy.

The "cycle pioneer" is acknowledged as Karl von Drais, but there have been many others who have claimed this title. Von Drais's invention was known as the "Hobby Horse," and it was propelled by pushing one's feet against the ground.

In 1865, a crank-driven cycle was introduced in France, and five years later in England. A serious obstacle to safe riding was the size of the wheels: while the front wheel was 50 to 60 inches high, the back wheel was only one-third of this height.

In 1885 James Stanley designed a bicycle that had a low slung frame and wheels that were the same size as each other.

Up to this time solid tyres were the fashion, but in 1888 Dunlop produced a pneumatic tyre,

and thus added a new impetus to the improvement of bicycles.

Bicycles of today are half the weight of their post-war predecessors, and the styles and prices are a much-noted change.

In 1870, the first cycling club was organized, it was called the Pickwick. Eight years later the "Cyclists' Touring Club" was established, which was later followed by the "Youth Hostels Association." These two organizations now have branches throughout the British Isles.

Our best experience of lightweight bicycles of today can be seen in the Hobbs of Barbican, Viking, Wearwell, Claude Butler and the Paris de Gilrer. All these cycles are good, strong, light and attractive. 70 per cent. of Great Britain's lightweight cyclists have derailleur gears. The most common gears are Simplex, Benelux and Campagniolas. No lightweight is complete without high-pressure wheels, alloy brakes and alloy handlebars.

So, in this short story is told the development of cycles from the time of George III to the time of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

P. ARMSTRONG, Form IV A.

The History of Childwall "Abbey" Church

CHILDWALL Church was founded in 1487 by Thomas Narres, an ancestor of the family which was later to build Speke Hall. It was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket and a chantry priest was attached to it. There is, in the south wall, a brass plaque representing Henry Norrey and his wife, dated 1524, he as a warrior in plated armour and his lady in the costume of Henry VIII's days.

The church was confiscated during the reformation but the Norrey's, on the whole, remained

Catholics and suffered for their recusancy (one of them was fined £1,000 for knocking down an informer who came to ask if he regularly attended church).

During this period many men of local fame attended the church and are remembered by brass plaques inside. People were even buried inside the church, for, until the renovation of the church in 1854, the floor was of earth and children, kicking into it with their heels, would sometimes dislodge a human bone.

Entering Childwall Church by the south porch, which was rebuilt in the 15th century with materials from an older one, the visitor notices, above his head, four stone heads, one in each corner. Beneath these are the emblems of an axe, a cup, a human head and a bull's head, teaching by symbol that the heads represent the four evangelists. In the wall are to be seen carved stones of a very early date, probably Scandinavian and on the building are some mason's marks.

The door into the church proper is a study of simple strength. It is about 500 years old, it has never felt the plane and is as originally adzed out. Its outer side is decorated with iron studs and the latch, handles and hinges are fine specimens of local blacksmith's work. Oak pegs have been used instead of iron nails. Chiselled out of the masonry at each side of the door are holes by means of which the door could be barred with a wooden beam.

A noticeable feature of the church is that the west end is much below the level of the churchyard. The reason for this is that, when the present spire was built, the debris from the old tower was allowed to remain, being simply smoothed over. As a result of this, the leper's

squint, originally three feet above the ground, is now almost hidden, being below the level of the soil. It was put there in pre-reformation days not only for lepers but even for excommunicated persons to see into the church.

At different times the Bishops of Chester have used the powerful weapons of the church very freely at Chester. For instance, in 1592, the Bishop excommunicated Henry Hale and Ralf Whitfield for piping on the Sabbath in the churchyard. He also excommunicated some for sleeping during Mass, and others for drinking in the ale-house during the time of service.

How the church came to be called Childwall "Abbey" no one can tell, but it is probably called thus because the hall, built by Bamber Gascoyne 1780 resembled a monastery. A nearby pond (one side of which is still lined with stones) is said to be a Monk's bath and the legend is still believed that the man who first ploughed up to it was seized with a sudden illness and died soon after.

As an educational agent, an old church, if studied properly, it cannot be surpassed; and so it is with Childwall Church. A few hours spent in this church can bring back centuries of history.

PETER HAYES, L. VA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following :— the Magazines of Prior Park College, St. Brendan's College, St. Joseph's College, St. Anselm's College, Preston Catholic College, St. Bede's College, Upholland College, St. Francis Xavier's College, Clonmel High School; and The Torch, The Beacon, The Grammarian, The Quarry, St. Boniface's College, Pretoria College, Kimberley College, St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, Newfoundland, and The Ionian.

We look forward with interest to the next number of each of these Magazines.

Examination Results, 1954

Oliver Goldsmith Open Scholarship (English Literature), Balliol College, Oxford

Gregory, M. J.

State Scholarships

Anwyl, P. A.	Moran, P. M.
McNeilis, A. F.	Murphy, P. A.

State Supplemental Scholarship

Gregory, M. J.

British Architects' Registration Council Scholarship

Brown, B.

Liverpool Senior City Scholarships

Anwyl, P. A.	Moran, P. M.
McNeilis, A. F.	Murphy, P. A.

Lancashire County Scholarships

Colford, J. A.	Lomax, A. B.
Fleming, M. A.	Stevens, D. J.
Gregory, M. J.	

Entrants to Universities :

Arts

Browning, B. J.	Gregory, M. J.
Colford, J. M.	McAleer, D. J.
Fitzsimons, W. J.	McNeilis, A. F.
Gannon, B.	Marmion, V. J.

Chemical Engineering

Jensen, S.

Engineering

Goodall, P.	Robinson, E.
Lomax, A. B.	Stevens, D. J.
Moore, B. J.	

Law

Azurdia, J. P. R.	Moran, P. M.
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Medicine

Bradley, H. J.	Murphy, P. A.
Harkins, F.	Wren, M. W.

Metallurgy

Capstick, R. M.

Veterinary Surgery

Zanetti, P. J.

Universities Represented

Oxford, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield and North Staffordshire.

General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level)

(Candidates normally present three subjects)

Anwyl, P. A. (3)	Lomax, A. B. (3)
Azurdia, J. P. (2)	McAleer, D. J. (3)
Bradley, H. J. (2)	McLean, P. G. (2)
Brown, B. (2)	McNeilis, A. F. (3)
Browning, B. J. (3)	Marmion, V. J. (2)
Capstick, R. M. (3)	Mills, G. (3)
Colford, J. M. (3)	Moran, P. M. (3)
Cunningham, J. P. (1)	Moore, B. J. (3)
Fitzsimons, W. J. (3)	Mulholland, J. J. (2)
Fleming, M. (3)	Murphy, P. A. (4)
Gannon, P. (3)	O'Brien, G. (2)
Gloyne, G. F. (1)	Pontet, F. R. (3)
Goodall, B. (2)	Quirke, G. A. (3)
Harkins, F. (2)	Robinson, E. (3)
Hart, J. A. (2)	Stevens, D. J. (3)
Harris, P. F. (3)	Stubbs, M. W. (3)
Jensen, S. (3)	Wren, M. W. (3)
Lennon, W. (2)	Zanetti, P. J. (3)

DISTINCTIONS ON ADVANCED PAPERS :

English : Anwyl, P. A. ; McAleer, D. J.

Geography : McNeilis, A. F.

Latin : Fleming, M.

French : Moran, P. M.

Mathematics : Lomax, A. B.

Physics : Murphy, P. A.

Chemistry : Murphy, P. A.

Yates Cup (Arts Studies)

Anwyl, P. A.

The Alderman Farrell Cup (Science Studies)

Murphy, P. A.

British Empire and Commonwealth History Prize

McNeilis, A. F.

The Br. Forde French Debating Cup

Mills, G.

The Br. MacNamara Cup (Head Prefect)

Colford, J. M.

Thomas, D. S. (3)

Valentine, P. J. (5)

Toolan, M. P. (7)

Waring, F. J. (5)

Unsworth, J. E. (1)

Weston, B. L. (7)

General Certificate of Education**(Ordinary Level)***(Candidates presented a varying number of subjects, maximum seven)*

Allen, J. H. (3)	Hughes, P. H. (6)
Azurdia, C. M. (6)	Jennings, D. (1)
Blackburn, R. A. (3)	Jones, J. P. (3)
Blackburne, J. W. (2)	Jordan, H. (7)
Blanchflower, J. (7)	Kennan, W. P. (7)
Bowe, V. (6)	Kinsella, P. (4)
Brannan, E. L. (7)	Lamb, P. K. (5)
Bretherton, M. T. (1)	Lavery, H. J. (3)
Burrows, F. J. (5)	Linford, A. G. (6)
Bushell, C. A. (6)	Ludden, B. A. (6)
Bushell, J. G. (3)	Lynch, A. J. (3)
Byrne, P. J. (2)	McBrearty, J. (7)
Campbell, P. J. (4)	McDonald, G. A. (1)
Carberry, B. J. (7)	McGonagle, E. G. (7)
Carrier, J. P. (2)	McMullin, A. M. (4)
Clatworthy, R. A. (7)	McNulty, P. J. (2)
Comerford, J. (5)	Manghan, G. H. (7)
Cowen, A. G. (6)	Marshall, M. R. (5)
Cunningham, J. E. (3)	Miller, J. A. (1)
Dodds, C. H. (4)	Morgan, P. (3)
Downey, J. E. (5)	Murphy, G. M. (6)
Dukes, A. F. (4)	Newberry, J. (3)
Duvanna, D. F. (6)	Patterson, E. (4)
Fargher, J. A. (5)	Peacock, J. (4)
Farrell, P. D. (4)	Prenton, P. (4)
Fetherstone, E. M. (3)	Prince, A. (7)
Fletcher, H. A. (6)	Radford, B. (6)
Goodall, B. J. (5)	Ratchford, J. A. (7)
Goulbourne, P. (6)	Rogan, J. (7)
Grant, W. J. (3)	Rorke, J. D. (6)
Hagedorn, P. A. (2)	Shaw, A. (5)
Hanlon, P. (6)	Shelley, J. E. (6)
Harris, J. E. (6)	Sheridan, M. J. (4)
Hayes, E. J. (7)	Snape, P. (6)
Higgins, B. T. (7)	Stanfield, J. (1)
Hitchmough, T. (7)	Stannard, D. D. (3)
Holden, T. L. (7)	Starkey, G. (6)
Hudson, P. J. (7)	Sullivan, J. (7)
Hughes, P. (7)	Taylor, J. A. (6)

First Place in Science Studies :

Holden, T. L.

First Place in Arts Studies :

Goulbourn, P.

Civil Service (Scientific Branch)

Cookson, W.

Reid, P.

Entrance to Welbeck College :

Stannard, D.

Prospective Teachers' Religious Examination

Alger, P.

Linford, A. G.

FORM EXAMINATIONS**Summer Results 1954**

VI A Mods Religious Knowledge : Anwyl, P.

1, Anwyl, P. ; 2, Moran, P. ; 3, McNeilis, A.

VI A Sc. Religious Knowledge : Hart, J.

1, Murphy, P. A. ; 2, Lomax, A. ; 3, Jensen, S., Robinson, E.

VI B Mods. Religious Knowledge : McDonnell, R.

1, McDonnell, R. ; 2, Lamb, D. ; 3, Kenna, P.

VI B Sc. Religious Knowledge : Morgan, F.

1, Keating, P. J. ; 2, Morgan, F. ; 3, Ashurst, B.

U.V. Alpha Religious Knowledge : Ratchford, J.

1, Holden, T. ; 2, Carberry, B. ; 3, Toolan, M.

U.V A Religious Knowledge : Morgan, P.

1, Hudson, P. ; 2, Hitchmough, T. ; 3, McBrearty, J.

U.V Beta Religious Knowledge : Fargher, J.

1, Fletcher, H. ; 2, Azurdia, C. M. ; 3, Fargher, J.

L.V Alpha Religious Knowledge : Lowe, B.

1, Lowe, B. ; 2, Duggan, R. ; 3, Morgan, P.

L.V A Religious Knowledge : Cogley, J.

1, Rowan, B. ; 2, Loftus, G. ; 3, Hill, T.

L.V Beta Religious Knowledge : Corcoran, P.

1, O'Keeffe, M. ; 2, Corcoran, P. ; 3, Brigden, A.

IV Alpha Religious Knowledge : Johnson, T.
 1, Kenny, B. ; 2, Woolridge, J. ; 3, Volleamere, W.
 IV A Religious Knowledge : McGrail, A.
 1, Duncan, R. ; 2, Milner, J. ; 3, Meakin, J.
 IV Beta Religious Knowledge : Kelly, J.
 1, Parker, J. ; 2, Wright, D. ; 3, Walsh, W.
 III Alpha Religious Knowledge : Wolfenden, B.
 1, McDermott, A. ; 2, Bryson, I. ; 3, O'Hanlon, P.
 III A Religious Knowledge : Colquitt, B. and
 Thistlewood, E.
 1, Caulfield, F. ; 2, Kieran, J. ; 3, Massey, B.
 III Beta, Religious Knowledge : Green, P. and
 Weston, P.
 1, Emsley, B. ; 2, Green, P. ; 3, Levy, F.

II Alpha Religious Knowledge : Murray, F.
 1, Murray, F. ; 2, Minahan, H. ; 3, Keating, S.
 II Beta Religious Knowledge : Mann, E.
 1, Deane, P. ; 2, Mann, E. ; 3, Gray, P.
 II A Religious Knowledge : Gower, B.
 1, Coady, B. ; 2, Hurst, R. ; 3, Darragh, M.
 II R Religion : Scahill, M.
 1, Scahill, M. ; 2, Hawes, P. ; 3, Spencer, W.
 UI Religion : Maybury, P.
 1, Kennedy, M. ; 2, Fletcher, P. ; 3, Owens, C.
 LI Religion : Donnelly, P.
 1, Donnelly, P. ; 2, Rudd, E. ; 3, Butler, D.
 Prep. Religion : Morgan, A.
 !1, Morgan, A. ; 2, Downes, M. ; 3, Laird, A.

Old Boys' Academic Successes

BIRMINGHAM

B.Sc. Serrano, M. (Hons.).

DURHAM

B.A. Hillman, J. (Hons.)

LIVERPOOL

M.A. Forde-Johnston, J. L., *B.A.*
M.C.D. Craig-McFeely, K., *B.Arch.*
 Dixon, W., *B.Arch.*
B.A. J. Dillon (Hons.).
 Kieran, J. A. (Hons.).
 Maguire, T. J. (Hons.).
 Quinn, J. (Hons.).
 Rose, P. H. (Hons.).
M.B., Ch.B. O'Dowd, B. J.

LL.B. Lennon, M. (Hons.).
B.Sc. Francis, T. (Hons.).
 Harrison, T. K. (Hons.).
 Mitchell, F. W. (Hons.).
 Finnigan, J. J. (Hons.).

Diploma in Education
 Bennett, M. H., *B.A.*

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

St. Mary's Training College
 Loftus, J. F.
 Lunt, B. W.
 McGrady, A. F.
 McMullin, V. E.
 Noonan, G.

De La Salle Training College
 Melia, G. C.

Rev. Br. M. D. Gibbons

By MR. J. F. MULLEN, M.A.



ANY Old Boys of the Christian Brothers Schools in the English Province will hear with deep regret of the death in Ireland on Sunday, September 19th, of Brother M. D. Gibbons.

He was born in Westport, Co. Mayo, in October, 1896. His first scholastic appointment as a Christian Brother was to Gibraltar. In 1925 his superiors directed him to Prior Park, where he remained for two years. Then followed tours of duty throughout the Province—Plymouth, Crosby, Liverpool (1933-35), Bristol (Superior 1941-47), Birkenhead, Liverpool (1939-40), Blackpool, Crosby (Superior 1949) until his retirement four years later through ill-health. A wandering scholar, indeed! Only two periods, all too brief, at St. Edward's, and yet what an unpayable debt of gratitude the school owes him.

We must go back to that grim day in early September, 1939. Half the school are leaving Knotty Ash Station for Llanelly, South Wales. To the boys, in charge of Brothers and laymen, it may have been something of an adventure tinged with loneliness at leaving home and family; to the grown-ups, a huge question mark in an anxious mind. As night was falling we arrive to be met by Br. Gibbons, who had preceded us to make arrangements for our reception. Thanks to his efforts all were settled in a few days, and we had time to take stock of new surroundings, domestic and scholastic. Great was the change!—a settled life of home and school routine for the war-time uncertainties of life among a strange but friendly people. With Br. Gibbons were Brothers Hooper, Ambrose, Whitehead, Finnegan and Taylor. For some time community life was broken until an empty house was leased and furnished with only sufficient comfort to make community life possible. But that was not home to the Brothers alone; lay staff and boys found a homely welcome there whenever the stresses and strains of separation from home became unbearable, and that was not seldom. Educational matters perforce assumed a secondary importance when we were hearing of the difficulties being experienced at Sandfield Park. An acute sense of being adrift prevailed. A sure lead was looked for, a strong lead found. Daily Mass became a habit with a large number of boys, encouraged by the kindness of Canon Moran and his curate, Dr. Crowley. The spiritual welfare of the boys cared for, what of their temporal welfare in their temporary homes? Imagine conditions—blackout complete in a strange town, small though scattered over hilly ground. Often Br. Gibbons and his staff would visit the billets to ensure the welfare and comfort of the boys. During the day at the County School cordial relations enabled education to go on with unexpected smoothness.

Good relations with town, church and school authorities was Br. Gibbons's achievement, and the fruit of that labour was a complete reintegration of the school at Easter, 1940.

That, briefly, was his mission, and in the carrying out of the task assigned him he became in the highest sense of the phrase a good shepherd. Those who were privileged to know him and serve with him will have a sure sense that The Good Shepherd will know how to welcome one who so unerringly interpreted and so steadfastly followed His example.

R.I.P.

Lourdes

FOR weeks beforehand we had been waiting and preparing for this pilgrimage to Our Lady's shrine at Lourdes. At 9-30 a.m. we assembled at Lime Street Station and at approximately 10-10 a.m. we left and started out on our journey which would take us over hundreds of miles of countryside. We had our lunch on the train while we were watching the green English countryside. We arrived at London at about 2-0 p.m. and the first stage of our journey was over. We spent the afternoon viewing London's famous sights. Then late in the afternoon we went to the cathedral for a service. In the cathedral were many blazers and colours of schools and St. Edward's was the largest group. After the service we were given directions for our tea and the second stage of our journey. Then we had our tea and went for our luggage, which we had previously left at Victoria Station.

At about 7-0 p.m. we left for Folkestone, the Channel port from which we were to leave for France. It was a short journey to Folkestone and only took two hours. At 10-30 p.m. we left for Calais. The sea was rough and the ship rolled a bit, but we arrived safely at Calais at mid-night. At one o'clock a tired band of schoolboys and girls boarded the long French train on which they were to spend most of the next day. We did not sleep much during the night because we were very excited, but about 4 o'clock, lying on the floor and on each other, we fell asleep. We were awake at an early hour, for the rumbling of the train kept you awake. Then we had a wash and waited to get to Paris. At Valençay, near Paris, we took on restaurant cars and changed to an electric locomotive. Then we had the usual French breakfast and returned to our compartment. At intervals during the journey we said the rosary. The journey was very monotonous and we talked most of the time or looked out of the window. At 11-30 we had a large lunch, for it had to last until we reached Lourdes. We passed through Poitiers

and Bordeaux, and we reached Pau just before seven. It was then not far, and for the last few miles the windows of the train were packed, waving to the people working in the fields. When we rounded a bend in the line the white spire of the Basilica came into view and a great shout went up along the train. At 8 o'clock we got off the train, cramped after nineteen hours journey.

A couple of ramshackle buses took us to our hotel, the Hotel Padoue, and we were shown to our rooms on the fifth floor. After our tea the rest of the evening was ours. Some of the party went to bed, others went to the grotto or got to know their way around. At seven the next morning we were up in the glorious sunshine to go to 8 o'clock mass. When we came back we had our breakfast and went out. We wandered round the town and saw the shops and the people of Lourdes. There were Germans, Spanish, Italians, and many other nations there. There were pedlars in the streets and many nuns and priests. At four in the afternoon we went to the blessing of the sick. There were invalids on their backs on stretchers and many in wheel-chairs. They were all blessed and the procession ended. The last procession of the day took place after dark. We each bought a candle for the torchlight procession. When the procession was moving singing the hymn "Immaculate Mary," with each one holding a candle, it looked a great sight. At the end of the procession all gathered in the square before the Basilica and then they dispersed.

The next day some of us went to see where St. Bernadette lived. It is a small house down an entry. Everything like the stairs has been covered with wire netting to preserve it. There is a small shop in the house. In the house is the bed where St. Bernadette slept, and many pictures of her. People have spoilt the house by writing names on the walls.

On Sunday we went to Mass. In this church there are a great many altars and Mass is going on

at each one all the time, so you are always in time for at least one Mass. Then after our breakfast we made the stations of the Cross. Some people do it in their bare feet. It is a rough track up a mountain with life-size figures at the stations at intervals up the steep slope. From the top of this mountain the snow-capped peaks of the Pyrenees can be seen and we took photographs of them. Most of our spare time was spent wandering around the town looking for suitable presents and souvenirs and taking photographs of holy places. On the night before we were to leave, there was a closing service at the grotto, when we placed our petitions in the grotto and kissed the rock where Our Lady stood. The rock is becoming black with the smoke from the many candles. Then we

filled our bottles with holy water and returned to our hotel.

During tea we were told that we had to be up at five in the morning, so we had to go to bed at seven. At five we were up and at six o'clock Mass. We had our breakfast and left for the station. At exactly 8-13 am. we pulled out of Lourdes. As we passed the grotto we sang Immaculate Mary. Then all day we travelled, and at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning we boarded the boat. As it was beginning to get light we disembarked at Folkestone. Most of us were asleep and had to be wakened up at Victoria Station. Then we had our breakfast. At 12.30 we left for Liverpool, and at 4 o'clock a happy band of tired pilgrims left the train after a long journey.

C. CUCKSON, L. VA.

Penicillin

IT seems odd to us that the greatest known enemy of disease should have come out of an ugly greenish-blue mould, yet such is the case. It was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming at St. Mary's Hospital, London, in 1928. At the time when the Professor made his discovery he was experimenting with those evil germs with the formidable name of "staphylococci"—the cause of boils and abscesses and similar infections. Fleming discovered that the mould containing penicillin acted powerfully on other forms of bacteria. Most of all he learned that it did no damage to the white blood-cells, nature's own priceless armour against disease.

The difficulty which first faced the production of the new drug was how could it be obtained from the mould in the correct concentration. Immediately this question arose, Professor Harold Raistrick devised a new method for extracting the drug, but it was still impossible to obtain the necessary concentration.

Then in 1938, a team of Australian scientists under Professor Howard Florey, set to work in earnest to obtain the elusive drug. After a long struggle they at last succeeded, and obtained a reddish-brown powder, which contained about

one per cent. of penicillin. Although this seems a very small concentration, its results on mice and other animals injected with bacteria were outstanding.

Because of the difficulties of manufacture in England during the war, production was carried on in the United States, under the guidance of Professor Florey and the other members of the Oxford team.

As the research went on the extract gradually got purer, until in 1945 the original concentration had given way to a light-coloured preparation which was 30 per cent. pure; and eventually scientists achieved the preparation of 100 per cent. pure white crystalline penicillin.

Penicillin is less easily administered than the sulphonamide drugs, which as a rule are taken in tablet form, or crushed and mixed with milk. If penicillin is swallowed it is attacked by acid in the stomach and bacteria in the intestines, and thus robbed of its power against the disease germ. To counteract this, it is usually given in the form of injections.

Although penicillin is effective against most diseases against which it is useless, these include measles, chicken pox, influenza and tuberculosis.

Like the sulphonamide drugs, penicillin's action on germs is indirect. Its effect is not to kill the bacteria, but to weaken it and prevent it from multiplying; and, nature's defenses destroy the weakened invaders. However, if it is used in large quantities, penicillin proves to be a germ-killer, and a very powerful one, too.

The discovery of penicillin has proved to be a

tremendous stimulus to medical research, and already other valuable drugs—many of them also derived from fungi—have been prepared. The most famous of the successors of penicillin is streptomycin, discovered in 1944 by an American, Dr. S. A. Wakesman, which has been used with success in cases of the deadly children's disease tubercular meningitis.

JOHN COGLEY, Lower VA.

Photography

IN 1777 Scheele, the famous chemist, discovered that silver chloride blackened in sunlight, an important fact which was to help the steady progress of photography. Then in 1814, Nicéphore Niépce commenced a series of experiments, but they were very crude and impracticable, having to have an exposure of several hours for one picture. So, joining with Daguerre, he became his partner and in 1839 Daguerre, six years after Niépce's death, started the process which is so well known as Daguerre-type. For years and years, experiments were carried on by such men as Fox Talbot and Sir Humphry Davy and in 1889 paper films were done away with, and celluloid films came into use.

On account of all these continuous experiments through the years, there is a vast difference in the cameras and the implements used in photography. It is sometimes looked upon as a hobby or a pastime, but there are many people who are professional photographers and usually only start from "scratch." Many a person has started by just taking wedding photography in his spare time, and then with the money he gains he can buy more equipment and perhaps finish his own job, and take up professional photography, because there is plenty of money in it.

Not only are there professional photographers, but also many amateurs who practise it as a hobby. They usually get more enjoyment from it than do others who do it for what they get. Developing and printing are the main processes which an

amateur learns first, and when these can be done without supervision you realise the money which you can save by not sending them to a chemist.

In developing a film, the actual film (celluloid) is taken off the backingpaper, in the dark, and fitted into a tank into which no light can enter. Then you rinse it with water and pour the developer in and "agitate" for about eight minutes (different films have different times). When the time is up, the developer is poured out, and after rinsing, the Hypo is poured in and agitated for about eight to ten minutes, after which time it is taken out, washed, and hung up to dry.

When it has dried, the film is cut up into the different negatives. This process of printing is more difficult than the developing, and it needs more experience. There are three kinds of printing paper: hard, medium and soft, and you have to be able to use the correct paper for the correct type of negative. When you have sorted out your negatives into these groups corresponding to the three types of paper, you can start to print. Usually a test piece is used so as you can get the right exposure for all the negatives of that class. When you have exposed the first one, it is put into a dish of developer while you watch the picture slowly appearing until it has all the detail which you require, and then you rinse it and put it into the Hypo and afterwards wash it. Some photographers like to glaze the prints, but it is not essential. Some people say that if a print has a good gloss it is "smashing," but they never look for the important item—detail.

Home photography, as some people say, is an expensive hobby. It is at the beginning, when you have to buy the equipment, but in the long run it turns out much cheaper than expected. The more photography that you do the more your interest grows, which leads you to buy still more equipment to put in your photographic cupboard, and as a result of this you not only take more snaps, but better ones. Then perhaps you may start developing and printing your friends' and relations' photography at a cheaper rate.

There is more than the practical side of photography as taking developing, printing and enlarging pictures. There is also a very wide theoretical course, for an every-day example, the difference between Orthochromatic and Panchromatic films. Orthochromatic films are coated with a film which is sensitive to all rays of colours, except orange and red. Panchromatic films are affected by all colours and therefore must be developed in total darkness. Both Orthochromatic and Panchromatic films and plates are used to obtain a truer reproduction of tones, when subjects containing many colours are photographed.

Orthochromatic and Panchromatic films are only two ideas which have been brought in the line of

photography in the past fifty years. In 1929, cinemas were showing moving pictures with music accompaniment compared with beforehand, still silent pictures. Nowadays when slow-motion is shown on a cinema the pictures are taken at the rate of 240/sec., but are projected at the rate of 24/sec. The actions still seem continuous, but they have been slowed down ten or more times. Then colour photography about 1915 was in its early stages and gradually became popular until today when dozens of people buy them. The only reason why more do not is because they are expensive to develop. Such men as Professors Seebeck and Gabriel Lippman and Otto Wiener brought colour photography into the limelight.

Since about 1820 when photography was only in its very, very early stages, up till today, photography has advanced in leaps and bounds. It is used in many ways today for various kinds of subjects. In astronomy it is used for making charts of the celestial bodies ; in the detection of criminals and in scientific research. It is also used for reconnaissance work from aeroplanes and for surveying and map-making, and this was amply demonstrated during the 1914-18 war.

E. P. BLACKIE, L. VA.

Make Mine Country Style

MEARLY twenty-five years ago in Bristol, Tennessee, a dying railroad man, Jimmy Rodgers, recorded two songs for a collector of folk-music. The songs the tubercular Rodgers sang were among the forerunners of the popular hit-tunes of the twenties and thirties. Jimmy Rodgers, "The Singing Brakeman," was in fact a pioneer of the type of music which has made Nashville, Tennessee, famous as the home of country music and "Grand Ole Opry."

Everyday occurrences in Nashville show the phenomenal popularity of this type of music. Each Saturday, from dusk to midnight, the guitars sigh and the fiddles wail in the Ryman Auditorium, which is the Savoy of Grand Ole Opry. Backstage, meanwhile, mill scores of colourful genuine

folk-musicians, hill-billies, cowboy musicians, corny comedians, and the last of the minstrel men. Many of them live in the largest houses in the high-class districts of Nashville, and it is said that Nashville has gained its present esteem by gathering native tunes from all sections of the American population ; it is more than a hill-billy centre—it is the home of most American folk-music.

What of the men who have been responsible for the spread of country music? A typical example is "Uncle" Dave Macon, a genuine folk-singer and an Opry star since the early days. Although he was no product of the Royal College of Music, he most certainly was a colourful personality and a pioneer of the amazing growth of country music. In 1939, "Uncle" Dave was told that he must

leave his beloved Canon County Hills and travel to Hollywood to help make a film with a Grand Ole Opry background. On being told that he would have to pay his own expenses, the old man called his son. "Dorris, boy," he said, "go to the bank and get me a sackful of money." Dorris returned with a sack of money large enough for any man to carry on his shoulder. Next day the old man left for California, carrying his sack of money, two banjos, a suitcase containing a change of clothes, a large country ham and a butcher's knife. "Uncle" Dave sliced from the ham three times daily, saying that he had heard that California was a very long way off, and that they would certainly need something to eat.

The younger school of country entertainers, Red Foley, Ernest Tubb, Hank Smith, Hank Williams and Carl Smith, had one thing in common: they all wanted to be like Jimmy Rodgers. The universal appeal of country music over the whole of North America is shown by its attraction not only to Tubb and Williams, from Texas and Alabama, but also to Hank Snow, a Canadian. "Jimmy Rodgers was beyond compare, there'll never be another like him," said Tubb. The late Hank Williams was typical of this group. He was lean, sad and poetic, and had lived the kind of life about which he sang. A boy when the depression came, young Hank sold peanuts to railroad workers, polished shoes, and heard Rodgers singing his famous ballads—"T for Texas, T for Tennessee," and many others. Hank wrote hundreds of songs, some under the name of Luke the Drifter; a large number of them became very popular even in England. Cold, Cold Heart, Hey Good-lookin', Half as Much, Jambalaya—the list prolongs itself indefinitely. Gifted with a high intelligence, an amazing memory, and a poetic talent which filled his pockets with the songs which his untimely death prevented him from publishing, Williams always remained the typical unsophisticated country boy who felt the songs he wrote and sang.

"If you aren't a country boy, you can't write or sing country music," says Roy Acuff, known as the King of Hill-billies. Roy, who sings in a style

completely his own and has made a fortune doing so, says that it is the simplicity and feeling with which the songs are written that makes country music so popular. Other entertainers, such as Eddie Arnold (who, incidentally, is very popular in England) have been competing strongly with the Crosbys and Sinatras in sheet-music and record sales. But Arnold, like Red Foley and others, has neither "hoe-down" nor popular music for sale. What is it then? Nobody has given it a name; "Country Music" comes as near as is possible at present. There are many who believe that in history it will be known as the true American music.

There is little need to say that many attempts have been made at over-commercialization, the ruin of all pure forms of music, jazz included, but so far country music has remained virtually unharmed by this curse. That does not mean, however, that all the country-boys are amateurs: far from it. For example, Tubb has been known to leave Nashville after the Opry on Saturday and begin a nation-wide tour, starting with a flight to Pennsylvania and then going to Texas, but always returning to Nashville for the Saturday performances of Grand Ole Opry. One famous musician travelled ninety-thousand miles in six months. These country musicians are not without temperament, but on the whole they are plain-spoken, and as co-operative as one could wish. During a tour of the nation, Hank Williams was appearing on the same bill as many other first-class entertainers, including Bob Hope, Carmen Miranda, and another comedian, Milton Bearle, whose habit it was to try and appear in everyone's act. After his own act, Bearle found Williams waiting for him in the wings. "Mr. Bearle," Williams drawled, "if you even try to get into my act, I'll wrap this here guitar right around your head." Mr. Bearle did not appear in Williams' act that night, or on any other occasion.

Country music is essentially music for the people, who may not know the significance of a Wagner opera or a Sibelius symphony, but do know what it is to hear the tuneful melody of a country-style ballad, and to hear songs which tell

a story and touch the heart of city and country folk alike. There are some who can remember how "Mamma and Dadda Broke my Heart"; many have prayed incessantly for "Just a Closer Walk with Thee"; and nearly everyone at one time or another has known a "Little Angel with a Dirty

Face." These are all the names of songs telling stories which the ordinary people understand and the intellectuals appreciate. It was inevitable that such a folk-music should grow up with such a people and such a society as exists throughout the United States.

E. G. D.

Before e'Transporter were built

MOST important cities in the world have great architectural achievements for which they are renowned and which become almost synonymous with the name of the city itself. Very often the architectural feat concerned is a bridge, *e.g.*, the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco, or Sydney Harbour Bridge, and with such outstanding structures I venture to include the pride and joy (?) of Widnes, the Transporter Bridge.

The Transporter is not the only item of singular interest and beauty in the borough; however, the other items are generally somewhat difficult to discern through the cumulostratus belched continually from the conglomeration of factory chimneys, and, while these are essential for the town's prosperity, they do tend to make certain areas appear as if they are experiencing a permanent eclipse of the sun.

However, to return to the point, have you ever considered the Mersey at Widnes without the Transporter? It seems fantastic admittedly, but it must have been so at one time, for despite all rumours, the bridge was not built by Adam! This illogical succession of digressions finally brings me to the theme of this article, and I should here like to point out that the following is an attempt to trace communications between Widnes and Runcorn from the earliest recorded times up to the construction of the Transporter.

It is quite conceivable that in the pre-historic days of Lancashire, the cave-men who inhabited

the marshland of Widnes oft did cross the Mersey stream to the hillock of Runcorn (or Halton) in pursuit of dinosaurs. As no records of these times have yet been found, however, all attempts to explain the mode of crossing the river must be pure conjecture. There is only one record of pre-Norman days. In the year 919, Ethelfleda, a daughter of Alfred the Great, visited the area and had a castle built at Runcorn known as Halton Castle. No similar protection was afforded to Widnes, which was then a mere hamlet ravaged by the attacks of brigands from neighbouring areas.

The next milestone in the history of the sister towns was laid after William of Normandy had conquered England. The new king bestowed the Earldom of Lancashire upon Roger de Poicton for his part in the conquest, and that knight established a barony at Widnes to protect his southern border. The first Baron of Widnes, a Norman named Yorfrid, evidently regarded his domain as a somewhat left-handed recompense for his services in the conquest, for there is no evidence that he ever lived there, or that he built a castle or similar residence in the area. It must be stated in his favour, however, that the atmosphere of Widnes did not at that time possess the invigorating ozone that is its boast today, and, what is more relevant, the terrain of the south-west border of Lancashire was then half-marshland and half-moorland. It is of note that the Barony of Widnes including such growing areas of modern juvenile

development as Tarbock, Rainhill, Huyton, Roby, Knowsley, and Eccleston, in fact it extended over some four thousand acres.

During the next hundred years or so, the Baronies of Widnes and Halton (Runcorn) changed hands several times, and, by the intermarriage of the ruling families, they were united in 1172 under John Fitz Richard, Sixth Baron of Widnes and Halton. This Baron and his successor were responsible for the recognition of the Runcorn-Widnes ferry by two Charters. It is known that the Second Charter was dated 1190, which shows that the crossing is now over 760 years old.

Before the ferry was begun the Barons probably possessed a personal boat for crossing, but the tenantry and retainers had to swim across or ford it at ebb-tide. The delay in the establishment of a regular crossing, and hence a ferry, was due to the fact that for some fifty years after their foundation the Baronies were ruled by different families. Regular communication did not become necessary until their union, when Widnesians had to cross the Mersey to pay their taxes at Halton Castle. According to the First Charter, half the maintenance of the ferry ("navis de Widnesse") was provided by Baron John; the remainder was raised by a toll on the passengers. By the terms of the Second Charter, Garnier de Naplouse, Grand Prior of the English Brotherhood of Knights Hospitallers, granted certain lands to Richard de la More, Baron John's successor, in return for four shillings rent, and on condition that (a) a third of the goods and chattels of Richard and his heirs were, when they died, reserved to the Brotherhood for the good of his soul, and (b) that he maintained the ferry.

Little is known of the ferry for the next five or six hundred years, except that it remained in existence and that there were several boats plying between the two towns. During the years 1529-30 in the reign of Henry VII, there was a successful prosecution by the proprietors of the ferry against a rival company. The latter were charged with breach of custom of the toll of the ferry by illegally operating three boats for public conveyance between Widnes and Runcorn.

While it appears that the traffic across the Mersey at this time must have been considerable to warrant the number of craft owned by the ferry company, it dwindled to such an extent during the next two centuries, that in 1728 when the ferry was sub-let, the profits were so small that the ferryman was obliged to take a part-time occupation in addition to his regular employment in order to provide for his wife and family. Not until 1831 did the ferry become a paying concern, when, as a result of the newly completed St. Helens-Runcorn Gap Railway, numerous Widnesians used the ferry to reach the station at Runcorn. The ferry now ran to a new schedule to correspond with the times of the trains (there were two per day).

In 1865 the London and North Western Railway took over the lease of the ferry and charged "two-pence per person per trip," as related by Mr. S. Holloway. However, at low tide there was more to crossing than just paying twopence. When the tide was on the ebb the river used to run in two streams, and anyone wishing to cross at this time was landed by one boat on the intervening mud-bank, obliged to slither across, and board another boat which carried him across the stream. Before this lease expired the company erected the railway bridge over the Mersey near the ferry, and a foot-bridge was incorporated within the structure, which with drier and more reliable means of crossing, soon claimed most of the ferry's passengers. In fact, the ferry was soon reduced to one boat and that was only seen on the river at rare intervals. The final nail was driven into the coffin of the Runcorn-Widnes ferry in 1905 when the Transporter was opened.

As long ago as the beginning of the nineteenth century, people felt the need for a bridge across the Mersey at Widnes. The only existing crossings were the Liverpool ferries and the bridge at Warrington, although the river could be forded at low tide and by most forms of carts and carriages both at Widnes and Hale—the latter ford was much used during the Civil War (1642-45). A Captain Brown in conjunction with Thomas Telford (later famous for his Conway and Menai Straits Suspension Bridges) after considerable re-

search, constructed a model of the first chain suspension bridge. It has a span of a hundred feet between the two main towers, and the designers successfully drove over this in a hackney carriage to the accompaniment of lusty cheers from the excited and interested onlookers. The practicability of a chain suspension bridge thus established, Telford designed one for crossing the Mersey between Runcorn and Widnes, and reported, complete with plans, to the committee reviewing bridge proposals in 1817. The proposed bridge was to have a span of one thousand feet, with a thirty-foot roadway between two stone pyramidal towers, the clearance between the high water level of the river and the underside of the bridge at the centre of the span being seventy feet. The committee were favourably impressed, but when they were informed that the estimated cost was £90,490 for the construction alone, they decided to refer the scheme for further consideration. As a result nothing further was done, but the scheme was valuable inasmuch as it was the forerunner of his great suspension bridges at Conway and the Menai Straits. I am sure that Telford would split the sides of his coffin laughing if someone were to tell him that the new proposed road bridge to

succeed the Transporter is a suspension bridge similar to his own original design, but costing considerably more.

After Telford's idea, several schemes were suggested for bridges of various kinds, and even a tunnel, but nothing practical came to light until 1900, when a transporter bridge was proposed. An application for the construction to begin was made in Parliament the same year, but the scheme met with considerable opposition. Eleven petitions against such a venture were compiled by interested parties on both sides of the river. However, after a very stormy passage through its committee stage, the Bill authorizing the work was finally passed by both Houses and received the Royal Assent on the 10th July, 1900. The construction began almost immediately, and the new Widnes-Runcorn Transporter Bridge was opened on May 29th, 1905. The following comment made at the time adequately sums up the value of the bridge: "There is little doubt that the convenience and comparatively small cost of the bridge will ensure complete success to the enterprise financially and be a boon to the residents, farmers and tradespeople on both sides of the river and to travellers of all descriptions in the surrounding districts."

L. LUDDEN, 6A Mod.

The Helicopter

THE helicopter is gradually becoming of increasing importance in this modern age. Strangely enough, this useful machine was neglected to an extraordinary degree until recent years when its unique qualities seem to have been realised. The rejuvenation of the helicopter came during the Korean War when its work as a spotter-plane, as a means of supply, and as a convenient method of transporting wounded, established it as a definite branch of the armed services.

When considering this machine one must not overlook an invention which closely resembled it in appearance—the auto-gyro. This was invented by a Spaniard, Don Juan de la Cierva, who surprised everyone when he made his invention actually fly. It consisted of a fuselage, petrol engine,

and a tail unit similar to that of a conventional aeroplane with rotor blades hinged to a pylon above the fuselage. At the nose of the machine was the airscrew, seen on the non-jet planes nowadays. The rotor blades were set in motion and, with a vacuum thus caused above the fuselage, the auto-gyro rose vertically from the ground. Once airborne, the motor was switched from the rotor blades to the airscrew, which drove the plane forward. The rotor was kept working by the air forces on the blades as on the sails of a windmill.

The principles of the auto-gyro were developed in America, in Britain, and also on the Continent. The experience gained in actual flight with these machines laid the foundation for the development of the helicopter. The auto-gyro may still have a

place in aviation, for it is easier to fly than the helicopter, and its maintenance is much simpler.

In 1923, Raoul de Rescara successfully flew a helicopter of his own invention. This machine, which at first glance may be mistaken for an autogyro, differs from it in many ways. The airscrew has disappeared, though the most singular feature, the long rotating blades, remains. With the assistance of only these blades the machine could rise into the air as before, but the whole body of the helicopter would tend to spin in the opposite direction. To arrest this spin small rotor blades are fixed at the tail of the fuselage which, in beating against the spin, effectively steady the machine. The airscrew has been dispensed with because the large blades can be inclined at any angle, enabling the helicopter to move in every direction.

Many types are now in use. The large helicopters have two sets of rotor blades, one at each end of the machine and these, in rotating in opposite directions, cancel the tendency of the fuselage to rotate. Size varies. The largest is 131 feet long (the size of a large air-liner), whilst the smallest consists simply of a seat for the pilot with


the rotor and steadying-blades. Research is being made into the application of jet propulsion to helicopters, where the lifting rotor is driven by jets fitted at the wing tips.

The main advantage of the helicopter is that it can land and take off in the smallest possible space, and on the roughest ground. It can be used for carrying mails, transporting materials to otherwise inaccessible districts, evacuating troops and for transport in cities. As airports are usually situated several miles from the great cities they would be a swift means of transporting passengers to and fro. Helicopters have even been used for spotting whales.

Thus there is a wide field of possibilities for the helicopter, though many scorn its awkward appearance. It may eventually displace the motor car as the most common form of transport, whilst it has even been asserted that helicopters will finally be the only means of transport under 200 miles, faster aeroplanes travelling the longer distances. However, if science advances as quickly as in other fields who knows what may be achieved?

D. LAMB, 6B Mod.

Eurovision

 ON Sunday, June 6th, television took its biggest step forward since Britain started the world's first high definition service in 1936. For the first time eight countries were linked by a vast network of cables and transmitters—a network across 4,000 miles of Europe, from Kirk O' Shotts to Dover in the British Isles, and from Copenhagen to Rome on the Continent. The 44 transmitters and 80 relay stations were checked and re-checked by engineers in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy.

All this preparation could hardly have been realised by the viewer as he sat in his arm-chair and saw scenes relayed over hundreds of miles and shared by millions of others watching precisely the same thing at precisely the same moment. Further interest was added to the television ex-

change by the fact that most of the countries outside England and France only commenced television within the past few years. Because of this, Britain, the parent of television, sent much vital equipment to the Continent, and every network taking part used some British-designed equipment. One British-equipped radio-link station situated some 15,000 feet up on the Jungfrau carried the television programmes from Switzerland into Germany and Italy. Germany, too, has chosen a good deal of British equipment—a fine tribute to its quality, for the contracts were obtained in the face of fierce competition from Holland and America. Now Denmark has decided to build the backbone of her final television network with equipment from Britain.

Yet in spite of the infancy of television on the Continent, it is making rapid strides and is already

flourishing in many countries. Western Germany, for example, has eight transmitters in action and new lavishly-equipped studios. There is a striking similarity between the German programmes and those of the B.B.C. The Germans are just as concerned about the weather as are the British—and the special weather forecast programme is a duplicate of the method used by the B.B.C. There are panel discussions, fashion shows, and even a magazine programme called “Kaleidoscope!”

The Italian network promises to emerge as one of the most go-ahead in Europe. Recent Italian progress in television has been phenomenal. However, up till now, the number of television subscribers is only about 35,000—no doubt due to the high licence fee. Many receivers are installed in the public squares, and it would be reasonable to assume that a maximum audience would amount to a little more than 100,000.

France, which has had a longer start over the rest of Europe—excluding Britain—has so far managed to open only four transmitters—two in Paris, one in Lille, and a small-power station in Strasburg. French programmes are limited to about four hours a day.

One of the troubles is lack of finance, and this in turn must spring partly from the fact that the French spent a lot of time perfecting the highest definition system in the world—instead of relying on a lower definition and a faster coverage.

Belgium, with two stations, runs a bi-lingual service. Holland and Denmark have one transmitter and one set of studios each, and here, as might be expected at the present stage, viewer totals are small. Switzerland has its main studio at Zurich, together with a transmitter, and also a subsidiary transmitter at Basle. The Swiss claim to be among the first nations to appreciate the value of television. Their Dr. Tank gave a demonstration of the new medium in a tiny studio in Zurich in 1939.

Eurovision has its roots in an experiment that started in 1950. It was then that the B.B.C. relayed a memorable series of pictures from

France. In 1952 came the television interchange week with “Radiodiffusion” Française; the result, although not technically perfect, held great promise for the future. Then came the Coronation, and from Britain the impressive scenes flowed forth into a Europe awakening to the new television era.

The first programme in the exchange came from Switzerland and we in Britain witnessed the gay scenes of the International “Fête des Narcisses.” In the evening the awe-inspiring sight of the grandeur of the Vatican was crowned with (as it seemed through the enchanting magic of the television screen) an intimately private audience with His Holiness, the Pope. Thus within a few hours we were transported as far away as Switzerland and Italy. Britain repayed this luxury by contributing five shows to the network—the Richmond Horse Show, one special edition of “Café Continental,” an athletic meeting from Glasgow, a trip with the “roving-eye” camera around floodlit London, and, as the highlight, the Queen reviewing the R.N.V.R. parade. Perhaps the most thrilling and attractive event on the whole exchange was the chance to see the best football teams in the world participating in the World Football Championships in Switzerland.

Although the great television exchange plan was originally scheduled to last only one month, it is now intended that the greater part of the enterprise will continue until the end of the year. But whether further exchange programmes will be arranged depends on the technicians. For, at this stage, the birth of “Eurovision” and its growth into a healthy, sturdy child must depend primarily on the technician.

Eurovision could, if used rightly, be one of the greatest forces for peace ever known. It can unite East and West, for television exists today behind the Iron Curtain as well as in front. It can forge the first genuine link between the peoples of Europe. But the right hands must guide it when the technicians retire.

J. LE ROI, 6B Mod.

Sports Day

SPORTS Day at first threatened to be the only wash-out in the last seven years, but a quarter of an hour after the start the sun broke through the clouds, and the day remained fine until the end. Unfortunately owing to the state of the ground, the Drill Display, which had been awaited with keen interest, had to be cancelled.

Two new events at this year's sports were the Pole Vault and the Steeplechase. The former was won by J. Rogan and the latter by A. Lomax.

P. Anwyl recorded his almost automatic victories in the 100 Yards (Division H) and in the Senior Championship. In the latter he beat the previous record by one second in a time of 23.5 secs. W. Lomas completed a similar double in the

Junior Championship and the 100 Yards (Division F.).

A race which will not soon be forgotten by any who saw it was the Open Mile. More serious athletic considerations paled into insignificance beside the gallant attempts of R. Azurdia to hold off J. Comerford who was challenging for third place. He failed, but, in recognition of his great exertions, he was given a special prize. The winner of the race was A. Lomax, whose new record of 4 mins. 38 secs. gained for him the Senior Victor Ludorum.

At the end of the sports the prizes were presented in the Assembly Hall by Lt.-Colonel J. Graeme Bryson, who made a speech well in accordance with the tradition of School Sports days.

P. MORAN.

Results of Athletic Sports

LONG JUMP

DIVISION S.

1st, Harris, P. (18-ft. 2-in.); 2nd, Pontet, R.; 3rd, Gannon, B.

DIVISION H.

1st, Franey, J. (18-ft. 10-in.); 2nd, Hayes, E.; 3rd, Anwyl, P.

DIVISION G.

1st, Snape, P. (18-ft. 3-in.); 2nd, Edwards, A.; 3rd, Azurdia, M.

DIVISION F.

1st, White, B. (14-ft. 6-in.); 2nd, O'Hare, P.; 3rd, Collins, M.

DIVISION E.

1st, Carter, J. (14-ft. 11-in.); 2nd, Gordon, D.; 3rd, O'Hare, M.

HIGH JUMP

DIVISION S.

1st, Pontet, R. (4-ft. 8-in.); 2nd, Kenna, P.; 3rd, Dillon, E.

DIVISION H.

1st, Marmion, V. (4-ft. 8-in.); 2nd, Hayes, E.; 3rd, Manghan, G.

DIVISION G.

1st, Hubby, B. (4-ft. 10-in.); 2nd, Rogan, J.; 3rd, Griffiths, J.

DIVISION F.

1st, White, B. (4-ft. 6½-in.); 2nd, O'Hare, P.; 3rd, Maxwell, L.

DIVISION E.

1st, Noon, M. (4-ft. 1-in.); 2nd, Carter, J.; 3rd, O'Hare, M.

DIVISION D.

1st, Wolfenden, B. (4-ft. 1-in.); 2nd, Gallagher, P.; 3rd, Rolston, F.

PUTTING THE SHOT (12-lb.)

DIVISIONS H. & S.

1st, Cunningham, J. (38-ft. 3-in.); 2nd, Harris, P.; 3rd, McHugh, B.

DIVISION G. (10-lb.)

1st, Shaw, A. (34-ft. 0-in.); 2nd, Hoffman, J.; 3rd, Rogan, J.

DIVISION F.

1st, White, B. (33-ft. 3-in.); 2nd, O'Hare, P.; 3rd, Woolridge, J.

DISCUS

DIVISIONS H. & S. (Junior Size).

1st, Cunningham, J. (100-ft. 1-in.); 2nd, McHugh, B.; 3rd, Pontet, R.

DIVISION G. (Youth's Size).

1st, Fearn, H. (92-ft. 0-in.); 2nd, Shaw, A.; 3rd, Pinnington, M.

DIVISION F.

1st, O'Hare, P. (91-ft. 6-in.); 2nd, Lomas, W.; 3rd, Collins, M.

JAVELIN

DIVISIONS H. & S.

1st, Linford, A. (116-ft. 10-in.); 2nd, Cunningham, J.; 3rd, Colford, J.

DIVISION G.

1st, Shaw, A. (115-ft. 9-in.); 2nd, Fitzgerald, M.; 3rd, Rignall, W.

DIVISION F.

1st, O'Hare, P. (76-ft. 4-in.); 2nd, Collins, M.; 3rd, Emsley, R.

POLE VAULT (Open)

1st, Rogan, J. (8-ft.); 2nd, Anderson, K.; 3rd, Connor, G.

100 YARDS**DIVISION C.**

1st, McDonnell, W. (14 sec.); 2nd, O'Driscoll, B.; 3rd, Scahill, J.

DIVISION D.

1st, Wolfenden, B. (13.1 sec.); 2nd, Emsley, B.; 3rd, Smith, F.

DIVISION E.

1st, Carter, J. (11.9 sec.); 2nd, O'Hare, M.; 3rd, Moorhead, T.

DIVISION F.

1st, Lomas, W. (11.2 sec.); 2nd, Cuckson, C.; 3rd, Maxwell, L.

DIVISION G.

1st, Dodds, C. (11.5 sec.); 2nd, Edwards, A.; 3rd, Walsh, B.

DIVISION H.

1st, Anwyl, P. (10.8 sec.); 2nd, Manghan, G.; 3rd, Marmion, V.

DIVISION S.

1st, Harris, P. (11.1 sec.); 2nd, Colford, J.; 3rd, Gannon, B.

80 YARDS**DIVISION B.**

1st, Scahill, M. (12 sec.); 2nd, Taylor, M.; 3rd, Banks, P.

DIVISION A.

1st, Prescott, A. (13 sec.); 2nd, Morgan, A.; 3rd, Frost, C.

SLOW BICYCLE RACE**OPEN**

1st, Fetherstone, M.; 2nd, Feeney, D.; 3rd, Brannan, E.

STEEPLECHASE**DIVISIONS H. & S.**

1st, Lomax, A. (3 min. 41.4 sec.); 2nd, Linford, A.; 3rd, Marshall, M.

OBSTACLE RACE**DIVISIONS D. & E.**

1st, Richards, J.; 2nd, Richards, M.; 3rd, Weston, P.

DIVISION C.

1st, Aldridge, J.; 2nd, Maher, L.; 3rd, Ward, J.

440 YARDS**DIVISION G.**

1st, Snape, P. (56.6 sec.); 2nd, Dodds, C.; 3rd, Matheson, A.

DIVISIONS H. & S.

1st, Franey, J. (55.4 sec.); 2nd, Comerford, J.; 3rd, Kenna, B.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP 220 yards**OPEN**

1st, Lomas, W. (25.6 sec.); 2nd, Collins, M.; 3rd, Forde, E.

220 YARDS**DIVISION D.**

1st, Wolfenden, B. (28.9 sec.); 2nd, Emsley, B.; 3rd, Irving, R.

DIVISION C.

1st, O'Driscoll, B. (31.8 sec.); 2nd, McDonnell, W.; 3rd, Morgan, S.

HURDLES (120 yards)**DIVISION S.**

1st, Harris, P. (19.5 sec.); 2nd, Pontet, R.

DIVISION H.

1st, Franey, J. (19.8 sec.); 2nd, Manghan, G.; 3rd, Linford, A.

DIVISION G.

1st, Addison, P. (18.9 sec.); 2nd, Hubby, B.; 3rd, Edwards, A.

DIVISION F.

1st, Collins, M. (19.4 sec.); 2nd, Cuckson, C.; 3rd, Maxwell, L.

EGG & SPOON**DIVISION B.**

1st, Gaffney, J.; 2nd, Owens, C.; 3rd, Hawes, P.

DIVISION A.

1st, Egan, T.; 2nd, Bannon, P.; 3rd, Morgan, A.

JUNIOR HOUSE RELAY

1st, Mersey; 2nd, Domingo; 3rd, Hope. (51.4 sec.).

SENIOR HOUSE RELAY

1st, Sefton; 2nd, Mersey; 3rd, Domingo. (2 min. 42.9 sec.).

880 YARDS**DIVISIONS H. & S.**

1st, Rogers, P. (2 min. 7.4 sec.); 2nd, Lomas, A.; 3rd, Kenna, P.

DIVISION G.

1st, Snape, P. (2 min. 14.2 sec.); 2nd, Addison, P.; 3rd, Pinnington, M.

VARIETY RACE**DIVISION A.**

1st, Bannon, P.; 2nd, Murphy, D.; 3rd, McQuirk, B.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP (220 yards)**OPEN**

1st, Anwyl, P. (23.5 sec., record); 2nd, Colford, J.; 3rd, Gannon, B.

440 YARDS**DIVISION F.**

1st, Doyle, M. (62.8 sec.); 2nd, Boyle, F.; 3rd, Davidson, B.

DIVISION E.

1st, Carter, J. (61.2 sec.); 2nd, Forde, E.; 3rd, Chamberlain, D.

SIAMESE RACE**DIVISION B.**

1st, Banks, P and Arnold, R.; 2nd, Scahill, M. and Hughes, M.; 3rd, Murphy, A. and Mulholland, G.

DIVISION C.

1st, Murphy, M. and Mulroy, B.; 2nd, Murray, F. and Fitzsimmons, A.; 3rd, Morgan, B. and Morgan, S.

OLD EDWARDIANS' 100 YARDS

1st, Rogers, V. (11.7 sec.); 2nd, Rogers, S.; 3rd, Pearse, F.

MUSICAL CHAIRS**DIVISION A.**

1st, Morgan, A.; 2nd, Smith, P.; 3rd, Butler, D.

DIVISION B.

1st, Banks, P.; 2nd, Buckels, J.; 3rd, Sullivan, C.

FATHERS' MEASURING WALK

1st, Mr. B. Byrne; 2nd, Mr. Geoghegan; 3rd, Mr. Addison.

MOTHERS' COMPETITION

1st, Mrs. Coady; 2nd, Mrs. O'Driscoll; 3rd, Mrs. Caulfield.

OLD EDWARDIANS' 880 YARDS

1st, Rogers, S.; 2nd, Rogers, V.; 3rd, Burke, B.

880 YARDS**DIVISION F.**

1st, Doyle, M. (2 min. 28.1 sec.); 2nd, Ripley, J.;
3rd, Lloyd, J.

MILE**OPEN**

1st, Lomas, A. (4 min., 38 sec., record); 2nd, Rogers,
P.; 3rd, Comerford, J.

CONSOLATION RACES**UNDER 9. —**

1st, Martin, P.; 2nd, Boland, P.; 3rd, Byrne, J.

UNDER 11.

1st, Rudd, L.; 2nd, Fletcher, P.; 3rd, Spencer, W.

UNDER 15.

1st, Matthews, J.; 2nd, McShane, W. 3rd, Wolfenden, B.

OVER 15.

1st, Jordan, H.; 2nd, Lavery, H.; 3rd, Keenan, W.

WINNING HOUSE.—HOPE. 2nd, DOMINGO.

INTER-HOUSE CROSS-COUNTRY

Senior Cup.—HOPE (Captain, A. Lomax).

Junior Cup.—DOMINGO (Captain, M. Noon).

Senior (3 miles)

1st, Linford, A. (15 min. 43.6 sec.); 2nd, Rogers, P.;
3rd, Lomax, A.

Intermediate (2 miles)

1st, Snape, P. (12 min. 57 sec.); 2nd, Addison, P.;
3rd, Matheson, A.

Junior (2 miles)

1st, Forde, E.; 2nd, Noon, M.; 3rd, Rylance, J.

Under 13 (1½ miles)

1st, Horan, J.; 2nd, Wolfenden, B.; 3rd, Plunkett, M.

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Mr. A. A. Arnold
Mr. F. Fitzgerald
Mr. N. Dagnall
Mr. T. G. Huby
Mrs. A. Johnson
Mr. E. Slater
Mr. E. T. Fetherstone

Mr. & Mrs. G. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. P. McLindon
Mr. J. Dooley
Mr. W. Cunningham
Mr. & Mrs. F. Linford
Mr. J. C. Tindall
Mr. & Mrs. O. Lawler
Major & Mrs. Nicholl
Mr. A. Dyson
Mr. L. Owens
Mr. D. Dukes
Mr. M. Moore
Mr. F. Goodwin
Mr. W. England
Mr. T. Rigby
Mr. R. Banks
Mrs. W. McShane
Mr. E. Rogers
Mr. F. Byrne
Mr. J. Neill
Mr. & Mrs. E. Jones
Mrs. D. Howard
Mr. R. Collins
Dr. M. Devlin
Mr. C. Blackburne
Mr. J. Simpson
Mrs. E. Fitzsimmons
Mrs. C. Molyneux
Mr. J. W. Brown
Mrs. W. Grant
Mr. & Mrs. J. Burton
Mrs. M. Hale
Mrs. M. Jensen
Mr. P. J. O'Hanlon
Mr. L. C. Baker
Mr. E. Bibby
Mr. D. E. Jones
Mr. J. A. Saunders
Mrs. E. Gray
Mr. W. G. Brewer
Mr. J. Brown
Mrs. W. Gloyne
Mr. R. Pope
Mr. & Mrs. F. Matthews
Mr. W. Williams
Mr. K. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. H. Tomlinson
Mrs. M. Jones
Mr. C. Bywater
Mr. P. Murphy
Mr. F. Blackie
Mr. L. Faulkner
Mr. E. Patterson
Mr. J. Smith
Mr. J. Prescott
Mr. A. Dunn
Mr. R. Furneaux
Mrs. M. Dunn
Mrs. M. Quirke
Mr. J. Kelly
Mr. W. Voies
Mr. J. Shea
Mr. F. Durbin
Mr. A. Cowen
Mr. J. McMullen
Mr. T. Donleavy
Mr. R. Richards
Mr. S. Hassett
Mr. K. Jones

Mr. T. C. Morgan
 Mr. E. McCann
 Mr. H. Lunt
 Mr. L. A. Asbury
 Mr. P. J. McDonald
 Mrs. B. Wolfenden
 Mr. C. J. Hill
 Mr. A. Dolan
 Mr. E. Traynor
 Mr. T. Ashurst
 Mrs. J. Coffey
 Mr. J. Woolridge
 Mr. J. C. McGonagle
 Mr. G. Ford
 Mr. J. White
 Mr. J. Mulholland
 Mr. G. Wilson
 Mrs. G. Doyle
 Mr. E. Colquitt
 Mrs. C. Burns
 Mr. J. A. Morgan
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Comerford
 Mr. J. Kieran
 Mr. E. Cunningham
 Mr. F. Molyneux
 Mrs. M. Kelly
 Mr. H. Coady
 Mrs. A. Boon
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Watters
 Mr. D. Gibson
 Mrs. F. Loftus
 Mrs. G. Taylor
 Mrs. M. Hannaway
 Mr. & Mrs. G. McLean
 Mr. E. Fylan
 Mr. W. H. Addison
 Mr. J. S. Anwyl
 Mr. J. J. Swift
 Mr. G. Holles
 Mr. W. Wallace
 Mrs. S. Donald
 Mrs. M. Kennedy

Mr. T. Cowie
 Mr. E. A. Fay
 Dr. J. J. MacMahon
 Mr. A. R. Smith
 Mr. F. J. Moore
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Wills
 Mr. H. Langley
 Mr. A. Fletcher
 Mrs. G. Gallagher
 Mr. J. Armstrong
 Mr. H. C. Geoghegan
 Mrs. E. C. Benbow
 Mr. F. Davies
 Mrs. J. Gordon
 Mr. H. Fearn
 Mr. A. Walley
 Mr. J. Lavery
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Padden
 Mr. A. McLachlan
 Mr. F. W. Goodwin
 Mr. E. Leddon
 Mr. T. J. Colquitt
 Mrs. K. Alger
 Mr. M. Murray
 Mr. A. P. Young
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Morgan
 Mr. E. O'Brien
 Mr. T. Kenna
 Mr. J. A. Curran
 Mr. C. F. Bushell
 Mr. J. C. Ratchford
 Mr. P. Hawe
 Mr. J. Mangan
 Mr. J. Glynn
 Mrs. P. Hart
 Mr. J. E. Minahan
 Mr. J. Colford
 Mr. T. V. Quinn
 Mrs. E. J. Mooney
 Mr. M. Williams
 Mr. G. Gower
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Morley

Mr. F. Lynch
 Mrs. H. Naughton
 Mr. G. Waring
 Mr. S. Boylan
 Mr. J. Le Roi
 Mr. K. Rowan
 Mrs. R. Kelly
 Mr. B. Caulfield
 Mr. P. Marshall
 Mr. T. Mercer
 Mrs. L. Wardley
 Mr. J. S. Wilson
 Mr. T. Gregory
 Mr. G. D. Coady
 Mrs. H. Duncan
 Mrs. W. Henry
 Mr. R. Emsley
 Mr. J. Devine
 Mr. H. Gannon
 Mr. J. C. Bryson
 Mr. H. Moore
 Mr. B. Dawson
 Mr. M. Toolan
 Mr. G. Taylor
 Mr. V. B. Horan
 Mr. J. Edge
 Dr. J. R. Azurdia
 Mr. F. Stafford
 Mr. J. Dickenson
 Mr. R. F. Cogley
 Mrs. E. Hughes
 Mr. M. Moran
 Mr. G. Bushell
 Mr. T. Hurst
 Mr. E. Fearon
 Mr. F. Hare
 Mrs. S. Ravey
 Anon
 Mr. R. G. Duggan
 Mrs. A. O'Hare
 Mrs. S. Townson
 Mr. G. F. Roper

Mr. J. E. Lambe
 Mr. J. P. Burns
 Mrs. M. Weston
 Mrs. R. Judge
 Mr. L. Belfield
 Mrs. E. Shelley
 Mr. F. A. Hughes
 Mrs. T. Lorgan
 Mr. J. Cunningham
 Mr. C. Smith
 Mrs. E. W. Jennings
 Mrs. C. Deane
 Mr. F. J. Williams
 Mr. R. J. Craig
 Mrs. E. Bruen
 Mr. T. J. McHugh
 Mr. H. M. Fleming
 Miss M. McKay
 Mr. D. W. Milne
 Mrs. E. Cheetham
 Mr. B. Hurley
 Mr. A. Matheson
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Manghan
 Mr. & Mrs. J. O'Neill
 Mrs. A. Matthews
 Mr. J. Kelly
 Messrs.—
 J. T. Parkinson Ltd.
 J. W. Towers & Co.
 Ltd.
 James Kilburn
 Philip, Son & Nephew
 Ltd.
 Allens (Disinfectants)
 Ltd.
 E. J. Arnold & Son Ltd.
 H. Hunt & Son Ltd.
 Kearley & Tonge Ltd.
 C. J. Southcott
 Co-Partnership Ltd.
 Philip Harris Ltd.
 Aerowata Ltd.

Athletics

THIS has been a very full season for the athletes of the school, and it is possible to give only the briefest review of their many achievements.

The first meeting of the season in which teams from the school took part was that staged by Sefton Harriers for the "Coronation Shield" and the "Jack Edge Cup." In the former, the seniors (17-19 years) gained 3rd place. P. Harris gained a creditable third in both the 100 Yards and the Long Jump, performances which made his later

absence through injury all the more regrettable. The Junior team (15-17 years) retained the "Jack Edge Cup" by a 20 points margin, being placed in every event. The Boys (under 15) team, in the person of W. Lomas, gained 1st place in three of the four events, and M. O'Hare was third in the High Jump.

In the Northern Schools Sports we gained 7th out of 57 entrants. The best performance of the day was that of the captains, P. Anwyl, who won the 100 Yards title, beating the holder, J. A. N.

Railton, in the final. Our relay team, consisting of Franey, Dodds, Colford and Anwyl, did well to finish 2nd in the final. Other points scorers were A. Linford, 4th in the Steeplechase; A. Lomax, 6th in the Mile, and J. Cunningham, 6th place and standard in the Shot.

A far less exacting event was a triangular contest against St. Mary's and St. Anselm's, in which both Juniors and Seniors gained easy victories. The most outstanding feature of this event was the exceptionally forceful running of K. Gilligan for St. Mary's, which ensured that he will not soon be forgotten even by those who normally take little interest in athletics.

The Under 15 inter-schools, city championship for the "Machlachlan Cup" ended in a tie for the first time in 25 years, ourselves and Rose Lane being the schools concerned. The result was in doubt until the last leg of the relay, which was the last event. When it looked as if Rose Lane would win, W. Lomas came from behind to snatch victory. Incidentally, we are both the first Catholic school, and the first grammar school, to gain the trophy.

In the Junior County Championships we had large contingents in both the Junior (Under 15) and Intermediate (Under 17) city teams.

In the Intermediate J. Rogan, A. Linford, J. Franey and P. Anwyl won their respective events, the latter setting a new record of 23.5 secs. for the 22 Yards. The last three have been selected to represent the County in the National Championships, while W. Lomas (3rd in the 220 Yards) gained a similar honour in the Junior Section.

A visit to Wyncote saw our Senior team lose to the University 63-53. On this occasion A. Lomax equalled the school 880 yards record in a time of 2 mins. 4.4 secs., while J. Cunningham gained two

firsts, a second and a third, in the Hammer, Shot, Discus and Javelin, respectively.

Junior and Senior fixtures at Pilkington Recs. resulted in victories for both teams. Although times were generally fast, E. Forde's 2 mins. 13 secs. in the Junior 880 Yards gave promise of better things to come.

The fixture against the Old Boys resulted in the expected victory for the school, although the margin was smaller than anticipated. The only performance of note was that of J. Cunningham, who beat his own record for the Shot, with a putt of 39-ft. 6-in.

A fitting finale to the season was provided by the inter-college sports at Wyncote. The Junior team gained an easy victory, and at one time a double looked a distinct possibility, although eventually the Seniors had to be content with second place. Cunningham won the Discus and was 3rd in the Shot, while B. McHugh was second in the Discus. P. Anwyl was narrowly beaten by J. Railton in the 100 and 220 Yards, while A. Lomax was 3rd in the 880 Yards and 2nd in the Mile, in the latter event recording the praiseworthy time of 4 mins. 28 secs. Our hopes were kept alive until the last event, the relay, but were finally dashed when the baton was dropped. In the Junior competition the outstanding performers were W. Lomas, winner of both the 100 Yards and the 220 Yards, and E. Forde, winner of the 880 Yards in the new record time of 2 mins. 10 secs. J. Carter was 3rd in the 100 Yards, L. Maxwell 2nd, and C. Cuckson 3rd in the 440 Yards.

Generally this has been a satisfactory season, and the marked improvement of recent years has been more than maintained.

P. MORAN, (*Hon. Sec.*).

osity. "The Happy Wanderer" must now rank with the "Foggy, Foggy Dew" as a School classic.

Going back a bit (a big bit) our congratulations are due to the junior cross-country cup-winning team. Ford, Noon (capt.) and Rylance took the first three places. Domingo now holds no less than four School records: no House can better this.

The Rugby title slipped out of our grasp at the last hurdle. In one of the best games ever of the series, Sefton 1st XV beat us by 16 points to 14, a magnificent performance against the School back division, and ourselves without the inspired leadership of our captain who long mangled, *hors de combat* on the touch-line. Well done, Sefton!

The less said about cricket the better. Domingo sadly missed Brian Body, last year's vice-captain of the School XI, and have thrice been, frankly, humbled. They have been unfortunate in meeting Shaw and Stannard in top form, and the wicket really has played tricks. Mention must be made of P. Murphy, D. Jennings, T. Hitchmough and D. Rooney, for excellent performances in the 2nd and 3rd XI's.

The strong point of this House is loyalty. Every man is willing, more than willing, to do more than his bit in every sphere of House and school activities. Amongst its outstanding members are Vic. Marmion, always ready in "class and field," a pillar of the Debating Society where lucid thought and delivery have done much to maintain the level reached in recent years. Gerald O'Brien, at almost no notice took on the arduous task of announcing on Sports Day, with what successful results we know. Then, in the juniors, Messrs. Emsley, Forde, Mitchell and Neill, with their successful pacing in training, helped create the Mile record on the day. Thanks, lads!

It is noticeable that no competition was held this year for the Tug-of-War. It had become a Domingo prerogative, and our team-spirit thus makes ours a House without parallel.

These are my last notes as Captain of Domingo. To all my fellow-members for their wonderful co-operation in making ours the best supported

House at St. Edward's, thank you. To the juniors, if you follow the achievements of your predecessors and give next year's captain the same support as I have had, you won't go far wrong. Finally, to all Houses, a long and well-earned holiday. May the eternal struggle be renewed in September!

ROBERT AZURDIA (House Captain).

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HOPE

This year has been one of varying fortunes for Hope. The end of the rugby season found the house at the bottom of the table, the small number of points gained being due mainly to the lack of rugby talent in the senior house, our only members of the 1st XV being L. Ludden and T. Holden. Other members of school rugby teams were mentioned in the previous house notes.

With the advent of the cricket season, we were determined to improve on our earlier efforts, which we did, mainly because of the good all-round play of A. Shaw, A. Linford and P. Doyle. Doyle and Shaw have been regular members of the 1st XI, the latter having been the backbone of the side's batting throughout the season. P. Alger has played for the 2nd XI on several occasions, and Armstrong, M. Doyle, Massey, Wolfenden, and Flanagan are members of the Colts and Under-14 teams.

It is in athletics, however, that Hope has really shone. The climax was the winning of the Inter-House Shield on Sports Day, a success to which all Hopeites contributed wholeheartedly. A. Shaw has impressed us with his javelin throwing, while P. Rogers, P. Kenna, A. Linford, B. Gannon and A. Lomax have proved reliable middle-distance runners. The above-mentioned have represented the school in senior fixtures, while M. Doyle (880 yards), B. White (shot putt) and B. O'Hare (High Jump) are members of the junior team. Linford and White won Lancs. Schools' Championships, in the under-17 mile and under-15 shot putt respectively, and the former was fourth in the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile steeplechase at the Northern Schools' Sports.

On the academic side we possess two prefects in

Moran and Lomax, while Hopeites continue to make their presence felt in the various school societies. J. Donleavy was runner-up in the Br. Wall Debating Cup competition, a fine achievement for a member of VI B Sc.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of Hope who have struggled, often without success, to uphold the good name of the house throughout the past year.

A. B. LOMAX (House Capt.)

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MERSEY

It is with a sense of nostalgic regret that I pen these notes for the last time. A mere litany of successes cannot possibly reflect the true greatness of a house; the true greatness of Mersey lies in the zeal, enthusiasm and heart-warming spirit of its members. This is not to say, however, that Mersey is bereft of any successes in the academic and athletic field.

As ever, Mersey was represented in the victorious 7's teams. The brilliant hooking of Dillon in the Seniors, immediately recalls the sterling work of Bob Hughes in the same position last year, and combined with the solid power of McLean contributed much to the omnipotence of the Edwardian pack. In the Colts 7's the accurate service from scrum-half Collins, and the determined running and defence of Rogan, ensured our success. P. G. McLean and M. W. Wren were both awarded Colours this year. In the Junior Bantams, R. Nelson, the vice-capt., continued a forceful season to finish with 64 points.

The Mersey members of the 1st XI have played consistently well. B. McDermott, F. Harkins, F. Morgan, J. Rogan, P. Hanlon and M. Wren, have enlivened the play with their elegant stroke play and accurate bowling. In the Junior Cricket Teams we have Wolfenden and Wallace in the Colts, Sparks the captain of the under 14's and Taylor captain of the Chicks.

In the athletic sphere we have achieved notable successes. Lomas is captain of the Juniors and is also the Junior Victor Ludorum. Rogan, Franey, Dodds, Huby, Lomas and Carter, were all members of the Liverpool City Team at the White

City, Manchester, in June. Rogan established a new Best Performance for the intermediate pole vault, and Franey also set up a new 440 yards record.

Mersey contributed three of the four speakers in this year's final of the Br. Wall Debating Cup—Keating, Donleavy and Morgan. Philip Keating was the worthy winner and M. Donleavy the runner-up.

It would perhaps be trite to reiterate Wellington and say that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton; but there are few who would deny the value of sport and genial rivalry as we have it in this school. It is no great thing to win, but it is a very great thing to try to win, and if I may say so, Mersey has tried with no little success.

P. G. McLEAN.

SEFTON

The end of the school year 1953-54 is approaching and once again the "Mag" goes to print and House Notes must be written.

Sefton won for the second time in two years the Rugby Championship. The school too, won two seven-a-side tournaments and in the Collegiate one our success was due mainly to our helmeted scrum half George Quirke, whose lightning bursts were augmented by Pip Anwyl and Joe Colford.

George's efforts and the efforts of other Sefton members in Senior XV's, players like R. Dingle, A. McNeilis, J. Ratchford, W. Doyle, M. Azurdia, were initiated to great effect by Junior Seftonites. The 1st Year XV boasted players of the calibre of C. Ledden, W. McDonnell, A. McClellan, P. Christmas and J. Scahill. So mature, in fact, were these young players, Br. Caulfield, our Junior House Master, gave them places in the successful Junior House 1st XV. Assisted by "old hands" V. Dipple, D. Lunt and A. Maxwell of Bantam fame, G. Kennedy, B. Colquitt and T. Cleary from the Junior Bantams, plus the sterling work of P. Galbraith and B. Butchard, the Juniors proved well nigh invincible in the House Championship.

Turning now to cricket, we find yet another Seftonite, G. Quirke, captaining the 1st XI. Others who keep him company are: J. Ratchford

and D. Stannard (regulars), A. McNeilis, M. Azurdia and D. Asbury (able substitutes) and P. Anwyl (when he wasn't doing "evens"). Cricketers from the house abound in other XI's—B. Davis from the 2nd XI, B. Davidson, A. Maxwell and B. Butchard of the Colts. D. Asbury, captain of the Colts, has been the outstanding member of this side. His best effort was an undefeated 71 against Collegiate. Sefton is also well represented in the Chicks XI with regulars P. Christmas—a big hitter, A. McGrath, and the lively C. Ledden.

Those who failed to find fame on the cricket field turned to the athletic track, and once again we provided the captain, in the person of P. Anwyl, for the school team. Pip set the right example in the Northern Counties School Championships when he defeated the previous year's winner to take the 100 yards title. In the Liverpool Harriers Championship he clocked evens—a remarkable achievement for one who also assists the school 1st cricket XI. On Sports Day G. Comerford, P. Snape, K. Anderson, W. McDonnell and

B. O'Driscoll all ran extremely well, while the Seahill family, A. Maxwell and A. Moorhead, gained valuable points in their respective finals.

However, our success is not due merely to the efforts of those mentioned in these columns. Certainly they had a great deal to do with it. But those boys in the 2nd and 3rd XV's and XI's also helped, and it is because of their efforts on the rugby and cricket fields and in the classroom that Sefton is so successful.

Our success in the classroom is reflected in the efforts of F. G. Mills in the final of the English Debate and A. McNeilis and F. G. Mills in the final of the French Br. Forde Debating Cup, won by the latter, whose well-reasoned arguments scintillated with wit.

Many of the Senior members will be leaving this year and their support to the house will be missed, but it is not irreplaceable. There are many Juniors and Seniors who can adequately fill these gaps, and to these and my successor I wish the best of luck and every success.

J. COLFORD.

Cross Country Notes

IN that part of the season not recorded in the last magazine, the attention of cross-country runners was mainly occupied by District, County and National Championships. On the few occasions at our disposal, however, we have had some interesting fixtures.

Running at Cowley in the last senior fixture of the autumn term, P. Rogers put up a surprisingly good performance, being first man home in a new record time of 21 mins. 12 secs., despite the thick fog. An interesting innovation was a fixture against Liverpool University, which we lost by the narrow margin of 36-42, Lomax and Hayes being joint first.

A most gratifying performance on the part of the Senior team was their 5th position out of 51 entrants in the Northern Schools' Race. The counters were Linford 14, Snape 21, Rogers 44, Hayes 60. If the captain, A. Lomax, had not been

absent, even this performance might have been bettered. The season was brought to a triumphant conclusion with the easiest of victories in the Institute Road Relay, where the team was : Kenna, Rogers, Lomax (capt.), Linford, Hayes and Snape. Apart from the members of the relay team, the following have run in the above fixtures : Comerford, Marshall, Curran, Matheson.

RESULTS

v. Cowley (A)	...	...	Won
v. University (H)	...	...	Lost
Northern Schools' Race	...	...	5th
Institute Road Relay	...	...	1st

The under-16 team have continued their triumphal progress, maintaining their unbeaten record to the end. On the same day as Rogers beat the senior record, Snape broke the junior record at Cowley in a time of 13 mins. 52 secs., despite having to stop and ask the way. A very pleasing

success was that obtained in the Sandfield Park Road Relay, which we staged this year for the first time. The event attracted an entry of almost a dozen teams. The members of our victorious team were: Griffiths, Comerford (capt.), Matheson, Marshall, Addison, Snape. The above plus Hayes, Walsh, Lloyd and Clatworthy, comprised the team throughout the season.

RESULTS

v. Cowley (A)	...	...	Won
v. Collegiate (H)	...	...	Won
Sandfield Park Road Relay...			1st

The under-14 team, while not as successful as

their seniors, have nonetheless quite a creditable record. The star of the team has been Forde who, in the home fixture against Collegiate, broke the previous record by 30 secs. in a time of 9 mins. 28 secs. Those who have run for the team are Forde, Noon (capt.), Mitchell, Quinn, White, Horan, Weston, Molloy, Moorhead, McCarthy, Addison.

RESULTS

v. Prenton and St. Anselm's (A)	...	2nd
v. St. Anselm's and Sefton (H)	...	2nd
v. St. Mary's (H)	...	Lost
v. Collegiate (H)	...	Won

P. MORAN (*Hon. Sec.*)

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

THROUGHOUT the past school year the record number of Bros. in the society lived up to all expectations about their regular attendance and piety. As usual, our Junior Conference, under the active presidency of Bro. Peter Anwyl, has closely co-operated with St. Oswald's Conference and with the Old Swan Particular Council. In recognition of our increased membership, the Particular Council allotted three more suitable cases for visitation.

Apart from the financial assistance received, more than one person has benefited from the sound advice of the Bros. This advice has resulted in two new dust-bins, a hearing-aid and a pair of spectacles—items which, when merely listed,

may appear rather ludicrous, but I assure you, they are of the utmost importance to the people concerned.

It is a reassuring thought that many ardent Bros. will be returning in September to form the nucleus of the Conference. I beg next year's Lower Sixth to consider deeply joining the society. The primary aim of the society is the sanctification of all its members—and there are none of us who can deny our need for this. With the true spirit of humility, Bros. can attend to "the spiritual and corporal necessities of the destitute," and at the same time do the best possible service for themselves—help to save their own souls.

GERALD P. O'BRIEN (*Hon. Treasurer*).

Literary and Historical Debating Society

THE main feature of the Easter term was the Br. Wall Debating Cup, which was won by Mr. Philip Keating. The other finalists were: Mr. Gerard Mills (runner-up), Mr. Frank Morgan and Mr. James Donleavy. It is sad to notice that only one of the finalists—Mr. Mills—was from the Upper Sixth Moderns—the form which should be the backbone of the society. All the cup debates were well contested, and attended with enthusiasm. If nothing else,

they showed that the lure of a prize could loosen many tongues. Our thanks are due to those members of the Staff who so generously gave up their spare time to adjudicate.

The summer term activities were, of necessity, slight. One lecture was given; the Secretary delivered a paper on the "Satirical Novel of Mr. Evelyn Waugh."

The imminence of important examinations gave many members a reason, and many more an

excuse, for not devoting their time to the preparation of debates. One important result has been that some members of the Upper Sixth forms have not spoken at all this year. The sole consolation for Mr. Chairman and myself is that they will suffer more in the future on account of this omission than we did in the past. Again, the Lower Sixth Moderns have been surprisingly reticent. Despite the vigorous and often evocative noises that issue from their room during the intervals between periods, they have, with the exception of Messrs. Brookes, Curran and Kenna, preserved a shy silence in the debating theatre. I hope that next year they will debate as much as this year's senior sixth did in their first year. It seems too much to expect that members will speak regularly during both their sixth form years.

However, I do not wish to paint too gloomy a picture. The Lower Sixth Science did exceptionally well to provide three out of the four finalists for the Bro. Wall Cup ; and during the

two years I have been Secretary there have been many fine debates and debaters. Attendance has been regular. My complaint has never been that the standard of debating was low, but that the number of speakers could have been greater. Too much was left to too few. To the following, on behalf of the Chairmen, Mr. Barter and Bro. Cowley and myself, I would like to give sincere thanks for all the help they have given ; Messrs. Robert Azurdia, Philip Keating, Gerald O'Brien, Gerard Mills, Peter Moran and Gerald Gloyne. They " bore the burden of the day and the heats " in order to entertain their lazier brethren. Without them, the society would have been a dull and silent place indeed.

To the brave man who will succeed me, my sole advice is that he pray to the Holy Spirit that our society might meet, discuss and decide all things to the greater honour and glory of God, and that He, the Paraclete, should do for the Sixth Forms what He did for the Apostles.

MICHAEL J. GREGORY (*Hon. Sec.*).

French Debating Society

THE question of politics and politicians has always been a popular subject for debate, and the motion " *Que les politiciens sont les plus grands ennemis de l'État*," proved to be a subject of great interest to the members of the Society. In fact, four members actually volunteered to speak for or against the motion, thus saving themselves the trouble and inconvenience of being forcibly delegated for the purpose !

The opening speaker, who proposed the motion, was the inimitable Raz himself—M. Azurdia, with all the powers of voice, gesture and invective at his command, he proclaimed that politicians were responsible for the present condition of the world today, let alone the State. M. Moran now took the floor, and aptly pointed out that, without politicians there would not be any State. In fact, he declared, politicians often prove our salvation. For example, Foreign Ministers do all in their

power to prevent wars between nations ; and, if war does break out, they send troops to end the war as quickly as possible. M. Azurdia now received some well-earned support from M. McDermott (Pro.), his colleague. M. McDermott is obviously a historian of no mean repute, a fact which he proved by his method of attack. He related the untold misery which Peter the Great inflicted upon his subjects when he tried to alter their habits and customs. Napoleon too, made a ruin of France, and in the United States Senator McCarthy was doing precisely the same thing today. But, stated M. McDonald (Con.), it must be remembered that there are two types of politicians : the idealistic, and the practical. Worn-out ideals are a danger, whilst the realistic approach to political problems is far the best. Thus, one cannot say that *all* politicians are the greatest enemies of the State. The debate here ended

with a terse, cogent summary by M. le Président, who awarded the victory to the Pros.

From politics to the hydrogen bomb. The motion under discussion was that "Les épreuves de la bombe-H doivent cesser." M. Fleming proposed the motion, pointing out the hideous effects of an H-bomb explosion. M. O'Brien (Con.) was of the opinion that the use of the H-bomb would either win or prevent a third World War. However, M. Gannon, supporting the motion, confessed that he placed his trust, not in H-bombs, but in diplomacy. The debate ended with a speech by M. Lennon, who declared that Britain must preserve her superiority at all costs, and that this can be done by using the H-bomb.

Here I must own to having kept the best wine until the last. By this, of course, I mean the report of the French Debating Cup Contest.

The opening semi-final took place to discuss the view that "Le Grand National est un sport barbare et cruel." M. Anwyl (Pro) declared that the welfare and safety of the horses should be considered above all else, since the horses are more important than their riders—it is they who have to jump the ditches! M. Kenna, however, said that there was no danger in the race; during the last Grand National no horses at all were killed. Moreover, the horses jumped the ditches and hedges at their own risk, and of their own free will, for, he said, you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make it jump. M. Kenna was opposed by M. McNeilis (Pro), who declared that thorny hedges used in the race were mere instruments of torture, and suggested, as a remedy, that the number of hedges be reduced. The debate was concluded by M. Azurdia, who made the point that the cruelty and suffering (if any) caused in the Grand National is negligible compared with that inflicted in modern warfare. MM. McNeilis and Azurdia were adjudged to have been the best speakers, thus winning their way to the final.

The motion discussed in the next semi-final was that "L'auto est une plus grande menace à la civilisation que la bombe-H." M. Colford (Pro) opened the debate by giving a detailed account of recent fatal motor accidents. It is pos-

sible, he said, to protect people from the dangers of the H-bomb, but it is well-nigh impossible to protect the public from the ravages of wreckless, incompetent drivers. He was opposed by M. Quirke, who explained the advantages of the motor-car, and attributed accidents to the negligence of pedestrians rather than of motorists. He, in turn, was answered by M. Mills, our form comedian, who gave a most entertaining and amusing speech on behalf of the motion. A sensible point which he made was that the H-bomb, though a weapon of destruction, helped to preserve a balance of power, since each country would be unwilling to use the bomb for fear of enemy retaliation. M. Quirke was seconded by M. Fleming, and the successful semi-finalists were M. Fleming and M. Mills. M. Mills ended his speech with a fine piece of silver Latinity, which, for the benefit of the classical scholars amongst us, I beg leave to quote here:

Ego lunam video; luna me videt.

Transite pontem, sed non in Dragonet.

Bomba cadunt; O tali Nocte!

Flate te, Johannem; ego sum. O.K!

The subject chosen for the final debate was that: "L'Éducation a apporté plus de mal que de bien aux classes ouvrières." M. Azurdia, proposing the motion, opened the debate. He spoke first of the G.C.E. (Slackers' Charter), for which nobody works, since it is so easily gained. Before the war, he said, the English were ignorant—but happy. Furthermore, they were the possessors of a Great and Glorious Empire, etc., etc. M. McNeilis, opposing, quoted Molière to prove that "Without education, life is but a shadow of death." M. Fleming, proposing the motion, replied that "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and quoted Plato, Chaucer, Bernard Braden, and other well-known authorities. M. Mills (Con) pointed out that many famous politicians, scientists, etc., are of the working classes, and that therefore education of the working classes is a good thing. The debate, and the cup, were rightly won by M. Mills.

The Society's activities this term have proved to be of immense interest to the Lower Sixth, and,

surprisingly enough, to the Lower Fives. Many of our present members will be unavoidably conspicuous by their absence next year, perhaps enjoying a stay at Catterick Holiday Camp, but we

hope that the present high standard of debating will be maintained by next year's Lower and Upper Sixth.

M. FLEMING (*Hon. Sec.*).

Le Foyer Francais

THE past term has been a particularly busy one for members of the Foyer. Through the hard work of Miss Moore, the Secretary, many interesting and instructive lectures were given. To enumerate them all would be a lengthy task and one which would serve no useful purpose. However, there is one talk which readily springs to mind as perhaps one of the best we have had the pleasure of hearing. It was given towards the end of the term, by an old friend of the society, Professor Inébnit, of Pestalozzi Village fame. He chose as his subject, "Épées et Charrues." Perhaps the greatest compliment one can pay the Professor is that he was readily understood by all those present, with the result that, being able to follow his arguments, we were much more appreciative of him.

As a pleasant diversion and conclusion of a very successful year, four "assistants" who have been most helpful to the Foyer in the past, gave us a play-reading from Jean Anouilh. This was looked forward to very much, but, unfortunately, it did not live up to expectations. The majority of it was inaudible and unintelligible, mainly through the actors turning their backs on the audience. However, in all fairness, it must be added that we ourselves, unaccustomed to hearing the French language spoken by a native, were probably

equally at fault. This was followed by the Annual General Meeting at which the minutes of the preceding year were read and signed. This year showed a favourable bank balance as compared with a deficit last year and for the first time the treasurer would be able to start the next session with some money in the bank. As members showed an unusual reticence about asking questions or suggesting improvements, the meeting was closed.

Before closing these notes, I would like to say a few words to the 6B Mods who will form the nucleus of this school's Foyer membership next year. The Foyer Français was formed solely for your benefit. By attending its meetings you are offered a unique opportunity of perfecting both your pronunciation and your understanding of the French tongue. Your rôle must not be a passive one; it is up to you to co-operate and make use of the facilities at your disposal. Unless you do so the Foyer will not be a success. These injunctions are evoked by an all too-bitter familiarity with the apathy and lack of interest displayed by this year's 6A Mods. Do not imitate them in this respect but, by giving up one night per fortnight, show those officials who work so hard that their efforts are not in vain.

P. A. ANWYL, *School Representative.*

Scientific Society

THIS year the Society began the practice of using films for instructional purposes. We are very fortunate in possessing a fine sound projector for the use of the society and some of the films have not only been a pleasure to watch

but also of great educational value. It is impossible to name them all, but some stand out above the rest. For the biology students there were two fine films on the microscope showing the use of both "transmitted" and "reflected" types of

instrument. The film also named many precautions to be observed during use.

We also saw a fine film about an oil fire in Persia. We saw some unbelievable heroism on the part of the people concerned in putting the fire out. Another good film was concerned with the treatment of the tsetse-fly in Corsica. Two other films, namely, "The Diode" and "The Triode," were exceptionally good, explaining principles which take days to put over on the blackboard. Another of this series was "The Photoelectric Cell." Towards the end of the term we saw two chemical films. They were very good and dealt with the manufacture and uses of ammonia and also limestone in nature.

"Berth 24" was particularly interesting for boys of Liverpool, since it dealt with the turn-round of a ship. It was a very true-to-life film. "Blue Scar" was a story film which showed the troubles of a Welsh miner in 1946. It also showed how hard the poor mothers of mining families had to work.

Lectures, as a result, were cut down this year. However, we had a very interesting and most instructive one from Freeborough on "Vectors." At this point I would like to point out to old boys that the society more than welcomes them to come and give us lectures which are always interesting, due to their greater understanding of the subject. Mr. Mulholland gave us a long lecture on aluminium. We gave him two Mondays to deliver it. It was illustrated by slides which were quite good. Mr. Mulholland's very quick and spontaneous wit was shown to the full.

Mr. Lomax gave a very good lecture on the London Underground. The society had no idea

of the difficulties encountered in its construction and management. Mr. Wren gave the finest lecture of the year on acoustics, and it was appreciated very much. These lectures on subjects on the course are of very great help and provide an interesting way of learning the subject. It was grand to find the younger talent from 6B coming up. Mr. Reid gave a very maritime lecture on Marine Engines. He gave his talk as if he was a skilled engineer, in the job for years. His slides were extremely good and popular. Mr. Dingle gave us the other lecture, which showed great talent.

There were three visits this year. The first was to the Mersey Tunnel. We saw the measures that are taken in case of a fire outbreak. We saw the different methods used to count the traffic passing through the tunnel. We also saw the fans that are used to blow air into the tunnel. We finished up by going into the tunnel, which concluded a most interesting visit. The 6B went to the Telephone Exchange, Lancaster House. They saw the manual and automatic exchanges as well as "TIM." The last visit was to Garston Gas Works. We saw a great deal in the two hours and followed the coal from lumps of coal to gas and coke.

So summing up, we have had a very good year with good films, a high standard of lectures and three very good visits. To finish, we all owe our thanks to Rev. Brother Coffey, Mr. Ley, Mr. Morris and Mr. Vignoles, for their unselfish sacrifices of time to show us films and take us on the respective visits. Our thanks also go to all those who helped to make the society a success by attending the various functions.

P. MURPHY and M. W. STUBBS, VIA Sc.

Chess

THE School Chess Club was inaugurated during the autumn term to gratify an evident and increasing enthusiasm for playing chess. Such was the popularity of the game at one stage that allusions to it began to find their way into the speeches of the Debating Society:

an achievement in itself sufficient to justify the club's existence. The club itself is an entirely non-profit-making organisation and is limited to Forms VI and Upper V.

Apart from the usual abundance of friendly games, a "ladder" competition was run until the

end of the autumn term, when it was abandoned in favour of the Club Championship.

Three of our members took part, with some success and much enjoyment, in the Liverpool Junior Chess Congress, held at Liverpool Collegiate School during the Easter holidays. Of these, Morgan tied for first place in Section 4; Pontet gained a respectable position in the middle of Section 5; and McDonnell tied for first place in Section 6. Pontet also took part in the simultaneous display given on the last day of the Congress by Mr. P. C. Hoad of the Liverpool Chess Club, and achieved the somewhat doubtful distinction of being the last to be defeated.

More recently, the G.C.E. examinations have occupied the time and the minds of many of the club's members. The chief matter of interest has of late been the playing of the club championship.

When the possibility of holding a championship was first considered, it was felt that a trophy ought to be awarded to the winner; some of our members therefore clubbed together and bought a small silver cup. Here it is only right that I should thank our chairman, F. V. Morgan and his sister, and also Gannon, Burrows and Alger for their generosity which made the purchase possible. Twenty-five entries for the competition were received, and Brian Gannon justified his expenditure by winning the championship without losing a game; our congratulations to him.

In conclusion I should also like to thank first of all Br. Cowley, and secondly the committee—including Messrs. Morgan, Gannon, Burrows and Alger, and previously, before he left school, Mr. McKenna—for their help in forming and running the club.

R. McDONNELL, *Hon. Sec.*

Music Notes

DURING the period under review the Choirs have met regularly for practice. The singing of Latin hymns and antiphons at morning assembly has been extended and the tape recording machine recently acquired should help the choirs and orchestra immensely. The end of the term concert was as usual largely impromptu. The items included:

Pianoforte Solos—

“Dance of the Comedians”

“Yorkshire Bell” *Addison*

Violin Solo—“Serenata” *Toselli*

J. FRANEY accompanied by J. HARRIS

Monologue—“Soliloquy during Prep.”

T. MOORHEAD

Pianoforte Selection—P. EDWARDS

Lower V Alpha Select Choir

School Choir—“The Ould Lammas Fair”

School Song

The National Anthem

The following passed examinations conducted by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.

P. Carrier (Grade V), Theory.

J. Franey (Grade V), Theory.

J. Comerford (Grade V), Theory.

P. Carrier (Grade VIII), Violin, with merit.

J. Franey (Grade VI), Violin.

B. Moore (Grade II), Violin.

*M. Gibson (Grade VI), with merit.

*B. Davies (Grade II), with merit.

*J. Fegan (Grade I), with honours.

*K. Lamb (Grade I), with merit.

*B. Davies (Grade III).

*A. Stubbs (Grade I).

* Pianoforte.

The following were awarded Studentships by the Liverpool Education Committee or had their Studentships renewed:

P. Carrier (Violin) J. Comerford (Violin)

P. A. Murphy (Violin) J. Harris (Pianoforte).

Further opportunities are being made available for developing an appreciation of music by lectures illustrated by records.

We are grateful to Mr. Lyons, Mr. Genin and Miss Hogg for their work for music in the school; and our debt to Mr. Boraston for his continuing interest in all that affects the musical training of the boys is immense. We are happy to see him so well and so generous of his time in all that concerns the school.

Our Crest

THE elements of our Crest have a meaning with which the boys of the College should be acquainted, that they may take an intelligent interest in the badge of their School and understand the instructive symbolism it embodies.

On the white ground of the lower part of the Shield, stands out, in red lettering, worked as a Gothic capital, the initial of the name of the Royal Saint who is our Patron and after whom the College takes its name. Around this letter a tiny plant is seen entwined—many words are not needed to explain the meaning of this symbol, the Shamrock of St. Patrick, the emblem of the Sister Isle.

The Stars are the symbols of Faith and Learning, twin lights that, with God's help, will always shine brightly in St. Edward's halls and which, let us hope, will never be dimmed in the lives and aspirations of St. Edward's alumni. As the Star led to the Divine Babe the Wise men, distinguished for learning and imbued with lively faith, so the stars in our badge will serve to remind us that our learning, linked to our holy Faith, should lead us to God—Faith strengthened by learning and knowledge illumined by the Star of Faith.

Above, on a ground of royal blue, are shown a Cross, a crown and two birds. The symbolism of the birds is interesting. They are martlets and are taken from the Shield of St. Edward, which showed on a blue ground, a



Cross, in the angles of which were four martlets and one at the base. In heraldry, martlets appear on the arms of younger sons, signifying that as these birds possess no feet and so cannot rest upon the earth, the junior members of a noble house, possessing no lands of their own, must depend upon their own exertions and strive to attain, by virtue and merit, what they do not possess by inheritance. A useful lesson, indeed, to encourage our boys

in the battle of life, teaching them to cultivate self-reliance and independence of character, to realise that in themselves lie their best hopes of success.

In the centre of the blue ground is, prominently displayed, the emblem of Royalty, the Crown of Edward, Saint and King. It is surmounted by the Cross, the distinctive sign of a Catholic school, where Religion, without which there can be no true education, is taught and cherished, and forms the grand motive power of all its activities. It is the great sign of our Faith from which comes the illumination symbolised by the stars—"the Light which enlighteneth every man,"—through which we gain the most precious learning and to which all our learning should lead : "Miser est sapiens qui sapit absque Deo." The conjunction of the Cross and the Crown may remind us, too, of that King's highway of the Holy Cross, which leads to the everlasting Kingdom, to the Crown of Life Eternal.

Our Motto

THE motto of a school expresses in a brief but telling phrase the spirit that should animate its members, the aim of its work and the ideal of lofty conduct and high character which it proposes to its pupils as a worthy object of their striving. Not alone in schooldays does it point to the path along which they should tread, but later, when engaged in life's battling, when there is danger, amid the sordidness of commercial endeavour or the engrossing struggle for the world's prizes, that the fine gold of youthful ideals should become dim, the motto of their school, if borne in mind, will be as a lamp to their feet and a light unto their ways.

In the motto of our school—*Viriliter Age*—our boys have an exhortation to a standard of conduct embodying a complete concept of the highest fulfilment of human purpose, and containing in its compass the whole round of man's duty in the various complexities of human action : they are bidden to "act manfully."

Man is the noblest work of God's visible creation, made "a little less than the angels," dowered with the gift of God-like reason, the dignity of his human substance wonderfully created and still more wonderfully reformed, made unto God's image, his nature elevated and hallowed by the assuming of his manhood unto God in the Incarnation, destined for unending glory as the joint heir of Christ his Brother in the mansions of his Father Who is in Heaven.

To act in all the ways of life in a manner consonant with this high dignity of his manhood, is the lesson taught by our motto. To do manfully is to fulfil our duties to ourselves, our fellowmen and to God. Virtue is manliness, *vir-tus*, man-

hood ; it is not a weak or decadent thing, it is the exercise of the highest manly qualities. To be virtuous is to be truth-loving, scorning the mean, rejecting what is base and pursuing honour, undaunted by human respect, constant in adversity, not unduly elated by success ; so when we are bidden to "act manfully," it is as much as to say : "act virtuously."

When, in later years, things may go ill with us and under the buffetings of chance we are disposed to give up the struggle, the remembrance of our old school motto : *Viriliter Age*—Play the man, will inspire us with fresh courage, rousing us from the torpor of despair. When the tempter tries to seduce us from our allegiance to good and the storm of passion threatens to overwhelm, the memory of our schooldays will be our saviour, if we hearken to the insistent warning : "Do not yield ; *Viriliter Age*—play the man."

In the varying fortunes of our earthly course, adherence to principle, steadfastness in virtue may not always bring temporal rewards, but this will not daunt the man, who in the spirit of Christian faith, looks beyond, strong in the hope inspired by the words of the Psalm from which we take our splendid motto : "*Expecta Dominum, viriliter age, et confortetur cor tuum et sustine Dominum*"—"Expect the Lord, *do manfully*, and let thy heart take courage, and wait thou for the Lord."

May the spirit of manliness then be the spirit of our school, may those now within our halls be imbued with it, may it inform their actions when they have passed on into the great school of life, teaching them, in accordance with their old traditions, ever to be responsive to its promptings, in all the relations of life, to act manfully.

Old Boys' Notes

YOUTHFUL enthusiasm is a quality which is often regarded with either kindly tolerance or gentle cynicism by the older and, presumably wiser generation. It is impossible, however, to view the upsurge of youthful enthusiasm in the C.I. Edwardian Association with any such indifference. The young men—perhaps they should be described as the young Old Boys—of the Association have suddenly jumped from the back seats which they formerly occupied, and it is no vain hope that their drive and energy will hasten a long overdue era of prosperity.

It must be admitted that for more than five years now our headquarters have been saved from complete disintegration only by a handful of stalwarts who have had to slave and sacrifice to prevent a valuable structure from falling apart. The faithful few are now gradually becoming the faithful many—and their ranks are being swelled daily by the boys who have recently left St. Edward's College. The more of the "new Old Boys" we see the happier we are, incidentally.

What exactly are the young men doing? That question would be best answered by a visit to Bishop's Court, where, though the premises may still possess a forlorn look, the atmosphere seems to be inspired with a new spirit.

Take, for example, the Old Boys' Rugby Club, whose members do not reserve all their good work for the football field. Mr. Jim Johnson, the club captain, is typical of these boys, who have played and won—not merely points but a battle for support, funds, pitches and recognition in Merseyside sporting circles. The Rugby Club—and the writer, by the way, is a "Soccer" fanatic—will surely be regarded one day as one of the finest in the Liverpool area. Probably the work they have done for the Association will never be lauded other than in articles such as

these. Let them nevertheless take pride in the fact that their efforts in this direction will make them the unknown benefactors of the generations of Old Boys to come.

The Rugby Club—unbeaten last season apart from a defeat in the final of the Caldys Seven-a-Sides—will in all probability run four sides on their own ground this season, and they are hoping to recruit some of the talented players now gracing the St. Edward's College sides. They will welcome, too, those school-leavers who have not played for the school but none-the-less enjoy a game of rugby.

Mention of playing successes leads naturally to Old Cathinians, the Association's "Soccer" section. Last season Old Caths won the Liverpool Old Boys' Senior Shield at Anfield, and they believe that their present playing strength is considerable. Many youngsters who have recently left school have given Old Caths good service—and it is remarkable that so many boys seemingly find the transition from Rugby to "Soccer" such a simple matter. Brian Finnegan, who at the time of writing is appearing for Liverpool F.C. Central League team, is an Old Boy, and others such as Jim Moran and Tom Cunningham have attracted the representatives of Football League Clubs.

It was thought worthwhile to mention in detail these sporting activities of the Old Boys' Association in view of the ground which is now available for fixtures. In the early days of the Association it was the Soccer teams which largely formed the nucleus of the Association and we hope that with the amenities now available the various activities of Bishop's Court will be strengthened. The other attractions and annual events of the Association are sufficiently well known not to be stressed in this article.

As we go to press we learn of the death of Mr. Boraston. An obituary notice will appear in the next issue.

We assure the family of our sympathy and prayers. R.I.P.

Sports Notes

RUGBY

The First XV should be well satisfied with their season. Of 24 games played only one was lost to a school side (West Park) and three to other sides (Old Boys twice and D.C. Martin's XV). Two Sevens contests were won and members were well to the fore in representative games. The XV was well equipped in all departments with main strength in the backs—probably the best ever back line to represent the school. John Colford, the captain, was the outstanding player of the season and from him came the example and promptings that brought success. George Quirke showed much skill and determination and reserved his best displays for the "Sevens." His goal kicking was admirable. Peter Harris, a 13-stone winger with an abundance of speed, proved more than a handful for most opponents and his vastly improved handling and kicking made him top try scorer. Peter Anwyl, our chief speed merchant, varied his pace cleverly to lull his opposite number into a false sense of timing, and then showed a clean pair of heels for some magnificent tries. Anthony McNeilis, with a loping run and short fast dummy, was very sound in defence and excelled in the last few games. Philip Goodall deserves special mention for the amount of practice he put in, and his efforts were rewarded as he was the most improved player in the side at the end of the season. His well-judged incursions to the three line brought some vital scores. Ron Dingle, scrum half, deadly tackler, fearless in going down on the rolling ball, did his work very efficiently, but one would like to see less of the needless head-on battles and more side step and dummy.

The pack matched most sides in size and nobility and were gallantly led by R. Azurdia. His forte was loose and set scrummage work. Peter McLean was a well-built second now man who knew his job as a forward. His partner, J. P. Cunningham, turned out to be a dashing player—speed, tackle and line-out reach were his main assets. Terry Holden, a young front row forward, was another line-out specialist and his backing up of the threes and delivery of the telling pass led to many scores. J. Ratchford, a young hooker, made up by clever anticipation for his lack in weight. He was seldom beaten for possession. M. Wren, lock forward, lost some of his sparkle towards the end of the season. His running and positioning were good, but he must be more relentless in his tackle and show more fire in the loose. The other middle of the back row was W. Cookson—a tear-away type with great determination and useful footwork. Liam Ludden, wing forward, had an uncanny sense of the run of play and a fondness for swinging the attack with well-judged passes till his unfortunate leg injury which kept him out of the game all last term. E. Dillon, a wing forward and also a sound hooker, handles the ball with the finesse of a back and shows no lack of speed when going for the line. Bernard Moore played in many positions and gave some admirable displays of ball control on the heavier grounds. He was perhaps the strongest of the forwards when defence was needed. Carl Hunter, a young wing forward, took a pride in bringing down his opponents. Others might copy Carl's low, hard tackle.

J. Power, P. Hagedorn, J. Mulholland, W. Doyle, M. Sheridan and J. Rogan, also played on occasions for the 1st XV.

School Colours

Colours awarded to the following were presented by Mr. J. Curtin: P. McLean, M. Wren, B. Moore, R. Dingle, A. McNeilis and P. Anwyl.

Representative games

J. Colford, P. Harris, P. Anwyl, R. Dingle and P. McLean were selected for Liverpool Schools' XV v. Manchester. R. Azurdia and M. Wren played for Waterloo P.S. XV. J. Colford, P. Harris, R. Dingle and R. Azurdia played for S.W. Lancs. XV, and all except Dingle were selected for South Lancs. XV v. North at Fylde. Harris had to cry off through illness, and Colford and Azurdia eventually played for Lancashire v. Cheshire at Vale of Lune, where "Colford looked quite the most constructive player on the side."

In the Liverpool Grammar Schools' XV Harris, Azurdia, Dingle, Quirke, Colford and Dillon found places.

House Games

Sefton hung on throughout to a few points lead over Domingo, whose all-round defeat by Hope in the Junior School, swayed the points balance in Sefton's favour. The games were sportingly contested.

Sefton (J. Colford) ...	84 pts.
Domingo (R. Azurdia) ...	80 pts.
Hope (A. Lomax) ...	50 pts.
Mersey (M. Wren) ...	50 pts.

Merseyside Sevens

The tournament was held on the home ground and S.E.C. coming up the strong side of the draw, were worthy winners.

v. Park High School.

Park scored first an unconverted try which Anwyl negated. Quirke's blind side break resulted in a try which Colford converted.

S.E.C., 8 pts. ; Park H.S., 3 pts.

v. Wade Deacon

McLean and Azurdia heeled quickly and Quirke's break-away left the defence grasping a fine try converted by Colford.

S.E.C., 5 pts. ; Wade Deacon, Nil.

v. West Park

Anwyl inside passed to Harris who scored between the posts Colford converted. Anwyl repeated for Colford, whose try Quirke converted. West Park had an unconverted try.

S.E.C., 10 pts. ; West Park, 3 pts.

Final v. Rock Ferry H.S.

Colford's neat footwork got the ball to hand and he raced through for a try converted by Quirke. The latter gathered a despairing kick by the opponents and went on for a goal. Rock Ferry added a goal and a penalty before Quirke slipped through for a try, and soon Azurdia's work led to Dillon's try.

S.E.C., 16 pts. ; Rock Ferry H.S., 8 pts.

Team: P. Anwyl, P. Harris, J. Colford (Capt.), G. Quirke, P. McLean, E. Dillon, R. Azurdia.

Birkenhead Park Sevens

The same S.E.C. team took the field at Birkenhead Park and won the competition for the second successive year.

In the first round v. Rock Ferry, Anwyl had three speedy tries and Harris one. Quirke converted two. Ferry kicked a penalty.

S.E.C., 16 pts. ; Rock Ferry H.A., 3 pts.

V. Park High School

Anwyl and Quirke had tries and Colford a conversion. Park scored a goal.

S.E.C., 8 pts. ; Park H.S., 5 pts.

Final v. Birkenhead Institute

B.I. had a goal and Anwyl scored a try. Colford's try was converted by Quirke.

S.E.C., 8 pts. ; Birkenhead Institute, 5 pts.

RECORD OF SCHOOL TEAMS 1953-54

Team	P	W	D	L	Points	
					For	Agst.
1st XV ...	25	19	1	4	472	152
2nd XV ...	17	14	1	2	373	100
Colts XV ...	15	13	0	2	342	61
Under 14 XV...	18	13	0	5	411	167
Under 13 XV...	14	10	0	4	164	68
Under 12 XV...	12	10	0	2	190	21

St. Edward's College v. Cowley School At Sandfield Park

12/12/53

A hard-fought game. S.E.C. were slow to settle down and could find few loop-holes in the visitors' defence. A long kick ahead bounced awkwardly for full back and winger and Cowley were up to score between the posts. S.E.C. were fortunate to escape a few moments later when another kick-ahead almost led to a similar score. Dingle and McNeilis got going and an inside pass from the latter to Quirke allowed him to jink his way past for a try converted by Colford. When trying to score well in Colford after a magnificent run was robbed on the line.

Half-time : S.E.C., 5 pts. ; Cowley, 5 pts.

On the resumption both sides played great football but defences were on top. L. Ludden, who was having an excellent game, unfortunately broke his leg when charging down a kick, but the remaining seven forwards put in extra effort to hold the visitors' pack. Harris got little room and Anwyl made one particularly good run before being brought down. McLean and Cunningham, aided by Azurdia, came away with the ball, but a passing movement broke down when McNeilis was bundled into touch. Both sides had their promising moments but could not clinch them. The home side attacked for the last few minutes but without success.

S.E.C., 5 pts. ; Cowley School, 5 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, G. Quirke, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl ; J. Colford (Capt.), R. Dingle ; R. Azurdia, J. Ratchford, T. Holden, J. Cunningham, P. McLean, L. Ludden, B. Moore, C. Hunter.

St. Edward's College v. Waterloo Schools' XV At Sandfield Park

16/1/54

Played on a heavy ground, the home forwards, though beaten in the line-out, hooked well if slowly from the scrums and the backs made good use of their opportunities. Outstanding forward was B. Moore, whose footwork gained him two tries. Sheridan in his first

game for the School XV backed up well and took Colford's pass at speed for a picture try. Waterloo had a try before the interval.

Half-time : S.E.C., 9 pts. ; Waterloo, 3 pts.

Goodall's fielding and general full-back play was first-class and he looked the safest back a-field. McNeilis sent Quirke through for a try which he converted, but Waterloo came back for a penalty goal. W. Cookson and Holden did trojan work in the loose and C. Hunter tackled well. Dingle's quick thinking set the line moving and Harris crashed through for an unconverted try.

S.E.C., 17 pts. ; Waterloo Schools' XV, 6 pts.

Team : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, G. Quirke, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl ; J. Colford (Capt.), R. Dingle ; R. Azurdia, M. Sheridan, T. Holden, J. Cunningham, P. McLean, B. Moore, W. Cookson, C. Hunter.

St. Edward's College v. St. Mary's College At Chesterfield Road

20/2/54

Early in the game St. Mary's went into the attack and when S.E.C. headed, Quirke could only deflect a wild pass from Dingle and St. Mary's touched down and then added the extra points. Quirke was having a good game at fly-half and made some telling breaks. He got the ball to Colford on the wing and the latter side-stepped and dummied to score between the posts. Quirke converted. S.E.C. forwards were slow but covered well and did their utmost to play to their backs. Quirke sent Anwyl over for a try but Quirke's fine kick was touched on the way over by a defender. McNeilis was magnificent in defence and soon Colford raced through for another try. Cookson, Ratchford and McLean were the best of the forwards during the first half and Goodall was very safe at full-back.

Half-time : S.E.C., 11 pts. ; St. Mary's, 5 pts.

McNeilis made an opening for Anwyl who scored far out and from then on St. Mary's forwards pressed but could not find a way over. Cunningham and Hunter brought off some excellent tackles, while Moore and Holden did well with the ball at their feet. Azurdia was always to the fore but forwards generally lacked stamina after the month's snow. Quirke and Dingle made two breaks before being hauled down and Wren found some good touches. St. Mary's landed a penalty goal and then pressed hard, only to find the way barred.

S.E.C. 14 pts. ; St. Mary's College, 8 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall, M. Wren, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl, J. Colford (Capt.) ; G. Quirke, R. Dingle ; T. Holden, J. Ratchford, R. Azurdia, P. McLean, J. Cunningham, B. Moore, W. Cookson, C. Hunter.

St. Edward's College v. Oldershaw G.S. At Sandfield Park

3/3/54

"Declining to make the game a forward one and playing all the time to their backs, St. Edward's College, undefeated in school games, beat a plucky, but an out-hooked and outpaced, Oldershaw G.S. team by two goals, a penalty goal and five tries to nothing in this Rugby game at Sandfield Park yesterday.

Not all that the winners tried came off ; ball and ground conditions were too bad for that, but they kept the ball moving all the time.

But for the fine tackling of the Oldershaw centres, watchful covering on the wings and the sound full-back play of Parry, more tries must have come from the many clever moves engineered by Colford and Quirke, and from the running of the two speedy St. Edward's wings, Anwyl and Harris.

In getting the ball back at all times possible the St. Edward's forwards played their allotted part well. It was not their role to be conspicuous in the loose, but they showed up when needed to support an attack, and no one more often than Ratchford, a hooker who has the Evans' knack of being on the spot when it is anyone's ball near the line.

Anwyl, from fast handling which just left him room, opened the score with a 70-yards run during which he outstripped many would-be cutters off. Quirke, who later kicked a penalty goal, converted and before half-time, Harris crossed twice first from a great run and opening by Colford, and then from a bullet dash, straight through his waiting opposite.

Second half cross-kicks brought tries to Ratchford and Quirke and a conversion by Colford but with feet playing and handling more difficult, Oldershaw for whom Jennings and Allen nearly brought a score, had an increasing share of play, though they dropped further points when Quirke and Colford put Azurdia in and when Cookson scored in a forward rush."—*Daily Post*.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, G. Quirke, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl ; J. M. Colford, R. Dingle ; R. Azurdia, J. Ratchford, T. Holden, J. Cunningham, P. McLean, B. Moore, W. Cookson, C. Hunter.

S.E.C., 28 pts. ; Oldershaw G.S., Nil.

St. Edward's College v. St. Anselm's College At Sandfield Park 6/3/54

The home team opened the scoring with a goal by Colford and when St. Anselm's pressed on our line a break by McNeilis was backed up by Colford, who again scored between the posts and then converted. The visitors' forwards were good in the loose but their backs could not get going and soon Harris broke through and Colford carried on to send Azurdia over for a try which Colford converted. Cunningham, Cookson and Hunter were prominent in the line-out and Ratchford showed good positioning. St. Anselm's landed a penalty goal before the interval.

Half-time : S.E.C., 15 pts. ; St. Anselm's, 3 pts.

The visitors were more determined in the second half and from a dropped pass their centre went on to score far out. The try was converted, S.E.C. backs were unable to break through a tight defence and for twenty minutes St. Anselm's had all the game. Then came a fast jinking break by Quirke which ended in a try. Colford converted. The forward struggle was relentless but Dingle's breaks and tackling prowess kept our line intact. Goodall fumbled at full back but was able to recover, and when the ball came across the line, Anwyl raced through to score.

S.E.C. : 23 pts. ; St. Anselm's College, 8 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, G. Quirke, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl ; J. Colford (Capt.), R. Dingle ; R. Azurdia, J. Ratchford, T. Holden, J. Cunningham, M. Wren, C. Hunter, W. Cookson, B. Moore.

St. Edward's College v. Wirral G.S. At Cross Lane 10/3/54

In an evening game which was spoiled to some extent by rain and a lack of continuity in the play, S.E.C. were masters of a poor Wirral side in line-out, loope and set-scrams, but it was outside the scrum that the difference was most marked. Following good efforts by Harris and Dingle, Anwyl raced through for a try converted by

Quirke. Azurdia left the field through injury but made a later come-back. Cunningham, Holden and Dillon were the pick of the forwards and Ratchford hooked very well. McNeilis showed speed and determination in the centre and Goodall had little to do at full back.

Half-time : S.E.C., 5 pts. ; Wirral G.S., Nil.

Anwyl, again from a pass by Quirke, opened the scoring in the second half. Play then moved up and down till Harris put in a fine run and when challenged, cross-kicked. The ball "tricked," the opposition by hitting a goal-post round which Harris swung to ground the ball for a try. Colford converted. Then came the best try of the game. From a set-scrum outside the "25" S.E.C. heeled and Dingle feinting a break, threw a reverse pass to Colford who took it at speed near the breaking scrum and handed on to the blind side wing forward Dillon, who scored.

S.E.C., 16 pts. ; Wirral G.S., nil.

St. Edward's College v. St. Joseph's College, Blackpool 17/3/54

A sunny day and a firm ground and yet the rugby was not as good as that seen in previous encounters. The close marking of the backs accounted for lack of continuity in the play. S.E.C. got early possession from line-out and Quirke made the running on a few occasions but could not make the opening for his winger. When the ball came to Quirke from a heel in the "25" he promptly dropped a left-footed goal. St. Joseph's were quick in the loose but their speedy backs were well watched. Colford who didn't have a very good game, cross-kicked and a lucky bounce was gathered by Anwyl who scored between the posts. Quirke converted. The visitors pressed, but McNeilis relieved pressure with a lengthy touch-finder.

Half-time : S.E.C., 8 pts. ; St. Joseph's College, nil.

St. Joseph's got more possessions from the line-out and set-scrams in this half and from a sustained effort a forward broke through from a scrum near the line for an unconverted try. S.E.C. went into the attack and Dingle slung a blind side pass to Quirke, who cut through for an unconverted try near the corner flag. Cunningham, McLean and Moore were good line-out forwards for S.E.C. and Azurdia and Dillon were best in the loose. Promising moves on both sides were ended early by sound tackling but Colford eventually opened the way for Harris to score and Quirke to convert. Goodall played very well at full-back right through the game.

S.E.C., 16 pts. ; St. Joseph's College, 3 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, G. Quirke, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl ; J. Colford (Capt.), R. Dingle ; R. Azurdia, J. Ratchford, T. Holden, J. Cunningham, P. McLean, E. Dillon, M. Wren, B. Moore.

St. Edward's College v. C.I. Edwardian's At Sandfield Park 20/3/54

On a heavy field there was not much good back-play. The school forwards had the better share of the loose scrums and Ratchford heeled very well against a heavier pack. Two good moves by Quirke brought Harris into play but his cross kick was well taken by the C.I. full-back. Cookson defended well for the school and brought the ball away at his feet supported by McLean and Moore. Quirke had to leave the field through injury and McNeilis went to fly-half where his kicking and defence were first-class. Anwyl checked a promising

move by Johnson and McLachlan. Fearon crossed for the C.I. and Cunningham converted.

Half-time : C.I. 5 pts. ; School, nil.

Still with depleted numbers, the school put up a good fight and Holden, Dillon and Azurdia were clever-moving forwards. Moore, who had been moved to centre, defended bravely, but there was little penetration in the school back line. Doyle at scrum half was inclined to lob his passes but his footwork was good. The school attacked for long periods but their only reward was a penalty by Anwyl. In the closing stages the C.I. were luckily put on-side and Pearce scored between the posts for Cunningham to convert.

S.E.C., 3 pts. ; C.I. Edwardians, 10 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; J. Franey, P. Anwyl, A. McNeilis, P. Harris ; G. Quirke, W. Doyle ; T. Holden, J. Ratchford, R. Azurdia, J. Cunningham, P. McLean, E. Dillon, W. Cookson, B. Moore.

St. Edward's College v. Rock Ferry H.S.

At Rock Ferry 24/3/54

On a narrow pitch, S.E.C. found their three-quarter line cramped, but Harris managed to bring over a few defenders for the first unconverted try. Rock Ferry tried few moves from their backs, but their heavy forward broke through to level the scores. Both sides had chances and Colford cut through beautifully, but his grabber kick was not gathered. McLean and Cunningham were prominent in foot-rushes and the heeling from the loose was good. Goodall, was playing soundly at full-back and Sheridan hooked well.

Half-time : S.E.C., 3 pts. ; Rock Ferry H.S., 3 pts.

For twenty minutes of the second half, S.E.C. ran into trouble with their passing movements, but then decided to switch the attack. Colford landed a penalty goal and soon took Doyle's pass a speed to break the defence and score between the posts. He converted his try. McNeilis had hard luck and when a move going right was suddenly reversed, Goodall came up and beat four defenders to touch down for a try to which Colford added the extra points. Cookson and Hunter tried hard, but Sheridan's quick handling sent Colford away and put Anwyl through for an unconverted try.

S.E.C., 19 pts. ; Rock Ferry H.S., 3 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, A. McNeilis, P. Anwyl, B. Moore ; J. Colford, W. Doyle ; R. Azurdia, M. Sheridan, T. Holden, P. McLean, J. Cunningham, E. Dillon, W. Cookson, C. Hunter.

St. Edward's College v. West Park C.G.S.

At West Park 31/3/54

There were many handling mistakes on a hard ground and West Park had an early advantage in the loose scrums. Harris was forced into touch following a good run and when Quirke sent him on his second he went on to score between the posts. Colford converted. West Park scored far out and converted with a magnificent kick. S.E.C. were slow in getting the ball to their backs and lost some good chances. When Park went into the attack near our posts, a foolish fly kick gave them possession and they added a goal.

Half-time : S.E.C., 5 pts. ; West Park, 10 pts.

The visitors had more of the ball in the second half and Anwyl and McNeilis made some good efforts. Goodall gathered and came through at speed but the tackling in both sides was keen. From a line out and loose scrum within the "25," a West Park forward broke through for a try. S.E.C. put all they had into a

rally, but Quirke's attempts at drop goals were well wide of the mark. Anwyl hesitated when he might have made the line and Colford reached the goal-post but could get no further. At last Colford cut through for a fine try which Quirke converted, but though they had most of the attack in the last ten minutes their equaliser would not come.

S.E.C., 10 pts. ; West Park, 13 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Harris, A. McNeilis, G. Quirke, P. Anwyl ; J. Colford, R. Dingle ; R. Azurdia, E. Dillon, T. Holden, J. Cunningham, P. McLean, C. Hunter, W. Cookson, B. Moore.

St. Edward's College v. Park High School At Sandfield Park 10/4/54

Despite the absence of Colford and Azurdia who were playing for Lancashire Schoolboys at Vale of Lune, S.E.C. were more than a match for the visitors. Rogan who came in at fly half found Dingle's long and strong pass rather disconcerting but soon got confidence and took and gave passes like a veteran. Outstanding in the pack were Holden and Dillon, their speed and smart handling paving the way for Anwyl's first try converted by Quirke. Goodall frequently made the man over in attack. Thanks to McLean and Hunter a move originated which Anwyl finished off with a try converted by Rogan. Park, after strong pressure, scored a try.

Half-time : S.E.C., 10 pts. ; Park H.S., 3 pts.

The visitors were prominent for the first twenty minutes of the second half and only strong defensive work by Harris, McNeilis and Hunter kept them out. Then S.E.C. took over and eventually Quirke landed a long-distance penalty. Some good attacking football was served up by both sides and though the home team bore down repeatedly on the visitors' line a score would not come. Park had a goal in the last minutes of the game.

S.E.C., 13 pts. ; Park H.S., 8 pts.

TEAM : P. Goodall ; P. Anwyl, G. Quirke (Capt.), A. McNeilis, P. Harris ; J. Rogan, R. Dingle ; T. Holden, E. Dillon, B. Moore, P. McLean, J. Cunningham, C. Hunter, J. Power, W. Cookson.

SECOND XV

In the last issue of the Magazine it was recorded that the Second XV had played 9 games, won 6, drawn 1 and lost 2. This very satisfactory record was even bettered in 1954 during which the side played 7 games, won 6 and lost 1. Four games were cancelled.

Birkenhead Institute	...	(A)	Won	20-3
Cowley School	...	(A)	Won	15-8
St. Mary's College	...	(H)	Won	11-6
West Park G.S.	...	(A)	Lost	3-8
Oldershaw G.S.	...	(A)	Won	34-0
St. Anselm's College	...	(A)	Won	42-0
Rock Ferry High School	...	(H)	Won	19-5

Played 16, won 13, drawn 1, 4 cancelled. Points for, 373 ; against, 100.

The following played during the season : M. Knight (Captain), D. Murphy, F. Harkins, J. Mulholland, M. Wren, M. Gregory, K. Anderson, J. Franey, P. Keating, J. Power, G. Brooks, E. Dillon, J. Le Rio, B. McDermott, H. Jordan, G. Manghan, A. Prince, J. Ratchford, G. Starkey, B. Weston, G. Bushell, C. Dodds, P. Goulbourn, P. Hagedorn, P. Hanlon, E. Shelley, M. Azurdia, B. Melvin, M. Sheridan, W. Doyle, J. Rimmer and C. W. Hunter.

JUNIOR COLTS XV

Birkenhead Institute	...	...	(H)	Won	28-3
Cowley School	...	...	(H)	Won	8-6
St. Mary's College	...	...	(A)	Won	44-0
West Park C.G.S.	...	...	(H)	Won	18-0
St. Anselm's College	...	...	(A)	Won	18-10

Won Collegiate Seven-a-side Tourney.

Played 15, won 3, lost 2, cancelled 4, 342 pts. ; against, 61.

BANTAM XV

Oldershaw G.S.	...	...	(A)	Won	43-0
Birkenhead Institute	...	...	(H)	Won	30-0
Cowley School	...	...	(A)	Lost	9-11
Wirral G.S.	...	...	(A)	Lost	5-18
St. Mary's College	...	...	(H)	Won	21-9
Collegiate School	...	...	(A)	Won	27-12
St. Anselm's College	...	...	(H)	Lost	6-11
Oldershaw, G.S.	...	...	(H)	Won	50-0
St. Joseph's, Blackpool	...	...	(H)	Won	8-0
Bootle G.S.	...	...	(H)	Won	52-0

Played 18, won 13, lost 5, cancelled 5, 411 pts, against 167.

BANTAMS' SUCCESSFUL SEASON

Won 13, lost 5, 411 pts. against 167.

Bearing in mind the lightness of this year's Bantams they can be happy at a successful season. The quality of their game was up to our best Edwardian standard ; an open game played sportingly under all conditions. Their handling was good usually ; scrummaging was tight enough and tough enough ; occasionally, their running was very good—two or three ambitious backs essayed a " scissors " successfully once or twice to their great glee, and, generally, their tackling was adequate. The best game was against St. Mary's away—skilful and thrilling ; the best handling and passing was seen in both Oldershaw games—won easily and a golden ten minutes in the second half against B.I. is worth recalling, too.

As B. Davidson is a sensible fellow, we can say he was the very best player at all times ; a clever attacker, an effective tackler and a captain whose few words were hearkened to by all. His 17 tries sum up his efforts. His vice-captain, F. Boyle, was an effective pack-leader who was particularly good at opening up the game. Of the backs, V. Dipple's forceful running brought him 17 tries, but the other centre, T. Kilkelly, spoiled much good work by selfishness which he overcame only late in the season. The wingers, T. Wolfenden and J. Carter, improved game by game and were adequate to all occasions. P. Armstrong, varied a good service with intelligent occasional kicks and breakaways, though not fond of tackling. He kicked 139 points. L. Maxwell was the most improved forward, being very effective in the line out where G. Wallace helped him most. R. Emsley and A. Azurdia were good at close-quarters where D. Alger's " fore and aft " bulk was most useful too, while T. Pearson, M. Doyle and D. Lunt were very persistent in the loose. Finally, to the honest endeavours of J. Boon and the all-round ability of J. Dunn and his short shorts.

Collegiate School	...	...	(A)	Won	9 0
St. Mary's College	...	...	(H)	Won	26 0
Oldershaw G.S.	...	...	(A)	Won	14 0
St. Anselm's College	...	...	(A)	Won	6 3
Wirral G.S.	...	...	(A)	Lost	3 8

West Park C.G.S.	...	...	(A)	Lost	6 25
St. Anselm's College	...	...	(H)	Won	9 0
Oldershaw G.S.	...	...	(H)	Won	25 0

Played 13, Won 9, Lost 4, Cancelled 3, 136 pts, against 95.

JUNIOR BANTAMS

This year's Junior Bantams, while by no means an outstanding success, were on the whole up to the required standard. B. Massey played quietly but efficiently at full-back. B. Wolfenden's display as a winger by no means lacked any of the qualities required for that position : he had both speed and courage, and seldom were his onslaughts baulked. Brian Colquitt's performance at out-half could best be described as " elegant." His passing, receiving and kicking were very elegant and graceful indeed. Gordon's continuous side-stepping and dummying often left his opponents wondering where he had gone to, but it also made his own team wonder why he did not gain much ground, instead of going from one side of the field to the other.

The forwards were capably led by Nelson, whose height proved very advantageous in the line-out, and whose accurate place-kicking often pulled a game out of the fire, or gave a comfortable lead. On the whole the forwards were very hard working, and the hefty push from Flannigan and Nelson often nullified the opponent's advantage of " loose head," combined with Weston's nimble hooking. P. Green was a marauding wing-forward, and played vigorously and intelligently ; the opposition often had a lovely well-planned movement sabotaged by his quick spoiling tactics.

FIRST YEAR XV

Nov. 14	(H)	v. Liverpool Collegiate	...	Won	27-0
28	(H)	v. St. Anselm's College	...	Won	9-3
Dec. 5	(A)	v. St. Anselm's College	...	Lost	0-3
12	(A)	v. St. Mary's College	...	Won	9-3
Jan. 23	(H)	v. St. Mary's College	...	Won	16-6
Feb. 20	(H)	v. St. Mary's College	...	Won	20-0
Mar. 4	(H)	v. St. Ambrose's College,	...	...	...
		Altrincham	...	Won	25-0
13	(H)	v. St. Anselm's College	...	Won	8-0
20	(H)	v. West Park C.G.S.	...	Lost	3-6
27	(A)	v. Oldershaw G.S.	...	Won	19-0
April 10	(H)	v. Park High School	...	Won	46-0
14	(H)	v. De la Salle G.S.	...	Won	8-0

" B " Team

Dec. 5	(H)	v. St. Anselm's College	...	Won	3-0
Mar. 13	(A)	v. St. Anselm's College	...	Lost	3-8

Last season saw the First Year XV uphold the traditions of their predecessors. They played 12 games, won 10, lost 2, scoring 190 points with only 21 points against them. Only two games could be arranged for the " B " team. The team's success was due in great measure to the inspiring leadership of A. McGrath and his deputy, D. Taylor, both of whom had experience from the previous year. A very fast and elusive back line co-operated with a strong pack, ably led by A. McMullen, to achieve the best results and provide some very spectacular rugby. As a result of quick heeling in set and loose scrums, open play was characteristic of the team. Whenever our XV lost possession in the set scrums, the wing forwards, C. Leddon and F. Rolston, were quick to spoil the efforts of the opposition. F. Murray and A. McClellan were excellent in the line out

and could always be relied upon to give full support to their pack leader. C. Leddon, F. Rolston, E. Mann and A. Houghton gave every ounce they had. S. Keating hooked very well. Of the backs, Billy McDonnell, J. Smith and J. Ward were outstanding. The full-back position was filled by J. Ward. Even when under pressure, he was always successful in getting in a good touch. His tackling was deadly. On occasions he weaved his way through all opposition to touch down for some of the best tries of the season. R. Irving, E. Kelly and P. Christmas complete a back line which was a pleasure to see in action, whenever illness or injury prevented any of the "regulars" from

taking part, their positions were filled by members of the "B" team.

"A" TEAM: A. McGrath (Capt.), Derek Taylor (Vice-Capt.), J. Ward, E. Kelly, F. Smith, R. Irving, W. McDonnell, P. Christmas, C. Leddon, E. Mann, F. Rolston, A. McMullen, A. McClellan, F. Murray, S. Keating, A. Houghton, B. Gallagher, T. Flynn.

"B" TEAM: J. Armstrong (Capt.), David Taylor (Vice-Capt.), J. Richards, M. Richards, R. Johnson, T. Lloyd, D. Colquitt, F. Davies, T. Sullivan, J. Dolan, A. Brookfield, K. Milne, E. Geoghegan, J. Hunt, J. Scahill. F. Davies also played for the "A" team.

CRICKET FIRST XI

S.E.C. v. Collegiate

Tomlinson l.b.w. Stannard	...	...	...	16
Lea l.b.w. Stannard	...	...	...	29
Lewis run out	...	...	...	1
McMullan b. Stannard	...	...	...	3
Bennett b. Shaw	...	...	...	23
Noden b. Morgan	...	...	...	2
Lambert l.b.w. McDermott	...	...	...	9
Blackburn c. Edward b. Shaw	...	...	...	4
Evans b. Shaw	...	...	...	3
Keeley b. Shaw	...	...	...	0
Hagg not out	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	99

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw	95	2	20	4	5
Morgan	11	3	24	1	24
McDermott	7	0	23	1	23
Stannard	10	5	12	3	4

At Sandfield Park

S.E.C.

8/5/54

Stannard b. Blackburn	...	...	...	9
Doyle b. Keeley	...	...	...	12
McDermott l.b.w. Blackburn	...	...	...	4
Quirke b. Blackburn	...	...	...	0
Shaw b. Keeley	...	...	...	40
Harkins b. Keeley	...	...	...	1
Morgan l.b.w. Blackburn	...	...	...	7
Rogan l.b.w. Blackburn	...	...	...	9
Edwards b. Blackburn	...	...	...	5
Ratchford not out	...	...	...	0
Azurdia M. c. Hogg b. Keeley	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	93

Result: S.E.C. lost by 6 runs.

S.E.C. v. Waterloo

Stannard b. McDonald	...	...	...	3
Doyle b. John	...	...	...	3
McDermott b. McDonald	...	...	...	4
Quirke b. McDonald	...	...	...	34
Shaw b. McDonald	...	...	...	16
Morgan c. John b. McDonald	...	...	...	9
Harkins run out	...	...	...	0
Wren not out	...	...	...	10
Rogan not out	...	...	...	6
Agurdia R. did not bat	...	...	...
Ratchford did not bat	...	...	...
Extras	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	91

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw	9	4	8	2	4
Stannard	9	3	14	7	2

At Cambridge Road

Waterloo

15/5/54

Woods c. Quirke b. Stannard	...	...	...	1
McDonald c. Ratchford b. Shaw	...	...	...	0
Anderson K. c. Shaw b. Stannard	...	...	...	3
Hart b. Shaw	...	...	...	0
Anderson E. b. Stannard	...	...	...	1
Chatterton b. Stannard	...	...	...	5
Privaux c. Doyle b. Stannard	...	...	...	1
Thomson A. c. McDermott b. Stannard	...	...	...	0
Cartwright c. Ratchford b. Stannard	...	...	...	10
John run out	...	...	...	1
Thomson F. not out	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	22

Result: S.E.C. won by 69 runs.

S.E.C. v. Alsop H.S.**S.E.C.**

Stannard b. Dow	5
Doyle c. Dow b. Dow ...	...	...	...	...	0
McDermott c. Stringfellow b. Higgit ...	...	...	...	...	24
Quirke b. Dow ...	...	...	...	...	3
Shaw l.b.w. Allan ...	...	...	...	...	43
Sheridan c. Whitlock b. Higgit ...	...	...	...	...	0
Morgan b. Higgit ...	...	...	...	...	6
Rogan l.b.w. Herbert ...	...	...	...	...	0
Hanlon run out ...	...	...	...	...	5
Harkins b. Dow ...	...	...	...	...	0
Ratchford not out ...	...	...	...	...	5
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	95

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw ...	6.1	3	4	4	1
Harkins ...	3	2	2	1	2
Stannard ...	5	1	13	3	4.3
Morgan ...	4	2	3	1	3

At Sandfield Park**Alsop**

22/5/54

Webster l.b.w. Harkins ...	...	...	...	...	3
Stringfellow b. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	0
Dow l.b.w. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	4
Allan b. Stannard ...	...	...	...	...	11
Bagot l.b.w. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	0
Stirzaker l.b.w. Morgan ...	...	...	...	...	2
Birch run out ...	...	...	...	...	5
Herbert b. Stannard ...	...	...	...	...	0
Whitlock c. Ratchford b. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	0
Brooks st. Ratchford b. Stannard ...	...	...	...	...	0
Higgit not out ...	...	...	...	...	2
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	31

Result : S.E.C. won by 64 runs.**S.E.C. v. Old Boys' XI****Old Boys' XI**

O'Leary c. Harkins b. Stannard ...	...	...	...	...	19
Morgan c. Sheridan b. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	1
Hill b. Stannard ...	...	...	...	...	7
Alston, G. J. b. Asbury ...	...	...	...	...	0
Holloway b. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	36
Simpson c. Rogan b. Harkins ...	...	...	...	...	18
Brybon run out ...	...	...	...	...	5
Alston, B. b. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	0
Wardley b. McDermott ...	...	...	...	...	7
Bevine not out ...	...	...	...	...	1
Clarke b. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	1
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...	...	...	...	...	108

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw ...	10.1	7	10	4	2.5
Stannard ...	7	3	22	2	11
Asbury ...	3	1	16	1	16
Harkins ...	4	—	25	1	25
McDermott ...	1	—	3	1	3

At Sandfield Park**S.E.C.**

5/6/54

Sheridan b. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	0
Harkins b. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	46
McDermott b. Alston, G. ...	...	...	...	...	4
Quirke b. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaw b. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	9
Stannard b. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	32
Doyle run out ...	...	...	...	...	0
Morgan l.b.w. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	5
Asbury b. Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	0
Rogan b. Alston, G. ...	...	...	...	...	2
Ratchford not out ...	...	...	...	...	0
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	...	...	...	...	106

Result : S.E.C. lost by 2 runs.**S.E.C. v. St. Mary's XI****S.E.C.**

Sheridan b. O'Brien	10
Harkins b. Meehan, J. ...	...	...	...	...	0
McDermott c. Devine b. O'Brien ...	...	...	...	...	2
Quirke c. O'Brien b. Meehan, J. ...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaw c. Devine b. O'Brien ...	...	...	...	...	2
Stannard b. O'Brien ...	...	...	...	...	0
Morgan l.b.w. Flanagan ...	...	...	...	...	1
Edwards b. Flanagan ...	...	...	...	...	0
Rogan b. Flanagan ...	...	...	...	...	2
Ratchford not out ...	...	...	...	...	6
Hanlon b. Meehan, P. ...	...	...	...	...	0
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	...	...	...	...	31

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw ...	5	1	15	—	—
Harkins ...	2	—	8	—	—
Stannard ...	2	—	9	—	—

At Sandfield Park**St. Mary's**

12/6/54

O'Brien not out ...	...	...	...	...	8
P. Meehan not out ...	...	...	...	...	24
J. Meehan did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
T. Callaghan did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
A. Devine did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
P. Enworthy did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
K. White did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
F. Royle did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
A. Blanchard did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
F. Kearney did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
A. Flanagan did not bat	...	...	...	...	—
Extras ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	33

Result : S.E.C. lost by 10 wickets.

S.E.C. v. St. Francis Xavier's

S.E.C.					
Sheridan c. Bushell, M. b. Parr	...	...	...	...	31
Rogan b. Frodsham	...	...	...	...	0
McDermott l.b.w. Frodsham	...	...	...	...	2
Quirke c. Neuling b. Neuling	...	...	...	...	13
Shaw l.b.w. Neuling	...	...	...	...	19
Stannard c. Neuling b. Frodsham	...	...	...	...	2
Linford b. Parr	...	...	...	...	3
Anwyl b. Parr	...	...	...	...	2
Morgan run out	...	...	...	...	0
Ratchford c. Fraul b. Neuling	...	...	...	...	0
Harkins not out	...	...	...	...	3
Extras	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	82

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw	6	3	10	1	10
Stannard	9	3	20	3	6.6
Morgan	9	2	27	4	6.75
McDermott	4	1	7	2	3.5

S.E.C. v. Bootle G.S.

S.E.C.					
Sheridan st. Martin b. Hurley	...	...	...	...	12
Harkins b. Hurley	...	...	...	...	3
McDermott c. Philips b. Walmsley	...	...	...	...	47
Quirke hit wicket b. Walmsley	...	...	...	...	4
Shaw b. Watson	...	...	...	...	74
Stannard b. Walmsley	...	...	...	...	11
Morgan not out	...	...	...	...	0
Rogan did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Edwards did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Hanlon did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Ratchford did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	10
6 for	...	...	...	(dec.)	161

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw	12	3	19	5	3.8
Stannard	8	1	24	2	12
McDermott	5.4	3	10	2	5

S.E.C. v. St. Anselm's

S.E.C.					
Sheridan c. Humphreys b. Kelly	...	...	...	...	0
Harkins c. Humphreys b. Humphreys	...	...	...	...	3
McDermott b. Humphreys	...	...	...	...	1
Quirke b. Kelly	...	...	...	...	6
Shaw b. Kelly	...	...	...	...	5
Stannard b. Humphreys	...	...	...	...	1
Edwards b. Kelly	...	...	...	...	0
Morgan c. McDowall b. Humphreys	...	...	...	...	6
McNeelis c. Colgate b. Kelly	...	...	...	...	2
Ratchford c. McDowall b. Humphreys	...	...	...	...	0
Pontet not out	...	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	29

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw	4	2	4	—	—
Pontet	5	—	8	1	8
Harkins	3	1	3	—	—

S.F.X.

Fraul b. Morgan	...	...	...	...	22
Bushell, M. l.b.w. Stannard	...	...	...	...	11
Neuling c. McDermott b. Morgan	...	...	...	...	8
Santangeli c. Linford b. Stannard	...	...	...	...	0
Flewitt b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	13
Williams st. Ratchford b. Morgan	...	...	...	...	0
Crean l.b.w. Morgan	...	...	...	...	1
Bushell, J. b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	7
Neil b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	3
Parr, b. Stannard	...	...	...	...	13
Frodsham not out	...	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	85

Result: S.E.C. lost by 3 runs.**At Sandfield Park**

Bootle					
Martin l.b.w. Shaw	...	...	...	...	11
Watt b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	1
Walmsley run out	...	...	...	...	9
Fairclough b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0
Wynne l.b.w. McDermott	...	...	...	...	6
Hurley c. Ratchford b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	1
Philipps b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	4
Liens not out	...	...	...	...	4
Procter, C. b. Stannard	...	...	...	...	3
Procter, L. b. Stannard	...	...	...	...	3
Watson b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	16
Extras	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	63

Result: S.E.C. won by 98 runs.**At Sandfield Park**

St. Anselm's					
McDowall not out	...	...	...	...	9
Jones l.b.w. Pontet	...	...	...	...	2
Small not out	...	...	...	...	4
Cooke did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Delamase did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Humphreys did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Colgate did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Gay did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Beynon did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Kelly did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Dowling did not bat	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	15
Total (for 1 wkt.)	...	...	...	...	30

Result: S.E.C. lost by 9 wickets.

S.E.C. v. Quarry Bank**Quarry Bank**

Harriss b. Sheridan	...	...	...	...	2
Proudlove c. Ratchford b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	6
Ireland b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	20
Shepherd c. Rogan b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	7
Burton l.b.w. McDermott	...	...	...	...	6
Ascroft c. Edwards b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	10
Valentine not out	...	...	...	...	60
Nevin run out	...	...	...	...	0
Walker not out	...	...	...	...	0
Jones did not bat	...	...	...	...
Orme did not bat	...	...	...	...
Extras	...	...	...	...	12
Total (for 7 wks. decl.)	...	...	...	...	123

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Sheridan	8	3	10	1	10
Shaw	12	3	40	2	20
McDermott	6	—	27	3	9

At Quarry Bank**S.E.C.**

3/7/54

Quirke b. Orme	...	...	...	...	4
Morgan c. Valentine b. Valentine	...	...	...	...	1
McDermott l.b.w. Valentine	...	...	...	...	12
Shaw b. Orme	...	...	...	...	7
Edwards b. Orme	...	...	...	...	0
Stannard c. Ascroft b. Orme	...	...	...	...	10
Sheridan b. Walker	...	...	...	...	1
Harkins b. Orme	...	...	...	...	8
Rogan not out	...	...	...	...	0
Hanlon b. Jones	...	...	...	...	4
Ratchford c. Valentine b. Walker	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	57

Result : S.E.C. lost by 66 runs.**S.E.C. v. St. Mary's****St. Mary's**

O'Brien l.b.w. Harkins	...	...	...	...	12
Meehan, P. c. Shaw b. Stannard	...	...	...	...	22
Meehan, J. c. Wren b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	30
Callaghan, T. not out	...	...	...	...	27
Devine did not bat	...	...	...	...
White did not bat	...	...	...	...
Blachard did not bat	...	...	...	...
Kearney did not bat	...	...	...	...
Royle did not bat	...	...	...	...
Flanagan did not bat	...	...	...	...
Callaghan, D. did not bat	...	...	...	...
Extras	...	...	...	...	9
Total (for 3 wks. decl.)	...	...	...	...	100

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Harkins	7	1	18	1	18
Stannard	7	0	16	1	16
McDermott	1.1	—	2	1	2

At Chesterfield Road**S.E.C.**

10/7/54

Quirke b. Flanagan	...	...	...	...	4
Morgan b. Flanagan	...	...	...	...	4
McDermott c. Royle b. O'Brien	...	...	...	...	8
Stannard c. Meenan, J. b. Meehan, P.	...	...	...	...	0
Shaw c. Meehan, J. b. Flanagan	...	...	...	...	0
Sheridan c. Callaghan b. Meehan, P.	...	...	...	...	10
Harkins b. O'Brien	...	...	...	...	13
Wren b. O'Brien	...	...	...	...	18
Rogan b. Flanagan	...	...	...	...	0
Edwards b. Flanagan	...	...	...	...	0
Ratchford not out	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	61

Result : S.E.C. lost by 39 runs.**School v. Staff****Staff**

Br. Caulfield b. Sheridan	...	...	...	...	1
Br. O'Keeffe b. Starkey	...	...	...	...	0
Br. Cowley c. Doyle b. Starkey	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Regan b. McDermott	...	...	...	...	22
Br. Brennan not out	...	...	...	...	6
Mr. Bolger c. Quirke b. Quirke	...	...	...	...	5
Br. Mulowney b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	7
Mr. Morris b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0
Br. Ring l.b.w. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Fraser c. Quirke b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0
Br. O'Dowd b. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	...	52

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Shaw	7	5	5	5	1
Starkey	4	2	2	2	1
Sheridan	3	1	7	1	7
McDermott	5	2	8	1	8
Quirke	1	0	10	1	10

at Sandfield Park**School**

14/7/54

Stannard b. Mr. Regan	...	...	...	...	0
Sheridan b. Mr. Fraser	...	...	...	...	35
McDermott c. Br. Mulowney b. Br. Cowley	...	...	...	...	28
Shaw ran out	...	...	...	...	3
Harkins run out	...	...	...	...	17
Doyle b. Mr. Fraser	...	...	...	...	0
Asbury l.b.w. Mr. Fraser	...	...	...	...	1
Rogan c. Br. Cowley b. Br. Brennan	...	...	...	...	0
Hanlon not out	...	...	...	...	26
Edwards not out	...	...	...	...	22
Starkey did not bat	...	...	...	...
Extras	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	138

	O	M	R	W	Av.
Br. Cowley	10	1	35	1	35
Mr. Regan	9	2	41	1	41
Br. Brennan	5	—	16	1	16
Mr. Fraser	4	—	11	3	3.6

Result : School won by 9 wks.

SECOND XI

The Second XI acquitted itself quite creditably during the season. They played 7 games, won 5, drew 1 and lost 1. The side was ably captained by P. Keating. McNeilis proved himself the most consistent bat and achieved an average of 27 being not out in three of his five innings. Keating had a good day against Waterloo G.S., hitting 29, not out. Gregory was unlucky as an opener, though he scored 36 against S.F.X. Hanlon, on the two occasions that he played for the side, scored 17 and 23. Rylance and Maybury, two of our young players, shaped well and should make the higher level in the near future. G. Bushell, who made 19 not out, topped the bowling averages with 17 wickets for 52 runs. Starkey took 30 wickets for 101 runs and Keating 9 for 46.

Results

v. Collegiate G.S. ...	...	...	Lost. 39-42.
v. Waterloo G.S. ...	...	...	Won. 100 for 5-24.
v. Alsop High School ...	...	...	Won by 6 wkts.
v. St. Francis Xavier's ...	...	...	Won. 93-32.
v. St. Mary's College ...	...	...	Game drawn.
v. Quarry G.S. ...	...	...	Won by 8 wkts.
v. St. Anselm's College ...	...	...	Won by 4 wkts.

The following played: P. Keating (Capt.), A. McNeilis, G. Starkey, M. Azurdia, R. Azurdia, P. Goodall, G. Bushell, P. Hanlon, J. Rogan, M. Maybury, B. Davis, J. Rylance, M. Gregory, P. Alger, A. Prince, R. Pontet, M. Wren, P. Goulbourn.

COLTS XI

Venue	Opponent	Result
H Collegiate School...	W.	25 for 2 wkts. against 24.
H Waterloo G.S. ...	L.	27 against 28 for 4.
H Alsop H.S. ...	W.	89 against 45.
A S.F.X. College ...	L.	30 against 42.
H St. Mary's Coll. ...	L.	53 against 54 for 3.
A St. Anselm's Coll. ...	W.	50 for 5 against 48.
H S.F.X. College ...	W.	40 for 2 against 39.
A Quarry Bank H.S. ...	W.	22 for 1 against 21.
A St. Mary's Coll. ...	L.	28 against 52.

UNDER 14 XI

June 17 (H) v. St. Anselm's Coll. ...	Won 90-45.
29 (H) v. St. Mary's College ...	Lost 37-101.

July 1 (H) v. Bootle G.S. ...	Won 62-34.
15 (H) v. Bootle G.S. ...	Won 92-62.

Of the thirteen who played last year for the Under 13 XI five, including the Captain, were not available this season. Their places were filled by members of last year's "B" team. Only four matches could be arranged, but it is hoped that there will be more fixtures for 1955. The highest scorers were: J. Callaghan 22 (av. 12.3), J. O'Hara 22 (av. 9.5), B. Colquitt 15 (av. 8.5), J. Durbin 16 (av. 8) and B. Massey 18 (av. 5). J. O'Hara, in one game, took 6 wickets for 8 runs. J. Durbin's best was 6 wickets for 10 runs, and J. Callaghan 5 wickets for 15 runs.

The following played: D. Sparkes (Capt.), B. Colquitt (Vice-Capt.), B. Massey, J. O'Hara, J. Flanagan, J. Durbin, B. Wolfenden, J. Callaghan, A. McDermott, F. Caulfield, R. Nelson, J. Watters, J. Dunn, A. Ford, S. Keating, D. Chamberlain.

UNDER 13 XI

Venue	Opponent	Result
A Collegiate School...	W.	23 for 0 wkt. against 18
A Waterloo G.S. ...	W.	49 for 7 wkts. against 48
H S.F.X. College ...	W.	44 against 28
A St. Mary's Coll. ...	W.	40 for 4 wkts. against 39
H Bootle G.S. ...	W.	78 against 49
H St. Anselm's Coll. ...	W.	73 against 28
A S.F.X. College ...	W.	46 for 7 wkts. against 43
H Quarry Bank H.S. ...	W.	22 for 3 wkts. against 20
H St. Mary's Coll. ...	L.	49 all out against 50 for 7

The Chicks practised regularly and enthusiastically and so won most of their games. They batted soundly, bowled steadily and fielded very well.

The excellence of D. Taylor's leg-break bowling should be commended highly; 38 wickets at 2.2 each. F. Murray played very promisingly as wicket-keeper batsman. He stumped 10 batsmen and held 7 catches at the wicket—an able ally for Taylor. R. Irving, A. McGrath, P. Weston, were best among the others and fielded very well, as did J. Harvey.

Players were: D. Taylor (Capt.), F. Murray, R. Irving, A. McGrath, S. Keating, B. Sparkes, P. Weston, C. Leddon, G. Shawcross, P. Gallagher, P. Christmas, F. Smith, E. Kelly, P. Lewis, M. Taylor, T. Flynn, J. Harvey.

College Roll

UPPER SCHOOL

School Prefects

ANWYL, P. A.
 QUIRKE, G. A.
 McLEAN, P. G.
 ALGER, P.
 ANDERSON, K.
 CURRAN, D.
 DILLON, E. J.
 DINGLE, R. I.
 KEATING, P. J.
 KNIGHT, M.
 KENNA, A. P.
 LUDDEN, L. J.
 LE ROI, J. J.
 McDERMOTT, B.
 MORGAN, F. V.
 POWER, J.
 ROGERS, P. P.

McHUGH, B.
 McLEAN, P. G.
 QUIRKE, G. A.

VI B Science

AZURDIA, C.
 BRANNAN, E. L.
 CARBERRY, B. J.
 CLATWORTHY, R. A.
 COWEN, A. G.
 DOWNEY, J. E.
 DUKES, A. F.
 HAYES, E. J.
 HIGGINS, B. T.
 HITCHMOUGH, T.
 HUGHES, P. H.
 JORDAN, H. J.
 LAMB, P. K.
 LINFORD, A. G.
 MARSHALL, M. R.
 MANGHAN, G. H.
 MURPHY, G. M.
 NICOLL, I. T.
 RATCHFORD, J. A.
 ROGAN, J. J.
 SULLIVAN, J.
 TOOLAN, M.
 WARING, F. J.
 WESTON, B. L.

VI B. Mods.

COMERFORD, J.
 DODDS, C. H.
 DOUGLAS, E.
 GOULBOURN, P.
 HUDSON, P. J.
 JOHNSTON, F.
 LUDDEN, B.
 McMULLIN, A.
 PATTERSON, E.
 SNAPE, P.
 TAYLOR, J.

Upper V L

ADDISON, P.
 BARRY, B.
 BARRY, B. W.
 BENSON, J. P.
 BYRNE, P. J.
 CASSIDY, P.
 CHAMBERLAIN, J.
 CIMELLI, A.

CUNNINGHAM, J. E.
 DAVIDSON, B.
 DAVIS, B.
 DUGGAN, R. J.
 EDWARDS, A.
 GEOGHEGAN, P. S. F.
 GRIFFITHS, J. A.
 HAYES, P. J.
 HILL, T. R. J.
 HODGE, R. F.
 HUBY, B. G.
 KIRKBY, J. A.
 LOWE, B.
 McSHANE, E.
 McMAHON, G.
 MAYBURY, T. M.
 MORGAN, P. D.
 MURPHY, S. B.
 MURRAY, R.
 NEWBERRY, J.
 O'HARE, P.
 O'KEEFE, M.
 PADDEN, T. I.
 RIPLEY, F. A.
 ROONEY, D. I.
 ROPER, F. J. P.
 WHITE, B.

Upper V A

ASBURY, D. L.
 BLACKIE, E. P.
 BOON, J.
 BOYLE, F. J.
 BRIGDEN, A.
 BROWN, J.
 CARRIER, J. P.
 COGLEY, J.
 COLLINS, M. P.
 CORCORAN, P.
 CREWE, D.
 CUCKSON, C.
 DOUGLAS, P.
 FEARN, H. E.
 FEATHERSTONE, E. M.
 FITZGERALD, M.
 GLYNN, J. P.
 HOFFMAN, J. C.
 JONES, K. J.
 KELLY, P.
 LOFTUS, G. J.
 LYNCH, A. J.
 McGOVERN, J. F.
 NORRIS, E.

PINNINGTON, M.
 RIMMER, J.
 ROWAN, B. E.
 SHERIDAN, T.
 SMITH, J.
 WILLIAMS, C.
 WILLS, J. J.

Upper V Beta

BAKEWELL, I.
 BENTLEY, C.
 BLACKBURN, A.
 BLACKBURN, J.
 BLOWER, B.
 BULLEN, J.
 DIVINE, J.
 DOWNEY, P.
 DOYLE, M.
 FARRELL, P.
 FARROW, D.
 FITZPATRICK, P.
 FOX, J.
 FYLAN, E.
 GERMAIN, P.
 GRANT, W.
 JENNINGS, D.
 JOHNSON, G.
 LAVERY, H.
 LOMAS, W.
 MARTIN, P.
 MATHESON, A.
 MCGUINNESS, A.
 MILLER, J.
 MORISON, K.
 O'HARE, J.
 RIGNALL, W.
 SHANNON, S.
 SIMMS, A.
 WALSH, B.

L V Alpha

BELL, J.
 BENBOW, P.
 BENSON, N.
 BURNS, J.
 CALLAGHAN, J.
 CARTER, J.
 CHEETHAM, K.
 COSTELLO, J.
 DIXON, N.
 DUNCAN, R.
 EMSLEY, R.

VI A Sc.

ANDERSON, K.
 ASHURST, B.
 BOWE, T.
 BROWN, B.
 CONNOR, H.
 DINGLE, R. J.
 HENRY, A.
 KEATING, P. G.
 KENNY, J.
 KNIGHT, M.
 LEYLAND, M.
 MULHOLLAND, J.
 MORGAN, F.
 PONTET, F.
 POWER, J.
 REID, P.
 ROGERS, P.

VI A Mods.

ALGER, P.
 ANWYL, P.
 BROOKS, C.
 CURRAN, D.
 DILLON, E.
 FALLON, P.
 FLEMING, M.
 KENNA, P.
 LAMB, D.
 LE ROI, J.
 LUDDEN, L.
 McDERMOTT, B.
 McDONNELL, R.

FINNIGAN, T.
GIBSON, M.
GILLESPIE, B.
JOHNSON, T.
KENNEALLY, K.
KENNY, B.
LEWIS, J.
LUNT, D.
LYNCH, G.
LOFTUS, J.
MEAKIN, J.
MILNER, J.
MOORE, H.
MORAN, A.
NELSON, W.
SPEAK, R.
TINDALL, J.
UNSWORTH, B.
VOLLEAMERE, W.
WAGLE, P.
WALLACE, G.
WHITE, A.
WOLFENDEN, T.
WOOLRIDGE, J.

L V A

ARMSTRONG, P.
BAKER, T.
BUTCHARD, B.
CHAMBERLAIN, D.
COCKS, P.
COLLINS, F.
CRAWFORD, J.
CUNNINGHAM, P.
DUFFY, T.
DUKES, M.
FEENY, D.
GALBRAITH, P.
GRAY, J.
HANEY, J.
HAYES, G.
JORDAN, B.
KELLY, J.
LIVINGSTON, H.
MATTHEWS, J.
MCGRAIL, A.
MCMAHON, P.
MERCER, A.
MOLLOY, J.
MOLYNEUX, P.
MOORHEAD, T.
MAXWELL, L.
NOON, M.
PARKER, J.
PEACOCK, G.
POWER, J.
SPARKES, D.
WALSH, W.
WATTERS, J.

WILLIAMS, B.
WRIGHT, D.

L V B

ADDISON, J.
ALGER, D.
ASHTON, J.
AZURDIA, A.
BUTCHARD, R.
DIPPLE, V.
DOWNES, J.
DUNN, J.
EDWARDS, P.
FARRELL, V.
FITZPATRICK, H.
HEWSON, V.
HIGHTON, E.
HOLLES, A.
HURLEY, D.
KELLY, I.
JACKSON, P.
LAMB, P.
LAMBE, A.
LLOYD, T.
MALONE, P.
MCANN, B.
MC CARTHY, D.
MOONEY, V.
MORLEY, M.
MURPHY, P.
PEARSON, T.
QUINN, E.
RYLANCE, J.
SLAVIN, J.
STUBBS, A.

IV Alpha

BRYSON, I.
BUTCHARD, J.
BYRNE, F.
BYWATER, B.
CAULFIELD, F.
CLEARY, T.
DARWEN, A.
DOUTHWAITE, P.
DURBIN, J.
FISHER, C.
FOLEY, M.
GRIFFIN, A.
HUGHES, D.
JONES, E.
JONES, E.
JUDGE, M.
KELLY, L.
KIERAN, J.
McCANN, J.
McDERMOTT, A.
McGRATH, A.

McMULLEN, A.
MASSEY, B.
MOONEY, L.
MOORE, P.
O'BRIEN, J.
O'HANLON, P.
O'HARA, J.
STEPHENS, M.
TAYLOR, D.
THOMPSON, J.
TOWNSON, D.
WALSH, C.
WILLIAMS, J.
WOLFENDEN, B.

IV A

BONER, M.
BUCKLEY, A.
COLQUITT, B.
DAGNALL, J.
DITTMAN, M.
EMSLEY, B.
FLANAGAN, J.
FROST, C.
GILCHRIST, A.
GORDON, J.
GREEN, P.
KEARNEY, J.
KELLY, J.
KELLY, W.
KENNEDY, G.
LAWLER, M.
LEVY, F.
LONERGAN, M.
LOWRY, E.
MAKIN, G.
McCLELLAN, A.
McDONOUGH, A.
MOORE, H.
NEILL, T.
O'HARE, M.
O'KEEFE, E.
ROBERTS, H.
ROOKE, E.
ROPER, M.
SCULLY, J.
SWANICK, B.
THISTLEWOOD, E.
WATTERSON, M.
WILLMOTH, R.
YATES, J.

IV Beta

BENNETT, W.
BROWN, W.
BURKE, D.
BURTON, W.

CLARKE, S.
DALY, B.
DUNDON, P.
EDGE, T.
FEGAN, J.
FORDE, E.
FOX, T.
GOODWIN, G.
HORAN, J.
HUGHES, B.
HUNT, J.
HURST, R.
LEAHY, J.
MCGARVEY, P.
MC SHANE, W.
MITCHELL, G.
MOORE, B.
NELSON, R.
O'NEILL, J.
PLUNKETT, M.
POPE, R.
PRESCOTT, P.
SWIFT, B.
TOAL, A.
WALSH, J.
WESTON, P.
WILLIAMS, K.

III Alpha

ADDISON, P.
BOYLAN, M.
BROOKFIELD, A.
BUGHELL, F.
CHRISTMAS, P.
COADY, B.
COFFEY, J.
COLQUITT, D.
CRAIG, C.
DARRAGH, M.
DOLAN, K.
FITZSIMMONS, J.
GEOGHEGAN, M.
HALL, M.
HART, D.
HURST, R.
IRVING, D.
JOHNSON, R.
KEATING, S.
McQUIRK, J.
McMULLEN, N.
MAHER, L.
MILNE, K.
MINAHAN, H.
MURRAY, F.
NAUGHTON, W.
RICHARDS, M.
ROLSTON, F.
SCAHILL, J.
SHANNON, J.

SNAPE, J.
TOLEN, A.
WALLEY, D.
WALSMLEY, T.
WARD, J.

III A

ARMSTRONG, J.
BURKE, J.
BURNS, T.
BURNS, W.
CUNNINGHAM, P.
DAVIES, F.
DEAN, P.
DICKINSON, T.
FEARON, P.
FLYNN, T.
GALLAGHER, B.
GOWER, B.
GRAVEN, P.
GRAY, P.
HEALY, N.
HOUGHTON, A.
JONES, G.
KELLY, E.
LEDDEEN, C.
MANN, E.
MATTHEWS, L.
McDONNELL, W.
MULROY, P.
REDDINGTON, K.
RICHARDS, J.
SMITH, F.
STAFFORD, H.
SULLIVAN, T.
TAYLOR, W.
TRAYNOR, P.
VOIELS, B.
WARBURTON, R.
WATERWORTH, M.
WILLIAMS, F.
WILSON, A.

III Beta

ALDRIDGE, J.
BELFIELD, P.
COADY, B.

COOK, K.
CROUGHAN, M.
CUNNINGHAM, J.
DAWSON, B.
DEVLIN, P.
FARNHAM, D.
GALLAGHER, P.
GOULBOURN, G.
HALE, J.
HARVEY, J.
KELLY, J.
KELLY, P.
LEWIS, P.
LLOYD, T.
LYNSKEY, P.
MANGAN, M.
MCARDLE, P.
MORGAN, BARRY.
MORGAN, BRENDAN.
MORGAN, S.
MOORHEAD, R.
MOORHAAD, B.
MULROY, G.
MURPHY, M.
PLENT, G.
SPARKES, B.
SEDDON, M.
SHAWCROSS, G.
TAYLOR, D.
WYNNE, W.

II Alpha

BILLINGTON, G.
BLAKEMAN, R.
BREWER, D.
BURKE, C.
CLONEY, W.
CRANGLE, B.
DAVENPORT, A.
DOYLE, L.
DUDLEY, L.
DUFFY, P.
DUNN, P.
FAULKNER, G.
FURNEAUX, R.
GAFFNEY, M.
GILBERT, C.

HARGREAVES, A.
HARRISON, P.
HAWES, P.
HENRY, K.
HINES, A.
HOWARD, B.
HUGHES, M. T.
KEEGAN, J.
LOWE, J.
McDONALD, J.
MULHOLLAND, G.
MURPHY, A.
MYERS, J.
NOLAN, C.
RIGBY, J.
RILEY, D.
RYAN, P.
SCAHILL, M.
SULLIVAN, C.
WADDINGTON, J.

II A

ANNETTS, J.
BAHAN, J.
BANKS, P.
BIBBY, E.
BIBBY, J.
BRIDGE, T.
CHAMBERLAIN, N.
CONNELL, J.
DIXON, F.
DOWNES, D.
ELSTON, G.
FITZSIMMONS, A.
FLYNN, J.
HARKINS, S.
HINDLE, W.
JENNINGS, A.
JONES, R.
KELLY, T.
LAVERY, A.
McGRIL, J.
McMULLEN, D.
McMULLEN, W.
MARTIN, J.
MERCER, J.
MOORE, T.
MORRIS, V.

NUGENT, J.
POTTER, A.
REID, F.
ROBINSON, J.
RONAN, A.
SMITH, W.
SNELHAM, B.
SPENCER, E.
THOMAS, S.

II Beta

BAINES, A.
BOGGAN, G.
BYRNE, M.
CAIN, J.
CARROLL, J.
CHEETHAM, J.
CROSSEY, M.
DEVINE, A.
DOOLEY, B.
FAIR, K.
FARRELL, B.
FAULKNER, P.
FEARON, J.
FOY, G.
GIBSON, A.
HENSHALL, T.
HOWARD, H.
KELLY, B.
LAWTON, P.
LEONARD, J.
LE ROI, M.
LLOYD, J.
LUNT, J.
McINERNEY, J.
McLAUGHLIN, R.
MARSH, D.
O'DRISCOLL, B.
RILEY, G.
ROBERTS, P.
ROONEY, P.
SAUNDERS, K.
THOMAS, B.
TOMLINSON, P.
TREANOR, M.
WILLIAMS, T.

LOWER SCHOOL

II R

BENNETT, J.
BREWER, J.
BROWN, A.
BUCKELS, A.
BURKE, T.
DYSON, A.

FLETCHER, P.
GAWNE, T.
GAFFNEY, J.
GARRETT, W.
GOODWIN, M.
HANNAWAY, W.
HASTIE, K.

HOLDEN, J.
HURLEY, M.
KENNEDY, M.
KRYSS, R.
LANGLEY, A.
LARGAN, A.
LAVERY, P.

LOWRY, D.
McDONALD, L.
McLINDON, P.
MARSH, J.
MAYBURY, P.
MINAHAN, D.
MOLLOY, B.

O'DONNELL, P.
OWENS, C.
QUINN, A.
REEKERS, J.
ROOSE, P.
SEDDON, J.
SIMPSON, C.
SLATER, G.
TAYLOR, W.
THOMAS, C.
THOMAS, R.
WALKER, G.
WILSON, G.

U I

BANNON, P.
BORLAND, P.
BRERETON, P.
BRUEN, E.
BUCKELS, C.
BUTLER, D.
DODDS, J.
DONALD, M.
DONNELLY, P.
DOYLE, P.
ENGLAND, M.
HARTLEY, J.
HOGAN, T.
HOLDEN, J.
JENNINGS, R.
KELLY, R.
LANGLEY, J.
MCCUSKER, M.
MCDONNELL, J.

McLAUGHLIN, J.
MARSH, F.
MARSHALL, J.
MARTIN, P.
MILNE, J.
MOLONEY, A.
MOORE, J.
MUNDY, J.
O'HANLON, M.
O'NEILL, P.
ROBERTS, P.
ROONEY, P.
RUDD, E.
SCAHILL, P.
SEYMOUR, B.
SMITH, P.
TAYLOR, M.
WALLEY, R.
WALSH, C.
WILSON, I.
WHELAN, T.

L I

BLACKIE, P.
BUTCHARD, P.
BYRNE, J.
BYRNE, M.
COLLINS, J.
CRAIG, D.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN
CUNNINGHAM, JUSTIN
DICKMAN, J.
DOCHERTY, A.
DOOLEY, B.

DOWNES, M.
EGAN, T.
FAY, P.
FROST, C.
GILBERTSON, C.
HASSETT, S.
JONES, D.
KAY, D.
KEARNEY, PAUL
KEARNEY, PETER
KELLY, F.
LAIRD, R.
MCBRIDE, J.
MCGRATH, P.
MCGUIRK, B.
MILLS, T.
MOLYNEUX, P.
MORGAN, A.
MURPHY, DENIS
MURPHY, DEREK
MURPHY, M.
MOORHEAD, F.
NEILL, M.
ROBERTS, A.
SHEA, M.
SULLIVAN, A.
THOMAS, J.
WALSH, J.
YOUNG, M.

Preparatory

BIRTLES, A.
BREEN, P.
CAVE, P.

CLARKE, A.
DANHIEUX, G.
DOOLIN, P.
DOYLE, P.
FITZPATRICK, J.
GRETTON, P.
HANLEY, P.
INGRAM, C.
IRVING, D.
KELLY, P.
LAWLOR, R.
LOUGHE, D.
MCCALLEN, N.
MCDONNELL, D.
MCNAMARA, P.
MALLON, G.
MARSHALL, E.
MASON, T.
MOORHEAD, ADRIAN
MOORHEAD, ANTHONY
MORGAN, P.
MURPHY, J.
MURPHY, P.
MURRAY, J.
MUSKER, R.
O'HANLON, C.
OLVERSON, A.
PRATT, S.
STANDISH, M.
STUBBS, G.
TAYLOR, P.
TOMLINSON, J.
VAN EYKEN, C.
WARDLE, S.
WHALLEY, D.