



St. Edward's College

✠

MAGAZINE.

Vol. 18.

SUMMER 1925.

No. 2.

PUBLISHED ONCE EACH TERM.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the Magazine, St. Edward's College, Everton, Liverpool.

CONTENTS.

Editorial	29	Bacon adapted for Schoolboys	45
School Notes	30	Old English Inns... ..	46
Tour Through Lakeland	31	Debating Society... ..	48
In Memoriam	34	Answers to Correspondents	50
Algebra Up-to-date	34	Annual Sports	51
How Long? (Poem)	35	Old Boys' Section:—Notes; C.I.-Edwardian Association; Old Boys' A.F.C.; University Letter; Ushaw Letter	53
Cicero's Wit	35	Football:—Notes; Sen. Shield; Jun. Shield; Sen. Cup; Jun. Cup; League Tables	58
Education by Cinema	36	Cricket:—Notes & Matches, 1st XI. & 2nd XI.	61
Roger Bacon	37		
Attack on a Blockhouse	40		
Whit Monday at the Seaside	42		
Introduction of Steamships	43		

Editorial.

WHILE we pen these notes, sweltering in our Editorial sanctum, we hear the gladsome cries of "thirty-forty" coming through the windows from the tennis-court and the tap of bat and ball from the cricket field—and we would fain join the glad groups but 'the strong necessity of time commands our services.' With the thermometer over 80 in the shade it is a bit gruelling to sit down to write Editorial notes. This, however, is a complaint we do not often suffer from and, all things considered, even Editors hope that this token of the Weather Clerk's good-will towards long-suffering mortals will be lasting. 'Sumer is icumen in'

and we all hope it won't go out too fast, for we have holidays ahead.

Before holidays can be enjoyed, however, there are the Annual Exams. to be got through. The writer of School notes seems to take a gloomy view of this event but we, with Editorial optimism, give our best wishes to all the combatants in the Examination area and hope that the end of August will bring a rich harvest of success to a good year's work.

* * * *

We were glad to observe the piety shown towards Our Blessed Lady during the month of May. The statues in the various classrooms were decorated with flowers more

lavishly and beautifully than ever and the month of June also produces a demonstration of reverence and love for the Sacred Heart of Our Divine Lord. This is only as it should be in a Catholic College. We hope this loving devotion to the Sacred Heart and Our Blessed Lady may long be a characteristic of the School.

* * * *

We desire to thank all who have contributed

to this number of the Magazine, and the efforts which do not find a place are no less appreciated as an evidence of goodwill and interest in the School Magazine. We trust that those who have not reached the dignity of print this time will be in no way discouraged, but that they will try again.

We wish all our readers a very pleasant and health-giving Summer holiday.

SCHOOL NOTES.

THE outstanding event of the last term was the General Inspection which lasted for the best part of a week. The Inspectors for their part did their best to put us at our ease and on the whole we got on very well.

* * * *

Another important series of events was the Football Shield Competition, which no inspection could put in the shade. This year Walton Hall was again the 'locus' of our exit from the Competition, although we won our first Senior Match against Birkenhead on the home ground this year. Better luck next time! Special mention must be made of Rogers, Smith, and Carney, whose work was untiring.

The record of the School Elevens for the season was:—

1st XI.—Played 13, Won 5, Drawn 3, Lost 5.

2nd XI.—Played 15, Won 12, Dr'n 0, Lost 3.

* * * *

During the course of the term we were invited to two lectures on Mount Everest, given at the Liverpool Collegiate School. The first was by Sir Francis Younghusband. Owing to a light failure, no slides were shown. This was amply compensated for in the second lecture, by one of the 1924 Mount Everest

Expedition, which was, perhaps, by far the most interesting lecture heard by boys for some time. * * * *

On February 17th occurred the death of one of the Junior Form boys—Alexander Capewell of IIIA. He had been in delicate health for a long time. We offer our deep sympathy to his bereaved parents.

* * * *

In the Form Cup matches, the winning team in the Senior Division was Upper VB. The Cup, in the Junior division, was won by IIIA. In the School League Competition, the leaders in the three divisions were: Senior, Up. VB. Middle, IVB. Junior, IIIA.

* * * *

Term came to an end on April 8th. The police reports show that not so many suicides were committed during the first week of April. This is easily explained by the fact that only the Senior Forms had the usual term exams. at Easter.

However, the Higher School Certificate and Matric. Exams. will be on at the beginning of July. Those who wish to forget all about it are asked to meet at the Pier Head at the conclusion of the Exams. No opposition will be offered.

The hum of the motor and the whirr of the mower are heard in our land. Our new motor-mower is working full-time careering over lawns and cricket field and making dizzy whirls round the turns. No longer is to be seen that team of small boys harnessed to the old hand-propelled machine. Now the field can be mowed while you wait.

* * * *

The Cricket Season opened this term with fairly good weather. At the time of writing we are enjoying the blaze of a good old-time June sun. Long may he reign! (Mind, r, e, i, g, n, Mr. Printer, please).

Jack Smith is the capable Captain of this year's First Eleven. Smith, Farrelly, Rogers, Monaghan and Murray figure again this year. A good record should be the result at the end of term.

* * * *

A Scientific Society was formed last term in the two Senior Forms. Papers on diverse subjects have been read by six members of VIA. Unquestionably, the best paper was that read by—well, no names mentioned. The papers were really good, considering the time for preparation and time allowed for speaking.

Tour through Lakeland.

DURING the last Summer holidays, five of us arranged a series of motor tours in various parts of England, each tour lasting about three days. The pleasantest of them was that through the Lake District, and it is about this I am going to write. Not wishing to bore the reader more than necessary I will omit all technical details, and content myself with describing some of the places of interest which we visited.

We set out from Liverpool at 6 a.m. on August 4th, our reason for the early start being to travel as far as possible before the roads became overcrowded with "road-hogs," char-a-bancs, and other road nuisances. It was a fine day, and we looked forward to an uninterrupted journey to Ulverston, where we intended to stop first. Although early, the roads were not as deserted as we expected, but in spite of this we arrived at Ulverston about 10-40 a.m.

Ulverston is a quaint old market town, generally known as the "Key to the Lake District." About two miles south of the town, we passed the cottage in which Sir John Barrow was born. When approaching the

town, we could see the monument erected to his memory, on the top of Hoad Hill. This monument is a model of Eddystone Lighthouse. We stopped here, and climbed the grassy side of the hill. At the top, we found the monument was open, and after climbing a winding stairway of over a hundred steps, we reached the lamp-house. The day was clear, and visibility excellent. A fine panorama lay extended beneath us. Stretching to the south were Barrow and Walney Island, while Coniston and Helvelyn could be seen in the north. The town itself looked smaller than ever, when viewed from this height, the trains steaming past looked like toys, while the canal linking up the north and south appeared like a band of silver, running into Morecambe Bay.

At the foot of the Hill, we could see St. Mary's Church. This Church was built in 1111. During the reign of Henry VIII., the building was partially destroyed by a storm. At this time also, Conishead priory had been dissolved and the Church was rebuilt with the stone from the Priory. Little at present remains of the original structure, except the doorway at the south side, and the stained

glass in the West Window of the North Aisle.

Eventually we returned to the car and set off again. We passed through very hilly country, with green fields immediately to the right and left and mountains rising gradually in the background. Greenodd was a small village, of no particular importance, and only claimed our attention for a few minutes. The surface of the road was almost perfect and soon we reached Lake-Side. Here we had our first glimpse of Lake Windermere. It is over ten miles long and a mile wide. There are numerous islets dotted about its surface, forming a very attractive picture. The oldest member of our party, having toured the Lakes several times, offered to take the car by road, while we sailed, which offer we gladly accepted. We boarded the steam yacht, which looked very spick and span, all the brass work glittering in the sun, and the decks spotlessly white. It would be impossible to find words to describe the beauty of that sail. There was a cool breeze blowing, which drove away all signs of oppressiveness. The sail lasted over an hour and a half, there being only three stopping places, including Bowness. At intervals along the lake, people rowing and swimming near the shore, while some of the less energetic were fishing or lolling back in neat little electric launches.

When we arrived at Waters Head, the end of the sail, we felt very little inclined to travel by road, after the gentle swaying motion of the boat, but it meant riding or walking, so we chose the former. However, we soon grew accustomed to it, and the sensation was very pleasant, humming along the road. About five minutes ride brought us to Ambleside. Here we stopped for lunch, after which we looked round at some of the places of interest. Firstly we visited the church, which is also named St. Mary's. This contains a stained glass window to the memory of Wordsworth. We also visited the Rydal Falls, which appeared to contain all the colours of the

rainbow, when the sun played on the sparkling waters.

Passing out of Ambleside, we stopped about a mile further on, to visit Wordsworth Cottage. It is a small whitewashed cottage, mantled with climbing roses and Virginia creeper. Still further on, we came to Grasmere Churchyard, in which lie the remains of Wordsworth. In the same churchyard is also buried Hartley Coleridge, son of Wordsworth's great friend. The whole place is strewn with reminiscences of the great poet. His earlier residence, Dove Cottage, is here to be seen. It is in practically the same condition as when he lived in it. The relics include an entire set of the first edition of his works, and several original manuscripts. At the back of the house is the garden, which Wordsworth made by clearing away some of the trees, and when looking at the view from this garden, it is easy to understand how Wordsworth wrote such works as he did. In his poem, "Nutting," he very aptly describes the scene from the garden. He calls it "A Virgin Scene," and says he stood and "eyed the banquet." He then writes, "I turned, exulting, rich beyond the wealth of kings."

We stayed at this place rather longer than we intended, so we hurried on to Thirlmere, from the edge of which lake there is an exceedingly good view of the Armbboth rocks. But there was nothing of exceptional interest, so we continued our journey till we arrived at Keswick. We had tea at a very old-fashioned inn known as the Royal Oak. Feeling rather tired after our journey, we decided to spend the night there. After tea, we walked round to inspect the interesting sights in the district. The town itself is a prosperous market town, on the banks of the River Greta, near to the shores of the Derwentwater, the most picturesque lake in England. In the Parish church of Crosthwaite, is a handsome monument to Southey, who resided in Keswick. In Greta Hall, Coleridge, and then Southey, used

to live, and when Shelley was obliged to leave Oxford, he also lived in Keswick. Wishing to be on the road early next morning, we retired early, after visiting these places.

At six o'clock the following morning we were again setting out. We next intended to travel to Penrith, which is nineteen miles away from Keswick. Penrith is the oldest in the north of England. Its history is most interesting, having figured prominently in all the wars between the Scots and English. Here we saw Penrith Beacon, which is 937 feet high. At the "Gloucester Arms," there is Richard III.'s bedroom. The ruins of the Castle are also here, the building having originally been erected by the Nevilles. In the Parish church there are portraits in stained glass of Richard III.'s father and mother.

We left Penrith, en route for Kendal. The road was in good condition, and we experienced a delightful sensation when coasting down the side of Shap, the slope of which is 1 in 13. On the way we made a slight detour, to visit Bowness, which we had passed when sailing on Lake Windermere. The town is a labyrinth of small streets, containing numerous pretty dwellings. St. Martin's church is an ancient structure, which has a beautiful stained window, facing the east taken from Cartmell Priory.

Kendal is only nine miles from Bowness, and soon we arrived there. The ruins of the

Castle were the only interesting feature here, so we were soon on the road again. Being rather ahead of our time, we decided not to return home immediately, but to visit Furness Abbey, via Ulverston.

From the ruins, we were able to form some idea of the immensity and grandeur of the original building. It was founded in 1127, and was the home of the Cistercian monks until its dissolution in 1537, in which year the work of demolition was begun. The presence of workmen, who are continually testing to see if they are in a safe condition to be visited, rather took away some of the ancient atmosphere from the place. But one feels a tinge of regret, that so great a building should have been ruthlessly destroyed.

Returning, we passed through Dalton, a picturesquely situated mining town. This town is interesting as the birthplace of George Romney, the famous portrait painter. In the churchyard his grave is marked with a plain stone, containing only the words "Pictor Celeberrimus." From there we passed through Ulverston back to Liverpool, where we were to have the car cleaned before starting for a tour of North Wales.

At the end of these tours, we were unanimous in proclaiming that motor touring is the most pleasant way of spending a holiday, if one takes the holiday at the same time as Jupiter Pluvius.

H. TAYLOR.



In Memoriam.

Mr. W. T. ASHFORD.

The news of the death of our Choirmaster came as a great shock to us all. On the Friday preceding the Whitsuntide holidays we had seen him moving about with his usual cheerfulness and he played the organ at mid-day Benediction on the same day. Little did we dream that it was the last time that he would accompany us in our hymns of praise and adoration to the Most Holy Sacrament—he passed away with tragic suddenness on Saturday morning. We may devoutly hope that he now enjoys the 'uncovered Vision' of that gracious Lord whom he had revered and helped others to reverence beneath the Sacramental veils.

Mr. Ashford was well-known on both sides of the river as musician, choirmaster, and also as the composer of several musical works, including "Glittering Sunbeams," "Fairy Dances," "Pleasant Memories," and "Silvery Moonbeams." He was a native of Staffordshire and before coming to Liverpool had been organist and choirmaster at St. Paul's

Birmingham. He went to reside in Wallasey seven years ago, and during his stay there had organised a large number of orchestral band Concerts at the Marine Park and Victoria Gardens, New Brighton.

We all greatly regret his death and offer to his bereaved relatives our deep sympathy. May he rest in peace.

SYDNEY T. GRAHAM.

We also regret to have to record the death of Sydney Graham, who passed away in the month of April, after a lingering illness. Shortly after the completion of his University course he got into bad health and was unable to resist the illness to which he ultimately succumbed. He won a Bartlett Scholarship in the year 1920 and took up an Engineering course in Liverpool University, obtaining his B.Eng and subsequently M.Eng. Degree, but the promise of a bright career was destined not to be realised and his gentle spirit passed to a brighter sphere.—R.I.P.

Algebra Up-to-date.

LET U be the driver of the car and let V be the velocity of same. If the value of V be great enough it will finally reach PC .

$$V \text{ then } = 0.$$

For low values of V , PC may be neglected, but if V be high it is usually best to square PC for by Euclid (Book II.) $L.S.D. + PC = PC^2$. If the value of $L.S.D.$ be great enough

PC will instantly vanish and V may be extended indefinitely. But if $U - PC$ be very great, JP may be substituted for PC , in which case the problem is insoluble, for no quantity of $L.S.D.$ has yet been found to effect the elimination of JP .

$\therefore (JP)^2$ is an impossible quantity.

How Long ?

F. A. WALSH, VIA.

We wait, and wait—our hearts are pained
with waiting—

For a new strain of soul-compelling song—
A full-voiced song of loving and of hating—
Passionate, and beautiful, and strong.

Our ears are vexed with twitterings of
sparrows—

Scraps of small minstrelsy from puny
groves ;
Each day fresh showers of tiny tinselled
arrows
Swarm from the bows of carpet-treading
loves.

We wait to hear a rushing song of passion
Storming through all the citadels of sense.
Such singing now, alas ! seems out of fashion ;
Bards give us only tinkling impotence.

Yet forests still are dark, and deserts eerie ;
Still we have life and death and storm and
sun ;
Men still are glad and sad, and stout and
weary ;
Evil still damns and noble deeds are done.

And we have won a new and awful knowledge ;
Nature's dark hieroglyphics have grown
clear ;
But not a man in city, camp, or college,
Sings the great song the world's heart longs
to hear.

New truths, new aims, new ecstasies elysian
Burn to find voice in richer, fuller song.
How long, O poet ! shall our aching vision
Watch for fiery chariot wheels, how long ?

Cicero's Wit.

A. MARTIN, L.VA.

THE retort exasperating is not a modern
feature of a trial by jury. In the case
against Jerres—one of the great trials
of antiquity—in which Cicero appeared for
the prosecution and Hortensius for the defence,
Cicero made a typical excursion against his
opponent.

Hortensius was known, in violation of the
law, which required the services of advocates
at Rome to be gratuitous, to have received as
a present from his client a valuable image of
the Sphinx, one of the spoils of his government
in Sicily. While Cicero was examining a
witness, Hortensius made a sally.

"You speak in riddles," said he. "I can-

not understand you."

"That is odd," rejoined Cicero, "for you
have a Sphinx at home to solve them."

Cicero's repartees were seldom without
energy. When Clodius had been acquitted
on the charge of sacrilege by jurors who had
been bribed to bring in a favourable verdict,
Cicero, who appeared as the defender of the
Republic, left the corrupt jurors and the fav-
ourers and supporters of that verdict without
a word to say for themselves. He overwhelmed
Clodius in the senate in a set speech. Then
followed a duel of words in which Cicero was
all along the victor. Clodius, among other
insinuations, said: "You have bought a

house." "You would think that he said," retorted Cicero, "you have bought a jury" "They did not trust you on their oath," said Clodius. "Yes," said Cicero, "twenty-five jurors did trust me. Thirty-one did not trust you, for they took care to get their money beforehand." Here there was a burst of

applause, and Clodius broke down and remained silent.

There is nothing coldly classic in these examples of Cicero's ready wit; they might have come from a latter-day master of thrust and parry.

Education by Cinema.

"The Cinema will play an important part in the schools of the future."

—Mr. A. March Hare, M.P.

AT present our daily routine is indicated by a plain, unemotional time-table, such as—

Monday, 9-45 to 10.—Geometry
10 to 11.—French
11 to 12.—Latin
etc., etc.

This time-table is generally found suspended in an obscure corner of the class-room. When the educational change, predicted by Mr. March Hare, takes place, all the available wall spaces, inside and outside the school buildings, will be covered by posters announcing the various "shows" provided by the Board of Education. One will find, for instance, during the early part of a week, the walls of the Upper V.'s hideous with posters announcing—

THE GREAT TRIANGLE DRAMA!
THE GREAT TRIANGLE DRAMA!
THE GREAT TRIANGLE DRAMA!

Come and see the Film that has brought tears to millions of Schoolboys.

You will weep, too.

A Real Smart Thing.

It has made others *smart*—Why not you also?

Admission by handkerchief bearing the

School monogram.

* * * *

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE!
THE VICIOUS CIRCLE!
THE VICIOUS CIRCLE!

Roll up, boys, and see the tangents at work.
A touching episode!

Over one million boys touched
by this production in New York alone!

N.B.—Boys who do not fully appreciate the morning performance of these remarkable pictures must be present at the special evening performance from 7 to 9.

* * * *

The Great French Super-Production:—

THE VERB WITH THE PAST!

THE VERB WITH THE PAST!

THE VERB WITH THE PAST!

Featuring Monsieur Pouvoir with the Subjunctive.

See the Verb agree with its subject!

You'll gasp! You'll be swept off your feet!

N.B.—Those unable to see must be present at the *Encore* performance at 4 p.m. No excuse taken.

* * * *

Great Classical Film:—

THE ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE!

THE ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE!

THE ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE!

The story of a great attachment.

See the stately procession of 30000 Accusatives marching *pari passu* with their Infinitives.

N.B.—Those unable to follow the great picture must attend the special performance on Wednesday.

* * * *

Extra special performances for backward boys will be given on Saturday evenings. Parents are cordially invited to these performances.

T. HIGGINS, U.VA.

Roger Bacon.

WHEN profound philosophy and sincere religion are united in the same person we are constrained to look upon that fortunate individual as a genius peculiarly marked out by our heavenly Father as a channel of communication by which He intends to benefit His creatures on earth. It is with a peculiar mixture of awe and reverence, that our true religious sensibilities are stirred to the realization of this wonderful and beautiful creed of ours.

Roger Bacon was an Englishman, one of those rare geniuses that stand out like beacons in the Ages of Faith, one to be classed only among such as St. Thomas Aquinas. He was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1214. He was educated at Oxford, and his great abilities soon gained for him the esteem and admiration of his contemporaries. Very little is known of his life at Oxford; he probably took orders in 1233. In the following year Roger crossed to France and studied, according to the usual customs of the day, for a considerable time in Paris, the foremost University of the world, and the centre of intellectual life in Europe. During his stay in Paris he acquired considerable renown; he took the Doctor of Theology Degree there; in addition, the complimentary title of "Doctor Admirabilis" was conferred on him.

At the age of twenty-six he returned to England and joined the Order of Franciscan Friars in Oxford, in order to continue his labours in tranquility. He left the beaten track of investigation in the Sciences and struck out a course of inquiry and experiment for himself. He studied Greek and made himself a master of it, a then rare accomplishment, in order to read Aristotle first hand, and not other people's translations.

He was not satisfied with Aristotle; he

sought to make himself acquainted with nature and nature's laws. He declared that if you would know the truth you must seek it by actual inquiry and experiment.

In his system of inquiry he preceded Francis Bacon nearly three and a half centuries but he was before his time and the result was that a great deal of the benefit of his teaching was lost. His great work, the "Opus Maius," contained the result of his researches and in it he states that by the generosity of his many friends and patrons he had been enabled to carry out a series of experiments which in the course of about twenty years cost about two thousand pounds sterling, that is, in the present value of money, forty thousand pounds. This is an enormous sum, but it could hardly have been expended in a better manner, considering his useful and surprising discoveries in mechanics, optics, chemistry and pure mathematics, and the other sciences. Probably no other man alive, or who has lived, has made so many important researches in the course of the human life.

He wrote an admirable treatise called "De Scientia Perspectiva," in which he explains at great length and perspicuously the theories of refracted and reflected light; from these theoretical data he invented many useful inventions, such as reading glasses, spectacles, the simple microscope. In his thesis on mechanics he speaks of having ascertained by experiments, wonders that have not yet been excelled by the power of electricity, of the propelling of ships such that only one pilot would be necessary, and a greater speed being attained than if the vessel were packed with seamen. He says "Chariots may be constructed which will move with incredible rapidity without the help of animals." He speculates the raising of a great mass by the

aid of mechanical contrivances, and of walking on the bed of the sea. Modern Chemists have praised his system of chemical analysis, moreover, we owe to him one of the most important discoveries of the modern ages, the discovery of gunpowder. But, foreseeing the dreadful consequences, he concealed the details of its preparation, from motives of humanity. In his writings he describes the effects of the explosion of gunpowder, but as this would not have been sufficient to appropriate the discovery of gunpowder to himself, and might

pared, about the size of a man's thumb, makes a horrible noise and produces a dreadful flash and by this a city and an army may be destroyed in several ways." Not satisfied, and in order to prove still more his right to this discovery, he specifies, though unintelligibly the ingredients of his mixture: "You may make this thunder and coruscation of saltpetre, sulphur and luru mope canubre, if you understand the art of compounding them. These incoherent words were the stumbling block of all his readers and commentators, and it was



have been regarded by his future readers as the result of fanciful speculations, he gives, with pardonable vanity, so clearly the directions of its preparation, but so envelopes it in mystery that, while it certified his being the inventor, it completely hindered its being put to fatal use.

In a description of the effect of exploding this chemical mixture, he says: "sounds like thunder, and flashes of light may be seen in the air, and even with greater horror than those which are made by nature, for properly pre-

not until gunpowder was rediscovered, nearly a century later, by Schwartz, that the words "luru mope canubre" were ascertained to be an anagram of the expression "carbonum pulvere," that is the powder of charcoal. Thus, while he appropriated the discovery of gunpowder to himself he obviated the dreadful results he knew would accrue from its use.

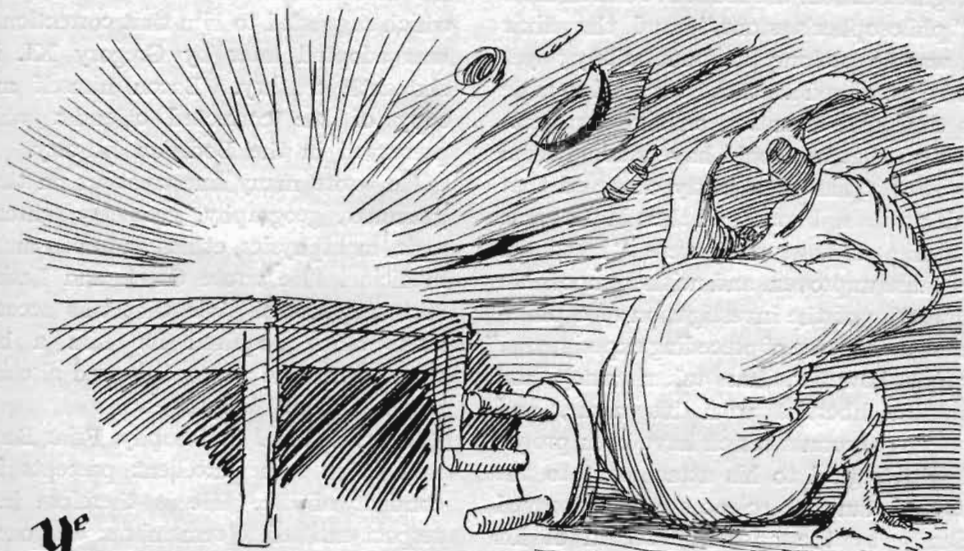
Bacon may be said to be another martyr to Science for, instead of benefiting by his discoveries, he was accused of necromancy and unholy communion with the devil. He

was cast into prison and was not allowed to communicate to anyone outside the prison. He was even deprived of food. Among a few enlightened and generous individuals, who admired his genius and pitied him in his misfortunes, was a certain Guy de Foulques, Cardinal-bishop of Sabina, afterwards Clement IV. No sooner had he been raised to the Chair of St. Peter, than he procured the release of Roger, and took him under his protection, ordering him to have a collection made of his works. Bacon accordingly drew up that work

reference to theology. He was kept in prison more than ten years, and on regaining his liberty by the influence of several English noblemen, he was aged and broken down by his cruel treatment.

He returned to Oxford and continued his labours with undiminished ardour and success until his death, which took place in the middle of 1292. He was buried in the church of the Franciscan Friars at Oxford.

The writings of this excellent and incomparable man may be classed as printed and



ye Indencioun of Bonne-Poudre

which was afterwards entitled "Opus Maius," and sent it in 1267 to the Pope. It is not known how Clement received them, but it was probably just before his last illness. For ten years after the Holy Father's death, Bacon was free and unmolested, but in 1278 he was again imprisoned, this time on a charge of heresy. This charge was by no means well founded for throughout his works he shows himself to have been a zealous Catholic. His zeal for Christianity is exhibited in every page, and all science is considered with direct

unprinted. Many in the manuscript form perished in the ruin of the Franciscan Library at Oxford. Nevertheless, an enormous number are known to exist still in British and foreign libraries, and possibly there are some still undiscovered. His published works are not numerous. The best known of these is the "Opus Maius," containing extracts from his other treatises. An edition of this work was printed in 1733 by Bowyer, under the supervision of Dr. Jebb. A treatise addressed to Pope Nicholas IV., on the "Means of avoiding

the infirmities of old age," has passed through several editions, and several essays on Chemistry were inserted in the 'Thesaurus Chemicus' printed in Frankfort in 1603.

Friar Bacon was the greatest natural philosopher of the thirteenth century and, in the estimation of many, the brightest genius Europe has produced. The greatest cloud that hangs over his memory is the fact that his great mind was not proof against the witcheries of alchemy, the fascination of astrology, the enchantments of divination and prognostication, the seductive search after the "philosopher's stone," and the elixir which was to prolong life indefinitely; yet it is to be wondered at, that he wasted so little of his time and attention on those subjects rather than that he should have studied them at all. For it has been justly observed that these delusions did not stand then in the same light as they do now; they were "irrational only because unproven, and neither impossible nor unworthy of the investigation of a philosopher in the absence of preceding experiments."

Fiction, however, has taken many unwarrantable liberties with his name, and some of the accounts which have been propagated with regard to his attachment to the occult and fanciful sciences are disproved sufficiently by the authentic record of his writings.

He contributed more than any other person in his age to revive the neglected study of mathematics and was the first known writer

to suggest aeronautics, and his grand inventions of the telescope and "camera obscura" show that he knew a great deal about the laws of refraction. In one of his works he also describes the diving-bell and air-pump. He speaks of unquenchable fire which was probably phosphorus, which we are told was discovered later by Brand. His progress in mechanics was so great that he anticipated many of the proudest discoveries of modern times. He was intimately acquainted with the principles of Astronomy, as appears by his detection of the errors of the calendar, which suggested to him that correction which was adopted later by Gregory XI. in the sixteenth century. Bacon himself made a copy of the corrected calendar which is preserved in the Bodleian Library.

He wrote many fine treatises on theology, grammar, geography, geometry, chronology, logic, metaphysics, ethics and even music and medicine. He wrote Greek and Latin with such elegance of style that this accomplishment alone acquired for him a brilliant reputation. He was well versed also in some of the Oriental languages.

Even in Moral Philosophy, Friar Bacon has laid down some excellent precepts for the conduct of life. He is therefore in every respect entitled to remembrance as one of the greatest geniuses ever enrolled among the followers of St. Francis, a great philosopher and a wonderful man.

BRIAN P. MURPHY, VIA.

An account of an attack on a Blockhouse.

TO those who have lent attentive ears to the wise words which our history master has dropped, to enlighten and to interest us, the word blockhouse will not sound strange. He told us, that the blockhouse system was the means by which the protection of the British South African frontier was divided among different sec-

tions of the army during the Boer War. I am going to relate here an incident which actually occurred.

In a soldier's life there are times when life becomes somewhat dull and monotonous. An experience of being in charge of a blockhouse was almost a guarantee of such a life, but—and it is on such occasions a very big But—

there are times when life which only a few hours before appeared to be one long bore was too sweet to lose.

But I digress.

It was during the South African War that the regiment, the —th, was at the time of the incident recorded employed on one of the many blockhouse systems. They had just moved from a lively district to one which, their predecessors assured them, was "cushy." Accordingly at sundown they snuggled down, for to show one's head after dark was to invite a sniper's bullet. Relying, therefore, on the report that the present position was a "cushy" one, they prepared to spend a comfortable night with one sentry. Scarcely half an hour had passed, when the sentry went to the Commanding Officer, and whispered that there was something queer about, as there was a creaking sound passing along the wire. The officer took the 'phone—(an empty condensed milk can attached to the suspension wire of the fence)—he could distinctly hear a creaking noise. The creaking continued at intervals of a few minutes when it became apparent that some person or persons was endeavouring to raise the fence by the posts some distance away. By laying the posts down a party of the enemy could cross the wire. As a feeler they dropped a couple of shots down the fence. Scarcely had they done so when fire broke out from all sides. They had evidently touched something big. They settled down to it and things became hotter and hotter in more cases than one. Larry O'Keefe stood near the officer, in the scantiest of garments, and presently he let out a roar: "May the divil look sideways—ow—on you! Holy murder!!" The officer inquired if he was hurt. "No," he replied, "but them cartridge cases you're flinging out are like

the Divil pairing his toe-nails." It appeared that he was in his bare feet and the ejected cases fell on them and they *were* hot, too. A cry from the other side of the blockhouse drew the attention of the officer. A party of the enemy had crept up a dried water course and had opened up heavy fire. They were in a fix now. There were only six men and the officer out on the veldt, with little hope of assistance and the whole night before them, surrounded by an enemy determined to make them pay for having interrupted their operations. The two other blockhouses were at a distance of fifteen hundred feet away, one was in a depression, the other on a hill. This was their only hope; they could not signal and could only be saved by a bit of luck. The hours drew on and then they commenced to reserve their fire till it became a shot for shot engagement. Then suddenly the enemy opened heavy fire from a new point northwards and, wondering what to do, the soldiers looked towards their leader. Should they reply to the attack? But he was wise; one man was to answer it, another was to watch the south and east, and the officer and remainder opened with a rapid and continuous fire to the west. The enemy then sent back a heavy volley and simultaneously the other two blockhouses opened fire also on to the enemy's position. Within fifteen minutes the fight was over, and then the occupants of the blockhouse in question dropped, exhausted, and slept soundly till daybreak. Thus we see that the experience of the officer saved the blockhouse, for if they had answered the fire from the north they would have been taken unawares from behind. For many blockhouses had been attacked in like manner and everyone had been slain.

MAURICE O'SHAUGHNESSY, U.V.C.



Whit-Monday at the Seaside.

PERHAPS the whole thing was due to Jeremiah's comic blazer, or even Timothy's straw hat adorned with a vividly coloured band, which he would obtrude on a long-suffering world, by wearing it perched on the back of his head. In any case the fault was not mine, and most certainly not Harold's, since I said "No" in very firm tones when the old 'tar' asked us if we would like to go for a sail.

The day was Whit-Monday and the time was after lunch. We were walking along the shore when an elderly boatman approached and asked us if we would care for a trip in his boat, "The One-eyed Seagull."

I was against the idea, but Jeremiah and Timothy, who were evidently full of lunch and mischief, stopped to speak with the man. "Come on, Thomas," urged Jeremiah, "It will be lovely and cool on the water."

"If you like," suggested Timothy, "you and Harold can lie down on the beach, and Jerry and I will go for a cruise." He also remarked that they would do some fishing, so I promptly replied that I was not going to be left behind on the beach, and finally we all decided to go.

The old boatman was very pleased, and led the way to his boat, which was lying on its side on the beach. "Now," he said, "if you will just give a hand, we will float her and leap aboard."

"Come on," said Harold, "let's give a hand"; so I got a bit reckless and prepared to shove behind.

"That's right," said the boatman, "all together—Now!" and the boat suddenly slid down the slope, into the water, with the result that Harold and I fell heavily on our faces, and Jeremiah and Timothy sat down with a great splash in the water.

"That's the idea," said the boatman, who had not suffered. "Now in you get, gents, and off we go."

I got up painfully and removed a vast quantity of the beach from my mouth, and was going to pass a few sarcastic remarks when I saw Jeremiah and Timothy, and the sight improved my spirits. I turned to Harold, who was removing sand and shells from his hair, and said: "See what has been washed up by the tide. Come on," and I scrambled aboard.

It was a trickier job than I thought, and by the time I had picked myself up from the bottom of the boat, and the stars caused by me catching my nose against a seat had cleared away, we were some distance from the shore.

"Now what about fishing," I asked.

"Righto," said Jeremiah, "where's the bait, skipper."

"The lob-worms are in that tin what the young gent's resting 'is 'ead against," said the old boatman.

"What!" I yelled, and I jumped up so quickly that I nearly went overboard. Jeremiah clutched me hastily, but unfortunately he happened to have a bunch of hooks in his hand, and I nearly went overboard again.

However, the hooks were removed, and I sat down to watch events. The skipper let the sail down and nearly suffocated Timothy, who happened to be underneath.

"Now," he said, "I'll just drop the anchor——"

"It's all right," said Jeremiah, "let me do it," and he threw the anchor over. But in some way, he caught his foot in a coil of the rope to which the anchor was fastened, with the result that he went overboard with a great splash.

We got him out pretty quickly, and he retired to the end of the boat and removed most of his clothes, which we hung out to dry. He wrapped himself up in the sail and muttered something about going home.

Just then Timothy, who had managed to bait his hook, said he would fish.

"You watch me cast," he said to Harold, and he swung his hand back for a throw. Unhappily, as he did so, Harold raised himself to look, and the leaden weights at the end of the line caught him on the ear and, with a howl of anguish, he collapsed. Timothy

was so startled that he sat down on the bait.

"I am enjoying this trip," I gurgled, and, stepping forward to give Harold a hand, I trod on the end of an oar. The other end flew up quickly and knocked me backwards.

"Ow!" I gasped, but my cry was drowned in a shriek from Jeremiah.

"Hi," he screamed, frantically, "My trousers, Thomas,—you've jerked them overboard. Oh, Help! They've gone!!" And they had.

J. HIRSCHMAN, U.VA.

The Introduction of Steamships.

TO many people of the present day, accustomed as they are to the sight of giant liners and battleships of thirty, forty, or even fifty thousand tons burthen, and capable of a speed of at least twenty knots, it seems difficult to believe that as late as 1837, the year of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, our most powerful warships differed little from those of Nelson's time, and the finest passenger boat afloat was slow, stuffy and dependent on wind and weather to such an extent that its arrival could never be looked for with any certainty as regards time or even day.

Take, for example, a stately three-deck man-o'-war of 1825, which then represented the highest form of naval efficiency. Her tonnage would never exceed two thousand, and her speed about ten or twelve knots. She had to give way to the steam frigate, whose maximum tonnage was six thousand and speed sixteen knots. She was soon superseded by the modern all-steel cruiser, whose superiority over the two types of frigates just mentioned needs no emphasizing here.

The very first attempt to utilize steam for the propulsion of vessels was made in Scotland in 1788, with a double or twin vessel fitted

with an engine and a paddle-wheel in the space between the boats. The maximum speed thus attained was three miles an hour.

The next attempt was with the 'Charlotte Dundas,' a small tug, fitted with a paddle-wheel, and built for use on the Forth and Clyde Canal. She was also slow, but none the less successful, but the owners of the canal objected to her use, as the wash from her paddles undermined the embankments. Several similar vessels, but of improved design, were built in America for use on the American rivers.

In 1812, the first regular passenger steamer, the "Comet," was built in Britain, for use between Glasgow and Greenock. Her speed was about five miles an hour, produced by an engine of four horse-power, the engine being on one side of the boat and the boiler on the other. She was typical of the early steamships, if they may be so called. Squat and tubby, with a high narrow funnel which served as a mast to carry a square-sail and jib.

The cross-Channel ferry was inaugurated in 1819 by a small paddle-steamer of about one hundred tons burden, and the Atlantic ferry by the 'Savannah,' an American vessel, but she sailed most of the way across.

All these early steamships, you will notice,

were passenger boats, and owned privately. The first Government warship to be fitted with a paddle, was the forty-six gun frigate 'Penelope.' She was cut in two, lengthened, and fitted with paddles and an engine of 650 h.-p. Several other warships were converted to steam, such as the 'Terrible,' of 800 h.-p., when the 'Penelope' proved a success.

In 1827, a Scotch engineer, Robert Wilson, noticing how unwieldy a vessel was when fitted with paddles, experimented with a view to finding out if a ship could be propelled from the stern, in the same way as a dinghy is worked by an oar in the stern. The result of his experiments was the screw-propeller, which proved far more satisfactory, particularly in rough weather, than the cumbersome paddle. The Lords of the Admiralty, however, would have nothing to do with these "new-fangled ideas." They did not like the idea of steam replacing sail for warships, purely for sentimental reasons, and whilst thoroughly disliking the paddle, thought the screw still worse since being so near the stern it would affect the steering.

Another inventor, E. P. Smith, was also working and experimenting with the screw about this time, and in 1829 he built a ten-ton steamer of six h.-p. and tried it on the Thames with complete success. This at last induced the Admiralty to give the screw a trial, a larger vessel being built, and the invention thoroughly tested. This vessel, the Archimedes, was of 237 tons burden and 80 h.-p., and the experiments carried out with her at last convinced the officials of her advantages over sail and paddle. By the use of the propeller, all the motive power could be placed below the water-line, and was, therefore, less liable to be put out of action than a paddle, which was necessarily exposed, and could easily be destroyed with a well-directed shot. Furthermore, the sides of the vessel being unencumbered with paddle-boxes, more space was left to increase the armament. All this

was, of course, in addition to the superior handiness of a vessel, fitted with a screw, when under sail alone, since it must be remembered that up to the present steam was only an auxiliary, and it was found that when voyaging with a favourable wind, the fires could be banked, and the sails used alone, without much loss in speed, but with a considerable saving in fuel.

Still another point which caused the paddle to become finally obsolete, was its liability to become fouled with floating wreckage, and the great resistance the paddle-boxes offered to the wind.

After the official, but long-delayed, adoption of the screw for warships, vessels were rapidly converted to steam. In 1842, the 'Rattler' was built at Sheerness expressly for steam, and, about 1850, some old three-deckers were fitted with engines and, in 1853, a number of new wooden battleships, which had just been completed, were converted.

In these vessels, the screw, when not in use, i.e., when the vessel was under sail, were drawn up into a sort of well or opening, so as not to hinder the manoeuvring of the vessel.

Many other sailing ships were converted to steam, some having their decks removed, others being lengthened, while a large number of steam tugs, tenders and supply-ships were built for steam alone.

Great progress was also made in France and America, with the use of the screw, their vessels being built after the designs of a Swede, Capt. Ericsson, who was another pioneer in the invention of steam propulsion.


As the engine became more and more powerful, and more reliable, notably with the invention of the turbine, vessels relied less and less on sails until their use has finally died out altogether, although it was many years before sail made finally its exit from steam-driven ships. However, it was forced to in the end, since we must ever be mindful of the fact that "this 'ere progress, it goes on."

L. CULLIGAN.



Bacon, adapted for Schoolboys.



 N reading several of Bacon's essays, the thought occurred to me that the schoolboy may be taken to illustrate some of Bacon's ideas. Take for example the essay on "Of Seeming Wise." How many times a week do we schoolboys adopt the look of "seeming wise." Often it pays us to look so, and very often it unexpectedly does not. Bacon says "Some help themselves with countenance and gesture and are wise by signs, as Cicero saith of Piso, that when he answered him he fetched up one of his brows up to his forehead and bent the other down to his chin——." But we do not distort our countenances as Piso did, those great words "moderation in all things" seem to quench our desires.

"Of Studies" (I should have begun with this) our essayist says: "Studies serve for delight." Here pause, dear reader, and let the languid memories of our studies float into our vision, of the time we haven't spent on this exercise or on that note-book to make it a work of art for the master the next day. Again says the writer: "To spend too much time in study is sloth." Well, we'll all say that this is correct, if nothing else is. We are told that "Reading maketh a full man," well, if so, what must it make a youth. Bacon says "Histories make men wise, poets witty, the mathematics subtle——" while we are inclined to say on a hot summer's day that histories make men get mixed up, poetry sleepy, the mathematics potty, etc. Bacon continues: "So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics, for in demonstrations" (i.e., at the blackboard) "if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again." Well, 'nuff said about that.

"Of Revenge." "Revenge is a kind of

wild justice. In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy: but in passing over it he is superior." Here we must take the lesson. When we are in the "Chemistry Lab." and see our beaker disappearing under the bottle rack, we must not grasp a mortar, and smite the scone of the villain, but do as Bacon says, forgive like a prince.

Now we will see what our essayist said of kings, for here we shall find the characters of our Ideal Prefect.

"A king is mortal god on earth."

"He is the fountain of honour."


"He is the life of the Law."

We may liken our prefects to the kings of long ago, who had to suffer much for their people. Imagine the torture the prefect passes through when he "asks off exercises" for some particular occasion. It is then that his generous character should reveal itself to us, but we are most horribly blind in our egoism. And now a word to the prefect. The best counsel you can have is that given in Bacon's Essay—


"Of Negotiating."

He tells you, how, when and where to negotiate, for he says: "It is better dealing with men in appetite than those that are where they would" and "If you would work any man, you must either know his nature or fashions, and so lead him, or his ends and so persuade him, or his weakness and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him and so govern him." There is one thing you must never do, and that is, take the bull by the horns, for if you do you will probably wake up a few minutes later to find that you can see your ear, without the aid of optical instruments.

E. POLLARD, VIA.



Old English Inns.



J. WHITEHILL, VIB.

MURAL paintings in ancient Egyptian temples inform that the brewing of ale was one of the many industries in which the Egyptians were skilled 5,000 years ago. Upon the decline of Egypt and the rise of Greece and Rome wine became a beverage used all over the world and it is more than likely that wine was sold in the Roman posting inns, which were built at intervals of about twenty miles along the principal roadways, during the Roman occupation of Britain.

After the Roman Legions had left England, Roman custom and habit gradually became discarded, until two centuries after their departure the posting inns had first become disused and were finally destroyed.

The accommodation of travellers became the care of the monks throughout the country, the numerous monasteries housing the travellers without payment.

During the Middle Ages, or perhaps it would be more appropriate to call them, the Ages of Faith, it became a custom for those who could afford it, to go on pilgrimages to shrines such as those at Canterbury, Gloucester, Glastonbury, and other places. The guest houses of the monasteries became inadequate to supply the wants of the travellers and pilgrims, and so we read of the monks building lodging-houses to accommodate them. As time went on, the control of these lodging-houses passed from the hands of the monks to the laity, and thus originated the inns, some of which are still standing, and moreover in use at the present day, in England.

As to which of these inns is the oldest no one can say with any certainty, the "George" Inn, at Norton St. Phillip in Somerset, the "Seven Stars," at Withy Grove, and the

"Bell," at Finedon, each claim to be the oldest. The firstnamed inn dates from about 1397, while the last claims to have been last used as a lodging-house attached to a monastery about the year 1042. The "George" Inn is one of the largest of the old inns in the country. With an ancient-looking and weather-beaten exterior, its interior abounds with rambling passages, secret rooms, and extraordinary old furniture. There is an upper room, which was used during the Middle Ages, by cloth merchants, whose custom it was to hold a fair at the "George" every year. It was in the same inn that the Duke of Monmouth took shelter during the Monmouth rebellion. There was a skirmish outside the inn between a body of Monmouth's followers, who were armed with scythes, knives, pikes and similar primitive weapons, and a company under the Duke of Grafton. It is related that Colonel Holmes, who was on the side of the rebel, had his arm almost severed during the struggle and, entering the inn, finished the amputation of his limb with the inn carving knife. Monmouth, soon seeing the futility of the struggle, deserted his noble followers and took refuge in a ditch, from which he was dragged out and then taken before King James.

The "New Inn," at Gloucester, is another old hostel which though not as ancient as the "George," having been built about 1450, is more picturesque. It is built round an interior flagged courtyard, and has a gallery which goes round the first storey connecting the bedrooms. The very sight of the "New Inn" is sufficient to bring back reminiscences of all the stories one has heard or read of the days of highway robbers and stage-coaches, so well is the charm of the old coaching era preserved.

The "Lygon Arms," Broadway, Worcestershire, is a stately and beautiful edifice. The stone doorway is remarkable for its fine sculpture, and the interior is filled with old furniture dating from the sixteenth century, when the inn was built. It is here interesting to remark that the term "Arms" in conjunction with the name of an inn dates back to an old custom by which the country houses of the nobility were used as inns during the absence of their owners. Even the Earl of Warwick, famous in history as the "Kingmaker," allowed his town house to be used in this fashion, from which it came to be called the "Warwick" Inn.

Returning to the South of England, at Alfriston, in Sussex, we find the "Star Inn," which is perhaps the most interesting old inn in the country. Originally a monastic inn, it now stands, a picturesque relic of pre-Reformation days, amidst modern surroundings. Outside the inn stands a figure, the origin of which is, as an old book tells us, "wropt in mystery." Some say that it is a carving of a lion, some a heathen god, while others more imaginative in their predilection affirm that it is the dragon slain by St. George. Whatever the origin of the figure it is certainly grotesque and ancient.

The legends about the "Star" are many and on the coast at Luckmere Haven, near by, there are still "old salts" who tell stories of the smuggling that was carried on there, the "Star" being then used as a depot by the smugglers.

At Colchester, which is the oldest recorded town in the country we find the "Red Lion" Inn. During the Roman occupation of England, 2,000 years ago, a Roman built a palatial dwelling in Colonia Camulodunum, now Colchester, on the spot where the "Red Lion" now stands. From beneath the inn two specimens of Roman mosaic pavement have been excavated, and it is more than likely that the inn covers more Roman remains since

the "Red Lion" stands at what was the centre of the Roman city. In the cellars of the Inn is a carved doorway of the fourteenth century, which is supposed to have belonged to a monastery building. The inn consists of a two-storied fifteenth century hall which was enlarged and converted to an inn soon after it was built. Mention of the "Red Lion" is made in certain Colchester records of 1529, and in 1604 when it was referred to as an "anncyent Inne" and was licensed as a "wyn taverne." The front of the inn is timbered, and carved in a delicate Gothic design, most of the ceilings also being ornamented with carved beams, while a Tudor carving of St. George and the Dragon is to be found on the entrance gateway. About ten years ago a restoration was begun at the "Red Lion" which revealed ornate woodwork, and many evidences of the ancient craftsman's art which had long remained hidden behind plaster and wallpaper.

The "Great White Horse," at Ipswich, is famous as having been made the scene of one of Mr. Pickwick's adventures in the Pickwick papers. Dickens writes that, "In the main street of Ipswich, on the left-hand side of the way, a short distance after you have passed through the open space fronting the Town Hall, stands an inn known far and wide by the appellation of the "Great White Horse," rendered the more conspicuous by a stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse, which is elevated above the principal door." The inn is very large and has a maze of passages, so that one can well imagine how Dickens came to conceive the unfortunate adventure which befell Mr. Pickwick. It stands now unchanged, as it was in 1830, when Dickens took a room there, when he was a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*. The "Great White Horse" owed its prosperity in those days to the coach services, for there were nine running each day through

Ipswich to London. In the long Coffee Room which faces the main street one could almost imagine that one had stepped into Pickwick Papers, there is such a "Pickwickian" air about the place, and that presently the coach would draw up, and Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller and Mr. Peter Magnus dismount.

What a remarkable attraction has antiquity for us, and with what eagerness we revert to the far-distant past. Lamb calls antiquity a "wondrous charm" and truly the appellation is fitting, since we can find no reason for this

retrocession. The antiquity of old inns, however, is especially attractive; they seem to keep the past still living within their ancient walls, as though when one stepped across the threshold one entered a little piece of the world as it was three or four centuries ago. Walls have ears, we read, so why not Mouths also? Perhaps the walls have absorbed the conversation of all who have crossed the threshold, and whisper into our ears when we gaze in dreamy meditation upon them, stories of the "days of old."



Debating Society.



OUR first Debate of the Season was held on the motion: "That the time has arrived for an amalgamation of Liverpool and the adjoining Merseyside Boroughs." Collins (VIb.) and Hurley (VIa.) supported the motion against Haworth (VIb.) and Wilson (VIa.).

Collins divided his arguments into two parts (a) to show that the Boroughs should cooperate and (b) that the time had arrived for them to do so. He showed that an amalgamation, by concentrating the resources of the district, would tend to solve local housing and kindred problems.

Haworth maintained that, since the river would prove such a barrier to communication in the amalgamated area, and since Bootle opposed a similar motion twenty years ago, the motion should be rejected both on Historical and Geographical premises. His mediocre effort would not have suffered for the omission of certain puerile witticisms anent Corporation houses.

Hurley contributed an excellent, well-reasoned speech. He criticised Haworth's statement that amalgamation would not mean a united financial system, asking what he thought was meant by amalgamation. The facilities for crossing the Mersey were ad-

mittedly bad, he continued, but if there were a common authority the present delay with the construction of the proposed tunnel would cease. Men's views had changed greatly during the last twenty years, and he doubted whether Bootle would now oppose a motion which would lead to the solution of so many local difficulties.

Wilson, closing the debate for the Opposition argued that if the amalgamation would lead to the closing of some of the Housing depots, more unemployment would result and any saving thus affected would be more than swallowed up by the increased dole. Should a union take place, Liverpool would then own the Ferries and, not wishing to drop their profits, would abandon the Tunnel scheme.

The motion was then put to the audience, who supported it by 84 votes to 12.

Speakers from Upper Va. discussed our next motion: "That the abolition of the time limit in County Cricket matches is desirable."

Pro.—Fletcher, Vantalligan, Carter.

Con.—Hagan, Geraghty, Jeffers.

Fletcher practically confined his attention to the anomaly, often seen at present, where an inferior team by "stonewalling" can force an undeserved draw.

Hagan opposed the motion from a general

standpoint and, among other reasons for so doing, declared that the resultant curtailed fixtures would cause financial loss.

Vantalligan disagreed with the previous speaker without giving reasons and then repeated his own and his predecessor's arguments.

Geraghty declared, in a promising speech, that the discrepancy in the length of the matches would soon upset the fixtures. He quoted the recent Test matches to show that the attendances waned towards the end of long games thus refuting his opponents' arguments.

Carter summarised for the motion and was followed by Jeffers, who livened an otherwise "starchy" debate. He held that it was the last minute fights against the "clock" that gave cricket its interest and declared that the "stonewall" tactics resulting from an abolition of the time limit would lead to the loss of all interest in the game.

Members of VIA., acting as judges, gave a unanimous decision for the Opposition.

A challenge from VIA. to VIB., on the subject of "The Prefect System in Schools," resulted in an interesting debate.

Form VIA. were represented by Kearney, B. Taylor and Hurley, while VIB.'s opposition was provided by Whitehill, Collins and Haworth.

Kearney opened the debate and as a basis for discussion outlined a representative Prefect System. He believed that one of the greatest benefits of such a system was to help the Seniors to realise their responsibility of example to the Juniors—an argument which would seem to suggest that the School is for the Prefects and not the Prefects for the School. Whitehill, for the Opposition, maintained that during School hours Prefects were unnecessary and that after School hours they had no one to supervise. He also urged that Prefects were hindered in proper preparation for their studies. Taylor replied that if

Seniors could find time for amusements, they could also find time to perform their Prefectorial duties without injury to their studies.

Collins made a good, earnest speech, but was at fault in a tendency to repetition, one of his few weaknesses in debate. His most useful criticisms were on the election of Prefects. Were the matter left to the boys, he maintained that they would naturally elect those who would give them an easy time. On the other hand, he said, the Authorities might not always know the characters of the candidates sufficiently to make the best choice.

Hurley, in the best speech of the debate, discoursed many weak points in his opponents' arguments. As regards election of Prefects, he favoured the choice of the Authorities, who, he held, know the Seniors well enough to make a good choice.

Haworth, concluding for the Opposition, was too inclined to make unsupported statements and was not at times very relevant. He wasted some time in attempts at humour, to which he is prone. A sound criticism, however, was that his opponents had neglected all other forms of self-government in favour of a Prefect system, but, unfortunately for his side, he did not consider them himself.

The Judges gave their decision in favour of VIA. by a narrow majority.

Speakers from Upper VA. next discussed the modern problem embodied in the motion: "That the distribution of population between the Rural Districts and the Urban Centres is unsatisfactory."

Healey opened the debate with a very pointed and carefully-prepared speech in support of the motion. "Industry brings Wealth, Agriculture brings Health; the successful Nation balances the two. Therefore, back to the Land!" he declared. He supported his contentions relating to overcrowding and insanitary conditions in many big cities in this Country by quoting some terrible statistics from a recent lecture by

Father McNabb on a similar topic, and concluded that an application of the remedy advocated by his side would solve both the Housing and the Unemployment problems.

Morgan showed a grasp of the fundamentals underlying the motion when he stated that since population is regulated by Commerce and local Natural advantages, it is useless to try and cure the situation by migration to less populated parts, as sooner or later the population would drift back again.

Heenan and Geraghty elaborated various details in Healey's arguments for the motion, but did not show much evidence of any preparation. Bradford, for the Opposition, was, however, a very useful and promising speaker. He scored a good point when he showed that Electricity would ultimately do away with the noxious vapours of towns, thus depriving those who made Health a fetish of one of their principal arguments. Moreover, he said, a certain amount of bodily

strength is necessary for all brain workers and if we judge town and country on the brains they have produced the palm must undoubtedly go to the towns.

Vantalligan summarised the arguments against the motion, and the adjudicators then gave a unanimous verdict against the motion, the victors being Morgan, Bradford, and Vantalligan.

Morgan and Healey provided the best speeches of the day. These, and indeed most of our speakers, would benefit by infusing more spirit into their delivery, while certain speakers, like Healey, should be more confident. All speakers from Upper VA. during the session showed a tendency to read notes.

We would remind certain debaters that it is better to quote sources of information or inspiration than to pass them off as the fruits of one's own labours. Such little plagiarisms are nearly always noticeable!

N.A.K.

Answers to Correspondents.

ANXIOUS.—A very interesting question, which gives me the opportunity of correcting several wrong impressions. This is the correct definition:—Infinity is that interval of time, or portion thereof, between the departure of two consecutive trams from Walton Hall Terminus.

(R.A.).—Statistics are not always correct, the following is, however, quite correct:—If the road from Liverpool to Manchester were paved with halfpennies Scotland would be a deserted land at the end of ten minutes.

(B.F.T. & T.J.B.).—Undue haste is undignified in Seniors. Try rising at 8-30 instead of at 8-45. You will not then have to exceed the speed limit.

(N.A.K.).—You tell me you have no future possibilities. Have you tried for a bookmaker's

assistant? All that is required is a healthy vice—er, that is to say, a healthy voice.

(H.S.C., MATRIC. & OTHERS.).—Personally, I would recommend the Alt at the end of July; it is more secluded and will not be as crowded as the Mersey. It has a very nice bed, as well.

(F.A.W.).—No, barbed wire is not usually used in the manufacture of wireless sets, although it has its points. This conclusion has been arrived at by actual experience.

(Two R.'s.).—Metal badges were worn by the Romans in ancient times. The British Museum would be delighted to receive your contribution.

(MAG.).—(1) You cannot be really serious in saying you intend writing an article. You should not strain yourself so much before

Exams. (2) It has been known for the Editor to receive an article, without persistent asking. This practice has now been discontinued since the shock brought on was too serious and almost led to fatal results.

(U.I.V.A. & YOUNG EDWARDIAN).—Your motives are greatly to be commended (see reply above). "In articulo mortis" is a

disease only contracted by Editors. It is brought on, as the words imply, by the Editor receiving an 'artical.'

(PRACTICE).—The quotation is very apt. "The 'Smith' a mighty man is he." Whilst being painful for some is often 'paneless' for others.

Annual Sports.

THE Sports were held on Saturday, June 13th, and were favoured by fine weather, though a slight sprinkle, when half-way through, seemed to suggest a break in the long spell of warmth we have enjoyed for the last fortnight. There was a very large attendance and the afternoon provided some excellent contests. The band of St. Edward's Orphanage supplied the musical part of the programme and contributed much to the enjoyment of the day.

The Victor Ludorum was R. Rogers of Upper VA., with 30 points, and the Old Boys' Challenge Cup for the Form with the highest number of points was won by Upper Vb. with 70 points.

We were glad to see a big field for the Old Boys' race this year and hope that even a larger number will take up the running next time.

The Tug-o'-War pulls were very strenuous, the second pull in the Middle Section being a particularly strenuous and long-sustained effort.

A very good Gymnastic Display was given by Mr. Maher's class of gymnasts. In connection with it, the Adjudicator awarded the medals for the best performances to J. Moody and D. Byrne.

The prizes were distributed by Councillor M. O'Mahony, who gave a short and well-phrased address. The Superior-General of the Christian Brothers, Very Rev. Br. P. J.

Hennessy, also addressed the gathering in felicitous terms. On the initiative of Rev. Father O'Shea, three rousing cheers were given by way of vote of thanks, to Councillor O'Mahony, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the School Song and the bellowing of the School Cry:—"Kay-Ora."

RESULTS.

Division A. confined to Competitors under 10 years.			
Division B	"	"	between 10 and 11½.
Division C	"	"	between 11½ and 13.
Division D	"	"	between 13 and 14½.
Division E	"	"	between 14½ and 16.
Division F	"	"	between 16 and 19.

Egg & Spoon (Div. A)—1. T. Watson; 2. J. Sloan; 3. G. Holmes.

Egg & Spoon (Div. B)—1. R. Allen; 2. T. Whitty; 3. J. Jordan.

100 Yds. Flat (Div. C)—1. W. O'Flynn; 2. C. Brabin; 3. E. Hitchcoe.

100 Yds. (Div. D)—1. D. McCarthy; 2. G. Burke; 3. G. Waring.

Sack Race (Div. F)—1. G. Bramwells; 2. A. Rowan; 3. G. Cunningham.

80 Yds. (Div. A)—1. G. Holmes; 2. J. Callaghan; 3. T. Mullinger.

100 Yds. (Div. E)—1. W. Farrelly & C. Monaghan; 3. N. McWade.

100 Yds. (Div. F)—1. J. J. Smith; 2. R. Rogers; 3. A. Phillips.

100 Yds. (Div. B)—1. B. Jordan; 2. A. Nooney; 3. W. Murphy.

Sack Race (Div. B)—1. B. Fishwick; 2. T. Spencer; 3. R. Allen.

Egg & Spoon (Div. C)—1. E. Hulme; 2. G. Bryson; 3. F. Lynch.

Slow Bicycle (Div. E)—1. P. Horan; 2. J. Smith; 3. K. Bryson.

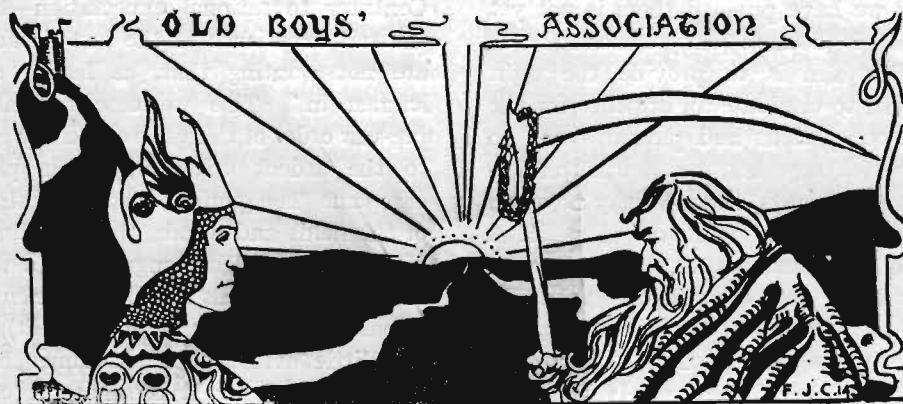
Slow Bicycle (Div. F)—1. B. Murphy; 2. R. Murphy; 3. A. Bradford.

Sack Race (Div. C)—1. B. Alverson; 2. D. Fennen; 3. F. Lynch.

- 220 Yds. (Div. D)—1, J. Brabin and G. Burke ;
3, F. Breen and H. Waldron.
- 220 Yds. (Div. E)—1, W. Farrelly ; 2, T. Rimmer ;
3, H. Montgomery.
- Wheelbarrow (Div. A)—1, T. Watson & R. de Polo
2, C. Tickle & J. Callaghan ; 3, D. Jones & J. Sloan.
- Three-legged Race (Div. D)—1, B. Callaghan & F.
Darcy ; 2, D. Flynn & W. Henry ; 3, J. Parle &
H. Graham.
- Senior Championship, 220 Yds.—1, R. Rogers ; 2,
J. J. Smith ; 3, G. Bolger.
- Sack Race (Div. D)—1, F. Shaw ; 2, F. Tunney ;
3, J. Bolger.
- Comic Puzzle (Div. A)—1, J. de Polo ; 2, T.
Watson ; 3, D. Jones.
- Junior Championship, 220 Yds.—1, W. Farrelly ;
2, D. McCarthy ; 3, G. Burke.
- 440 Yds. (Div. F)—1, R. Anderson ; 2, G. Bolger ;
3, A. Phillips.
- Comic Puzzle (Div. B)—1, R. Allen ; 2, B. Taylor ;
3, T. Spencer.
- Obstacle Race (Div. D)—1, J. McVey ; 2, J. Bolger
3, J. Parle.
- Obstacle Race (Div. F)—1, R. Rogers ; 2, G.
Bramwells ; 3, A. Rowan.
- Half-Mile (Div. E)—1, B. Hart ; 2, W. Farrelly ;
3, H. O'Neill.
- Old Boys' Race.—1, T. Daley ; 2, G. O'Donnell ;
3, L. Smith.
- 220 Yds. (Div. C)—1, C. Brabin ; 2, F. Lynch ;
3, F. Clarke.
- Obstacle (Div. E)—1, W. Veale ; 2, F. Rowan ;
3, R. Millington.
- Wheelbarrow (Div. C)—1, W. Callander & T.
Whelan ; 2, D. McSweeney & R. Pratt ; 3, A.
O'Brien & D. Pennen.
- Hurdles (Div. E)—1, H. Montgomery ; 2, B. Hart
3, C. Monaghan.
- Hurdles (Div. F)—1, R. Rogers ; 2, J. J. Smith ;
3, G. Bolger.
- Three-legged Race (Div. C)—1, F. Devlin ; K.
McManus ; 2, C. Brabin & W. O'Flynn ; 3, R. Pratt
& R. Cullity.
- Comic Puzzle (Div. D)—1, W. Foley ; 2, J. Maloney
3, T. Archer & M. Kirwan.
- 220 Yds. (Div. B)—1, A. Nooney ; 2, R. Horan ;
3, T. Whitty.
- 440 Yds. (Div. D)—1, D. McCarthy ; 2, G. Burke ;
3, A. Kirwan.
- One Mile Flat (Div. F)—1, B. Hart ; 2, A. Phillips
3, L. Quirke.
- Three-legged Race (Div. E)—1, O. Crumbleholme
& H. Gibbons ; 2, J. Corrigan & T. Owens ; 3, J.
Dooley & E. Murphy.
- High Jump (Div. D)—1, D. McCarthy ; 2, F.
Breen ; 3, F. Chambers.
- Long Jump (Div. D)—1, F. Bryan ; 2, F. Breen ;
3, D. McCarthy.
- High Jump (Div. E)—1, H. Montgomery ; 2, S.
West & F. Cullen (tie).
- Long Jump (Div. E)—1, C. Monaghan, 17ft. 3ins ;
2, N. McWade ; 3, A. Martin.
- High Jump (Div. F)—1, J. Coventry, 5ft. ; 2, R.
Rogers ; 3, E. Pollard.
- Long Jump (Div. F)—1, J. J. Smith, 18ft. 1in ;
2, R. Rogers ; 3, G. Bramwells.
- Throwing Cricket Ball (Div. E)—1, A. Martin ;
2, C. Monaghan ; 3, B. Hart.
- Throwing Cricket Ball (Div. F)—1, D. Doran ;
2, J. J. Smith ; 3, E. Pollard.
- Relay Races.—*Junior* : I, IIIC. *Middle* : I, IVB.
Senior : I, Upper VB.
- 'Tug-o'-War.—*Junior* won by IIIC. *Middle* won
by IVA. *Senior* won by I, VB.
- Victor Ludorum.**—R. ROGERS (30 points).
Old Boys' Challenge Cup.—Form Up. VB. (70 points).

“FORGETTING THE THINGS THAT ARE BEHIND, AND STRETCHING FORTH
MYSELF TO THOSE THAT ARE BEFORE, I PRESS TOWARDS THE MARK, TO THE
PRIZE OF THE SUPERNAL VOCATION OF GOD.”—*St. Paul.*

“KNOW YOU NOT THAT THEY THAT RUN IN THE RACE, ALL RUN INDEED,
BUT ONE RECEIVETH THE PRIZE? SO RUN THAT YOU MAY OBTAIN. AND
EVERYONE THAT STRIVETH FOR THE MASTERY REFRAINETH HIMSELF FROM ALL
THINGS: AND THEY INDEED THAT THEY MAY RECEIVE A CORRUPTIBLE CROWN:
BUT WE AN INCORRUPTIBLE ONE.”—*St. Paul.*



AMONGST the visitors to the School during the past term was Rev. James Clarke, O.S.B., of New Brighton (C.I., 1911-1917), who has finished his Novitiate at Downside Abbey and is now engaged on his studies in Oxford.

* * * *

Other welcome visitors were Austin Hawley (C.I., 1906-1913), who is engaged in the Cotton trade in Mexico, and Geoffrey Heenan (C.I., 1909-1913), who is similarly engaged in the Soudan. Both are now trading 'on their own.' We hear from the latter that Oswald Winfield (C.I., 1911-1915) is now in Alexandria, also in the Cotton business, with the firm of Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson.

* * * *

We learn that E. J. Gillow (C.I., 1909-1912) sailed last January for Wari, Nigeria, where he is to deal in palm oil for Messrs. John Holt, Ltd. (West African Merchants) of Liverpool. He is due home for a holiday about this time next year.

* * * *

OLD CATHINIANS' A.F.C.

The past season leaves many pleasant memories, the chief being that we figured in the Final of the Old Boys' Shield—an honour denied us since 1913. Our youthful team shows every prospect of a successful career and we look to the coming season with great optimism.

At the general meeting, it was decided to run two, instead of three, teams next season, but this is a temporary measure only, and we want the wholehearted support of our members, who should be proud of a Club which confines itself exclusively to past students of our College.

We hope to meet many old friends at Clubmoor on Saturdays next season. Registration forms and all particulars may be had from Hon. Sec., J. S. Meldon, 40 Beaconsfield Street, Liverpool.

* * * *

OLD EDWARDIANS' ASSOCIATION.

Modern business unmistakably points to advertisement as a sound investment, but, we are forced to the conclusion that too few Old Boys read these pages where our appeals and records appear, some may think "ad nauseam."

At the end of another session we may state our case once again, we hope. The objects of the Old Boys' Association, set forth in the Constitution, are:—

- (a) The promotion of good fellowship among its members.
- (b) To further the interests of the School and past pupils of the School.
- (c) To encourage an active interest in the Catholic work of the City.

How far these objects may have been achieved is a matter for question; if tangible

proof that we have pursued them is not yet available it is because our resuscitation is recent. Our aim is to provide the right environment, to cultivate an appetite for the less futile occupations and pleasures and to band ourselves together, by mutual understanding and interests, that we may be, even from a materialistic point of view, in a position to help one another.

Loyalty is our basis of strength. From the loyalty of all past pupils we may satisfy our popular desire for more of that "root of all evil"—money. We flatter ourselves that in our case it is a worthy and unselfish desire. There are many activities to which we can turn when fortified by a sound bank balance, and, unfortunately, we have been forced to neglect them too long. The session 1924-25 has been very successful. The Football section accomplished almost the wonderful in meeting its heavy expenditure and increasing its assets. The success of the final appeal indicates the power of a co-operative enthusiasm and action, and has placed the Club in the happiest position it has occupied for some years.

The Association itself has managed to pay last year's debts, and still have a favourable balance for the ensuing year. Uncrippled by burdens we hope to do more successfully, and appeal to all past pupils to become active members. It is more encouraging to be abused than neglected; unfortunately, in the past we may have suffered through lack of criticism, and there is no justification for believing that members' opinions are those of fond lovers. "Thou hast no fault, or I no fault can spy." A cordial reception will be given to all, at the Annual Meeting on Friday, 19th June, at 8 p.m., in St. Edward's College.

* * * *

University Letter.

THE UNIVERSITY,
June, 1925.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

"Sumer is icumen in" (Old Song).

Contrary to rational expectation—based on the sad experience of the last decade—signs are not wanting that, at last, 'sumer is icumen in.' This welcome revival of the pre-war order of things, is especially gratifying to the ardent cricketer, tennis player, or oarsman. The glorious sun, the fresh greenery of the fields and woods, the sparkling waters of the brook, all are auguries of a wonderful summer and joyous holidays. Often in June, of past years (it is tragic to recollect), we have had little evidence that summer had commenced, excepting those hateful calendars, controlled by pegs and screws, with their squat numerals, and still more squat letters, which shew us that the Summer months have nearly run their course for the particular year; often, too, have we heard the captious question "Who would think that this is the month of June?" But to undergraduates, in June, there is one subject far more vital, far more enthralling, than the vagaries of our English climate.

The excitement of the Undergrads., who, clustered in small groups, in every corner of the 'Varsity, babble almost incoherently thro' excitement, with not one soul listening to another, is not a normal feature of University life. It is essentially a thing of June—a reaction to the misery and quietude of the exam. room—that oft' abused Arts Theatre.

For Finals, with their attendant evil sprites, the Intermediates, have begun at last. Many Old Boys are 'doing' exams., and many, there must be, whose purely academic careers are nearing a close,—who will face life in its more practical aspect, then, we hope, to win well-earned success. The words of Lady Macbeth return to our mind:

" But screw your courage to
the sticking place
And we'll not fail."

May there be many old C.I.-Edwardians qualified to shake hands with the Chancellor on Degree Day! To all the examinees we wish "Bonne Chance!"

In accordance with the tradition of the past, the Old Boys continue to promote Catholic welfare in the 'Varsity and, indeed, in other spheres as well. On the Committee of the Catholic Society are F. P. Irvine (the late President of the Society), J. L. Rooney (the late Secretary), F. E. Lomas, J. J. Graham and E. N. Heaney. R. Halsall has been reappointed auditor by a unanimous decision of the members of the Society. The University Branch of the Society of the St. Vincent de Paul has for its secretary P. O'Brien; other members of that small but heroic band of workers are M. O'Neill and J. J. Graham. Josh. Smith is a worthy representative of the Old Boys on the Committee of the Irish Society: mention of Josh. reminds us that Josh.'s brother, Bernard, is following his profession as a Civil Engineer in 'Toledo of the States.' Pat. Byrne, who was Secretary of the Irish Society last year, has now relinquished that office: we were very sorry to learn that he had been ill since the end of May. The Catholic Evidence Guild has, we are told, as two of its most active and capable members, A. J. Kieran and R. A. Twomey, both graduates of the University.

Laurence Murray has gone to Leeds in the interests of the Automatic Telephone Company. The C.I., Crosby, has benefited by securing another of the Old Boys as a master. M. McMahon should prove a useful cricket coach there: his prowess in the 'Varsity First XI. has given him a reputation.

S. Cartwright is assisting the 'Varsity Cricket First XI. again this year, and we feel sure that he will repeat his former triumphs.

It is discouraging to find that our candidates for election to Guild Council are so few. The Freshers, especially, have time and energy to devote to administrative work, and it is really important that Catholics should have representatives on that august body.

It was a great sorrow to us all to hear of

Syd. Graham's untimely death. Syd. had endeared himself to all who knew him. On behalf of all the Old Boys at the University, we respectfully tender our sincerest sympathy to his relatives. *Requiescat in pace.*

To you, Mr. Editor, and to all your readers, we wish a very enjoyable vacation.

Yours,

'VARSITY.

* * * *

Ushaw Letter.

USHAW,

June, 1925.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Despite the outdoor attractions of the season which include cricket, tennis, handball and golf, not to mention pleasant country walks and respectable ease-taking in the bounds, we take pleasure in writing to you, Mr. Editor, in the hope of being able to pass in review the interesting events of College life since our last letter.

How time has flown. Does it ever do anything else? It seems only yesterday that we were bemoaning the prospect of another winter without skating. There has hardly been a skim of ice on the surface of the pond this year and there is a very great danger of the pre-eminent superiority of Ushawmen on the ice disappearing entirely. Even the advent of the Cat season in the middle of March heralded no improvement, and we can usually expect this event to readjust matters. But, lo, and behold, the Cat season has likewise proved a poor one. The rain played havoc throughout April and May and the season terminated without the playing of two important party games, a violation of tradition seldom before known. We can expect anything from the Clerk of the Weather after this, in fact we could forgive him anything but such anti-traditional pranks. Maybe he has something up his sleeve with which to propitiate us during the coming months. Like a professional conjuror he appears to be able

to produce heat-waves and droughts from any part of his person. It seems unnecessary to remark that Cat is a typical Ushaw game. To describe it on paper would be an impossible task; it must be seen to be understood. To a newcomer, the game is highly interesting, both from the point of view of a spectator and that of a player. What is perhaps unique about the game is that the Cat-sticks and balls used in the game are made by the students here with no small amount of skill. That can hardly be said of any other game.

Cock Vacation, more popularly known as Shrovetide, was pleasantly spent, and witnessed the performance of a play, entitled "The Purple Mask." Adapted and produced by the Philosophers, it depicted the exploits of a Scarlet-Pimpernel character during French Revolutionary days, and both the producers and actors are to be congratulated on their efforts, which received fitting appreciation. Amongst the actors we noticed John Quinn and George Kieran, both old boys. We are indebted to the Ushaw Magazine for the following:—

"A French visitor to England in the early seventeenth century recorded that the English eat a certain cake on Shrove Tuesday, whereupon they immediately go mad and kill their poor cocks. The day is long past since we at Ushaw indulged in this form of madness . . . We wonder if there is any place in England where the name Cock Vacation lingers on as evidence of the custom mentioned above."

The new Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, Bishop Thorman, was with us during the whole of the Holy Week services and added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion. Ushaw takes just pride in the manner in which she performs the ceremonies of Holy Week. On Easter Monday, His Lordship ordained one student for the priesthood and twelve sub-deacons, the first ordinations since his appointment. It is but fitting to add that the choice of Bishop Thorman has proved very popular throughout the diocese, especially here at

Ushaw, where he was a student for eight years. He has ever shown himself one of her most devoted sons and all respectfully wish him many years in which to rule the flock of St. Cuthbert.

Hardly had this last quarter been begun when "President's Feast" was upon us, a relic of years, not yet forgotten, when the students spent their Xmas Vacation at College. During that vacation, the President kindly appointed a day, which was a red-letter day, when he made himself responsible for the bulk of the day's pleasure. After breakfast, when something extra was provided, the students usually went for long walks arriving back to greet a late dinner of choice dishes and delicacies. They all ate and had their fill and in the evening a concert in the hall was usually provided. Now, however, the students go home for the Xmas Vacation and there are no two opinions upon the advisability of this innovation. But the President in his generosity has desired to preserve the custom of "President's Feast," and this is always held on the second Wednesday following the Easter Vacation. We were unfortunate this year in not having a concert for the evening, owing to uncontrollable circumstances. Nevertheless, the day was very enjoyable. It is well, too, that the long last quarter of the College year is broken by occasional happenings of this nature, and we can include Whitsuntide amongst these. At this season Ushaw looks at its best. The trees are in full bloom, still bearing their Spring freshness and the flowers add a beauty to a picture hard to imitate in nature. There is a quiet restfulness about it despite the tendency to distract us from our studies. One cannot but think that there is something incongruous about the association of this season with the period of the hardest study. Maybe 'tis only a trick of the mind and who would have it otherwise?

On the 7th of this month our President, Monsignor Canon Brown, celebrates the

sixtieth anniversary of his life at Ushaw. Entering the College as a boy of twelve years, he completed his ecclesiastical course here after having served four years as Minor Professor. He successively occupied the positions of Professor, Prefect of Studies, Vice-President and President, and we hope that in this last capacity many years may still be left to him. Remarkably active for his age, he has earned and still merits the esteem and respect of all past and present students. We are hoping that the occasion will be marked by the performance of the popular Operetta, "Cox and Box," which through sickness has been deferred. The Philosophers will be again responsible, mainly, for its production.

As we write, Wm. Park and Jos. Hardy, both Old Boys, are, among others, engaged upon their Matriculation examination, and we wish them every success. We also understand that Arthur Darragh will terminate his duties as Minor Professor this Summer and that Chris. Maguire will assume the responsibilities of this office next year, when, no doubt, his early C.I. grounding in Maths. and

other subjects will stand him in good stead. Bernard Ramsbottom has been seriously handicapped this quarter through a bad attack of Muscular Rheumatism and on the Doctor's advice has gone home to recuperate under the influence of his native air. We all hope that the Summer will find him greatly improved. The remainder of the Old Boys report all well.

We cannot, however, close without expressing a hope that next year will see an appreciable addition to our numbers. The C.I. has a reputation to preserve at Ushaw and through lack of recruits there is a possibility of this being sadly lost or, at least, impaired. Always loath to strike the note of pessimism, we sincerely hope to be able to welcome new arrivals next year.

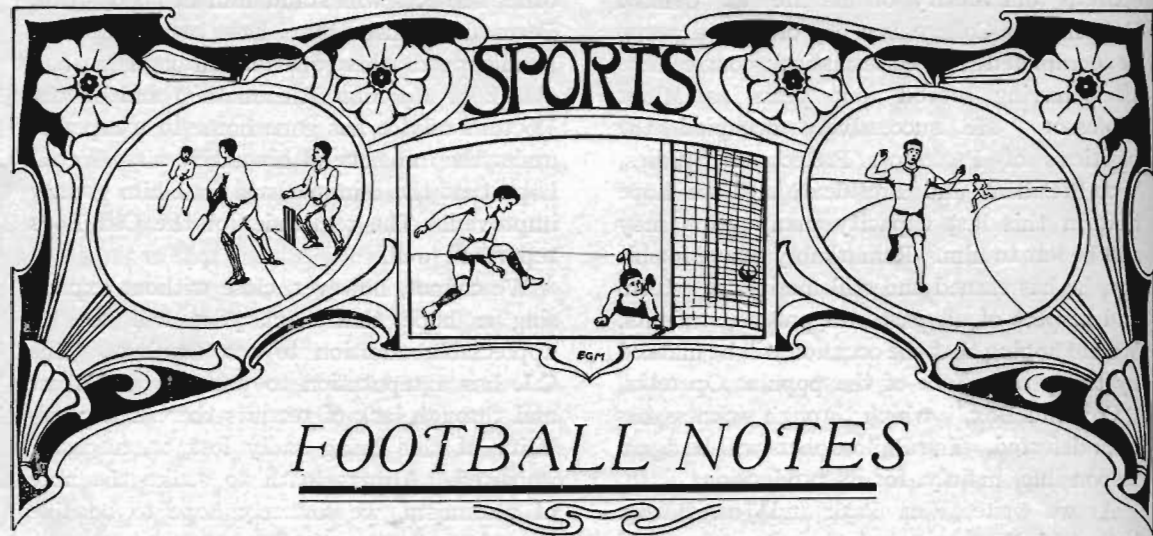
With best wishes for the continued success and well-being of the old School, whose interest we have always at heart,

Believe us,

Faithfully yours,

THE OLD BOYS AT USHAW.





FOOTBALL NOTES

THE Season was a fairly successful one on the whole. Though we did not succeed in capturing the Shield, we at least made a good bid for it, winning our way to the Semi-Final, when we lost to Wallasey. Our Junior Shield team, too, gave good promise at the start, but unfortunately, did not make good in subsequent encounters.

Few Class matches were played in the second half of the season—bad weather and the incidence of the Shield matches being responsible for this.

In the final results of the League games, Upper VB. comes on top in the Senior, this form also having the distinction of winning the Senior Cup. Hearty congratulations to them on their double win. Form VI. were the runners-up. Form IVB. head the Middle League and Form IIIA. the Junior.

* * * *

SENIOR SHIELD.—1st Round.

S.E.C. v. Ormskirk Grammar School.

The match arranged for Wednesday, February 11th, was washed off, like most other things on that day, and postponed till the Saturday following. So, on the Saturday, we found ourselves wandering amongst the wild, wide desert spaces of Ormskirk. The pitch was in none too good a condition, particularly around the goals, consequently the ball became very heavy and difficult to control. The opening exchanges were in our favour and we were unfortunate in not scoring

early on, Coventry being at fault. Rogers, a few minutes later, hit the cross-bar with a long drive with Ormskirk's goalkeeper beaten. Ormskirk never pressed seriously, all attacks being well coped with by Martin and Doran. The home backs adapted themselves better to the conditions and kept our forwards in check. The score-sheet at half-time was blank although on our play we deserved the lead.

The second half we had the elements in our favour, and the team went all out for a goal. However, after a melee in our goalmouth, Ormskirk scored and kept their lead until eighteen minutes from the end, when after several valiant efforts Carney drove the ball close in past the keeper. This point was the turn in the tide. Four minutes saw Carney put us ahead with a fine shot. Ormskirk's defence fell away after this and Coventry and Smith added two more goals before the finish.

We certainly deserved our win on the run of the play. Kerr, in goal, seemed nervous. Martin and Doran, at back, were very sound; the half-backs were good, O'Neill in particular. The forwards worked hard and particular mention must be made of Rogers and Carney, the former instilling hope in his team by his thrustfulness and persistence.

SENIOR SHIELD.—2nd Round.

S.E.C. v. B.I.

Once again the weather was sufficient to keep away the majority of our supporters, the College being represented by only a handful; the cheering, however, suffered little. The ground, at Walton, as in the Junior match, was in a shocking condition, being in places practically a sea of mud. From the outset the College team adopted the right tactics and were rewarded early on by a goal from Roberts, who scored from the wing with a cross shot. Ten minutes later, Carney scored with a good shot from just inside the 'box,' making the score 2-0 in our favour. Shortly after this incident a penalty was given to

B.I. for handling, against Bolger. Millington had no chance with the shot, and so our lead was reduced. However, half-time arrived with the score 3-1 in our favour, Rogers scoring with a powerful shot having the Birkenhead keeper well beaten.

In the second half Birkenhead did most of the attacking although several times good opportunities were missed by our forwards. It was mainly due to the imperturbability of Doran and the steady game of Martin that Birkenhead Institute did no more than reduce the lead to 3-2. We must not omit to mention the storming game played by Bolger, who seemed quite at home in the mud. At centre-half, O'Neill was rather weak, but after a shaky opening Brothers played very well. Forward, Rogers, Carney and Smith, especially the latter, played particularly well, but Roberts and Hart, on the left wing were unsatisfactory, although the former made amends by scoring. This was our first win in Senior Shield matches at Walton Hall Avenue.

SENIOR SHIELD.—Semi-Final.

S.E.C. v. Wallasey Grammar School.

The weather this time was quite fine so that we had a large crowd present. The game opened fairly quietly and it was obvious from the start that the teams were pretty evenly matched. Our left wing was rather weak in the opening stages and was never very much in the picture. After we had forced two fruitless corners, Wallasey took up the running and forced play on their right wing. After twelve minutes play they succeeded in getting a corner. From this the Wallasey half-back placed the ball well out of Millington's reach, the ball hitting the upright and entering the net. Five minutes play sufficed to equalise the scores, Roberts putting a high shot into the net after a melee in the Wallasey goalmouth. Both sides struggled for a leading goal, Wallasey being very fortunate to keep their goal intact in several instances. Rogers was responsible for several brilliant individual runs. Smith too, was very conspicuous in the first half. Interval: 1-1.

In the second half, Wallasey did not play as well as our team, but their backs were very steady under pressure. Rogers was always in the picture, but he was at fault inasmuch as he did not distribute the ball enough, what passes went to the wings came from the half-backs. Twenty-five minutes passed before any further goal was scored, and this came from Wallasey. The Wallasey right wing were bringing play into the College goalmouth, when the ball went across to the right into the centre again where a Wallasey forward had little difficulty in beating Millington. Desperate efforts were made by Rogers, Smith and Carney to equalise in the last quarter of an hour, when play was wholly in the Wallasey half, but all were of no avail. Once again Walton Hall Avenue saw our exit from the competition.

Millington, in goal, and Doran and Martin, backs, were all fairly safe. Bolger was the best of the halves, both O'Neill and Brothers being unsteady under pressure. Forward, Rogers played a brilliant individual game, but as I said before did not distribute the ball enough. The left wing (Roberts and Monaghan) was weak, while Carney and Smith were good.

JUNIOR SHIELD.—1st Round.

St. Edward's v. Quarry Bank.

Feb. 4th, 1925.

Wednesday, Feb. 4th, saw us wending our way to Harthill Lane to tilt against Quarry Bank in the Junior Tournament. The game opened quietly, with most of the exchanges in midfield, then Crumbleholme broke away on the left and centred well only to see the inside forwards fail. Then Quarry Bank missed a good opportunity and were very sorry a few minutes later, for Monk scored with a nice shot. Ten minutes later, Monk repeated his performance, making us two up. The next incident of note was an injury to Monk, which kept him off the field till after 'lemon-time.' With only four forwards to contend with, Quarry Bank took up the offensive and were successful in reducing our lead. Just on half-time Edwards brought off a fine save at the foot of the post. The whistle blew, leaving the score 2-1 in our favour.

Shortly after the interval, the Quarry Bank right back scored, but through his own goal. This seemed to demoralise temporarily the Quarry Bank team, for we scored two goals in quick succession. Burke and Crumbleholme being the marksmen. Quarry Bank recovered somewhat and reduced the lead, making the score 5-2. Instead of pulling together, however, Q.B. fell to pieces and we added three more goals; Veale scoring with a clever shot first, then Crumbleholme scored with a fine drive, and five minutes before time Whelan running through from the wing drove the ball into the far corner of the net.

Regarding the team, the forwards were good all round; the half-backs were good, too, Carter playing very steadily all through the game. The backs, however, were weak. Edwards, in goal, was perhaps a bit unfortunate with the two shots that beat him, but the match was really no test for him.

JUNIOR SHIELD.—2nd Round.

S.E.C. v. Alsop.

The ground was in a very bad state on this day and good football was impossible in the circumstances. Also, were the heavier team and gave our backs and half-backs a busy time of it. Play opened in favour of Alsop, but for the most part was confined to midfield. After twenty minutes play, Alsop took the lead and shortly before half-time further increased the score, despite valiant attempts by our half-backs to stem the advancing tide. We should not have been two goals down at the interval and had the inside forwards taken their chances—who knows?

After the interval, we had more of the play, but could not reduce the lead; in fact, taking an advantage of a mis-kick by one of our defenders, Alsop increased their lead to three goals. These adverse circumstances did not deter our Juniors, who made valiant efforts to win. The half-backs, Bryan, Farrelly and Carter, played a very good game and particular mention must be made of Farrelly, who at centre-half worked very hard. Cheered on by the few spectators, the Juniors succeeded in reducing the score to 3-2. The wingers Crumbleholme and Whelan being the scorers. Full-time came with the score unaltered and once again Walton Hall Avenue saw our hopes extinguished for another year.

Edwards, in goal, made some good saves and was

not responsible for those that beat him. The backs, Bolger and McParlin, were the weak link, although they played a good game, particularly Bolger; they were too small. The half-backs were very good. The forwards, more particularly the inside forwards, were weak and did not make use of their chances.

SENIOR CUP FINAL.—U. Vb. v. L. Va.

U.VB.—Alston; McCoy, Peate; Brothers, Murray, Bolger; O'Brien, Smith, Farrelly, Ryan, Coventry.

L.VA.—Ferguson; Farrelly, Martin; West, Murphy, Malone; Doyle, Nestor, O'Neill, Hart, Rogers.

Coventry won the toss for U.VB. and elected to kick against a strong wind. L.VA. were very aggressive and came very near scoring through Farrelly. However, McCoy cleared, and Peate passed up the field. L.VA. attacked again, but Alston saved Hart's shot. Play continued until half-time in midfield.

Half-time:—L.VA., 0; U.VB., 0.

Hart broke away after the resumption, but was bowled over by Bolger. U.VB. now took up the offensive and Coventry scored a great goal with an overhead shot. Soon after Farrelly broke away and scored a second goal. The play was now mainly in the L.VA. half, and Smith scored again. Bolger increased the lead a few minutes later. L.VA. now broke away and Nestor came near scoring, but Alston made a magnificent save. Coventry and Farrelly both headed a corner from O'Brien, and the ball entered the net, and full-time arrived with the score 5-0 in favour of U.VB. It is noteworthy that U.VB. went through the competition *without a goal being scored against them.*

JUNIOR CUP.

IIIB.—Harvey; Trafford, Brabin; Kershaw, Ryan Furlong, Farrell, Bushell, Leonard, Blackhurst, Waldron.

IIIA.—McGrath; Fletcher, Dillea; Henegan, McHale, Martin; Monk, O'Neill, Harwood, Williams, Molloy.

The weather for this game was not all that might be desired. A high westerly wind swept along the field, and it was obvious from the outset that a good exhibition of football was out of the question.

The teams that succeeded in reaching the final were IIIA. and IIIB., the former having much the easier passage to it, obtaining a bye in the first round and after a moderate display of football, vanquishing the Upper II.'s in the semi-final.

Ryan, having won the toss, elected to play with the wind. The IIIB.'s were the first to attack, and McGrath was called on repeatedly to clear. Assault after assault was made on the IIIA.'s goal, but the forwards could not beat McGrath, who showed up splendidly and saved his charge time after time. Fletcher and Dillea gave a wonderful exhibition and kicked with great accuracy. Twenty minutes had elapsed before the B.'s were rewarded with a goal

for their persistent attacks. Blackhurst obtained possession and artfully manoeuvred the ball, passed the backs, and with a rapid movement of his foot beat McGrath for the first time. From the centre a period of haphazard kicking followed. The B.'s proved quicker on the ball, and a corner forced off Fletcher led to an exciting tussle in front of goal, but nothing came of it. The half-time whistle sounded, with the score in favour of the B.'s: 1-0.

On resuming, the A.'s immediately pressed and from a tussle in front of goal, Monk dashed in and scored the equalising goal. Both sides now went for the winning goal. The wind told very much against the B.'s and kept them on the defensive for the greater portion of the second half. Henegan was playing a brilliant game. He succeeded in trapping the ball, ten yards from the goal, and with a very high shot gave Harvey no chance. This proved to be the winning goal. After this reverse the B.'s fought gamely on, Trafford distinguishing himself by his accurate kicking and beautiful tackling. The exchanges were now pretty even, and ultimately the final whistle sounded, leaving the A.'s winners and possessors of the much-coveted trophy for the coming year.

SENIOR LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Upper VB. ...	9	7	2	0	47	12	14
VI.	9	5	2	2	22	14	12
Lower VC. ...	9	4	1	4	26	21	12
Lower VA. ...	9	5	3	1	17	21	11
Lower VB. ...	9	4	3	2	33	20	10
V.	9	4	4	1	35	26	9
Upper VC. ...	9	4	5	0	31	31	8
Upper VA. ...	9	3	5	1	21	25	7
Lower V. Res. 9	3	3	5	1	12	40	7
Lower VD. ...	9	0	9	0	7	45	0

MIDDLE LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
IVB.	8	8	0	0	93	5	16
IVA.	8	6	2	0	34	19	12
U.IVA.	8	2	4	2	27	32	6
IVD.	8	2	4	2	25	56	6
IVC.	8	2	5	1	23	61	5
IV. Res.	8	1	6	1	17	46	3

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
IIIA.	6	6	0	0	32	8	12
IIIB.	6	4	1	1	17	5	9
IIIC.	6	3	3	0	20	17	6
U.IIIA.	6	2	3	1	12	12	5
U.IIIB.	6	2	4	0	10	17	4
IIIA.	6	0	6	0	3	39	0

Cricket Notes.

THIS year the First Eleven is Captained by J. Smith, who has a reputation as a steady batter, able to put up very respectable scores. R. Rogers is his First-Lieutenant and the team includes some who are good with the bat, though our bowling is not on the strong side.

The Second Eleven have for leaders W. Peate and E. Harold.

We append the scoring in the matches played up-to-date:—

St. Edward's v. S.F.X. At Home. April 28.

S.E.C.	S.F.X.
Monaghan, lbw. Formby 6	Callan, ht.wkt., b Hart 30
Murray, c & b Percy ... 1	Poole, b Bradford 9
Smith, c King,	Robinson, c Harold,
b Percy14	b Smith..... 1
Farrelly, b Poole 0	Formby, st. Bolger,
Bradford, c&b Robinson 1	b Smith..... 4
Harold, c Geoghegan,	Wilkinson lbw. Bradford 5
b Robinson 1	Geoghegan, lbw. Murray 0
Bolger, c Formby,	King, not out 2
b Robinson 0	Dunn, not out 1
Murphy, b Poole 1	Percy, did not bat
Hart, not out 4	Gobbi, did not bat.
Martin, not out 3	Connor, did not bat.
A. N. Other	
Extras11	Extra 1
Total (for 8)42	Total (for 6. dec.)...53

St. Edward's v. Liverpool Coll. At Home. May 7.

S.E.C.	Coll.
Murray, lbw. Bevins10	Dunmore, b Bradford ... 3
Monaghan, b Bevins 5	Cole, c Rogers,
Smith, b Bevins 0	b Bradford.....15
Farrelly, lbw. Bevins ... 0	Manifold, c Farrelly,
Rogers, run out 3	b Smith.....11
Harold, c&b Manifold... 1	Bryett, c Martin,
Bradford, b Manifold ... 0	b Smith..... 0
Bolger, b Manifold 1	Leigh, b Smith 0
Murphy, b Bevins 1	Webster, c Monaghan,
Hart, not out 8	b Smith..... 6
Martin, c Leigh,	Birchall, b Bradford ... 8
b Manifold 3	Thomas, c Murray,
	b Smith..... 2
	Gardner, c Farrelly,
	b Smith..... 2
	Wilkinson, lbw. Smith... 0
	Bevins, not out 0
Extras 6	Extras 4
Total38	Total51

St. Edward's v. Alsop H.S. At Home. May 13.

S.E.C.	A.H.S.
Smith, lbw. Poole 8	Ferguson, c Farrelly,
Monaghan, run out 3	b Murray 1
Murray, lbw. Poole 0	Mills, c Monaghan,
O'Neill b Mason15	b Murray 7
Farrelly, b Mason.....15	Murphy, c Harold,
Rogers, b Poole 8	b Murray11
Harold, c & b Mason ... 1	Mason, c Smith,
Bradford, not out 2	b Murray 2
Bolger, lbw. Poole 6	Clark, run out 0
Martin, not out 2	Davis, c Bradford,
Murphy, did not bat.	b Murray 0
	Poole, c Rogers,
	b Monaghan21
	Dickson, c Bradford,
	b Simth..... 0
	Thomas, not out 3
	Rist, c Rogers,
	b Monaghan 0
	Waugh, run out 0
Extras 6	Extras 0
Total (for 8. dec.)...64	Total47

St. Edward's v. Waterloo. At Home. May 16.

S.E.C.	Waterloo.
Rogers, lbw. Gibney ... 0	Baird, run out 3
Monaghan, c & b Baird. 7	Formby, b Rogers.....16
Murray, b Gibney 0	Carter, c Smith,
Smith, c Green,	b Murray 0
b Baird15	Gibney, b Bradford 0
Farrelly, b Baird 6	Hopkinson, run out..... 8
O'Neill, b Baird 1	Winn, b Smith 3
Bradford, run out 0	Williams, c Rogers,
Harold, b Formby 2	b Smith..... 5
Bolger, lbw. Gibney 0	Cairns, c Monaghan,
Martin, run out 2	b Smith..... 0
Murphy, not out 0	Charles, c O'Neill,
	b Murray 4
	Green, c Farrelly,
	b Rogers 0
	Hewitson, not out 0
	Extras 0
Extras 5	
Total38	Total39

St. Edward's v. Bootle S.S. Away. May 23.

S.E.C.	B.S.S.
Smith, b Knowles 1	Elkerton, b Murray 5
Monaghan, lbw. Agnew 14	Cowper, c Harold,
Rogers, c Scott,	b Murray 0
b Knowles..... 2	Day, b Monaghan 5
Farrelly, c & b Knowles 34	Mitchel, c Farrelly,
Murray, b Agnew 2	b Bradford27
O'Neill, lbw. Agnew ... 3	Scott, not out 5
Harold, lbw. Agnew 2	
Bradford, b Cowper..... 6	
Bolger, not out..... 0	
Martin, did not bat.	
Murphy, did not bat.	
Extras 3	Extras 2
Total (for 8. dec.)...67	Total (for 4)44

Rain Stopped Play.

St. Edward's v. Bootle S.S. At Home. June 6. St. Edward's v. Collegiate. At West Derby. June 10.

S.E.C.		B.S.S.		S.E.C.		Collegiate.	
Farrelly, b Cowper	11	Elkerton, c&b Bradford	4	Murray, b Ball	5	Errerd, b Monaghan	17
Monaghan, b Lacy	0	Day, c Bolger,		Monaghan, ht. wkt.	14	Cole, b Bradford	0
Rogers, c&b Knowles	19	b Brodford	2	Farrelly- c Cole,		Manifold, c Bradford,	
Smith, b Knowles	21	Cowper, b Bradford	1	b Ball	12	b Murray	4
O'Neill, c&b Cowper	8	Mitchell, b Murray	6	Smith, st. Bryett	5	Knipe, b Bresnan	9
Murray, not out	7	Scott, not out	38	Rogers, c Birchall,		Bevins, b Monaghan	6
Bolger, lbw. Lacy	5	Agnew, b Rogers	1	b Manifold	12	Hindley, b Bradford	7
Hart, not out	0	Bains, not out	12	O'Neill, b Manifold	12	Bryett, run out	6
Harold did not bat.		Aizelwood, did not bat.		Hart, b Bryett	5	Webster, b Smith	0
Bradford	"	Lacy	"	Bolger, b Manifold	0	Birchall, not out	2
Martin	"	Knowles	"	Bradford, b Manifold	2	Gardner, c Farrelly,	
		Walker	"	Martin, c Bryett	0	b Smith	0
Extras	9	Extras	8	Bresnan, not out	4	Ball, c Farrelly,	
						b Smith	4
Total (for 6. dec.)	81	Total (for 5)	71	Extras	5	Extras	5
				Total	76	Total	70

SECOND ELEVEN.

S.E.C., 26 for 6 v. S.F.X., 63.

S.E.C., 41 v. Liverpool Collegiate, 19.

S.E.C., 22 v. St. Mary's College, Crosby, 17.

S.E.C., 62 v. Waterloo Secondary School, 74.

S.E.C., 55 v. St. Mary's College, 17.

S.E.C., 35 v. Birkenhead H.E. School, 107



JACK SHARP,

(Lancashire County and English Test Match Cricket XI.)
Everton and International Football Teams.

Supplies every requisite for

**CRICKET,
TENNIS,
GOLF,**

**CROQUET,
RUNNING,
FOOTBALL,**

**HOCKEY,
GYMNASIA,**

Scouts, and all in and outdoor Games.

Special Agent for the FAMOUS ARTHUR SILLS' SWIMMING
COSTUMES, as worn by all the Champions.

Catalogues Post Free.

Telephone: 3036 Royal.

38, WHITECHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.