



THE HON. JOSEPH MAXWELL-SCOTT.

O.S. 1859.

President of the Stonyhurst Association for 1914.

Poetry Academy was divided between two speakers. It was undertaken this time by no less than three. Perhaps we may in time aspire to see the services of the entire class enlisted. It is some time since we remember to have heard a German recitation on such an occasion. D. Keegan is to be complimented not only on the excellence of his German utterance, but also on the delivery of his piece and on his neat English translation of it, which was read by R. Gwyn that we might know what it was about. Chaucer and Aristophanes selections agreeably diversified the programme. The Academicians spent a pleasant afternoon at Preston.

In this epoch, when the proficiency of education is judged to so great an extent by success in public examinations, it is comforting to find that our bovine candidates for examination honours reflect credit on our department of agriculture. In the recent cattle-show at Preston, our former success has been well maintained, as may be seen from the following notice of awards in the *Preston Guardian* for December 13th, 1913:—

In the class for West Highland Scot heifers the first and second prizes went to the Rev. J. Cullen, Stonyhurst, for three heifers of magnificent frame, quite a picture of wealthy flesh and stately appearance with their great expanding horns.

The entries for the class for the best fat cow (any weight) were very numerous, and the judges had their work cut out for them. A very smart beast, sent from the Stonyhurst College farm was highly commended.

On February 12th, Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., the well-known authority on the English Martyrs, gave a most entertaining lecture on the persecution of Catholics, chiefly in Tudor times. Many of his slides were reproductions of prints or pictures in the English College, Rome, portraying either individual martyrs or circumstances of their martyrdom. He treated his theme with the utmost lucidity, vividness, and pathos, and was loudly applauded not only many times during the lecture, but especially at the end. He did not forget that he was lecturing an audience much in sympathy with all that related to martyrs of the Society of Jesus and his sympathetic reference to Blessed Edmund Campion and his companions was

evidently gratifying to his hearers. But it would be a mistake to suppose that his remarks were confined to Jesuit Missionaries. It was surprising how much ground he traversed in the short time at his disposal. He threw light not only in the political conditions of the time, on the motives and methods of the English Government of the day, but pointed out how the persecution extended to all ranks of Catholic society, and left his hearers with a very precise and comprehensive idea of the sufferings and disabilities which our Catholic forefathers had to endure to transmit to posterity, the true faith of old England. His portraits of the Ven. Oliver Plunket, Primate of Ireland, and last martyr at Tyburn, and his commentary on them, evoked patriotic applause from the well-represented Irish element among the boys.

It is with much pleasure that we congratulate our valued teacher of string-instruments, Mr. J. P. Sheridan, on the brilliant success he has recently achieved with one of his pupils. Under the heading "Violinist's Success," in the *Liverpool Echo* for January 9th, we read:—

"Master Bernard T. Broughton, of Hightown, a pupil of Mr. J. P. Sheridan, of Liverpool, has just been awarded the gold medal for the highest honours' marks obtained for violin playing in the intermediate grade of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London. This is the third time that Mr. Sheridan's pupils have gained this distinction. It might be mentioned that the boy also obtained first-class honours (junior) in the examination of the Oxford local last July, which makes his musical success all the more creditable."

During the vacation Father Cortie lectured for the Gilchrist Trust on five successive nights, January 5-9, to crowded audiences on "The Formation of the Sun and Stars." The lectures were delivered at Stroud, Cannock, Failsworth, Silsden and Garforth, and were the opening lectures of the Winter Course of five lectures given by the Trust to the Educational Committees of the towns named above.

At the December meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Father O'Connor was elected a Fellow of the Society. At the same meeting Captain Ronald Jones (O.S.) was also elected.

The carved-oak panelling which is so conspicuous an ornament of the Boys' Refectory, has now been brought to completion by the addition of panels above and at the sides of the door leading to the kitchen-hatch.

What the Germans call *Wohnungsnoth* is still further evidenced by the invasion of the choir-room by the scholarship class. For the same reason the Physical Laboratory has been relegated to its old quarters next to the Chemistry one.

The Black Swans, whose failure to nest last year tempted us to uncharitable thoughts about the dealer who sold them to us as a true pair, have at last vindicated the honesty of their vendor by building a nest on the inner margin of the North Pond and laying four eggs in it early in February. The hen has now been sitting the eggs for nearly a fortnight while her mate stands besides her making ferocious demonstrations against all intruders. In our next issue we hope to accord a welcome to the first black cygnets ever hatched at Stonyhurst.

THE BEAVER AND THE CARIBOU.

On Sunday, February 14th, we listened to what was probably the most fascinating Natural History lecture ever heard in our present Academy Room.

The subjects treated by the lecturer, Mr. Radclyffe Dugmore, were the habits of the Beaver and of the Caribou.

The photographs of the dams, canals, lodges, tree-felling operations and other marvellous works of this, the most sagacious animal on earth, were a revelation to all.

Mr. Dugmore has spent sixteen years investigating the life history of the beaver and his intimate knowledge of his subject was evident in every detail of his vividly described experiences.

The pictures of the home of the beaver and his haunts and those representing the Caribou displayed a high degree of artistic merit over and above their unique value as scientific records.

The audience was enthusiastic throughout and one and all pronounced the lecture to be one of

extraordinary interest, surpassing even that evoked last year, by the same lecturer's account of his thrilling experiences as a photographer of big game in East Africa.

THE GILBERT HEATHCOTE GOLD MEDAL.

We must record our sincere gratitude to Colonel Gilbert Heathcote (O.S. 1869) for his munificent gift of a Gold Medal to be competed for under the following conditions:—

- 1—To be awarded on (1) an examination to be held in June, 1914; (2) the English Compositions of the 2nd term Examination; (3) a specified English Essay of the Sunday Essays of the 3rd term. Note: there are no Compositions in the 3rd term.
- 2—To be competed for by Rhetoricians only.
- 3—Not to be gained more than once by the same boy.
- 4—The matter of the Examination to be:—
 - a. The following books:—
 - Shakespeare's Henry V.
 - Milton's Paradise Lost, books 1 & 2.
 - Chaucer's Prologue to Canterbury Tales.
 - Chaucer's The Knight's Tale.
 - Burke on Conciliation with America.
 - Thackeray's Vanity Fair.
 - b. An Essay on some subject suggested by and requiring a knowledge of the above literature.
- 5—The Medal to be awarded on the Great Academies.
- 6—The above scheme is liable to be altered after this year.

We were very pleased to welcome Fr. Provincial on the occasion of his visit for the purpose of receiving the last vows of seventeen members of the Society. Among those who took their vows on the 2nd February were the following old alumni: Frs. W. MacMahon (1887), E. Walton (1891), W. Gregson (1892), L. Whiteside (1890). To them and to Frs. Small and Doyle, who have been on our teaching staff during recent years, we offer our heartiest congratulations. We regret that F. Stratton (1892) was unable to be present owing to severe illness, which demanded a serious operation.

THE STONYHURST ASSOCIATION OF ARGENTINA.

In the present issue we publish an illustration of the First Annual Dinner held by this Association at Buenos Aires.

This, the most recently formed of our Old Alumni Associations in Foreign parts, has lost no time in providing us with proofs of their attachment to their old School and interest in its welfare. They have already presented a handsome subscription to the Gerard Memorial Fund, and no less than twelve of their number are subscribers to the *Stonyhurst Magazine*.

LECTURE BY FR. C. CARY-ELWES (O.S. 1881).

Early this term, we had the pleasure of listening to a deeply interesting and instructive lecture by Fr. Cary-Elwes, on his missionary experiences in the wilds of British Guiana. The lecturer's descriptions accompanied by a well-selected series of illustrations, depicting characteristic features of native life and local scenery, deserved the hearty appreciation they received from all present.

EXCHANGES.

St. Peter's College Magazine, Ignatian Record, Oscotian, Downside Reviews, St. Joseph's College Magazine (Trichinopoly), Champion, Trait d'Union, Edmundian, Radleian, Zambesi Mission Record, Wellingtonian, Glasgow Observer, Georgian (St. George's College, Weybridge), Raven, Month, Yellow Dragon, Beaumont Review, Xaverian, Mountaineer, Elizabethan, Georgetown College Journal, Sphinx, Bæda, University Correspondent, Fordham Monthly, Holy Cross College Bulletin (Worcester, Mass.).

HODDER NOTES.

The Museum Cupboard, which used to stand in the big window in the Gallery, has been removed to the playroom. This is a great improvement. Gifts continue to be made to the Museum by kind friends. The following articles have been recently added:— a Terra-Cotta Camel—smaller than life size—made in a Sudan village, presented by Mr. J. Guffie; a Cheque for £5,000,000 (De Beers' Gold Mine) presented by G. Molyneux; a carved Shell from the

Andaman Islands, presented by D. Campbell; Turkish coins, presented by Mr. W. Howard; a Child's Paddle from British Guiana, presented by Fr. Cary-Elwes. It is beautifully carved and coloured by hand. H. and P. Bartlett have lent some very pretty little Gondolas made of metal. We have also a red-hot cinder from Holworth, near Weymouth, but it is not as hot as it used to be; and a large piece of lava from Vesuvius. Speaking roughly, we should say that there are about one hundred and eleven specimens altogether now in our Museum.

Our good friend Mr. W. Simpson, of Winckley, has given us an Indian drinking-flask. It is very heavy, shaped like a simple wine-decanter, and is made of dark-coloured brass. The top will screw off. Each of the natives of India carries one to his work, for they think that if they drink out of another's they will lose caste, which means—as it says in the dictionary—"an artificial division of society." It must have cost a lot of money. Mr. Simpson got it when out in the wars (*sic*) in India*. He has also given us a Battle-Axe which came from a town in India called Jodpore. We are very thankful to him for his gifts.

A. Merry del Val has a plasticene box. He has just made a face of Napoleon III. All the critics agree that the likeness is—remarkable! P. Prescott has a large steam engine, weighing about three pounds. It has a huge boiler, a tremendous whistle and a very powerful brake. He has also for it a large figure eight. T. Bahr has an electric engine which works quite satisfactorily. It takes about ten minutes to get up steam, but then it goes for quite a long time, sometimes for nearly half-an-hour, and makes a noise like a motor-car.

The Dreadnought, which Rev. Fr. Provincial inspected on his visit, was built by H. Bartlett, assisted by a competent staff. As it was necessary to keep the Navy Estimate to as low a figure as possible, it was determined to build it of interlocking bricks. It is now fully fitted out and looks exceedingly well.

* The Editor declines to be responsible for the historical accuracy of his Hodder contributors.

The Hodder Football is very good this year, and we have an excellent team. Hammond is a good guarder and can save some very difficult shots. J. Molina is a good back and a sure kick—and has got a very strong one. Our forward line dribbles and tackles well, Green being conspicuous. We think we shall beat the College. The Eleven is as follows :

E. Biller, centre ; G. Carus, right-in ; P. Conron, left-in ; E. Green, centre-half ; G. Fletcher, right-wing ; A. Agostini, left-wing ; L. Hamilton, left-half ; J. Molina, left-back ; R. Larrinaga, right-back ; B. Hammond, goal-keeper and captain.

A Billiard Tournament is now going on and it is very exciting. The final will probably be between Broadbent and Tarleton, both fine players. Broadbent usually, if he has choice, chooses spot second shot, and Tarleton does the same. The small boys who cannot play Billiards play Ping Pong. A Tournament to decide who is the Ping Pong Champion is now in progress. It lies between E. Nugent and S. Greenhut.

OLD ALUMNI.

The Right Hon. John Francis Moriarty (1870), K.C., H.M. First Sergeant-at-Law, and Attorney-General for Ireland, has just been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal. We beg to offer him our sincerest congratulations.

Richard P. Creagh (1900) who has been through a course at Vickers' Flying School, Brooklands, has obtained his airman's certificate. He has purchased a biplane on which he proposes to fly to Stonyhurst with a passenger for the Easter Retreat.

Edward Corballis (1904) is also the holder of a pilot's certificate in the Army Flying Corps and has already performed some long flights.

Major J. A. Meldon (1872) has lately been appointed to a high Police Command in the British West Indies.

Frank Dealy (1908) has recently passed the Higher Public Examination of the University of Adelaide, and informs his Stonyhurst Chemistry Master that he was bracketed first in the Diploma Examination in Chemistry with 139 marks out of 150.

Maurice Prendergast (1901), who has been attracting notice as a writer on naval construction, lately contributed two articles to *The Navy Magazine* for December and February respectively, entitled "Anti-Torpedo Armament" and "German Battle-Cruiser Types."

E. R. Kennedy (1910) passed 55th on the list in the Sandhurst Entrance Examination, held in November and December, 1913.

John Le Brasseur (1904) took his B.A. at Cambridge, obtaining a 2nd Class in the Tripos in Chemistry. He is now at St. Bartholomew's Hospital preparing for the 2nd M.B. examination in June.

In London University examination for the degree of B.A., held last November, the Rev. R. de Trafford, S.J. (1897) and the Rev. A. Parkinson, S.J. (1899), graduated with Honours.

We offer our congratulations to the following O.S., recently married :—

George Calmeyn (1910) who was married to Miss Marguerite Bormans, at Liège, on December 16th.

Vyvyan Holland (1898) who was married to Miss Violet Craigie, at St. Mary's, Cadogan Street, London, S.W., on January 7th.

A. A. E. Filose (1907) was awarded the following three prizes at the R.M.C., Sandhurst, on December 13th last :—Prizes for Military Law, Military Administration and Physical Training.

In the Hockey International, Ireland v. Wales, played at Cardiff, Saturday, February 14th, G. Meldon (1896) captained the Irish team, which won by two goals to one.

In the final rounds of the Manchester University boxing championship, held at the University gymnasium, A. Degiardé (O.S.) was victor in the feather-weights. He will represent Manchester University in the Inter-University championships to be held at Liverpool in March.

Patrick A. O'Hea (1895) has been appointed British Vice-Consul for the Torreon district of N. Mexico.

In a letter dated December 20th, from Gomez Palacio, near Torreon, N. Mexico (where he is manager of a large industrial concern), he says:—

"We were re-captured by Federal forces on December 9th. I had an anxious time, for the Rebels had taken up positions behind our park wall and we could see their backs 150 yards away. As the advancing Federals opened fire, their bullets twanged over us, sending leaves and twigs fluttering down until the Rebels broke and fled in swirls of dust.

"I had 50 souls in the house and nigh 1,000 in the great cotton-seed warehouses of the factory, poor labourers and their families, who feared reprisals from the Federals.

"I made rounds of the place day and night whilst the fight was threatening, until it was all over, seeing to the safety of everyone and holding together the discipline and morale of the place.

"I feared that our oil tanks or our glycerine tanks with 500 tons of glycerine might be pierced and had to have everything ready for such contingencies or the dreaded event of fire.

"Fortunately all passed happily. There were eight dead rebels by the factory wall and I tolerated their presence there for two days, although they did not look nice and the sun was beginning to get to work on them. I feared to move them and wound susceptibilities of one side or other."

In a letter dated January 27th, from the same place, he says:—

"I shall get off a few lines on to-day's train, for we never know from day to day which out-going mail may be our last. Since the Federals re-captured

this town, the Rebels have obtained successes in the north, which have made them masters of the whole State of Chihuahua, and they are preparing a move on this district again.

"The Federals are busy fortifying the surrounding hills, digging trenches, etc. They have repeatedly inspected the walls of this factory, which enclose about a square half-mile of ground, as if they intend to utilise them as defences, in which case we are going to have a hot time.

"I fear, anyhow, that the Federals will be defeated and that we shall fall into Rebel hands.

"At present the Federals keep open the Railroad to Eagle Pass, on the Frontier, and the mail goes out that way, but the incoming correspondence is all taken by water to Mexico City, and as we are cut off from the capital, except by detour through U.S.A., I have received no mail for a month."

Wilfred H. Ratton (1901) writes from Kampala, Uganda, on December 13th:—

"I arrived here early in October and very soon started my legal work, and expect early on January to be running a branch office at a place called Jinja, 60 miles from here on the banks of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The town is immediately above the Ripon Falls where the Nile flows out of the lake. Here an enormous volume of water flows through three or four narrow channels and drops ten feet or so. I have just returned from a 50 mile motor-cycle ride (quite a common event here). There are many Missionary Stations here. The Mill Hill Mission Station is only three miles from here."

The prowess of James Crabtree (1907) as English International Amateur guarder, at the age of 18, has been the subject of the following notice in a contemporary:—

A YOUNG INTERNATIONAL.

James Crabtree, who kept goal for England against Wales in the amateur international match at Plymouth on Saturday, is probably the youngest player to receive a cap in the international amateur engagements, if not in any international game for England.

Crabtree was born at Clitheroe only 18 years ago, and educated at Stonyhurst College, where he played in the field with the school team. When he returned home he

was prevailed upon to keep goal for Clitheroe Amateurs, and he performed so well that the Blackburn Rovers invited him to sign amateur forms last season. This season he has kept goal regularly for the Rovers' Reserves. Very quick and sure, and of the right build for a custodian, Crabtree is likely to make a name. He kept goal for the North against the South in the recent trial game at Oxford, and his clever work was a factor in the victory achieved by the North for the first time in the series.

He gained his place on Saturday owing to T. W. Ballard (Finchley) being in the doctor's hands for a nervous breakdown. Everyone will sympathise with Ballard, whose place in the Middlesex County team is likely to be taken by ex-Corporal Leese, of Tufnell Park.

Among O.S. visitors to the College since our last issue, we were pleased to welcome the following: James Bennett (1894), John Unsworth (1879), Trevor Clancey (1908), Joseph Waterton (1906), Edmund Waterton (1910), Lawrence Kirby (1890), Rev. Julian Bamford (1894), Redmond Cafferata (1885), Cuthbert Taylor (1864), Claude Crawford (1905), Maurice Obregon (1897), Pedro Obregon (1904), F. F. Urquhart (1879), G. Archer-Shee (1905), E. B. Burke (1903), Capt. L. F. Bodkin (1890), Basil Taunton (1904), Cuthbert Taunton (1904), Leo Sharkey (1912), Frederick Flynn (1905).

IN MEMORIAM.

THE VERY REV. JOHN PLACID CONWAY, O.P. (1869).

For an account of the career of Father Conway, who came to Stonyhurst in 1869, entered the Order of St. Dominic after completing his college course, and died on December 31st, we refer our readers to the following extract from *The Harvest* for February, 1914:—

THE VERY REV. PLACID CONWAY, O.P.

With much regret we record the death of the Very Rev. Father John Placid Conway, O.P., S.T.M., which took place on New Year's Eve, a few minutes before midnight. John (Placid) Conway, second son of William D'Arcy Conway and Margaret Conway (née McIvor), was born at Glasgow, on May 23rd, 1855. He was educated at the Glasgow Academy, at Stonyhurst,

and at Douai where he decided to embrace the Religious Life. He sought admission into the Order of Preachers, and on October 5, 1875, received the habit of St. Dominic, at Woodchester, where he made his simple and solemn professions. He was ordained priest on June 24, 1880, at Woodchester. Almost immediately he left for Louvain, and after three years of study and teaching, took his degree of Lector in Sacred Theology. Returning to England, he worked in the parishes of St. Dominic's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of St. Patrick's and of Holy Cross, Leicester. It was in 1887 that he returned to Woodchester as "Lector Primarius," and for seven years taught theology in that Seminary. Concurrently with his work as Lector, he took much interest in parochial work, and at this time we find him serving the outlying mission of Nymphsfield, acting as Chaplain to the Franciscan Nuns, Woodchester, 1890-93, and editing the *Rosary Magazine*. In March, 1894, after a brilliant examination at Santa Maria-sopra-Minerva, Rome, he took his degree of Bachelor in Sacred Theology. In this year Father Placid became head of the studies at the new Dominican foundation at Hawkesyard, Staffordshire. He returned later to Newcastle-on-Tyne and devoted himself to parochial work, and to the giving of missions and retreats. In the year 1902, he received from the Master General of the Order the degree of Master in Sacred Theology, and two years later was elected Prior of Pendleton, Manchester, where his zeal and learning endeared him to both clergy and laity. Again he became Prior of Pendleton in 1910, and it was when at the end of his second term of office, November 1913, that a stroke of paralysis almost ended his life. Hoping that a change and rest might restore his shattered constitution, he was removed to Woodchester, where, after recovering much of his former health, he was again taken seriously ill and died on December 31, 1913,

R.I.P.

FR. THOMAS BALDWIN, S.J. (1871).

The sudden death of Fr. Thomas Baldwin, S.J., who dropped dead in the streets of St. Helens on Wednesday, January 7th, will be already known to many of our readers. In the beginning of the present school year Fr. Baldwin came to Stonyhurst from St. Helens for a short rest to recover from his first attack of *Angina Pectoris*, the disease to which he so suddenly succumbed in January.

Up to the time of his first seizure he had enjoyed robust health and the apparent prospect of many years of useful work before him.

As Superior of the Mission of Holy Cross, St. Helens, he had been a vigorous and indefatigable worker, and the general esteem in which he was held in the town was evidenced by the representative gathering of mourners at his funeral which took place on Friday, January 9th.

Thomas Baldwin entered Stonyhurst as a student in 1871 at the age of 17, having already spent some years of his schooling at Mount St. Mary's. At Stonyhurst his proficiency at games brought him at once to the front among his schoolfellows and later, while at the Seminary and as second Prefect at the College from 1883—1885, he was a familiar figure in cricket matches, where his deadly medium bowling was the admiration of all. As a Prefect he was always popular with his boys, among whom he also enjoyed the salutary reputation of being exceedingly difficult to outwit.

For his career after ordination, together with an appreciation of his work as a priest, we refer our readers to the obituary notice in *The Tablet* for January 17th, which we print below:—

THE REV. THOMAS BALDWIN, S.J.

The funeral of the Rev. Father Thomas Baldwin, S.J., who dropped dead in the streets of St. Helens on the evening of Wednesday week, took place on Saturday. Father Baldwin, who had been rector of the important Jesuit Mission of Holy Cross, St. Helens, since 1911, nearly fell a victim to angina pectoris in August, but a rest and holiday enabled him to return to work. Outwardly he was in vigorous health, but his colleagues knew him to be under sentence of death. Still, his tragic end was a great shock to them and the Catholic population of St. Helens and Liverpool.

The deceased priest was born at Wigan in 1854, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's, Chesterfield, and at Stonyhurst. He entered the Jesuit novitiate at Manresa, Roehampton, in 1874, was ordained priest in 1888, and celebrated his silver jubilee in September last. Father Baldwin was minister successively at Stonyhurst, Mount St. Mary's, Beaumont, and St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, and at the last-named house of the Society he also acted with conspicuous success as manager of the elementary schools. He was a member, and for a period chairman, of the Liverpool Catholic Elementary Schools' Managers' Executive, and will be long remembered for the prominent part he played in organizing the Liverpool opposition to Mr. Birrell's Education Bill, being one of the first to conceive as a

practicable policy the idea of withdrawing the children from the schools in the event of the Government's proposals becoming law. In 1911, after ten years' notable work in Liverpool, Father Baldwin was appointed rector of Holy Cross, St. Helens, where he arranged the celebrations in connection with the golden jubilee of the church in 1912, and raised funds for the rebuilding of the organ.

A solemn dirge was sung by the St. Helens clergy in Holy Cross Church on Friday evening. On the following morning the Rev. Father Bader, S.J. (Rector of the Holy Name, Manchester), sang Solemn Requiem Mass in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Liverpool (the Most Rev. Dr. Whiteside). The clergy diocesan choir, conducted by the Rev. Father A. Walmsley, sang the Requiem music.

The Rev. Father A. G. Knight, S.J., who preached a short panegyric, said that when Father Baldwin went to St. Helens he had to face difficulties and anxieties that would have unnerved a man of less resolute will. His short rectorship had been crowded with good works done for God, and his ceaseless labours and constant troubles had developed the dread malady from which he suffered, and so hastened his end.

The interment took place at the St. Helens Cemetery. The Rev. Father Bader, S.J., officiated at the graveside, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Riley, S.J., and Bateman, S.J.—*R.I.P.*

CHARLES J. BLAKE (1877).

Charles Blake, whose premature death from pneumonia occurred on December 9th last, was a member of a family represented at Stonyhurst during several generations. His father, Col. Maurice Blake, C.B., of Tower Hill, Co. Mayo, and an uncle were at Stonyhurst in 1852, and since then many other relatives of the same name have appeared on our lists. It was in 1877 that Charles Blake, with his elder brother Valentine, came to school to Stonyhurst, where they remained some three years, after which they were transferred to complete their studies at Beaumont.

At both schools "Charlie" Blake, as he was always called, is well remembered as an exceptionally vivacious and merry boy, very popular with everyone, and a leading spirit alike in games and "larks." On leaving school he entered Trinity College, Dublin. After his University course he lived almost entirely with his uncle and namesake, C. J. Blake, and devoted himself to country pursuits.



STONYHURST ASSOCIATION OF ARGENTINA.

Dinner, Buenos Aires, 1913.

Standing.—H. E. Harvey, C. Pinto, J. E. Hughes, F. Macadam, I. Ayerza, F. Hughes.

Sitting.—E. B. Macadam, J. J. Nelson, Dr. F. M. Harvey, J. B. Sheridan, K. MacDonald, L. E. Hughes.

A good rider, a useful shot, and an unvaryingly good-natured and light-hearted companion, he made friends wherever he went.

His fatal illness, pneumonia, overtook him while on a visit to his parents at his home in Co. Mayo, where he died on December 9th, after he had received the Last Sacraments, retaining consciousness to the end.

R.I.P.

ARTHUR MALO O'LEARY (1864).

It is now nearly a month since information reached us of the death of Arthur Malo O'Leary who, together with his brothers Daniel and Placido, came to Stonyhurst as boys in 1864, and were entered on our lists under the name Malo. Arthur Malo O'Leary left school in the summer of 1870, and after a year spent in Brussels and Paris, returned to his home in Colombia. Here he was for some time attached to the British Legation, of which he was in charge for a short period. Later he was transferred to the British Legation in Venezuela. Afterwards he returned to Colombia and devoted himself to business. He had been retired from work for some years before his death.

R.I.P.

FREDERICK McEVROY (1872).

The news has only recently arrived of the death at Melbourne, in October, 1913, of Fred McEvoy, who entered Stonyhurst as a boy in April, 1872, leaving the college from the class of Poetry in the summer of 1875.

A correspondent in Australia writes: "I am glad to be able to tell you that Fred McEvoy had every consolation possible from a Catholic point of view during his long illness prior to his death. The Archbishop visited him twice and his old friend, Fr. O'Connell, of Carlton, was in constant attendance. His wife, with his children, was absent in Europe at the time of his death."

R.I.P.

Fr. J. B. Cahill, S.J., of St. Aloysius' College, Milson's Point, describes him as "a popular boy

and, considering the attention he gave them, good at books." He adds, "the day after Fred left school for good his master, Fr. Parker Lander, S.J., delivered to the class an eloquent panegyric on their absent schoolmate." "Our Master," he says, "was deeply affected as were all of us." A day or two afterwards, to the surprise of all and the confusion of his panegyrist, Fred returned to college, having missed the monthly boat to Australia.

In after life Mr. McEvoy seems to have enjoyed a wide popularity among his countrymen, to whom his name was well known in connection with many branches of sport and athletics, as the following notice from *The Sporting Chronicle* testifies:—

The death is announced from Melbourne of Mr. F. M'Evoy, a well-known Melbourne sportsman. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, where he was coached by old Tom Emmett, the Yorkshire professional. He played Inter-Colonial cricket for Victoria against New South Wales, he was a fine amateur runner, a first-class man with gun or rod, and one of the best amateur billiard players of his day. Mr. M'Evoy was always interested in racing. He was half-owner with Mr. M. O'Shanassy, of *Chicago* when that horse won the Caulfield Cup, but that was about the only race of any importance that fell to one of his horses. Cricket was the game he loved above everything.

REDMOND C. CAFFERATA (1855).

We record with regret the death of Mr. Redmond Cafferata, at Harrowby House, Grantham, on December 19th, in his 67th year, after receiving the last Sacraments. Data for an obituary notice of him have not come to hand in time for publication so we defer the account of his career till our next issue in April.

R.I.P.

FR. RICHARD SHARP, S.J. (1850).

A few days ago we received news of the death at Skipton, on February 14th, of Father Richard Sharp, S.J. in his seventy-fifth year.

As the above reached us while going to press we have no space in this issue for more than this brief announcement.

DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

Photographs of the Football Eleven, and of the actors in "The Four Just Men," appear in this number. With regard to the latter it must be said that circumstances of time and weather made it difficult to obtain a very satisfactory result. We reprint the caste of the Play:—

CHARACTERS:

George Manfred (Brown)	{ The	...Mr. R. Böi-Orosdy
Jules Poiccart (Knight)	{ Four	...Mr. H. V. Eyre
Leon Gonzalez (Selkirk)	{ Just	...Mr. C. Sellier
Miguel Thery (& Co.)	{ Men	...Mr. S. de Fretias
Sir Philip Ramon, Bart., The Foreign Secretary	...	...Mr. T. Spencer
Sir Charles Barrington, M.P.	...	...Mr. A. Tate
Mr. Greenham, M.P.	...	...Mr. A. French
General Trelovitch	...	...Mr. T. Trappes-Lomax
Manuel Moreno	...	...Mr. G. R. Echavarria
John Blount, Editor of the "Megaphone"	...	...Mr. B. H. Chichester- Constable.
Superintendent Falmouth, C.I.D., Scotland Yard	...	...Mr. G. C. Cooper
Inspector Howard	...	...Mr. J. F. del Valle
Billy Marks (pickpocket)	...	...Mr. M. McGahey
An Alcalde	...	...Prince Félix
Barker (a clerk)	...	...Mr. A. Scally
A Footman	...	...Mr. J. Geyr
Mr. Travers (an American)	...	...Mr. R. Flynn
Hon. Charles Thornley (Sir P. Ramon's Private Secretary)	...	...Mr. A. Almásy
Policemen, Gendarmes, &c.—Messrs. Molina, Amézola, L. Geyr, Szaszkievicz, Soriano, Prince René.		

We were sorry to lose Messrs. del Valle and Waddington at Christmas. The former is now in France, and the latter is preparing for an examination in London.

Two new arrivals this term are Messrs. L. Olabarri and M. De la Sota.

The Retreat, which this year was from February 11th to 15th, was given by Fr. Doyle, a former assistant-prefect of Philosophers, and we gladly take this opportunity of expressing to him our thanks and assuring him of our appreciation of his work for us.

The Philosophers' chapel has been dismantled and is to be converted into a dormitory. Fr. Gordon's altar has been removed to the Church, and the Odescalchi Stations of the Cross to the Church Gallery. We now have Mass in the Church, and night prayers, exhortations, etc., in the Sodality Chapel.

Mr. J. W. Bennett (O.S., '94) has very kindly presented a silver cup for a Golf Competition to be held this term. It may be worth while reminding those who have not yet sent in their cards that only those who have a recognised handicap will be eligible for this competition.

Bridge has become so universally popular this term that it is proposed to hold a tournament some time before Easter; probably towards the end of next month.

The last duck shoot of the season took place on January 22nd. The bag was eleven brace.

On Saturday, February 21st, we played the Liverpool Ramblers. Space does not allow us to do more than record the result, a victory for us by 9—0.

We have been obliged to part with our old horse, which had not grown younger or more active during its six years service on the Golf Links and Tennis lawns. Its successor, a bay, rising five, is a sound and very tractable animal, and may be counted upon for many years of useful work.

YOUNG TURKS.

Our fathers certainly felt the Turk as something destructive, obstreperous and unmanageable. Indeed, nurses used to talk about "young Turks" long before the phrase began to be used as a description of aged Jews.

G.K.C.



THE PHILOSOPHERS' PLAY, December 8th, 1913.

"The Four Just Men."

Back row.—Mr. A. Scally, H.R.H. Prince René Bourbon-Parma, Mr. J. Del Valle, H.R.H. Prince Felix Bourbon-Parma, Mr. J. von Geyr, Mr. A. Szaskiewicz.
Second row.—Mr. M. McGahey, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. R. Echavarrria, Mr. R. Sellier, Mr. B. Chichester-Constable, Mr. J. De Freitas, Mr. A. French,
 Mr. A. Tate, Mr. L. von Geyr.
Third row.—Mr. F. Flynn, Mr. R. Böi-Orosdy, Mr. T. Spencer, Mr. V. Eyre, Mr. T. Trappes-Lomax.
Front row.—Mr. A. Soriano, Mr. G. Molina, Mr. J. Amézola, Mr. L. Almásy.

STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

Sunday, December 7th.

The Hon. Prime Minister introduced the motion :—

“ That this House hopes that the Home Rule Bill at present before the House of Commons will pass unamended.”

The following spoke :—

<i>Ministry.</i>	<i>Opposition.</i>
R. Walker (opener).	R. Tuke (opener).
R. Plissonneau	
A. Makepeace.	D. Smith.
	J. Kenny.
Mr. Heurtley.	
J. Castiello.	
Mr. David.	Rev. Mr. Plant, S.J.
	G. Thornton.
R. Gwyn.	
*C. Hallinan.	M. Sweny.
E. Bolton.	Fr. H. Irwin, S.J.
G. McElligott.	M. C. Nolan.
G. O'Donoghue.	
Hon. Prime Minister.	Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

*Denotes speaker for admission.

R. Walker (Putney) opened for the Ministry with a short speech, advocating the inclusion of Ulster in the Home Rule Bill.

R. Tuke (Devonport) accused the Government of being willing to give Home Rule to Ireland from purely selfish motives, and held that Ireland did not want Home Rule.

R. Plissonneau (Croydon) replied for the Ministry.

A. Makepeace (Coventry) urged that Home Rule should be granted at least as an experiment. He was, as usual, very demonstrative and aroused enthusiastic applause.

D. Smith (Southport) who spoke next, was followed by J. Kenny (Waterford,) who held that Ireland did not want Home Rule.

Mr. Heurtley then made an excellent speech for the Ministry. He objected to the expense to which Ireland was put by English Government, quoting as an example the Royal Irish Constabulary. He also stated that Ireland did want Home Rule, and that the last speaker was thinking only of the rich landowners and not of the poor peasants. Finally, he held that Ireland would be more healthy as a separate nation than under England's rule. His speech was deservedly applauded.

The next speaker, J. Castiello (Chiswick), also supported the motion.

Mr. David then upheld Home Rule. He showed first that Ireland had been very unjustly treated in the past

and that the Parliament of 1782 had been no Parliament at all. He next repudiated the charge of disloyalty brought against those who wished to see the Union of 1801 abolished, holding that Ireland had no cause to be loyal now but certainly would be if it obtained Home Rule. He then concluded his forcible speech by saying that Ireland wanted Home Rule, that Sir Edward Carson was acting as absurdly as the suffragettes, and that Ireland would always cry “ Ireland for the Irish.”

The Hon. President then spoke for the Opposition. He related an incident in a battle between Cromwell and Prince Rupert that had caused each to think he had won, comparing this to Home Rule Debates. He held that a compromise was essential, as part of Ireland wanted Home Rule and part did not. He quoted all the leading politicians of the day to support his views, showing that a compromise was far better than allowing Unionists and Nationalists to continue to shout at one another to no purpose. His speech was vigorously applauded.

G. Thornton (Wimbledon) upheld the views of the Hon. Member for Waterford.

R. Gwyn (Norwich) made quite a good speech, mainly attacking the Irish Educational System. He was followed by C. Hallinan (Cork), who made a fairly good speech but referred too frequently to his notes.

M. Sweny (West Kirby) did not want to allow Ireland to become a nation. The next speaker, E. Bolton (Manchester), condemned the past government of Ireland as “ a record of failure ” and wished to let Ireland try Home Rule.

Fr. H. Irwin, S.J., then rose amidst much applause. He said that it was only right for us to warn Ireland of the dangers in store for it if the Home Rule Bill was passed. He held that the Irish could not possibly finance themselves, and showed that Ireland was not so keen on Home Rule or so fond of Mr. Redmond as it used to be and asked why the Government would not put the Bill to the test of a General Election. He also upheld Ulster's right to oppose Home Rule, and concluded by praising the Conservatives for looking at this matter from an imperial point of view, and by upholding the Royal Irish Constabulary on the ground that “ Si vis pacem, para bellum.” His speech was applauded throughout.

G. McElligott (Wigan) upheld Home Rule on the ground that it would make the Irish more loyal.

M. C. Nolan (Limerick) opposed the inclusion of Ulster in the Home Rule Bill. His speech was well reasoned, but marred somewhat by frequent reference to notes.

G. O'Donoghue (Killarney) made a vigorous and very demonstrative speech, which was received throughout with much laughter and applause.

The Hon. Prime Minister, in closing for his side, began by comparing the Opposition's reasoning to that of Brutus in "Julius Cæsar." He also quoted Mr. Redmond to the effect that England was ignorant of Irish affairs. He then wished to include Ulster, and also quoted both O'Connell and Burke to support his views. He concluded a telling speech by quoting Gordon's words about the Irish, "They are patient beyond belief, but sad and broken-spirited," and by asking England to be magnanimous and let Ireland be a nation once more. His speech was received with tremendous applause.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition, who closed the debate, did not agree with the policy of giving Ireland Home Rule all at once, but suggested a trial experiment for a few years. He quoted Socrates to support his views and accused the Government of bribing the different parties by various promises to help them. As for Ulster, all he had to say was that he thought Sir Edward Carson by taking up politics had ruined a really brilliant legal career.

The voting was then taken, and the voting being even, the President gave the casting vote for the Ministry, the result being:—

For the Ministry.....	11
For the Opposition.....	10
—	
Ministerial Majority.....	1

The Hon. Prime Minister then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Heurtley, Mr. David and Fr. H. Irwin, S.J., for their kind attendance and excellent speeches, the motion being seconded by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

This Debate was unusually well sustained and exciting. The speeches on the whole reached a far higher standard than in the three previous debates.

2nd Term, 1913-14.

On Sunday, January 25th, there was a meeting of the Club in order to elect officers for the coming term.

The result of the election was:—

W. Barrow ...	<i>Prime Minister.</i>
F. Farrelly ...	<i>Leader of the Opposition.</i>
R. Gwyn ...	} <i>Members of the Board of Six.</i>
R. Plissonneau ...	
G. Thornton ...	
R. Walker ...	

At a meeting of the Board of Six on Monday, January 26th, it was decided to admit—

C. Hallinan (Bandon)

to the club.

The Hon. President then proposed F. Farrelly and R. Walker as Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary respectively—both were accepted *nem. con.*

Sunday, February 1st. First Debate.

The Hon. Prime Minister introduced the motion:—

"That this House approves of Mr. Winston Churchill's determination to increase the navy estimates for the coming year."

The following spoke:—

<i>Ministry.</i>	<i>Opposition.</i>
R. Plissonneau (opener).	Hon. Leader of the Opposition (opener).
P. Synnot.	P. Gwyn.
R. Tuke.	C. Hamilton.
M. Sweny.	R. Gwyn.
J. Cashman.	G. O'Donoghue.
J. Wellard.	J. Kennedy.
	Rev. Mr. Cullinan, S.J.
F. Van der Tælen (closer).	R. Walker (closer).

R. Plissonneau (Croydon) opened for the Ministry with a fairly good speech, holding that England's only strength was in her navy.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition replied in vigorous style. He asked the Ministry not to be prejudiced against Mr. Lloyd George. He held that England needed a rest from taxation and could afford to take one owing to her great naval superiority. He stated, too, that a large amount of money was thrown away in the navy on incompetent ship-building firms.

J. Wellard (Birkdale) and J. Kennedy (Pear-Tree Green) also spoke quite well.

Rev. Mr. Cullinan, S.J., in an excellent speech held that Mr. Churchill was working from entirely selfish motives. He then stated that in the naval race between England and Germany, one of the two would soon have to cease from building: and therefore he suggested that England should cease now and defeat Germany while she could.

F. Van der Tælen (Willesden) then closed for the Ministry with rather a tame reply. He urged England not to trust Mr. Lloyd George, and not to lose her naval supremacy.

The result of the division was:—

For the Ministry.....	17
For the Opposition.....	13
—	
Ministerial Majority.....	4

A vote of thanks was then passed to Major Pearse, Rev. Fr. Martindale, S.J., Rev. Fr. Nicholson, S.J., and Rev. Mr. Cullinan, S.J., for so kindly attending and acting as judges in this, the first qualifying debate.

This debate was quiet and at times uninteresting. Nevertheless, the majority of the speeches were good for many members have improved considerably since their maiden efforts, and much promise is shown for the future.

The dullness of the debate was due entirely to the fact that very few members thought of attempting to answer the arguments of opponents, but contented themselves with delivering their previously composed speeches, unmodified by the course of the debate. One of the very few attempts at refutation was that of the member for Willesden, who attempted to answer an argument based on naval statistics by the Leader of the Opposition: this was quite praiseworthy; and the fact that the Leader of the Opposition rose and explained that he had been misquoted only made it more interesting. More incidents of this kind would give all the required life to a debate, and should make those who are to speak later follow more closely the arguments of the openers. Speakers will often find that an attack on an opponent, placed in the middle of a speech, not at the beginning before the "speech proper"—whatever that may mean—will often be of as much interest to the audience, and as telling as an elaborately worked out argument.

Exigencies of space prevent many individual criticisms, but a few words may be added concerning those speeches which were adjudged the best by the learned critics assembled.

The best speeches were those of the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. Secretary. The former showed in a marked degree the power of making the audience listen to him—a power by no means general—for it means that the audience is really being held. If members will notice the apathy and inattention which greets the speaker who reads, though his arguments be never so convincing, they will understand what is meant. The only noticeable fault of the Leader of the Opposition is that he is inclined to speak too loud and should moderate his voice in accordance with the size of the room and the number of people he is addressing.

The Hon. Secretary spoke well. He chose sound and vital arguments to prove his case and was never at a loss to express himself. But he should remember that if an argument is to be delivered rapidly it must be put very clearly indeed if it is to penetrate the understanding even of a highly educated audience. It is often better to use one argument three times than three arguments once.

The member for Cork made a very promising speech. He has a good voice and a good flow of words, and puts his arguments very clearly.

It is a pleasure to listen to the member for Devonport. He becomes more fluent each time he speaks and introduces with great effect, tasteful epithets of scorn for the views of his opponents. He should remember that a good erect position is of value in delivering.

R. WALKER,
Hon. Sec.

POETRY ACADEMY.

February 12th.

Poetry Academy was a bright, vigorous performance; its chief merits were a refreshing originality, and an equally refreshing absence of stiffness or conventional manner. The Prologue—always an unenviable task for one luckless individual—was entrusted to three, who delivered it in the guise of a little quiet sparring over the true value and place of Poetry. C. Unsworth delivered himself of the opinion—only too commonly held—that poetic flights and aspirations are an exotic luxury, in which only an enviable few can indulge: they were not "for the likes of him." He spoke clearly, though the ends of his sentences were hard to catch. W. Allanson, in his defence of Poetry, and vindication of its true function in human life, is to be congratulated upon the genuine enthusiasm of his declamation. His gestures were of a somewhat rigid type, but this defect did not in any way lessen the impression he made upon his audience. F. Farrelly was a very business-like time-keeper to the two antagonists. He was slightly indistinct, but threw himself into his part with telling vigour.

The presentation of a scene from Aristophanes can scarcely be considered a novel feature in Academy programmes. We look for such items, now-a-days, as a matter of course. Yet, though nothing original, the scene from "The Knights" was very creditably done. Here, especially, the nearness of the actors to their audience was an obvious embarrassment. The most dissolute of toppers (Greek demagogues, for instance) should not be expected to drink deep and at their ease within one yard of a row of solemn critical moderns, all in black. We could overlook, then, a want of abandon in the two slaves, R. Walker and W. Allanson. They were naturally shy. Allanson, indeed, hid his blushes behind a convenient scroll of parchment, with unfortunate effects upon the carrying powers of his voice. Yet our attention was held. M. Nolan was a delightfully stupid Sausage Seller, though he might, we think, have made more of such an opportunity. He spoke clearly, but not up to the standard of that red hair

and whiskers ; and his gesticulation seemed to be limited to a solitary movement of his right hand. However, Nolan was genuinely amusing. His foot-wear was an inspiration.

Pars Altera opened with a very pleasant surprise. One always moves on to an Academy prepared for school-room classics ; to listen to old Romans in their native tongue and to the Greeks in theirs. The small boy has long ago resigned himself to these "shades of the prison-house." But "The Burial of Alaric" took us all upon quite another quarter. New feelings were stirred in us. We are of an Island race, our possible enemies are, perforce, from over the water ; and the national soul in us, fashioned by long broodings upon supremacy and naval estimates, awoke at the sound of somebody speaking German—and speaking it remarkably well. We looked up to behold D. Keegan declaiming, quite at his ease, with a calm earnestness of manner, and a pleasant voice, in the language of the Vaterland. He held us. Racial prejudices went under, and we must confess ourselves immensely interested. But that was not all. For Keegan, with a mind to those for whom German is still an unknown tongue, had written a distinctly good translation of "The Burial of Alaric." Upon this we offer him our hearty congratulations, nor must we omit to extend the same to R. Gwyn for his very spirited rendering of this translation.

The next item to be presented was again one of a refreshing originality, viz., some selections from Chaucer's Prologue. And here, too, our praise is almost unqualified. M. Sweny was really delightful. We would give a great deal to have known a "Squyer" of the period, if only to have heard him speak. A monk there was, and portrayed to the life by G. McElligott, even to the wicked twinkle of the eyes—when these were not cast religiously downwards. R. Gwyn (the Cook) likewise stared at the floor. G. Hull (the Miller) evidently suffered from shyness, but fought bravely against it. He was not very distinct. And last of all, the Sompnour was vigorously portrayed by Farrelly, who made up for indistinctness of speech by a very pronounced head-gear. The Chaucer was a great hit. And it

occurs to us that the life and intelligence displayed by the versatile Poets in this item, speaks well for the treatment Chaucer receives at the hands of their master in the school-room.

To touch briefly upon the musical portion of the programme, the Overture, "Der Freyschütz," was rendered with considerable feeling and restraint. The Interlude, Handel's "Largo," did not please us quite so much. It is hard to secure freshness of treatment with such a well-worn number, especially when even one small instrument is ever so slightly out of tune. "The Chimes of Oberwesel" was well sung by the Choir, though it set musical minds thinking of another haunting melody, "On the Banks of Allan Water."

After the Order of Compositions, came something to remind us of Stonyhurst's military prowess and endeavour, in the shape of a presentation of Certificates awarded by the War Office. We offer our congratulations to the First Head, Harold Lynch, and to the others who shared this distinction with him.

We print the programme below :—

OVERTURE ... "Der Freyschütz" Weber
THE ORCHESTRA.

Pars Prior.

Prologum pronuntiabunt C. Unsworth
W. Allanson
F. Farrelly
Scenam ex { First Slave ... C. Unsworth
Aristophanis { Second Slave R. Walker
"Equitibus" agent { Sausage Seller M. Nolan

INTERLUDE "Largo" Handel
THE ORCHESTRA.

Pars Altera.

"The Burial of Alaric" poema
Germanicum, Anglicis numeris a
D. Keegan expressum, leget } R. Gwyn
lingua vero Germanica... recitabit } D. Keegan
Partes quasdam e { Squyer ... M. Sweny
"Chaucer's Prologue" { Monk ... G. McElligott
agent. { Cook ... R. Gwyn
{ Miller ... G. Hull
{ Sompnour... F. Farrelly

CHORUS ... "The Chimes of Oberwesel" ... Baumer
THE CHOIR.

MUSIC NOTES.

On December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, we were greatly honoured by a visit from Mr. O'Mara, the famous operatic tenor, who improved greatly an excellent rendering by the Choir of Gounod's "Messe Solenne de St. Cécile." The tenor solos were naturally the feature of the mass and during the offertory came the "pièce de résistance," a most impressive rendering of Gounod's "Ave Maria," executed with the deepest feeling which held the congregation from start to finish, so that the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop.

On the same night during the interludes of the Philosophers' Play, the music was good as far as anyone in the orchestra itself or the first row of the audience could judge, but beyond the first row it was quite impossible to hear, far less to judge, and the back part of the audience should remember that, even though they do not care to listen to the music, they are not the only pebbles on the beach. A waltz, composed for the occasion by Mr. French, was deservedly received with great enthusiasm.

The annual Christmas concert was held on the eve of the holidays. The familiar features, "Listen to the Carol Ditty" and "Nazareth," were sung with a good volume for the chorus. H. Lynch, in his humorous song, greatly delighted the audience. The extract from "Iolanthe," by Rev. E. Miller, was also greatly appreciated and we hope to see his name on the programme very frequently.

Appended is the programme:—

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.
December 17th, 1913.

MARCH	"The Gladiator" ...	Sousa
	THE ORCHESTRA.	
CHRISTMAS CAROL		
	"Listen to the Carol Ditty" ...	Traditional
	THE TREBLES AND ALTOS.	
VIOLIN SOLO	"Polonaise"	Vieuxtemps
	Mr. M. DAWSON.	
SACRED SONG	"Nazareth"	Gounod
	FATHER CORTIE.	
PIANOFORTE SOLO	"Valse-Scherzo"	Godard
	Mr. J. GUDGEON.	

AMERICAN FANTASIA ... "In Coonland" ... Bidgood
THE ORCHESTRA.
HUMOROUS ... "Paper Bag Cookery" ... Pether
H. LYNCH.
CORNET SOLO ... "Fantasie Brillante" ... Arban
FATHER O'CONNOR.
SONG, "The Lord Chancellor's Song" (Iolanthe) Sullivan
REV. E. MILLER.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

- (a) "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing," ... Mendelssohn
(b) "Silent Night, Holy Night," ... Old German Carol
THE CAROL SINGERS.

THE STONYHURST CHORUS.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

On January 18th, the choir gave quite a good performance of Gounod's "Messe du Sacré Cœur." The Offertory piece Bühler's "Jesu Dulcis Memoria" was fair, but showed rather a lack of practice which, however, under the circumstances was only to be expected.

The Mass on the Purification B.V.M., February 2nd, was "Silas" in C, and the Offertory piece was an "Ave Maria" by Niedermayer. Both were exceedingly well sung, great notice being paid to time in "Silas" and to expression in the "Ave Maria," which contained an admirable tenor solo.

On Poetry Academy, the overture "Der Freyschutz," was very creditably performed by the Orchestra, considering the great difficulty and as an authority said, "considering that it would require a first-class orchestra to play it really well."

Handel's "Largo" served as a tuneful and well-played interlude and was rendered with good expression.

The Choir sang as their contribution Baumer's "The Chimes of Oberwesel," which quite did justice to the careful preparation which had been expended upon it.

The singing of the congregation lately has been excellent. The Benediction on the Purification reached high-level mark. It was most inspiring.

F. VAN DER TÆLEN,

O.T.C. NOTES.

Our congratulations are due to Sergeant E. Kennedy upon his passing into Sandhurst. We wish him every success in his future career.

Sergeant R. Hoper-Dixon has left us for Oxford where we wish him every success.

The best section Parade for the Christmas term was held on December 15th and as usual was keenly contested. Sergeant P. Hoper-Dixon, No. 1. 'A'; Sergeant C. Unsworth, No. 3 'B'; and Sergeant D. Cuffey, No. 1. 'B' were the successful competitors.

In the recent 'Cert. A' Examinations, held in November last, we are pleased to announce the success of Colour-Sergeant H. Lynch, Sergts. M. Cuffey and E. Kennedy, and Corpl. H. Slattery, to whom the Corps tenders its heartiest congratulations.

We have again entered for the "Country Life" O.T.C. Competition, which takes place in March. It is further hoped that we shall be able to utilise the Ambulacrum during the evening recreation for Class Shooting in a competition for the SCHOOLS' EIGHTS SHOOTING CUP. An attempt is being made to illuminate the ambulacrum for that purpose.

There will be a Field Day in Company Training on February 27th, and an opportunity will be given to all Squad Leaders to display their ability as well as an occasion for Certificate Aid.

Candidates to prepare themselves practically for the March examination.

The following names are added to the list (already published) of past members of the Corps who have taken commissions either in the Regular or Auxiliary Forces:—

REGULAR FORCES.

Butler, R. P....	...	...	Royal Irish Regt.
Callaghan, G. F.	...	...	Connaught Rangers.
Clancey, T. J.	...	...	Border Regt.
Floyd, B. E.	...	...	R.G.A.

Manners, C. H. S.	...	...	Wellesley's Rifles.
Metcalfe, E. D.	...	...	3rd Skinney's Horse.
O'Malley, T. F.	...	...	Munster Fusiliers.
Place, N. D.	...	...	8th Rajputs.
Roche, Kelly E.	...	...	Royal Irish Regt.
Ryan, D. G. J.	...	...	6th Gurkha Rifles.
Kennedy, E. R.	...	...	Cadet.

SPECIAL RESERVE.

Taunton, B. T. G.	...	...	3rd Staffordshire Regt.
Griffin, R.	...	...	...

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Finegan, M. H.	...	...	King's (Liverpool Regt.)
Dawson, R. G.	...	...	Scottish Horse.
Smith, B. J.	...	...	Royal Field Artillery.

COMMONWEALTH FORCES.

N. Somers.	B. O'Neil.
------------	------------

ERRATA.

- Stonyhurst Magazine*, December, 1913, p. 790.
 For Dease, M. J., *Munster Fusiliers*, read *The Royal Fusiliers*.
 For Rooke, C., *Cadet*, read Rooke, C. D. W., *The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*.

Information about other O.S., of 1900 and onwards who are now in service will be welcomed.

Adjutant,
Stonyhurst O.T.C.

VERSE.

SURSUM DEORSUM.

There was a young girl named O'Brien
 Who went for a ride on a lion;
 Of that girl there is some
 In the lion's tum-tum,
 The rest is an angel in Zion.

Africam ridens equitabat olim
 Beluam virgo; tamen una cujus
 Pars inest jamjam stomacho leonis,
 Altera caelis.

M.S.

SOCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The College is crowded this year but it is not quite so uncomfortably crowded as other places that I know of.

A case was heard recently in a Dublin police court in which it came out that the two labourers concerned were not so well housed as they might be. They lived together in a third floor front room, and one of them was asked how many people slept in that room one certain night. He answered:—

“My wife, myself, six children of mine, my brother Pat, and one child of his who is dying of consumption. There are ten of us in that room.”

A newspaper commenting on this case said:—

Think of decency—two men, a woman, and seven children, eating, living and sleeping in a single room. Think of humanity—the humanity which allows such conditions to exist, not in this case only, but among a large part of the *twenty thousand families* who occupy single-room tenements in the capital of Ireland. The slums of Dublin are a physical danger, a moral degradation, a grave social peril for us all. We are chastened just now by industrial revolt and fears of violence. Let us be honest with ourselves and admit that these afflictions are in some measure the result of our own indifference and selfishness.

Terrible conditions such as this are by no means confined to Dublin. They are found in many of our great cities, in Liverpool, for instance, where Stonyhurst has started its settlement which is run at present by half a dozen men none of whom are Stonyhurst boys!

Nor are such conditions confined to the towns. The houses in the rural districts of this country is a disgrace to civilisation. It has been estimated that at least 120,000 new cottages are needed at once in England and Wales. The Conservatives, the Liberals, the Labour Party and the Socialists all recognise the need and have all put forward schemes to meet it. Will any of these schemes be carried out? They are not likely to be unless a strong public opinion is created which will push them through.

Until we get this thing on our consciences and insist upon a remedy the horrible evil will continue: and if such healthy public opinion is not first formed in our colleges and schools it is not likely to be formed at all. As a matter of fact the public schools of the country are taking the question up. Catholic schools should take the lead both because such work is part of our religion and because we Catholics have more than our proportion of destitute poor. But as a matter of fact we are not taking the lead, though individual schools are doing a certain amount of work, notably Downside and Ampleforth.

We are apt to think that all this does not concern us. It does. It concerns us even during our school-days. If we get to know something about it now, we shall be able to help later on. The difficulty is that we ourselves are very comfortable and have nothing to worry about. Our meals are provided for us with regularity, we have comfortable beds, warm clothes and plenty of amusements. We do not know what it is to live (or try to live) on threepence a day. Yet this is the money available for food per head in many an honest working man's family; and these people feel hunger and misery just as we should, for they are our own flesh and blood. Imagine your own people living in such conditions. Well, these *are* your own people!

Here are some lines quoted by the well-known writer, Mr. G. W. E. Russell:—

“You need only shut your eyes
And be selfish, cold and wise,
And preserve yourself in calmness and in health;
And you'll easily forget
The blood and tears and sweat
That stain the hidden bases of your wealth.”

Bishop Vaughan has lately put the matter in another way:—

We are fully convinced that one of the chief reasons for this oppression of the poor arises from the fact that the Church's teaching regarding both the dignity of man and the brotherhood of man is lost sight of or simply ignored by the great multitude of this prosperous non-Catholic nation.

We Catholics have to recognise that we are living in an atmosphere which is simply pagan, and unless

we take care we shall catch the pagan tone of those about us.

The *Times* has said lately that "events seem to be moving rapidly towards the industrial crisis for which we have repeatedly warned the public to be prepared. It may perhaps be postponed for a time, but recent indications forbid the hope that it can be altogether averted." We are dangerously near a national crash of which those who live the placid and sheltered life of a college have no conception. The Catholic Church has dealt with such crises before, and she is the only body that can deal with them now. That is to say, the Catholic laymen must wake up; and if the Catholic layman is to wake up, the Catholic colleges must wake up first.

We have not time to read many books on social questions, or make a profound study of social principles and social remedies. But at least we can make up our minds to pick up all we can. If we once realise that there is a big fight ahead of us as soon as we are launched into the world, we shall be on the look out for some information about the conditions of that fight. Such practice as the Debating Society and the Essays will be invaluable later on when we have forgotten the last shred of our Latin and Greek. So will our knowledge of history and literature and that general background of information which (it has been noticed) Catholic boys are so often seen to lack when they go up to a University.

Meanwhile, how many have looked at that excellent little collection of books on social subjects in the Higher Line Library? Has anyone discovered *Number 5 John Street*, or *Across the Bridges*, or *The People of the Abyss*? The last-named is calculated to make your hair curl, and the first to make you get up and swear. But instead of swearing (a useless form of energy) make up your mind that *you* are going to help to put these things right. You can.

If any readers of this *Magazine* (boys or old boys) have any questions to ask or any suggestions to make

regarding the subject matter of these "Social Paragraphs," the writer will be glad to receive them. They can be addressed "Social Paragraphs, c/o Editor." It is unsatisfactory to talk to people and to get nothing back. One's audience may be bursting with interest or they may be asleep.

"I see, my brethren," said the preacher, "that you are all asleep, with the solitary exception of the village idiot."

A voice came from the back: "If I was'n't an idiot I should be asleep, too."

I should be glad to be re-assured that my readers are not in like case. Perhaps some of them will write to me.

SODALITY NOTES.

We congratulate the following who were admitted on December 8th into the Sodality B.V.U. :—

James Castiello.	Wilfred Allanson.
Leslie Unsworth.	Alan Makepeace.
James Wellard.	Chas. Hamilton.
Charles Hallinan.	John Kenny.
James Pasqual.	Leo Weldon.
Bernard Kirkbride.	Robin Tuke.

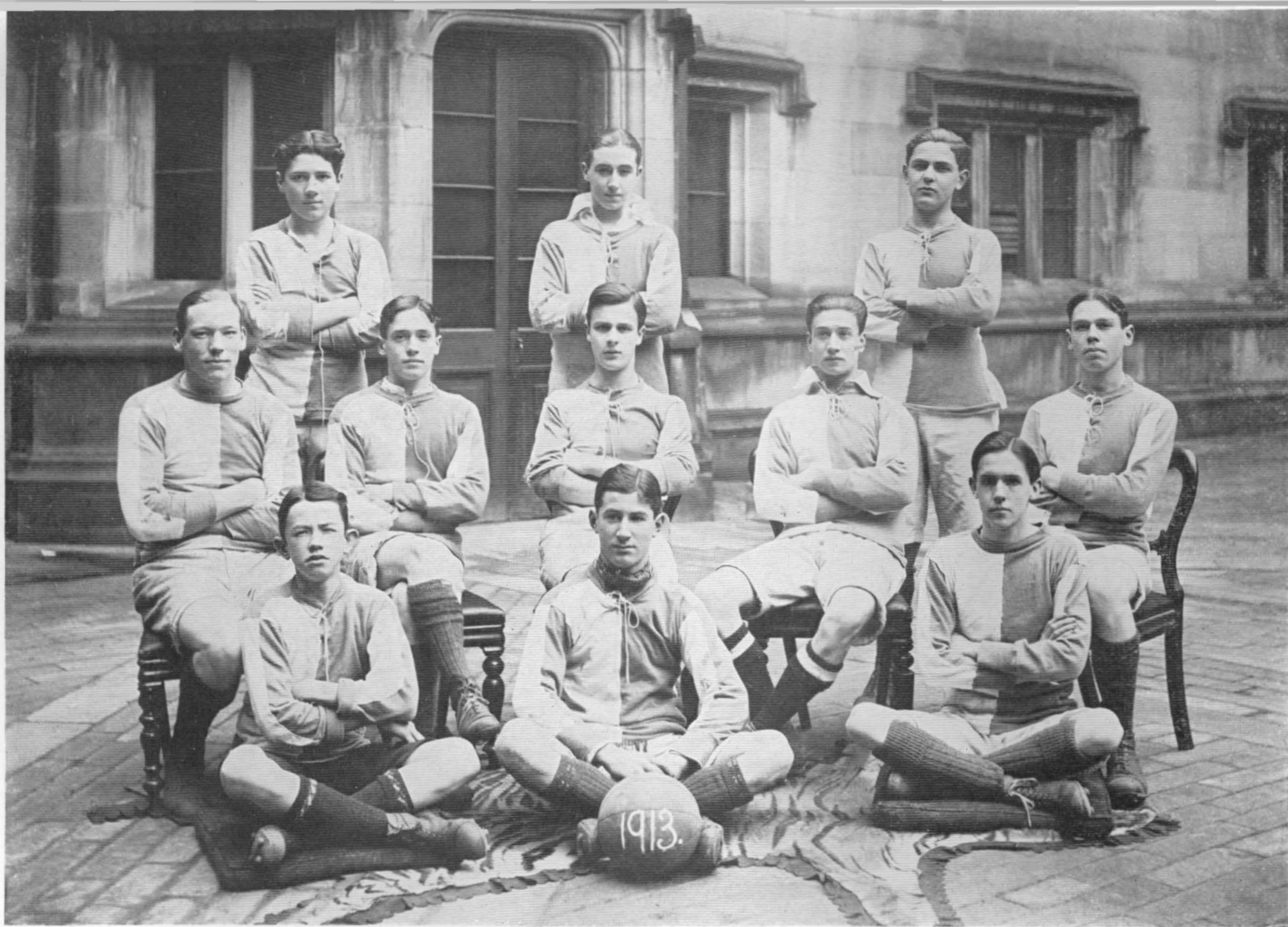
We thank Fr. Martindale for his addresses to the Sodality, which were much appreciated.

We wish all success to our 1st assistant, P. Hoper-Dixon; to W. Mather, and to L. Weldon, who left us at Christmas.

We are pleased to announce the following promotions :—

J. Maxwell-Stuart to become 2nd Assistant and
B. Withall to become Councillor.

H. LYNCH (Prefect).



PHILOSOPHERS' FOOTBALL ELEVEN, 1913-14.

Mr. G. Cooper. Mr. F. Flynn. Mr. R. Echavarria.
Mr. M. McGahey. Mr. T. Spencer. Mr. T. Trappes-Lomax. Mr. J. Del Valle. Mr. R. Sellier.
Mr. A. Soriano. Mr. B. Chichester-Constable. Mr. V. Eyre.

THE "GERARD" MEMORIAL FUND.

Fifth Subscription List.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already acknowledged.....	606	10	11
Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	10	0	0
Stonyhurst Association of Argentina....	5	5	0
Philip Howard, Esq.....	5	5	0
Joseph A. Oliver, Esq.....	5	0	0
E. W. Barron, Esq.....	5	0	0
Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Bart.....	2	2	0
E. J. Blount, Esq.....	2	2	0
J. Spranger Harrison, Esq.....	2	2	0
George John, Esq.....	2	2	0
The Duchess of Norfolk.....	2	0	0
G. W. T. Girdwood, Esq.....	2	0	0
Major Chichester-Constable.....	2	0	0
J. D. Sellier, Esq.....	2	0	0
Capt. R. H. Manners.....	1	1	0
J. Gerard-Cox, Esq.....	1	1	0
J. P. Munster, Esq.....	1	1	0
T. J. Kenna, Esq.....	1	0	0
Gerald T. Keating, Esq.....	1	0	0
G. J. Monahan, Esq.....	1	0	0
H. Harvey, Esq.....	1	0	0
F. Dealy, Esq.....	0	10	0
The Hon. Walter Maxwell (second donation.....	5	0	0
Charles G. Ryan (second donation) ..	5	0	0
	671	11	11
Interest on Deposit a/c.....	8	12	1
Less Bankers' charges.....	0	0	9
	8	11	4
Total.....	£679	13	3

To the Editor of the "Stonyhurst Magazine."

DEAR SIR,

At a Committee Meeting held in January, it was decided to close the subscription list at the end of May. Up to the present subscriptions have been received from 192 old Stonyhurst men and friends of the late Fr. John Gerard. The Committee cannot

help feeling that there must be many others who only want reminding, in order to add their names to the list.

It is hoped that the interest received from money on deposit at the Bank, will cover the expenses of the Fund, which as far as can be judged will amount to £18.

As mentioned in a previous letter, in addition to the Scholarship, it is proposed to erect at Stonyhurst a brass memorial tablet in memory of the late Fr. John Gerard.

All subscriptions should be sent to Mr. E. J. Blackett, 43, Bryanston Street, Portman Square, London, W.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP COLLEY,

(Chairman of the Committee).

13, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

February, 1914.

VARIA.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

We should like to draw the attention of our readers to the important work in the interests of the Catholic reading public, recently undertaken by Fr. Alban Goodier, S.J. (O.S. 1861), the Editor-in-chief of the "Catholic Library." To quote the words of the leaflet setting forth the details of the scheme :—" The 'Catholic Library' has for its scope to provide, for the first time, a collection of volumes—each complete in itself, yet in their totality covering every aspect of Catholic Life and Letters—to be placed before the public at a popular price and in a pleasing form." The volumes already published certainly fulfil these conditions, and in our next issue we hope to offer our readers an appreciation of them. For further information on the subject we refer our readers to the leaflet inserted in the present issue.

ST. MARY'S HALL RADIO-TELEGRAPHIC STATION.

A short account of this station appeared in a recent number of the Magazine, giving a few particulars of the apparatus and of the results achieved with it. Experiments made with the instruments have pointed out the lines along which improvement could be effected and it is proposed in the present article to describe very briefly, with the aid of a few photographs, the various changes which have made the installation more efficient.

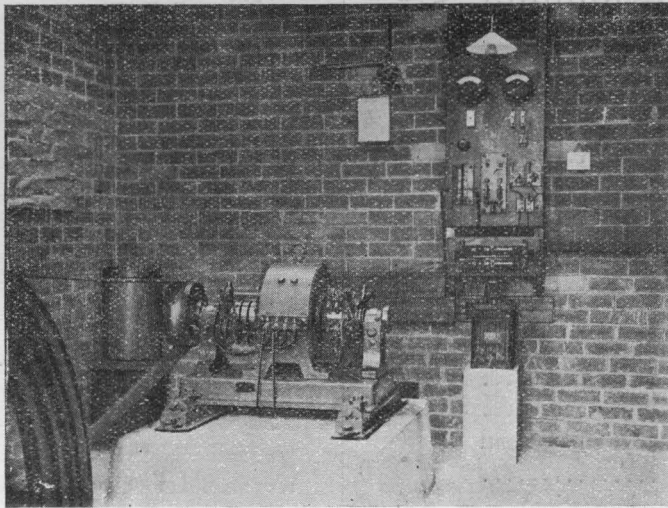
In the first place the primary source of power utilised for sending out messages can either be obtained from accumulator cells or direct from the dynamo. The electricity thus generated passes to the switchboard shown in the photograph (1) and the various instruments on this board control and also measure the output of electrical power. This accurate control is necessary because of the conditions laid down by the Post Office Authorities in granting the license, and further, a knowledge of the magnitudes of the various currents involved in wireless work is very helpful when conducting experiments.

The controlled current is now led to the operator's table placed in another room of the engine house, where it has to pass through a Morse key placed under the right hand of the operator and when this key is pressed down, and only then, the dynamo current passes on to the transmitting apparatus proper, placed in another part of the room. The function of the transmitter, shown in II., is to transform the current of the dynamo into an oscillatory

current, and this latter current on passing into the aerial generates the ether waves which affect the distant receiving station.

The transformation of the direct current of the dynamo into the alternating or oscillatory currents just mentioned is effected by the combined action of an induction coil, a capacity, an inductance and finally a spark gap. The induction coil seen in II.—the ignition coil of a motor-car on a large scale—is only required in order to raise the pressure of

the electricity obtained from the dynamo so that it will discharge across the air gap separating the spark balls. The discharge which takes place across these balls is not an unidirectional one, but consists of a series of discharges, first in one direction and then in the other. This to-and-fro discharge is partly due to the presence



I.—The Dynamo and Switchboard controlling output of power.

of the condensers or capacities which can be distinguished to the left of II. by their white corrugated tops, and partly to the presence of the inductance, a helix of very thick wire seen on the right-hand side of the same photograph.

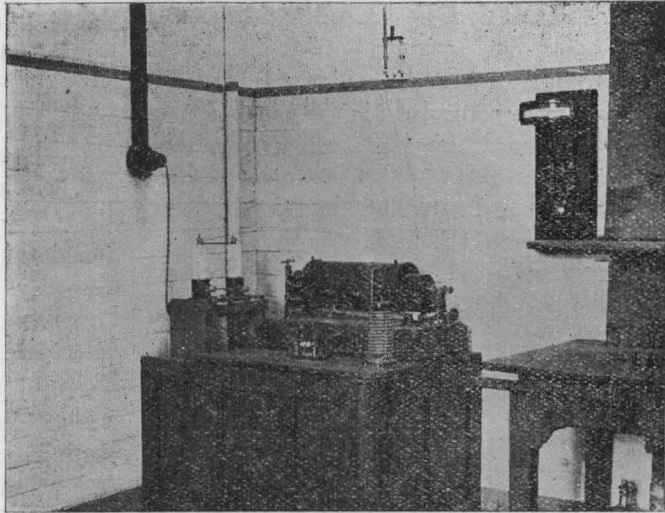
As has been already mentioned the oscillatory currents thus set up are transferred by suitable means to the aerial, whence the message is radiated out in the form of ether waves. To the extreme right of II. are a set of instruments designed to measure accurately the strength of the currents sent out by the transmitter. These instruments, though not a necessary adjunct for the ordinary radio-telegraphic station, are very important here in view

of the experimental researches which are to be carried out with the apparatus.

The operator's table (III.) contains the usual receiving apparatus which does not differ in essentials from that used in practically all stations using the crystal detector. Attached to the wall a small switch-board will be noticed, and the instrument at the top of this board enables the operator to make quite sure that the transmitter is in order. The switch seen lower down enables him to disconnect the aerial from the receiving apparatus and connect it to the transmitter or *vice versa*.

The changes just described are the principal ones which have been carried out, but mention must also be made of the improvement of the aerial. Originally this was a single thin piano wire, whereas now it is a twin wire aerial suspended from masts on the roofs of the College and Seminary.

As a result of these improvements the range of reception is now about 600 miles during the day and approximately twice that distance after sunset.

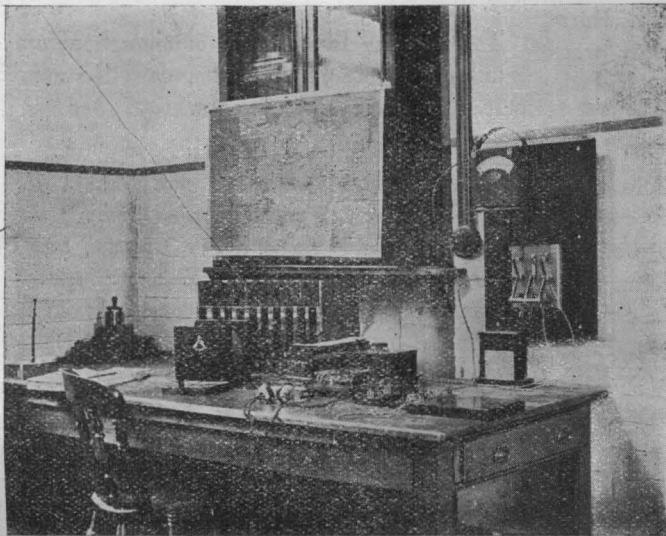


II.—The Transmitting Apparatus.

The signals sent out from St. Mary's Hall have been heard in Blackburn, Preston, Chorley, Blackpool and Manchester, so that, roughly, the range of the station is given by the boundaries of Lancashire. It may be wondered why the range of the transmitter is so small, but perhaps this difficulty will disappear when it is pointed out that the range of transmission depends on the amount of power utilised and that the Government place restrictions on the power used by radio-telegraphic stations which are exploited for experimental and not for official or commercial purposes. If the full output of power of our dynamo could be used, the transmitting range would be very much greater than that mentioned above.

Already experimental work for the Radio-telegraphic Committee of the British Association has been commenced and there are other lines of research to be pursued later. With this glimpse of the future work of the station the present article must close.

M.XX.



III.—The Receiving Apparatus and Morse Key for Transmitting.

HISTORY OF LEAGRAM.

All Stonyhurst readers who are interested in local history and more particularly in the annals of the family who founded Stonyhurst, will welcome this History. It was written by that very accomplished antiquary, artist and naturalist, the late Mr. John Weld, of Leagram (O.S. 1823), who died in 1888, and recently published by the Chetham Society, through the liberality of his daughter, Miss Weld, of Leagram.

The two opening parts of the book deal with the story of Leagram, first as a park of the Dukes of Lancaster, and then as a manor or private estate of the Shireburn and Weld families.

The third part describes the estate about the time when this branch of the Welds made it their home. The account here given of the Shireburn and Weld families supplements and adds considerably to what is to be found in Father John Gerard's *Stonyhurst Centenary Record*. There is no doubt, too, that Fr. Gerard drew largely for his information on these points from the unrivalled knowledge possessed by Mr. John Weld, whose opinion on matters of family and local history he was known to value highly.

"The deed of feoffment from Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) to Sir Richard Shireburne, of Leagram Park and Lodge, was executed in 1567 and by it the Shireburnes who had been lessees of Leagram since the 22. Henry VIII., became possessors of the estate in fee simple."

The family history of the Shireburnes as here given, abounds in quaint extracts from ancient documents, as for example:—The marriage of Sir Richard's grandson and namesake to a daughter of Sir Richard Bold was the occasion of the curious indenture by which one Thomas Holcroft, Esq., agrees "during the nonage of the said Richard Shireburne to find him one coat for summer and another for winter use."

The first of the Shireburnes to hold the office of Parker, or royal officer in charge of the park of Leagram, pertaining to the royal forest of Bowland, was Richard Shireburn, of Stonyhurst, who obtained

the grant from Edward IV. in 1473. He was knighted by Henry VII., 1489-90, and died 3 Hen. VIII., 1511-12.

"Again later, Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Shireburn, Esq., a lease of 40 years of the herbage and pawnage of his park of Leagram, reserving sufficient pasture *pro feris domini Regis* (i.e., the deer). This lessee was the son of Hugh Shireburn, of Stonyhurst. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Towneley, of Towneley. He was High Sheriff of Lancashire, 27 and 28 Hen. VIII., and died in the latter year, being succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Richard Shireburn."

His widow afterwards married Randolph Shuttleworth, Esq., to whom the lease was then transferred. At her death the lodge was occupied by one Robert Shireburn "to whom she bequeathed 40 shillings and a dun filly."

Mr. Weld here gives some curious extracts from the inventory made after Mrs. Shuttleworth's death, as exemplifying the value of cattle and other chattels in this country in 1553.

We select some of them at random. The quaint Latin and unhesitating use of an English word or a barbarous Anglo-Latin hybrid—where his Latin fails the writer—should appeal to the British school-boy.

The title is—*Inventorium omnium bonorum et cattallorum* (cattle) Jane Shottleworth—*appreciatorum per quatuor legales homines.*

Inprimis in drawn oxen XIII price of XVII£.

Item in styrks XXXIX at VI£ vis. VIIIId.

Item in iii mayres and ii foles, and one old meyre, and one olde nagg, ii horse staggs, and two geldings of the price of VI£ XIIIIs. IIId.

Item in Sweyene of all heedes, six sold for XVIIIIs. IIId.

Thus it will be seen that the price of ploughing (drawen) oxen worked out at about 26/- each, pigs at about 3/-, and horses at similar prices, the equivalent of which in modern money we leave our readers to work out for themselves. Such prices would astonish our present gaffer and pigman. Other entries are: "14 stone of wool for 46/8, item 4 pars

of linnen shets, one towell, 3 linnen boorde clothes with one boorde cloth of dyapyr and 6 canvas shetes for 12/-." Apparently towels were scarce in those days.

In the year 1555-6 Philip and Mary disparted Leagram park and demised it to Sir Richard Shireburne, of Stonyhurst, for 80 years, for which he paid annually £26 19s. 6d., "the said Sir Robert to keep and maintain in proper repair the lodge and all messuages and tenements, and the said Sir R. to have firebote, hedgebote and ploughbote, housebote, waynbote and great timber."

In the following year he was appointed Seneschal of the forests of Bowland and Quernmore, and master forester of the same.

Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, issued an order to Sir Richard Shireburn complaining of the waste of timber in the forest of Bowland, beginning "To our trusty and well beloved," and ending "failing whereof ye shall answer at your peril."

A document in the handwriting of Sir R., temp., Eliz., giving the out-tred of the bounds of the Queen's Forest of Bowland, seems to make it extend as far as Hodder Foot, "and so down the midstream of Chepen (Chipping) brook, to Lowed (the Loud), and so to Hodder and so following the tred of Hoder to Hoderfoot, what meets with the waters of the Rybbyl."

If we have dealt at some length with what Mr. Weld has to say of the career of this particular Sir Richard Shireburn, it is because he was not only the greatest member of his family and the one who left his mark most permanently on the countryside at large, but specially by reason of his claim on the attention of Stonyhurst readers as the original designer and builder of what remains at present of the old Stonyhurst mansion, which he began in 1592-3, leaving its completion to his son when he died in 1594.

"At an early age," says Mr. Weld, "he distinguished himself in arms. He joined the expedition to Scotland in 1544, and was knighted by the Earl of Hereford after the battle of Leith. In 1 and 2

Philip and Mary, he represented Preston in Parliament, was master forester of Bowland and Quernmore, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Lancashire, under the Earl of Derby, whose niece was married to his son."

Under the Earl he was also custodian of Greenhalgh Castle, steward of Bolton-in-Lonsdale, master forester of the chase of Ingleborough, and Lieut. of the Isle of Man, besides holding other important appointments. Not without reason is he described as "a man of great worship in his county."

As we have said, he began the principal portion of the present old building of Stonyhurst and "by his last will left to his son all his iron to finish the building and all the lead to cover the house and use all the building stone and wrought timber at Stonyhurst for the same purpose." Other building works of his which still exist are the Shireburn family chapel and vault at Mytton, and Lower Hodder Bridge (the old bridge), built in 1562.

We now return to his connection with Leagram, which he purchased in 1563 from Lord Robert Dudley, to whom Elizabeth had granted it in the same year.

In the direct line of the Shireburns the name Richard occurs with bewildering frequency, but the present work supplies characteristic details by which the different bearers of the name may easily be differentiated.

The Sir Richard referred to above was succeeded by his second son, Richard, and the Lieutenancy of the Royal Forest of Bowland, held by the father (with which forest Leagram had been long connected as the residence of the Lieutenant or Seneschal), was granted to Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton.

Then followed a series of quarrels and lawsuits between Richard Shireburn and his near relative, the new Lieutenant of the forest, who objected to the said Richard's practice of killing the deer that came into Leagram park. This was the beginning of a very interesting series of lawsuits between the parties, which ended in a compromise by which Richard Shireburn was restrained from empaling the park of Leagram, but could not be prevented

from continuing to kill deer in it and expel the forest keepers from it as trespassers.

This Richard Shireburn married three times, his third wife being a near neighbour of Stonyhurst, one Ann Holden, daughter of Thomas Holden, of Greengore, near Stonyhurst, which gives an added interest in that quaint old buttressed farmhouse, Greengore Hall, near Crowshaw reservoir.

He continued the building work begun at Stonyhurst by his father, Sir Richard, in 1592. He completed the great South or garden front and as much of the quadrangle and West front as remains of the old building at the present day.

He died in 1629, aged eighty-three, and was buried in the Chapel erected by his father in Mytton Church, which contains effigies of him with his first wife, Catherine Stourton.

Richard, his son by this wife, succeeded him. He suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I., died in 1667, aged 81 years, and was buried in Mytton Church.

He married twice, (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Sefton, Kt., by whom he had an only daughter, who died young; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, of Dunkenhaugh, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Richard, succeeded his father in 1667.

Previous to this time Charles II. granted the forest of Bowland to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, whose son now threatened proceedings against Mr. Shireburn for killing deer in his park at Leagram. The latter vigorously asserted his rights, obtaining various depositions of witnesses to prove it, of which the following is a sample:—

Depositions taken by Richard Sherburne, Esq., at Leagram Hall.

Hugh Dobson, of Laithgrim, says: * *

Mr. Thomas Houghton being the Bow-bearer, as he supposed, came to hunt and fetch deer out of Laithgrim, upon which he took them up * * * and the said Hugh Dobson further says he has coursed and killed several deer in Laithgrim by six or seven in a year by Mrs. Sherburne's order: and hath order from her to take all people up that came to course or kill deer within Laithgrim, and he did take up the keeper in Bowland for fetching any deer out, except they had

shot a deer in Bowland and showed blood—then they might follow him into Laithgrim, but no other deer.

HUGH DOBSON.

Four years later the Duke, to bring matters to a head, caused his keepers to seize three of Mr. Shireburn's servants for killing a buck in Leagram park. These were tried at Lancaster in 1687, and discharged on payment of £20 apiece, which money was paid into the hands of Richard Shireburn, "he giving security to the sheriff in case a verdict shall pass against him upon trial of the said action."

This was the last attempt made to disturb the Shireburns, who continued to kill deer and take up trespassers in the park of Leagram, a practice which endured when the property passed to the Weld family, with the other Shireburn estates, after the death, in 1754, of the Duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Sir Nicholas Shireburn, and "finally ceased only at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the complete destruction of the deer in the forest was decreed by the Duke of Buccleugh, the then owner of Bowland, on account of the complaints of his tenants."

"Many deer, however," Mr. Weld continues, "contrived to elude the pursuit of their enemies, until at last, as late as 1817, a tenant of my father's killed the last surviving buck of the ancient herd that had ranged the forest and park for so many centuries."

During the Revolution, Richard Shireburn was a stout supporter of James II., for loyalty to whose cause he died in Manchester prison in 1689, aged sixty-two. His children by his wife Isabel, daughter of John Ingleby, of Lawkland, in Yorks., were Richard, Nicholas, Elizabeth and Catherine.

"He founded a free school for poor children at Hurst Green, and an almshouse at the same place (removed afterwards to Longridge Fell by his son, Sir Nicholas Shireburn.)"*

*Father Gerard, however, in his Stonyhurst College Centenary Record, p.66, note 1, quotes the original deed of foundation, dated July 20th, 1706, of the Almshouses, in which it is recorded that Richard Shireburn died before he could begin the building of the Almshouses "which it was intended should be created upon Longridge, in Aighton," and that this "his godly design," was carried out by his son, Sir Nicholas.

This is very interesting to us in view of the proposed scheme for removing this almshouse from its present position on Longridge Fell and rebuilding it on some spot more accessible to the general public. Obviously, the most suitable site for its re-erection would be Hurst Green, had it been first set up there by its original builder, Sir Richard.

The recumbent marble effigies in Mytton Church representing Sir Richard, his father, his wife and his eldest son, were set up by his widow who survived him four years.

His eldest son, Richard, who succeeded to the estates in 1689, died in the following year. "He had applied through his kinsman, Father Joseph Shireburn, to James II. for a baronetcy, which the King willingly granted gratis, but owing to his death the patent was not taken up."

His wife Ann, daughter and heiress of John Causfield, Esq., died without children in 1693, and both were buried in Mytton Church.

"The estates then came to Sir Nicholas Shireburn, who had been created a baronet in 1685. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Charlton, of Hesleyside."

It was Sir Nicholas who laid out the gardens at Stonyhurst, made the embankments and canals on the West front, and added the cupolas to the towers. His projected completion of this front and the quadrangle was relinquished on the death of his only son, Richard Francis, who died in 1702.

Of his two daughters, Isabel died in 1688 and Mary was married to Thomas Howard, eighth Duke of Norfolk.

On the death of Sir Nicholas in 1717 his estates, with the exception of the house and demense land of Stonyhurst, passed to his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, Stonyhurst remaining with Lady Shireburn for her life, and on her death in 1727 reverting to the Duchess.

(To be Concluded.)

Many a lost battle has been victory to come.—
E. Thring.

DONATIONS.

TO THE MUSEUM :

- 1.—A number of coins—mostly Roman—from the bed of the Avon.
Two impressions of a seal.
Rev. G. L. Carolan, (1880).
- 2.—Chinese wooden book-tablet, from the Imperial Library at Peking.
Rear-Admiral J. A. Tuke.
- 3.—Shells from the Lake of Tiberias.
Purse from the Inn of the Good Samaritan.
Miss Dawson.
- 4.—Tengi or casava strainer, made and used by the Red Indians of South America.
Two model paddles made by the same.
Rev. C. Cary Elwes, S.J. (1881).
- 5.—Brass box of the 17th century, with an incised representation from a well-known engraving of Fr. Garnet's straw.
- 6.—From Zululand :
 - 1.—Waistband, mertja and necklace.
 - 2.—Beaded snuff-box.
 - 3.—Link snuff-box.
 - 4.—Wired calabash snuff-box.
 - 5.—Horn ear-snuff-box.
 - 6.—A snuff spoon and comb.
 - 7.—Back scratcher.
 - 8.—Large wooden spoon.

Vernon E. Hooper, Esq.

Gold Corfiote bride's token (a circular pendant of beaten gold with incised image of the Blessed Virgin on obverse).

Presented by Mrs. Simpson.

A Stonyhurst silver medal of 1838, in its original case : *presented by Albert Hall, Esq., through Rev. E. A. Kirby (1883).*

A Chinese Buddha, copper covered, with gold lacquer work.

An earthenware lacquered Manchurian death-tablet.

Presented by Capt. Ronald Jones, Esq., F.R.A.S. (1898).

TO THE LIBRARY :

"The Gannet," by John Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.Z.S. : *presented by Robert Trappes-Lomax, Esq. (1891).*

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

It is no easy task to write an article upon the best way to train for the Sports. Man is the most curious of all the animals, and just as in mind and soul no human being exactly resembles another, so this truth holds good in body also. Accordingly, a form of training that may suit one, may retard or even injure another, a fact which necessitates each man or boy finding out for himself what methods are the best for him.

It is, however, possible to state certain broad rules which are generally accepted by athletes and to give advice on certain main lines, with the warning that although the majority of readers will be quite safe in following them, yet some will find that they are not helpful at all and a point that may prove of use to one will not appeal to another. The advice that follows is not, therefore, meant to consist of a series of "obiter dicta," but of a number of practical hints which each one should follow as far, and only as far, as they prove to be of actual benefit to himself.

The first point to be noted is that it is very little use competing in or pretending to train for sports unless there is a real earnestness and a determination to see the thing through properly. To the majority of us success in anything is not achieved without effort, and running is no exception. In fact, more than any other sport, it requires ambition and careful preparation. Anyone who competes seriously in the Sports without proper training is fool-hardy, and far from proving successful, he may seriously injure his constitution. To run well one must be fit and this requires systematic training.

The second point to be noted is that this training should be gradual. One always has a tendency to attempt one's distance on the first or the second day. The writer well remembers how he would begin his training with a steady half mile up the Avenue, and increase it on the second day by doing two half miles with a short rest in between. This is bad. The muscles of the body used in running have to be gradually brought into play, and the heart and wind trained by degrees to bear the strain of the new form

of exercise. The effect of taking matters too rapidly is to overstrain the system and to cause both physical and mental revulsion, which is harmful. The best way of starting is to take matters very easily for the first two or three days. Distance men usually content themselves with a few slow laps, whilst sprinters merely "trot" about, raising their knees very high in order to exercise the muscles. The distance and pace should be gradually increased, and after about four or five days, the runner should be ready for serious work.

Beginners are often disheartened because for a long time they appear to make no progress, whilst they see others who may have started after them improving steadily. This is due (except of course where a man is not fitted to be a runner) to the differences in individuals, which have been already referred to. One man may find his form extremely slowly and may have to commence training over a month or six weeks before the event, whereas three weeks will prove ample time to his more fortunate school-fellow. This is one of the points which each one must find out for himself. There is, however, no cause for anyone to feel discouraged because after a fortnight's hard training, he cannot reproduce his previous year's form.

His more fortunate rival must guard against the danger of overtraining and consequent staleness. The whole idea of training at all is to arrive at the day of the race with body and mind at their freshest. It is obvious that there is a limit beyond which the body grows tired, monotony sets in, with the result that the mind also grows tired and possibly less determined. Thus, one who knows that he gets fit very quickly, should be very careful to take matters easily until about a fortnight before the Sports, otherwise he runs the risk of overtraining.

The manner of training is really also a question for the individual. Some find it sufficient to run every second day, others, and probably the majority, feel out of sorts unless their exercise is daily. On no account should one do too much at a time. Running should invigorate, and lead to a feeling of healthy tiredness as distinct from utter weariness. The latter feeling is a sign that one is overdoing it.

There is quite a common idea amongst runners generally that the best way to train for an event is to train over the exact distance time after time. This is particularly absurd, and leads to over-training. This is the chief explanation of the remark one often hears after an event—"I did not do nearly such time as a week ago."

The whole secret of training is variety. To take the case of a distance runner: on the first day, let him confine himself to sprinting; on the following day, he will enjoy a keen "half"; on another day, he might do a steady $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and on the fourth some sprinting, followed by a good $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Sprinters too, especially "hundred" men, rarely run the full distance in practice. They like to trot about for a while, and then getting down at the starting post, stride out for a few yards, and then sprint hard for about 30 or 50 yards, returning again and again to the starting post. Occasional "quarters" and easy laps are not forgotten.

One of the most important points for sprinters to notice is how to start. So many lose ground in big events at the beginning. A friend of the writer's at the beginning of his University career used to start from the upright position, until he was taken in hand by a professional trainer who kept him at the other method day after day. It made all the difference to his running, for he set up several Inter-Varsity records, and is at present training for the next Olympic Games. Practically everybody now starts from the crouching position, and it is no exaggeration to say that a sprinter spends over half his time practising "getting off," as it is called.

One danger that sprinters have to guard against in practice is that of pulling up too quickly. After sprinting hard for the distance determined upon, the runner should take at least an extra ten yards in which to ease off gradually, otherwise one is liable to strain the body by the sudden stoppage.

The exact distance should be done about once or twice a week as a trial. The distance should be quite certain and the runner should be timed by a reliable time-keeper, armed with a reliable watch, if possible, a stop watch. The latter is essential for short sprints. As a rule the times done at College

and School Sports provoke intense amusement amongst athletes, and the writer well remembers the year when on an indifferent day, the 100 yards at a school in his own neighbourhood was done in 10 secs., a feat which no man in England was at that time able to accomplish!

In these trials the runner should exert all his efforts, and if a distance man, he should get his times taken per lap and find out where he ran at his best and at his worst.

It might be advisable to mention here that it is a great help to a runner if someone, either a chum or some older person, and of course preferably someone who knows a little about athletics, take an interest in him, and encourage him at all times and especially during trials.

In the case of the distance runner, two things are necessary, wind and speed. To get the former, the writer's advice is to do plenty of laps and to run well beyond the distance he is training for, gradually increasing the speed.

But the general complaint is that one can keep up a steady pace all right but cannot go fast or develop a strong finish. Strange as it may sound, the remedy is—sprinting and plenty of it. The writer himself was kept for days at a time upon distances of 50, 100 and 440 yards, and then, once a week, allowed as a great privilege to run a mile. The result was that he knocked over 10 seconds off his time for that race.

A frequent cause of lack of speed is tightness of muscle. The remedy here consists of frequent massage with oil. This should be continued daily until the stiffness wears off and the muscles are easier.

Another question, and of importance, is that of running pumps. These should of course be spiked and in the case of sprinters should be as tight as a glove. It is really essential that they should be made to measure, and by a competent maker. This is an expensive item, as the recognised makers charge 10/6 per pair, but the expense pays in the end. Sprinters have fearful trouble in getting into their pumps at first, and it is only after two or three days prolonged

agony, and sometimes with the aid of oil to soften them, that they can manage it at all. Once this is accomplished, however, the pumps gradually stretch, and adapt themselves to the shape of the feet far better than any ready made pair or a pair that is too large at the beginning. For this reason the writer is very chary about lending his pumps to anyone else as, in his opinion, this tends to destroy their shape and their owner's comfort.

Those who take the trouble to read these hints may be surprised that the question of diet has not been dealt with. In the writer's opinion, too much stress is laid upon it, and any special form of diet is largely unnecessary. Of course if a runner has a considerable amount of weight to reduce, that is another matter. It is essentially a question for each individual. The writer has consulted several runners on the point, and they assure him that they do not diet themselves at all, as they find that their wind is all right without it. Of course potatoes and pastry should be avoided about the time of the Sports themselves.

It is quite unnecessary of course when writing in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* to give advice upon the subject of smoking, but as a mere matter of academic interest it may be stated that nearly all members of 'Varsity Rigger teams are non-smokers, at any rate during the season, and that most athletes hold that smoking spoils one's wind. On the other hand, W. J. Clarke, the Marathon runner, once told the writer that in the days when he was at his best as a mile runner, he always smoked three or four cigarettes a day, and felt all the better for it.

More important than diet, in the writer's opinion is the question of early hours at night. For instance, no one who can avoid it, should go to "stopping-up," or cram too hard in the week preceding the Sports.

Indeed the last few days before the Sports are very important. Too many are inclined to continue heavy training until the last moment in the hope that they can make up for lost ground. By this course they simply tire themselves for the day itself. The runner should take as much rest as possible. His training should be of the easiest nature. Let him

do his last trial three, or preferably four days before Sports day and then do a few gentle laps each day, or a little "trotting" exercise. The idea of this is, of course, to save up as much energy as possible for the race itself.

As to the Sports day itself, not much help can be given in a general article like this. A competitor in several events should get someone to look after him and give him encouragement, along with a rubbing down between each event.

Each individual must decide for himself how to run his race. Naturally, if a man knows lack of speed to be his weakness, he will have to maintain a steady pace throughout and not drop behind, whereas the man with the finish often relies on "doing his running" in the last lap. The whole thing is largely a question of experience and judgment. When to cling behind a man, when to pass him, when to take the lead, and when to start the final sprint—all these are points which each man must decide for himself and decide with reference to the state of the track and of the weather, his own strong and weak points and those of his opponents.

Three words in conclusion. First, half-way through a stiff race a man often feels inclined to throw up the sponge. Don't do this. You don't know how the others are feeling, probably they are just as bad as you are and may give up at any moment. It is at times like these that previous training, coupled with a determination to go on until he drops, will often lead a man to victory.

Secondly, the younger athletes, that is to say, members of the Second and Third sets, should not do too much and should not attempt long distances. They will run all the better for it in later years.

Finally, a word to those who may hesitate about training because they feel that they have not very much chance, even with handicaps, of winning the prizes. Training, properly carried out, is one of the best methods of exercise one can possibly take, especially just at that time of the year when football has ended and cricket not yet begun. It is a common sight at any athletic training ground to see men past their prime turning out day after day merely because



THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL ELEVEN, 1913-14.

E. Clark. H. Tobin. G. Hull. D. Smith.
J. Kelly. T. Trappes-Lomax. H. Lynch. J. Del Valle. W. Mather.
J. Franck. E. Danson.

the exercise keeps them fit. Moreover, those who feel despondent about entering for the Sports should remember this—that the greater the number of runners and the keener the competition, the better the times for the event. Thus, the losers will have this consolation, that in fitting themselves to make a brave struggle for victory, they have made their more fortunate friends excel themselves in the matter of “times,” and so have helped, although indirectly, to maintain their *Alma Mater* in her proper position amongst the other public schools.

H.M.F. (1904).

THE AVIARY.

—for I was waked

With smale foules, a grete hepe,
That had afrayed me out of my slepe,
Thorgh noise and swettenesse of her songe.
For ther was noon of hem that feynede
To syng, for eche of hem was peynede
To fynde out of mery crafty notys ;
They ne spared not her throtys.

Chaucer. The Boke of the Duchesse.

These reflections from Chaucer were suggested to us while on a visit to the Aviary on one of the recent warm February mornings, when all the smale foules were singing “and with their merry roundelays bid welcome to the Spring,” or, as the Gasman would say, “wor agate on a reet skrikin’ do.”

“Si quis aequo animo est psallat,” says St. Paul, which might be rendered—“If a bird be joyful let him sing,” from which we may infer the health and happiness of our birds. The aviary contains many fine British songsters and we are at present increasing their choir.

At this season the bird-catchers are busy supplying the dealers with British birds, before the law of close-time sets a limit to their activities. Consequently the Management, whose businesslike methods are an axiom in ornithological circles, is aware that the time has come to “get busy” buying in birds while the over-stocked dealers are selling cheap.

The following is a list of some of the recent additions to our British section:—

One pair of Waxwings, a cock Pine Grosbeak, a pair of Siskins, two pairs of Goldfinches, two pairs of Bullfinches.

Our foreign section has also been enriched by the purchase of eight pairs of Pekin Robins. This may seem somewhat of an overdose of one species, but Pekins are the liveliest of all our aviary birds and their present abnormally low price (6/- a dozen) tempted us to this little flutter.

Unquestionably the outstanding feature of our Spring marketing has been the acquisition of the Waxwings. These truly choice fowls, never before seen in the aviary, may be described in brief as resembling miniature Jays the size of thrushes. In shape and general colour they are similar to Jays, the most striking feature of their plumage, that from which they derive their name, being the terminations of the secondary wing feathers which suggest a row of lance-shaped spikes of red sealing wax. The tail is black towards the tip which ends in a bar of pure yellow, broader in the male than in the female.

Waxwings breed on the fringe of the arctic circle and visit the British Isles on winter migration. This winter they were unusually numerous. We hope it will not be considered a reflection on Stonyhurst weather if we surmise that as arctic birds they should be well fitted to face the occasional asperities of our somewhat variable climate.

Their food in their natural state consists chiefly of berries, of which the sub-arctic zone provides a vast quantity, when the cranberries and bilberries and other small fruits, buried in the snow of the previous autumn, emerge ripe and succulent from the summer thaw. Hence our Waxwings are so fond of currants that they will even extract those archaic specimens which occur at rare intervals in college “shouting cake.”

Another still more uncommon Britisher is our Pine Grosbeak, or Pine Bullfinch as he used to be called, a rare straggler to the British Isles from the north of Europe. One can see at a glance that he is a near relative of the Crossbills, which he closely resembles in size and colour; his heavy beak, too, from which he is named, resembles that of the Crossbills with the crossed tips removed.

Other Britishers whose purchase is in contemplation are Crossbills and Snowbuntings, neither of which have as yet found their way into the bird market.

Our foreign section will be largely increased on the approach of summer, when we hope to fill the vacancies in our College of Cardinals, swell our Bench of Bishops, and replenish our Convent of Nuns. At the time of writing there is only one red hat in the aviary, the wearer being a solitary Pope Cardinal.

During the late warm weather the Budgerigars, both green and yellow, have been nesting with such whole-hearted attention to business that we have been obliged to sell and donate their superfluous progeny wholesale. One pair of Cockatiels have been making praiseworthy but hitherto wholly futile efforts to hatch successive clutches of eggs.

With characteristic honesty we now proceed to chronicle our paltry death-rate during the past winter. A Red-crested Cardinal, a pair of Pekin Robins, and a Cordon Bleu, perished through roosting in the open in 15 degrees of frost. Our Common Buzzard (*Buteo Vulgaris*) likewise left us in a fit of indigestion induced by a surfeit of rats' heads.

It is now more than a year since the rats have ceased to trouble us, a deliverance due to a liberal use of that excellent rat-medicine, *Rodine*, served up on buttered toast at the mouths of their "hoyles."

Our Chief Forester, Professor Dalglish, the head gardener, has recently installed three fine spruce firs of luxuriant foliage to serve as a refuge for birds afflicted with shyness and a home for couples who contemplate house-keeping.

In accordance with our usual pious custom we should like to be able to conclude these notes with thanks to benefactors for birds received. On this occasion, however, there are no birds to acknowledge, an omission on the part of our well-wishers which we trust they will hasten to repair before our next issue.

For the Management } E. CLARKE.
 } G. O'DONOGHUE.

FARMING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Having seen various articles in your Magazine on the different Provinces of South Africa, and one on Australia, it has occurred to me that perhaps one such article on New Zealand might be of some interest. I have come across two articles on New Zealand in two of the London Magazines, both of which articles were very misleading and quite incorrect. My authority for this essay lies in the fact that I have now been in this country for some nine years without a break; that I came to it as a working man and worked my way through the mill to my present position as an owner.

I write of course only to those in search of an outdoor life. Here, as elsewhere, the offices and professions are overcrowded, but good openings yet remain for anyone desirous of an outdoor life. I strongly advise any young fellow coming out to arrange for a remittance to be sent him of at least 15/- per week, and not more than 30/-. My reason for this is that there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining positions on large stations as cadets (all found but no pay), whereas, if a position with a wage, even though small, is necessary, great difficulty will be experienced by a New Chum in obtaining such, failure to do so being almost certain.

My object in suggesting a limit of 30/- is that this amount is more than sufficient for the needs, and too much cash is apt to be a deterrent to a man in the mill.

The life is rough, but not unpleasant. Of course one has to herd with the men in the "whare," which means a wooden cot (bunk) in a large bare room with several others similar. Your mattress is made by yourself of anything handy; you go down to the creek for washing and bathing, do your own washing and eat your meals at great speed off a bare deal table, using only one plate, knife, fork and spoon for everything. The hours for meals are: breakfast, consisting of porridge, chops, tea, bread and butter, at seven; lunch at twelve—cold meat, tea, bread and butter; dinner at five-thirty—roast meat, vegetables and pudding.

Work starts at eight and ends at five, except during busy times, when it may start any time after 1 a.m. and continue till dark. In itself, the work is pleasant and varied and does not, I think, call for detailed description. No work is done on wet days, unless it happens to be urgent.

After one year's work, the new comer will be in receipt of wages, probably 15/- per week, this amount rising, according to his usefulness, to 30/- per week, all found.

Here is the top of the ladder, and if our one time novice does not now start on his own, his best plan is to look out for a managership—salary anything from £100 to £500 per annum, according to the size of the place. However, let it be thoroughly understood that, in the case of an inexperienced new-comer, at least five years will be taken up in the first stages.

Now, with regard to the main issue. Anyone with capital of, say £5,000, will find no difficulty, provided he allows himself to be guided in his purchase of a property by some old hand, in making a clear income of from £700 to £1,000. However, we have not all got £5,000 to start with, and I propose to discuss the matter with a limit of about £1,000.

There are practically only two ways of obtaining land out here; one, by straight out purchase, in which case about one-fifth of the purchase money will have to be paid in cash, the balance being a mortgage for periods ranging from five to fifteen years at 4½% to 6%, the other by ballot. To take up freehold land with a capital of £1,000 is very troublesome, involves a big mortgage, and much worry. The difficulty is to find a property worth the money asked, and an owner willing to sell, while leaving the greater part of his money in the property. Both of these obstacles overcome, almost certain prosperity awaits the man with sufficient heart to undertake the venture.

On the other hand, for the slow and sure, the ballot is the safer method. Every year the Government throws open some thousand or more farms to the public; these farms are leasehold, the Government being landlord, and the leases usually running for 21 years with right of renewal for a further 21 years

and full compensation for improvements. These farms are valued by Government valuers before being opened to the public, and the rent is generally 3% to 5% on the unimproved value, payable half-yearly in advance. They consist of all kinds of land, from the very richest to the very poorest. The rich land is always cut up very small for dairying and agricultural purposes only, while the poorer land is in larger blocks, and more generally used for grazing sheep. Farming blocks vary from 100 acres to 500 acres; grazing runs from 1,000 to 10,000 acres. Anything at all can be made from these Government leases from £200 to £1,000 in clear income, according to size, locality, climate, etc.

Of course this sounds very tempting and easy, but there is this fly in the ointment. These Government leases are naturally in great demand, consequently, to obtain one, it is necessary to ballot, that is to say, if there be more than one applicant for a farm or run, and there always is, then a ballot is taken, and the successful man takes the lease. I have personally attended ballots where over 900 people have applied for the same farm, and incidentally have myself balloted no less than eleven times unsuccessfully.

It may be as well to add that these leases have a good selling value in the open market, and have brought as much as £10,000, the only drawback being that the owner cannot sell for five years after taking possession, this being one of the conditions of the lease.

In conclusion, a few general remarks may be of interest. The climate is splendid, being similar to that of the South of France, and the country is beautiful. There is first-class deer stalking, pig hunting, quail shooting, and the finest trout fishing in the world.

J.C. (1893).

Whenuahou,

Waipawa, H.B., N.Z.

PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

Keep your ain fish-guts for your ain sea-maws.

Scottish Proverb.

FOOTBALL.

HIGHER LINE CLASS LEAGUES.

FIRST ROUND.

POETRY v. SYNTAX II.

This match was played on Sunday, January 25th, on Parkfield. Poetry won the toss and decided to play with the wind. Syntax II. kicked off and straight away Kelly ran through and, beating the goal-keeper, scored easily with a nice low shot, thus opening the score before the game had been in progress half-a-minute. Poetry now took the ball up to their opponents' quarter and for the next few minutes play was of a very even character, though the ball remained mostly in the Syntax half. Time and again Poetry got through and Tobin, Smith and Farrelly put in dangerous shots, all of which Caryll saved with good judgment. For some time the game then became very fast, the ball passing from goal to goal. Poetry looked very much like scoring during this period but never succeeded in finding the net. Kelly made several fine runs, but most of his attempts failed against the sound defence of Hull and Prentice, who cleared excellently. Thus there was no more scoring and when half-time came the score was still unaltered :—

Syntax, 1 ; *Poetry*, 0.

Immediately after half-time Poetry pressed hard and looked very dangerous, but Brown warded off most of the attacks, and Caryll, too, defended his goal with great precision. Syntax now got going for the next few minutes and Kelly again gaining the ball ran through with it, and, beating both the full backs, added a second goal for his side with a fine cross shot which gave Allanson but very little chance. Poetry, finding themselves two goals in arrears, now attacked with great determination and made many good attempts to score, though one or two easy chances were missed. At last, after a short struggle round the goal-mouth, Tobin gained possession of the ball and, beating Caryll, scored the first and only goal for Poetry. The game now

slackened in pace as both sides began to tire somewhat ; only a few minutes remained for play and it looked as though the score would remain unaltered. Poetry made several good tries to equalize, but were not successful. Just before the end, Kelly again gained possession of the ball, and running through both full backs, scored a third and last goal for his class with the best shot of the day. Immediately afterwards the whistle blew and brought to an end an exciting and interesting match.

Full score : *Syntax* II, 3 ; *Poetry*, 1.

D. F. KEEGAN.

RHETORIC v. UPPER SYNTAX.

Through the first half, Rhetoric, with a strong wind in their favour, played round their opponents' goal, but the good defence put up by Thornton and Fliinn prevented many open shots being taken. However, Healy, taking advantage of a corner, scored with a hard shot. Soon after this a rush by the Syntax forwards gave Unsworth his chance, and he equalized.

Half-time : *Rhetoric*, 1 ; *Syntax*, 1.

After half-time, the score being unchanged, Syntax made repeated attempts to break through the Rhetoric defence, but the steady play of Lynch and Anderson blocked them before they could get within good shooting distance. The Rhetoric forwards, too, were well kept in check by Thornton's dash and energy. A. Prentice, after a neat run, gave Rhetoric the lead, which they succeeded in holding to the end.

Result : *Rhetoric*, 2 ; *Upper Syntax*, 1.

RHETORIC v. POETRY.

February 2nd.

This match which promised to be a closely contested one afterwards proved to be quite as lively as was expected. During the first half play was confined almost exclusively to the right wing. Rhetoric pressed hard the whole time and got through the Poetry backs twice, but failed to score owing to the quick recovering and excellent clearing of G.

Hull, captain for Poetry. Shortly before half-time, L. Purgold scored a goal for Rhetoric and the whistle blew with the score—

Rhetoric, 1; Poetry, 0.

Play recommenced with double vigour, Poetry playing a vigorous but a rather ragged game. Time and again determined rushes were made by Farrelly and Tobin off the passes made them by the Poetry defence, but Lynch and Anderson cleared with good judgment every time. Cuffey made a fine rush up the left wing and put across a fine centre which Prentice converted into Rhetoric's second goal. Great credit is due to the way in which Poetry played even till the whistle blew, for they were severely handicapped by the loss of D. Smith, centre-forward.

Rhetoric, 2; Poetry, 0.

RHETORIC v. LOWER SYNTAX.

February 4th.

This being the last match in the first round, and since the combatants, Rhetoric and Syntax II., were exactly equal in every detail so far, there was considerable excitement manifested. Play was, as might be expected, very even until half-time. Syntax had quite their share of the game, though for the first five minutes their goal was in great peril, but since the defence of both sides cleared very well there was no scoring and the play was nearly all round the centre of the field. At half-time the score was—

Rhetoric, 0; Syntax, II. 0.

In the second half Rhetoric began to test their opponents' defence and Caryll was kept busy in goal, but he cleared well. A hard centre from Cuffey, hitting Makepeace, the Syntax back, rebounded into the net before Caryll had a chance. The play then became very fast, but the sides were too even to allow Syntax to equalize and although Kelly did excellent work for Syntax, he was too closely watched by Healy and Garcia to do very much. Berkley, the guarder, also played well, and although he had little to do he cleared with precision when the chance came. The score closed with—

Rhetoric, 1; Syntax II., 0.

POETRY v. SYNTAX I. *February 4th. First Round.*

This match was played on Wednesday morning, February 4th. Thornton won the toss and decided to play with the wind. Poetry kicked off and immediately took the ball into their opponents' quarter and forced a corner, which was, however, not turned to any advantage. Syntax now gained possession of the ball; Kenny running down the wing brought it close in towards the goal and opened the score for his class with a hard cross-shot. For some time play now became somewhat monotonous, neither side having any advantage. Poetry had most of the play for some time following this period, and their forwards, of whom Tobin and Farrelly were the most conspicuous, made several attempts to equalize, but without any success. L. Unsworth next scored a second goal by taking the ball down himself and, beating the full-backs, caused the goal-keeper to run out; then dribbling past him he was able to score without difficulty. Poetry seemed hardly to realize that they were two goals in arrears and no member of their team was up to his form. Just before half-time Allanson scored a third goal off a corner from Kenny.

Syntax I., 3; Poetry, 0.

Poetry immediately woke up after half-time and attacked vigorously. Hull had come to centre-half in place of Prentice and was taking a very active part in the proceedings in most parts of the field. Some moments later he scored Poetry's first and only goal with a magnificent long shot, which seemed to take the goal-keeper quite by surprise. Poetry continued to have all the play and were evidently trying to make up for time lost in the first half. Though they strove hard, they could but seldom penetrate Syntax's sound defence, and when the end came no more goals had been scored. Final score—

Syntax I., 3; Poetry, 1.

SECOND ROUND.

RHETORIC v. UPPER SYNTAX.

February 8th.

Lynch winning the toss elected to play with a fairly strong wind and before the opposing backs had got settled, two goals were scored in quick succession by Cuffey and Prentice within the first three minutes. Although the wind was gaining strength and the Syntax defence had a lot of work owing to Thornton's speedy clearing and Nolan's

able help, further scoring was held off. At half-time the score stood :—

Rhetoric, 2 ; Syntax I., 0.

When play re-commenced Rhetoric faced a much stronger wind which, however, proved of little use to the opposing team since it needed very great precision to control their shots. Thornton showed some good form from half-way, but there was no score. Kenny put in good centres and shots but they were unconverted. Then Cuffey, by a brilliant and individual run up, put a fast shot into the goal-mouth which was tipped in by G. Berkley, who was playing as substitute for L. Purgold. Although throughout this half Rhetoric goal was continually in danger, scoring closed with—

Rhetoric, 3 ; Syntax I., 0.

RHETORIC v. POETRY.

February 10th.

When Rhetoric met Poetry again, the match was even more keenly contested than before. During the first half Rhetoric played with a wind that was barely strong enough to influence play. The Poetry forwards worked well together and played a sound game ; about half-time they pressed a corner which Prentice converted into a goal with a hard shot. Rhetoric made several dashes down the field and showed some excellent play on the left wing, but, as happened last match, Hull showed very good form, and Poetry can thank him and Plissonneau, the guarder, for Rhetoric's failure to score. At half-time the score was :—

Rhetoric, 0 ; Poetry, 1.

Play re-commenced with a rising wind in Poetry's favour and they showed exceptionally good form. Gwyn secured a good pass just before goal and increased the score for Poetry, Gethin just failing to save. Special credit is due to Poetry defence for the excellent way they worked together and to Allanson, who played a clever game at centre-half. Farrelly made some good single efforts but missed one or two chances before goal. Cuffey, as usual, was prominent in the Rhetoric forward line.

Rhetoric, 0 ; Poetry, 2.

THIRD PLAYROOM v. AN XI. OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S. *December 3rd.*

Moorhead won the toss and played with the wind. The visitors immediately got the ball well under control and worked it quickly up the field, but Whiteside saved neatly and cleared it away. Greig then took the ball down the wing and put in a well timed centre, which was followed by a good shot by Tayler. After some neat play in the centre, Cuffey placed the ball in the net, giving the opposing guarder no chance. The visitors again made a good dash and the right wing was working the ball up the field in a businesslike manner but was deprived of it by Tayler, who returned it to the forwards. Feeny was given an easy opening and succeeded in adding another goal to the score. Third Playroom attacked for the remainder of the first half. Moorhead in trying to convert a corner, with a neat bit of head work, grazed the crossbar. Greig put in a fine shot from the wing which was well saved by the guarder. Cuffey shook the crossbar with a left-foot drive, and shortly afterwards Moorhead had no difficulty in scoring a third goal.

Half-time score : 3rd Playroom, 3 ; St. Francis, 0.

The second half opened with some brilliant rushes made by the visitors. Tayler's tackling was a feature of the game. The forwards passed well and accurately, and Moorhead, with his usual excellent and dashing play, put in numerous good shots throughout the whole of the second half. After a neat bit of passing the visitors succeeded in securing their first and only goal. After a nice bit of combination Cuffey again scored. Greig centred excellently and Cuffey added a fifth goal to the score. The opposing team made a few desperate efforts to score and their right wing was given an easy chance but tried to dribble and was deprived of the ball by Tayler, who passed down the wing to Greig. Moorhead with a fine shot succeeded in netting the ball. Just before the end Cuffey scored the seventh and last goal of the match.

Third Playroom, 7 ; St. Francis, 1.

THIRD PLAYROOM. White ; Collins, Agostini ; Malose, Jones, Tayler ; Greig, Feeny, Moorhead, Cuffey, Pearce.

STONYHURST (2nd. XI.) v. ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S. *December 3rd.*

Stonyhurst winning the toss, Cuffey elected to play with a strong wind behind him, and kicked off at 2-10 p.m. Stonyhurst forwards got through and made a fine rush down the field, but were robbed of the ball by the tackling of the Xaverian backs. A corner was declared against the visitors, but, despite Purgold's accurate centre, the ball was cleared before our forwards could

get it. During the whole of the first half the play was mostly away from the home goals and the shooting, limited mostly to long shots, was good, Farrelly putting in some straight balls, but there was no score. After another fine rush down the wing by Purgold and an excellent centre, the ball was cleared from a tussle by the opposing backs. The visiting forwards then pressed, and in spite of the good work of the backs, their centre-forward put in a hard shot which was well saved by Caryll. Another rush up the field resulted in a shot by Delany that defeated Caryll. At half-time the score stood—

Stonyhurst, 0; St. Francis Xavier's, 1.

Play recommenced with the 2nd XI. facing a wind which had been blowing steadily stronger and stronger, but the play of the forwards greatly improved in this half, and the opposing defence were kept busy to prevent scoring. The Xaverians then made two determined rushes to our goals which resulted each time in a corner. They failed to score, however, off either, because Brown and Thornton cleared at once. Caryll, after saving another, let through a fast shot from the right wing by Ellis. This gave the visitors a lead of 2—0. After several steady runs-up, Cuffey put in a good shot and scored the first goal for the home team. Stonyhurst, shortly after, failed to convert a foul given against the Xaverian guarder. Twilight came on very quickly now, rendering play much harder, but did not seem to impede the pace of the game. Stonyhurst then pressed hard and three minutes before the end Farrelly scored after a tussle in the goal mouth.

Stonyhurst, 2; St. Francis Xavier's, 2.

The 2nd XI. defence was very good, and special credit is due to the backs for the way in which they cleared. The forwards, as a whole, played a very good game. Cuffey and Farrelly played a sound game and Purgold centred with precision throughout.

THE 2ND XI. F. Caryll, goal; E. Brown, G. Thornton, backs; R. Plissonneau, J. Healy, P. Flinn, half-backs; L. Purgold, L. Unsworth, M. Cuffey (capt.), F. Farrelly, J. Kenny, forwards.

XIIth man ... R. Reynolds.

Referee ... Rev. N. Ryan, S.J.

POETRY v. SYNTAX II.

February 8th. Second Round.

Poetry met Syntax II. for the second time on February 8th, on Smithfield. Kelly won the toss and chose to play against the wind. Poetry kicked off and in businesslike fashion took and kept the ball in their opposing half. Several corners in succession were the result of this, but no advantage was gained by any of them. Once or twice Syntax got away with the ball

but could not penetrate the sound defence of Prentice and Nolan. Again Poetry ran through and this time, after a short scrimmage in the goal, Tobin managed to put the ball through, just out of the guarder's reach. For some time now play was very even, though Poetry did not seem to be fully using the great advantage the wind gave them. About ten minutes before half-time some exciting play took place round the Syntax goal, resulting in a penalty kick for Poetry. Hull took it and put in a hard straight shot, which rebounded from the guarder's fists to Hull, who steadied it and scored a good goal. Syntax soon retaliated, O'Donoghue gaining possession of the ball and opening the score for his class. Half-time found the score—

Poetry, 2; Syntax, 1.

In the second half Syntax were not long in settling down, and playing with the wind—which had now increased to a regular gale—they had all the best of the game. Poetry had brought some of their forwards to play in the half-line, but, even so, very little could be done against the wind. Kelly took the ball, with help from O'Donoghue and Morrissy, right in to the Poetry goal-mouth and equalized with a fast low shot. Poetry made some good attempts to gain the lead, but were not successful, and within a few minutes the ball was again right in their goal area, and this time Caryll, who was now playing in the forward line, took a pass from O'Donoghue and put it through the goal. Almost immediately following this Kelly once again got through by himself and, causing the guarder to run out, beat him with a swift cross-shot. For some time now play was even in midfield and became somewhat faster and rougher. Syntax, however, soon managed to have all their own way again, and Caryll presently scored a fifth goal. A corner was then forced, and the ball coming high into the goal mouth, Allanson put it through his own goal. This was just on time, and the end found the score—

Syntax, 6; Poetry, 2.

SYNTAX I. v. SYNTAX II.

Kelly won the toss and played with a strong breeze against him. Unsworth started the game with a delightful pass to Kenny, who ran the ball down the wing, Brown clearing the centre with good judgment. Kelly got possession but was pulled up by Nolan who passed the ball out to Kenny, but the referee stopped the game owing to a foul by Hallinan. Flinn took the kick and passed to Unsworth who shot over. The ball again travelled up the field, but Bolton ran out and cleared. The ball then went to Kelly from Makepeace, but Thornton cleared in time. Two shots by Kenny followed. Unsworth shortly afterwards ran through on his own, but his shot went wide. Once again the Lower

Syntax forwards made a rush, but it ended in a miss by Morrissy.

Half-time: *Syntax I.*, 0; *Syntax II.*, 0.

On resuming, the ball was quickly carried down the field and it was only with great difficulty that Thornton stopped Kelly. The ball went to O'Donoghue who sent in a hard shot, which was saved at the expense of a corner. Some good play by Danson on the left checked Kirkbride, when that player looked like going through. He swung the ball across to Morrissy who was robbed by Flinn. Then Unsworth fouled French, and the kick going to Kelly, the latter scored. After this Lower Syntax got quickly to work. Morrissy passed to Hallinan, who centred well to Kelly, the latter scoring cleverly with his head. Upper Syntax now pressed and scored their first and last goal from a penalty kick, well placed by Thornton.

Syntax I., 1; *Syntax II.*, 2.

F.C.

REVIEWS.

THE CHIEF SUFFERINGS OF LIFE AND THEIR REMEDIES.

By ABBE DUHAUT.

(Pater Georges Ephrem, O.D.C.)

Translated by A. M. BUCHANAN, M.A.

Washbourne. 3/6.

Although the title of this book does not at first sight sound very attractive, the matter is excellent, and there will be few who having once opened it, will not desire to finish it.

The subject is one which concerns every one of us. It is here treated in an interesting manner, with a wealth of apt and well-chosen texts from Scripture and quotations from the writings of the Saints, while the examples from history and biography appeal to our sympathy and help to convince us of the truth of the principles set forth. These pages, moreover, breathe throughout the influence of a deep and tender piety.

The book is divided into three parts, the first treats of Suffering, the second of Discouragement, and the third of the very needful, and perhaps too uncommon virtue of Hope. Of these, it is probably the second part which will be found the most generally useful, it is very helpful and consoling.

The absence of any attempt at an index, even of the three main divisions of the book, is certainly somewhat of a drawback.

The translation is admirably done, and the type and paper excellent.

OLD TESTAMENT RHYMES,

By ROBERT HUGH BENSON.

Illustrated by GABRIEL PIPPET.

Longmans, Green & Co., 39 *Paternoster Row*, London.
1/-

This book of rhymes for children is beautifully got up and printed in black and red, and is at first sight most attractive, but we cannot congratulate the author upon some of his rhymes, which are open to criticism on several counts. Those who propose to read them aloud to children would do well to make a judicious selection.

The illustrations, however, and decorative work will go far to make the book acceptable to any child. The handsome design on the cover and the frontispiece representing the Tree of Jesse, is admirable of its kind; so also is the border, which, however, loses somewhat of its effect by being repeated throughout the book to the very last page. The illustrations, though not all equally good, deserve the highest praise.

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT BOOK.

By REV. F. X. LASANCE.

Washbourne. 5/-

Fr. Lasance is well-known as an indefatigable compiler of prayer-books. In the exhaustive collection of prayers contained in the present volume, he seems to have surpassed himself.

In its 1,200 pages we find not only most of the old forms of prayer which have become almost indispensable favourites to devout souls, but numerous new features of devotion designed to appeal above all to those souls whose special attraction is to the Blessed Sacrament.

The numerous devotions for Mass, Holy Communion, the Forty Hours, Practice and Reflections for visits to the Blessed Sacrament and the great variety of methods for keeping the Holy Hour, render it a valuable and compendious *Vade Mecum* for daily attendants at Mass, and frequent communicants, as well as for all members of the various Eucharistic confraternities and association in honour of the Sacred Heart. The aims, practices and spiritual advantages of the latter are fully explained.

There is also a very complete collection of indulgenced prayers, including the newest found in the *New Raccolta* of 1913, as well as in the *Raccolta*, 1910 edition.

The type is excellent, the size most compact and convenient, and no one will dispute that the full value is given for the moderate price of 5/-.

The book can be heartily recommended to all on the look-out for a new and suitable prayer-book.



COLLEGE SECOND ELEVEN, 1913-14.

R. Plissonneau.	J. P. Healy.	F. Caryll.	G. Thornton.	
E. Brown.	L. Purgold.	M. Cuffey.	F. Farrelly.	P. Flinn.
	J. Kenny.	L. Unsworth.		