LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ALFRED KEOGH
(Ob. July 30th, 1936)
EDITORIAL

The editor of a school magazine must strive to satisfy two classes of readers with opposing desires. Old Boys crave for news of the School, its successes and failures, its achievements and anxieties; their gaze is directed inwards from the world without the college walls. The present students are looking eagerly outwards, wanting to know what is in store for them when they emerge. And cutting across this line of division is another, separating those whose interest is in the past from those whose sole concern is with the present. Some, indeed, there are who would have us peep into the future, but wisdom bids us put aside the tempting mantle of the prophet.

How far we have succeeded in satisfying these conflicting needs our readers must judge. The following pages will show that at any rate we have tried. Old Boys are most easily satisfied: the account of the life of the School is as full as we can make it. Present students are more exigent, but Father Basil Wrighton and Dr. Wilfrid Moore (to whom our thanks) should provide a taste of the tragedy and comedy that go to make up life. To represent the past we have included a slight sketch of that remarkable man and Old Parker, the famous actor John Philip Kemble. He is second of our series of Famous Alumni. We regret that we have been unable to obtain a picture of him. There are many portraits and prints of Kemble extant, and there used to be a statue of him, as Cato, in Westminster Abbey. But there is nothing at his own school to remind Cotton of her illustrious son. This is an omission that ought certainly to be remedied:

As to the future we have been asked to remind all friends of Cotton of the Dinner and Dance that is to be held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, January 7th next. Notices have already been sent out but the lists may not include all those who may wish to be present. If any have been inadvertently left out the omission can be rectified by application to the College, or to the Secretary of the Society, Rev. R. B. Singleton, Dormer Place, Leamington, or to the Dance Secretary, Mr. F. I. Edwards, The Shrubbery, Harborne Park Road, Birmingham.

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VALETE

J. F. McLEAN (1930–36).—School Certificate, 1934; Cricket XI, 1931–36; Colours, 1934; Captain, 1935–36; Rugger XV, 1932–36; Colours, 1934; Captain of Hockey, 1936; Captain of School, 1936.

F. B. DAWSON (1930–36).—School Certificate, 1934; Higher Certificate, 1936; Rugger XV, 1933–36; Colours, 1934; Captain, 1936; Captain of Milner House, 1934–36.

P. J. Moore (1932–35).—School Certificate, 1935; 
Captain of Challoner House, 1935.
F. J. Williams (1930–36).—School Certificate, 
1934; Vice-Captain of Milner House, 1935–36.
J. F. Daley (1929–36).—School Certificate, 1933; 
J. F. Hayes (1929–36).—School Certificate, 1934; 
J. R. Regan (1932–36).—School Certificate, 1934; 
L. K. Lawler (1933–36).—School Certificate, 1935; 
E. G. O’Kelly (1932–36).—School Certificate, 1934; 
Higher Certificate, 1936.
W. J. Forbes (1928–36).—Rugger XV, 1932–33, 
35–36; Colours, 1935–36; Cricket XI, 1935; 
Hockey XI, 1934–36.
T. A. Koenen (1933–36).—School Certificate, 1936; 
Hockey XI, 1936.
J. J. Kearns (1930–36).—Rugger XV, 1933–36; 
Colours, 1934; Vice-Captain, 1935–36; Hockey 
XI, 1934–36.
A. F. Koenen (1933–36).—Rugger XV, 1933–36; 
Colours, 1934; Cricket XI, 1934–35; Hockey 
XI, 1934–35.
D. R. O’Keefe (1934–36).—School Certificate, 
A. Prendiville (1931–36).—Lower Certificate, 
Half Colours, 1936.
J. P. Boyle (1934–36).—Lower Certificate, 1936; 
F. Devaney (1930–35).
A. E. Gudgeon (1932–35).
L. Fecci (1934–36).
M. A. Sidaway (1933–36).
J. F. Shaw (1933–35).
B. J. Bamber (1933–35).
M. D. Martin (1933–36).
E. J. Brennan (1934–36).
C. A. Schwarzenberg (1934–36).

SALVETE

P. E. Hewes, L. Smith, P. J. McPherson, 
J. F. Walsh, L. J. Kelly, F. P. Ryder, C. J. 
Milford, P. C. Sealey, W. E. Mould, P. M. 
Calnan, M. Tasker, J. Phillips, F. J. Smart, 
K. G. Collins, D. W. O'Dowd, H. D. Heyes, 
W. Hoole, J. F. Goyder, G. C. Thomas, A. G. 
Dutoy, J. R. Hardeeman, N. J. Wright, B. J. 
Taylor, G. J. Lowe, J. L. Hawkgrip, J. E. 
Oakes, P. F. Sandy, J. J. McLoughlin, D. A. 
Smith, W. J. Knowles, P. T. Knowles, A. B. 
Hitchings, A. H. Trindler, C. West, A. Waring.

OLD BOYS’ COLUMN

Mr. P. Mcateer (O.C. 1892–94) writes rather 
a home-sick letter from Brooklyn, New York, 
where he is running a Real Estate Company, 
asking for news of the School. “I expect the 
Parkers’ Society members of my day have been 
reduced to a thin grey line, but I would dearly 
love to hear from any who may be still active.” 
He enquires anxiously for a whole list of his 
contemporaries in School.

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We have seen Eddy Moores (O.C. 1907–11) who 
managed to get safely out of Madrid with his wife 
and two boys. He had been there the past seven 
years, and had to sacrifice his house and property 
when leaving.

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Dr. Bernard Mailey (O.C. 1910–11), a Professor 
in Madrid University, is also safely back in Eng-
land, but only after some exciting incidents.
We offer our heartiest congratulations to Jim Wright (O.C. 1923-29) on his marriage to Miss Mary Lecke at Hanley. This was truly a Cottonian wedding, Miss Lecke being a sister of Denis Lecke. Fr. Wood was Celebrant of the Nuptial Mass and the ceremony, and the Headmaster proposed the toast of Bride and Bridegroom, whilst among the 150 or more guests Cottonians were very numerous.

Similarly our congratulations go to Joe Hickin (O.C. 1920-24) who married on September 1st Miss Elizabeth Johnson, sister of J. W. Johnson, and so another Cottonian wedding. We also rejoice with his brother Laurence (O.C. 1923-27), who in June married Miss Dorothy Carver.

J. McLean (O.C. 1930-36) and J. Finneran (O.C. 1930-36) have not ventured to take up residence at the English College, Valladolid, where they were due. We hear they are studying meanwhile at Ushaw.

The Rev. W. Doran (O.C. 1921-28) who is reading Classics up at St. Edmund’s, Cambridge, has been elected Captain of Soccer at Christ’s. For a Priest, who though a member of the College is not in residence, this must be rather an exceptional honour.

To those who know J. B. Woolley (O.C. 1926-32) it will come as no surprise to learn that at the end of his first year in the Medical School at Aberdeen University he took the first prize for Physics, and shared the prize for Chemistry.

We wish all success to James Skidmore (O.C. 1932-36), and Trevor Koenen (O.C. 1933-36) who have just begun their studies at Manchester University, the former for a degree in Law, the latter in the Science Faculty. Skidmore is playing centre three for Crewe, whilst Koenen has joined his brother Ashley and is playing with Davenport.

Meanwhile Michael Vaughan (O.C. 1929-35), who has gone up this term to Birmingham University, is already on the injured list playing centre for the University 2nd XV. As companions this term he has Johnny Hayes (O.C. 1929-36) taking Classics, Hugh McManus (O.C. 1930-33) taking Mathematics, and Denis O’Shaughnessy (O.C. 1931-34), a B.Sc., engineering.

It is with regret we hear the news about Rev. E. Neary (O.C. 1924-29) who left Rome in July, for he is at present in a Sanatorium in Cheshire. However, he writes cheerfully that they have promised him a cure in a few months.

Two others who left Rome in July are Rev. R. Foster (O.C. 1920-27) who has been appointed to the Staff at Oscott, and Rev. J. V. Healey (O.C. 1919-28) who has become assistant Secretary to His Grace. On the other hand F. Dawson (O.C. 1930-36) and J. Daley (O.C. 1931-36) have left for Rome to begin their studies at the English College.

We congratulate Raymond Doherty (O.C. 1928-30) on passing his final as a Chartered Accountant.

Noel Hudson (O.C. 1926-27) paid us a visit. After taking a degree in Engineering at London University he has joined the Ordnance Department and is taking some special course at Derby. He gave us news of Peter Guinness (O.C. 1927-28) of whom we scarcely like to think as carrying 12 stone of weight combined with a height of 6 ft. 2 in. He is in Barclay’s Bank in Cape Province, South Africa.

Edmund O’Kelly (O.C. 1932-36) who has signed Articles with a firm of solicitors near Cambridge, will be taking his Law Lectures at Cambridge.

We were pleased to receive the German written thesis on the literary work of the Spanish writer Pereda with which Dr. Gerald MacGilllicuddy (O.C. 1917-23) gained his Ph.D. at Würzburg University. He is now a Professor of English Literature in that University.

In the summer Desireé Tummers (O.C. 1918-21) paid us a visit in connection with his naturalisation papers. After finishing his military service in the
Belgian Air Force, he is now with Metro-Vickers Aircraft Company.

Another recent visitor was Bernard Chilvers (O.C. 1926–29) who is running a branch of a publishing firm in Glasgow.

M. J. Stanley (O.C. 1928–32) has just left England to take up his studies at Innsbruck University, where he will be joining R. Regan.

His friends will find it difficult to believe that John Tasker (O.C. 1930–36), who is taking an engineering course with Messrs. Markham's of Chesterfield, finds the work very hard but is thoroughly enjoying it!

Louis Lawler (O.C. 1933–36) we hear has taken up a position in Dunlops.

We are pleased to learn that D. Williams (O.C. 1933–35) has joined Birkenhead Park, and we hope to hear of him soon in the first XV.

Our congratulations to Laurence Abbott (O.C. 1919–23) on his marriage in July.

Congratulations to the Rev. A. Pozzi (O.C. 1898–1902) who has recently been appointed a Canon by Bishop McGrath of Menevia. Canon Pozzi succeeded the late Canon Burke as rector of Holywell and now takes the stall rendered vacant by Canon Burke's death.

We have received an extremely interesting letter from George Jeffries (O.C. 1915–20). We append some extracts which will be as interesting to our readers as to us:

Since returning to Java I have been some nine months in Batavia but am now placed in Sourabaya where I have temporary charge of our Firm's branch there—a promotion maybe undeserved but nevertheless appreciated! The work is both varied and interesting and I cannot complain of boredom.

Further, since my return the family circle has increased by one, we now being the proud parents of a daughter born at the Catholic Hospital of St. Carolus in Batavia in October last.

Sourabaya is an unexpectedly European town and would surprise those who base their ideas of these Tropics on Conrad's books. There is much that is strange and interesting to those who just visit and are shown the "sights," but for residents life pursues an even tenor, without those exotic experiences familiar to readers of Conrad's or Stevenson's works. The town is very prettily planned, we have all the comforts of modern civilisation and possess two golf links, a cricket club, sea and fresh water swimming and innumerable tennis clubs. Although nearly on the Equator we do not suffer extremes of heat—the usual temperature rarely exceeding 87 degrees in the shade; the nights now are cold—sufficiently so to warrant the use of a blanket! For our spiritual needs we are served by two churches and one chapel of ease where a new church is in course of erection. The attendance at these on weekdays and Sundays and the percentage of Communicants would put to shame many European parishes. Health in the town is excellent.

Java itself is a true "Terra Fuego," there being some forty or more volcanoes in an island of roughly the area of England. Of these the greater proportion are quiescent though occasionally one of the more active erupts—the watch kept on them by the authorities is so thorough that an eruption is invariably signalled long enough ahead to evacuate the danger zone in time to avoid any tragedies occurring. Inland the scenery is scarcely to be surpassed and the Hill Stations are glorious from a point of view of landscape, climate and interesting excursions. The population is some fifty millions—a cheerful, hardworking and extremely cleanly race in the main. Originally probably fetish worshippers, they were conquered by the Hindoo at the time of the latter's supremacy in India and were converted to that faith by the Hindoo missionaries who followed in the path of conquest. Later with the downfall of the Hindoo Empire, Mohammedans also conquered Java and converted the island to their own religious faith which persists to the present day. Bali, an island just off the coast, still however
retains the Hindoo profession, having successfully resisted the Mohammedans both in arms and religious penetration. It is now a favourite tourist resort—visited by Australian and American tourist boats regularly in the season, a big attraction being the Hindoo Temples and Temple Dancing rites which are most graceful.

The above sketchy account of our town and island scarcely does it justice. From a health, work and play point of view it is difficult to imagine a sphere in which I would be more contented with my lot.

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We have also received a letter from Father F. H. Carless, C.F., who might almost be called a near neighbour of the writer of the above letter—a mere 1,000 miles, more or less, separate them! Fr. Carless writes from Singapore, and not quite so enthusiastically as George Jeffries. He says: “I left England on March 6th and arrived here on April 1st—an excellent day on which to begin a three years' sojourn in this foul climate . . . I am the first Catholic Chaplain of the Regular Army to be sent here and I have had to start catering for five separate camps, all several miles apart, with nothing but the Bishop's blessing. I have to drive 17 miles every Sunday to say my second Mass.”

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OSCOTT NOTES.

First of all we are sure you will all join with us in congratulating all the Cottonian Ordinandi of last Trinity, particularly Father John Collins—Ad Multos Annos! The retreat was a great success. It was preached by Fr. Hannan, S.J., who won all hearts.

Apart from the great events at Trinity the less said about the ironically called “Summer Term” the better. Nor was the weather very much better during the holidays. Even the Cotton match was “rained-off,” and so the Oscottans lost the opportunity of gaining their annual smashing victory over the Cottonians. However that did not prevent them from having a very happy time at Cotton, and they would like to thank Fr. Manion very much for his kindness and hospitality.

Oscott has had a very welcome addition to the staff in the person of Fr. Foster, who we hope will have a happy time here doing really good work. We should like to offer the same good wishes to Fr. Wilfrid Moore who we hear has been appointed to Cotton.

Amongst the new Philosophers this year we were pleased to welcome Mr. Kearns and Mr. Damp—may their time at Oscott be as happy as their days at Cotton!...

Cotton is not the only place that can boast a new matron. The new matron at Oscott is at present concentrating on the reforming of our food, a task over which she is taking great pains.

Our time-table too has been changed—which some of the old hands found a trifle muddling for some weeks. The chief result of the alteration seems to be that the days fly by even faster than they used to.

You will be interested to hear that Wilfrid Davenport has taken charge of the Dramatic Society. A. Emery has been elected Musical Dean, and T. Duffy is editor of The Oscotian.

We have had three interesting visitors this term—Professor Malley of Madrid who kept us enthralled for a whole evening with his eye-witness account of affairs in Spain during and previous to the Civil War; Fr. Gumbley, O.P., who gave us a paper on “Parish Priests in the Calendar of the Church”; and Mr. Cummins from Dublin who talked to us about the Legion of Mary.

Otherwise the term so far has passed without event—but a lot can happen between now and Christmas.

G.C.C.

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ROMAN NOTES.

My predecessor being in England, and having just returned from a vitamin A, B and C holiday to find that the exchange is now 93 and lectures begin at 8.30 a.m. instead of at cockcrow, I was finally persuaded to pen these notes.

After a very hot and toilsome year in Rome, ending with the usual inquisition, we hurried out to the Villa. Here for three months, while continuing our studies in delightful surroundings, we
have frolicked and sported on the green sward, *alii* wielding the mighty willow, *alii* the steel shafted iron, chuckling merrily at the faithful B.B.C. reports of the rainy season in England. "Dulce est desipere in loco," but the "loco" will soon change and then there will be no more "desiper"": next week we depart for Rome.

Together with my comrades and brothers in exile, that is, Second Year Philosophy, I have just returned from a walking tour to Subiaco; we walked the first day, but owing to the inclemency of the weather were compelled to row to Subiaco and bus back. The deluge, however, did not prevent us from visiting the object of our pilgrimage, the shrine of St. Benedict at Subiaco. The shrine impressed us both positively and negatively: positively because we realised the hard eremitical life which the holy man led with no spaghetti or hot wine (he that readeth let him understand) to comfort the aching limbs; negatively because we got a close view of the paintings of the evil one who tormented the Saint under various forms. The devil appeared to the Saint sometimes as a huge black bug and at others in human shape with horns. After a day's examination of the devil, so that we should recognise him again, we returned to Tivoli in a typical Italian country bus which was first constructed to accommodate twelve, but by utilising all the corners, other people's feet and luggage racks we managed to fit twenty in the vehicle and eight on various outlying parts. The descent was made in safety, but since the road, which would have made Carr Bank look like Daytona Beach, was infested with hairpin and corkscrew bends, we naturally thought of the ten good men and true the Hierarchy were soon to lose. Particularly did we think so at those moments when the driver, gesticulating with both hands off the wheel, saw fit to carry on an animated conversation with three other victims who somehow found accommodation in his cab. However, we all live to tell the tale.

The University did not claim all our attention, at least not until July, and so we were able to devote some of our spare time to other studies, particularly Catholic Action. Although by its very definition Catholic Action is the apostolate of the laity, it is nevertheless under the direction of the Hierarchy, and so a sound knowledge of its principles is necessary to the priest. A society has therefore been formed to study the papal ideas in this matter and to find means of adopting to England those activities which the Holy Father has declared to be so dear to his heart. The papal instructions are numerous, and with the aid of commentaries we hope to make fair progress. The Pope has issued the call to the laity and we hope that Cotton, which has magnificent traditions of cooperation between clergy and laity, will not be slow to respond.

Last year there were few events of great importance in Rome; it was nothing like the previous hectic year which saw the canonisation of SS. John Fisher and Thomas More. Unfortunately two deaths marked the most important events in the year, that of our late King to whom Italy showed such great respect, and that of Cardinal Lepicier, our College Protector for six years. His Requiem, which we all attended, was sung in S. Andrea, in the presence of over twenty-five Cardinals.

Memorable among the events of the ecclesiastical year were the visits to the Lenten Stations after lectures. Holy Week, with its solemn ceremonies, and Tenebrae every night either at St. Paul's, S. Anselmo or S. Girolamo; then, for those related to Pheidippedes, the visit to the Seven Churches, a distance of about twelve miles. "Last stage of all," the Easter celebrations, and after these—the exams.

Soon we will be joined by two new Cottonians, Francis Dawson and John Daley, who when they arrive can rest assured of as hearty a welcome as we received last year. William Ford, Gerard Roberts, and Basil Pearson, who received the subdiaconate at Trinity, and will be ordained Deacons on the Feast of Christ the King; hope to receive the Priesthood at Christmas. By then we shall have been in Rome quite a long time, and the joys of Palazzola will have receded into the distance; so I may be allowed to lay down my pen now, and bide me once more to sport 'neath the Greenwood Tree.

T.W.R.
OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED KEOGH.

We have with regret to record the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Keogh, who was in his day perhaps the most distinguished of all the laymen who have been educated at Cotton. Alfred Keogh went to Sedgley Park School in 1870 at the age of 13. When Sedgley Park School was transferred to Cotton he came with the rest of the students to the present College, and left in 1874 after one year’s residence at the new site. His brother, William ffrench Keogh, was also at Cotton. The latter became a priest in the Westminster diocese and pre-deceased him. We have no record of Sir Alfred revisiting his old school in recent years, but he remained a member of the Old Boys’ Society until a few years ago when he wrote the Secretary resigning his membership on going to live permanently in the South of France. He died in London on July 30th, at the age of 79, and a Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul in Westminster Cathedral.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Keogh had the unusual distinction of serving twice in the important position of Director-General of the Army Medical Services, his second term of office being synchronous with the Great War. During this period his powers of organization, administration and selection were put to the most severe tests. How well he answered to those tests is now recognized by every historian of the War, and his name goes down to posterity as one of the great administrators of the Army Medical Service.

Keogh’s knowledge of science was above the average, and he had gained clinical experience in civil practice before entering the Army, which is unusual in the case of R.A.M.C. officers. He had been house physician at Brompton Hospital for diseases of the chest and an assistant at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. He was thus able to work with civilian medical men and to avail himself of the most modern scientific methods. By encouraging the use of such methods and by the selection of men skilled in their employment the diseases which had decimated armies were reduced to a minimum. Typhoid fever, tetanus, influenza and cerebro-spinal fever, the scourges of camps in all ages, were reduced to manageable proportions, although, except in the case of typhus fever, they could not be wholly abolished.

Camp hygiene at his instigation rose to be a science. The wounded, too, owed much to him, for he caused them to be treated wherever possible in hospitals by surgeons specially skilled in their injuries. Those who were wounded in the head were sent to one centre, those wounded in the chest to another, those with facial injuries to a third, and those with broken thighs to hospitals specially set apart for them. The surgeons who looked after them gained additional experience and secured better results than had ever been thought possible—results which became common knowledge and spread to the treatment of civilians.

Alfred Keogh was born on July 3rd, 1857, the son of Henry Keogh, a member of the Irish Bar and Resident Magistrate of Roscommon in Ireland. After leaving Cotton he went to Queen’s College, Galway, and took his medical degrees at the Royal University of Ireland. He then came to London, held the resident appointment at the Brompton Hospital, and entered the Army Medical Service in 1880. At Netley he was Herbert prizeman and Martin gold medallist. He then served as surgeon to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and was promoted Surgeon-Major in 1892. During the South African War of 1899—1901 he was in charge of a general hospital and for his services was mentioned in dispatches, was created C.B. and received special promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1900, gaining the Queen’s medal with four clasps. From 1902 to 1905 he was Deputy Director-General A.M.S., and from 1905 to 1910 he was Director-General. He was instrumental in 1908 in enlisting the services of consulting physicians and surgeons in the formation of a Territorial Medical Force. He went for this purpose to the various hospitals in the Kingdom to which medical schools were attached and induced the members of each staff to take commissions as officers à la suite. The scheme was well thought out, and when it was brought into action six years later large general hospitals were established and staffed without difficulty or delay. From 1913 to 1922 he
was honorary Colonel, R.A.M.C., of the 2nd London Territorial Division. Keogh finished his first term of office as Director-General in 1910 and occupied himself in other interests until 1914, when it became plain that the duties of Director-General in war time were too arduous to be performed by one man. Keogh therefore was recalled. Sir Arthur Sloggett, the holder of the post, went to France as he had a genius for selecting the right man for the right post, while Keogh remained in England. The duplication worked well, and Keogh only resigned office in 1918. From 1921 to 1927 he was Colonel-Commandant A.M.S.

As soon as his first term of office as Director-General ended Keogh was appointed in 1910 Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington and held the post until 1922, though he was unable to perform the duties during the years of the War. In 1913 he became a member of the Council for Science Museums, and in 1922, on his retirement, he was awarded the gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of which he was already an honorary member. He was also a Commissioner for the Red Cross Society and a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem.

Many honours were bestowed upon Keogh. Promoted to K.C.B. in 1906 and to G.C.B. in 1917, he was nominated a Companion of Honour in 1918. The Royal University of Ireland conferred upon him the degrees of M.D., M.Ch., and D.Sc. He was an honorary M.D. of Dublin and honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen and Edinburgh and D.Sc. of Oxford and Leeds, a F.R.C.P. of London, and a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland. In France he was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour and in Belgium of the Order of the Crown. He held the first class of the Order of the White Eagle of Serbia.

A correspondent of The Times wrote of him: “Besides his gift for organization, the late Sir Alfred Keogh could act with great rapidity. When Kitchener heard the news that gas was being used he sent for Keogh and asked him what could be done. Keogh immediately telephoned to the College of Science, of which he had been Rector, to send two research chemists to the War Office at once with their nightwear. He kept a hospital train waiting for them at Victoria and, with the cooperation of Winston Churchill, had them taken across the Channel in a destroyer. In the space of an hour or two the chemists were at the front and had diagnosed the gas being used. The same night materials were being put together by the various branches of one of the women’s organizations for the first gas masks, and these were dispatched in thousands the following day.”

He married twice, first in 1886 to Elizabeth daughter of St. George Williams, M.D., J.M.S. She died in 1887. Secondly he married in 1888 Camilla Porterfield, daughter of Captain William Hamilton Hart, 105th Regiment. By his first wife a son, Alfred St. George French, was born in 1883, and by his second wife were born two daughters, who both married.

**THE LATE MONSIGNOR HUDSON.**

The Right Rev. Mgr. George Vincent Canon Hudson—a familiar figure to most Cottonians, though not a Cottonian himself—died at a nursing-home in Clifton on October 25th, the Feast of Christ the King.

In a period of thirty-five years of notable diocesan progress he played a most conspicuous part. To his initiative, genius and courageous energy are due the details of the organization and rapid development of Catholic rescue-work during those years. He became a force for the welfare of neglected and of orphan children not only in local and Catholic circles but also throughout the country in general.

It was a happy choice of the late Archbishop Ilsley when he sent Fr. Hudson, who had been educated and ordained priest at Oscott in 1898, to take temporary charge of the Parish of Coleshill and St. Paul’s Home for Boys. At that time St. Paul’s Home was a Poor-Law school organized and administered on antiquated lines. It held a number of boys who remained there for a time and were then sent adrift to earn a living without help or prospects to the almost certain shipwreck of their faith. Immediately Fr. Hudson saw that adequate provision must be made for the boys
leaving the Home: they required food and shelter and guidance until they could fend for themselves in the battle of life. To meet this urgent need his first work, St. Vincent’s Home for Working Boys, was founded.

About this time the appalling wreckage of child-life was beginning to rouse the national conscience, and in after-care work (which visualized much more than merely finding the child a job) Fr. Hudson was a pioneer and the principles he formulated speedily found general recognition.

In 1901 Fr. Hudson’s report embodying schemes for the care of neglected Catholic children was adopted by the Bishop and led to the formation of the Birmingham Diocesan Rescue Society. He was appointed Secretary. With indomitable courage and a confidence which never wavered he set about the colossal task of providing funds, lands and buildings for the work of rescue. His astounding success is evinced by the fact that in thirty-five years he had erected at Coleshill: St. Edward’s Home, St. George’s Home, the well-known Orthopaedic Hospital of St. Gerard, St. Joan’s Home for Girls—with its Domestic Centre, a Junior School, a Senior School, separate Open-air Wards, Nurses’ Hostels, a convent for the Sisters-in-charge, a Receiving Home together with medical and administrative blocks, as well as providing extensive playgrounds and playing-fields. More notable even than this material achievement was his success in humanitarian endeavour: he catered for a “home-life” for the children, restored them to health and confidence and gave them an education, moral and mental, that would fit them in every respect and in spite of earlier handicaps for the great adventure of life.

Nor was his work confined to Coleshill. To him there was entrusted also the supervision and care of all the protective homes for Catholic children in the Archdiocese. He was in addition a Governor of the Certified Homes for Mental Defectives.

Allusion has already been made to his care for working-boys, but to this must also be added his labours as Secretary of the Catholic Emigration Society. He was instrumental in the comfortable settlement of many thousands of children in Canada. Letters in his office bear grateful witness to what an astonishing proportion made good, were happily married and provided homes for their own children. He always kept in touch with his boys and girls and crossed the ocean more than thirty times in their interest.

In December 1934 his toils took their inevitable toll. His shattered health forced him to retire and reluctantly leave to others his great work of charity for which he had so abundantly laboured. Year in year out he used his days in the fulfilment of the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. Of what it is possible for one man to do in a short space he is an outstanding example.

He was a great priest, humble, prayerful. Courageous, undaunted in the face of obstacles, with far-reaching vision and profound seriousness of purpose, meticulously thorough in all he did, possessed of untiring energy and strength of will, yet he was unobtrusive, courteous, invariably kind and gentle, distinguished ever by a clear-cut singleness of motive.

He was laid to his eternal rest on October 27th at Coleshill beneath the glorious Calvary that looks out across the radiant unspoil’d Warwickshire countryside. It seemed strangely fitting, almost symbolic. He had erected the Calvary as the standard under which he fought for the souls of children, and about it in this beautiful setting he grouped the monuments of his love for children. “Suffer the little children to come to Me,” had said His Master, and to Him he gathered little children, homeless, helpless, hopeless, in the haven of peace and healing he had set beneath His Cross. “Greater love no man hath than that he give his life for his friends,” had said His Master and, like His Master, he too gave his life for his friends. George Vincent Hudson was the friend of little children. “The love of little children hath eaten him up.” May he rest in peace!

*  *  *

LT.-COL. G. G. PLANT.

The death occurred in a Newcastle-on-Tyne nursing home of Lieut.-Col. George Gosling Plant (O.C. 1886-90), on October 28th. He was 59 years of age.
During the four years that he was at Cotton George Plant laid the foundations of the brilliant future of his professional career and showed signs of the many-sided activities that filled his life. He was a markedly successful student, and still his abounding energy carried him into every form of sport. For many years after leaving College he was a member of the Part cricket team, and on one of these occasions, as a tribute to his sportsmanship, he was asked to preside at the Sports Prize Distribution. He asked the present writer what he should talk about and was advised to say the usual things about "Waterloo and the playing-fields of Eton." When he came to speak he told us that he knew little about Waterloo or the playing-fields of Eton, but that he had learned on the playing-fields of Cotton the value of playing the game, of playing for one's side, and of playing all-out to the very last moment of any contest. In his case, certainly, the claim was justified and the tribute to his School typical of him. It was on this occasion that he presented the "Plant Silver Salver" which has been ever since the principal trophy for the Cross-Country run at Cotton.

After leaving Cotton he was articled to a firm of solicitors in the Potteries. He had at one time the distinction of being the youngest practising solicitor in the country. He passed his final law and honours examination at the age of 19 years and two months, gaining first-class honours and the New Inn prize. He had to wait nearly two years, until he was 21, before he could be admitted as a solicitor.

On the death of Mr. Francis Thomas Steavenson, father of the late Town Clerk of Darlington (Mr. H. G. Steavenson), he came to Darlington to take charge of the practice of Steavenson and Sons, as Mr. H. G. Steavenson was precluded from private practice on his appointment as Town Clerk. At that time he was 20½ years old, and could not be admitted as a solicitor until six months later. After he was admitted the firm practised as Steavenson, Sons, and Plant, and later became Steavensons, Plant and Park. The firm also has offices in London and Middlesbrough.

Col. Plant was a director of the Legal Insurance Co., Ltd., being chairman of both the Newcastle branch and the City of London local branch. He was chairman of the directors of the Darlington Hippodrome, Ltd., and a director of several other private companies.

He was engaged on Territorial work before the War and accepted a commission during the early war days. He commanded the third line of the 5th Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, and his name was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State "for valuable services." While in France he was attached for some months to a Colonial brigade of one of the divisions immortalised by Ian Hay in his The First Hundred Thousand.

A keen supporter of the Zetland Hunt, it was while hunting with the pack, in 1928, that he received serious internal injuries. His horse shied and he was struck with considerable force by the pommel of the saddle. An operation was necessary and he appeared to have recovered from the accident, but about 18 months ago the after-effects of it again began to trouble him, and just over a fortnight ago he underwent another operation at Newcastle. It was thought that he was progressing favourably, but on Wednesday, October 28th, he suddenly collapsed. R.I.P.

* * *

Fr. Joseph Mahoney.

Rev. Joseph Mahoney, D.D., died at Brighton on May 9th, aged 67. He was a distinguished scholar and a man of wide learning. Although seldom seen at Cotton, at least in recent years, he was well-known to those Cottonians who attended the annual Old Boys' dinner in London.

Born in Portsmouth, Fr. Mahoney was educated at Cotton College and the English College, Rome, where he was ordained in 1895. In the following year he was appointed assistant at Southwark Cathedral and a few months later was transferred to St. Thomas's, Wandsworth, and, in 1897, to West Grinstead.

On the death of Mgr. Denis, Fr. Mahoney was placed in charge at West Grinstead until 1902, when he went as curate to Arundel. In the next year he was transferred to Chatham and, in 1904,
to Eastbourne. Fr. Mahoney was rector of East Grinstead from 1908 until his health broke down in 1915. In 1916 he worked for a short time at St. Leonards-on-Sea and later at Bermondsey and, in 1918, was named rector of South Bermondsey.

Transferred to Stockwell in 1922, he was obliged to resign three years later owing to bad health and had since lived in Brighton.

Bishop Brown attended the funeral at St. John the Baptist's, Brighton. Requiem Mass was offered by Fr. Richardson.

* * *

We regret to record the death on May 19th last of Charles Jeffs (O.C. 1891-92). In sending us this sad information his brother Francis John Jeffs (O.C. 1886-89) also told us that his younger brother, Frederick Jeffs (O.C. 1894-95) died in Africa about two years ago. R.I.P.

* * *

Older Cottonians will remember Rev. F. Harrison who was once a member of the Staff, and will remember him in their prayers. He died recently. R.I.P.

* * *

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Mr. F. G. Roberts, a member of the Staff, on the death of his father, Mr. Francis Roberts, himself an Old Cottonian, which took place at Nottingham on November 1st. Francis Roberts was at Cotton from 1884 to 1888. R.I.P.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION

On October 12th, the feast of St. Wilfrid, we were naturally disappointed. That day had originally been destined for opening the Church extension. The impossibility of such a scheme became evident months ago, yet the disappointment was no less keen.

On St. Wilfrid's day 1931, His Grace laid the Foundation Stone of St. Thomas'. In 1932 on the same day Cardinal Bourne solemnly blessed and officially opened St. Thomas'. A great gathering came in 1933 to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the School in its present home at Cotton. St. Wilfrid's day 1936 was to be another landmark, but fate, assisted by technical difficulties, the weather, and the builders decreed otherwise.

At present the roof is on and the outside scaffolding is being removed, but the amount of interior work yet to be finished decides that no official opening can take place until next term.

Meanwhile many Old Boys and friends have asked me to let them know some of the things wanted that they may help. In spite of the munificent gift of the original donor, we shall be faced with a deficit of nearly £1,500, and naturally that is our first "want."

We have already received some gifts. The Old Boys' Society has given the new stalls for the choir. An anonymous Old Boy has given £50 for a Tabernacle. The boys and masters are making themselves responsible for a very beautiful two volume Missal, and a set of hand-written vellum altar cards framed in silver. To finish the High Altar alone we shall need six candlesticks at £12 10s. each, and someone has promised one of these; the crucifix will cost £17 10s. We shall need five sets of Low Mass vestments, one in each colour, which will cost, for a serviceable vestment, about £8 each set; a set of white High Mass vestments at least £25; two more Missals £7 10s. each. The cost of rebuilding the Organ in the new choir will be £75. Here then are a few opportunities for those who wish to share in the work. We shall announce as early as possible the date of the official opening next term.

B.M.

ANDALUSIAN TWILIGHT

Even to a couple of travellers who knew little, and cared less, about Iberian politics, there was on the 16th of July last a sinister air about the shabby little Spanish frontier town of Ayamonte, where the mouth of the Guadiana separates the southern extremities of Spain and Portugal. The veneer of courtesy which civilized convention has spread over passport formalities could hardly have been thinner. Groups of loafers in the streets stared unwelcomingly. Hammers and
sickles leered from the walls, accompanied by sprawling, menacing inscriptions, of which the spelling might be shaky but the sense was unmistakable. A priestly head in gross caricature with the caption \textit{Muerte a los sacerdotes!} caused the clerical collar of one of these imprudent visitors to feel somewhat like a noose. So there was good reason, it seemed, for the friendly warnings of the Portuguese against entering Spain. It was too late now; but one was glad to leave Ayamonte behind and to be speeding eastward over the immense sunlit plain in the hope that the noble land of Spain would belch these melancholy prognostics.

At Huelva, however, the Left wing seemed to be equally in the ascendant. The town wore an air of suppressed excitement; and there were still larger crowds of the unemployed and curious. On the outskirts of Seville the motor-coach was stopped by guards and the passengers were turned out and searched for firearms. This seemed a bit thick, even for a Latin country. But Seville itself looked peaceful enough. It was a tropical day—the hottest day of the summer, they said—and with that and the glories of Gothic cathedral and Moorish \textit{alcázar} the political imperfections of this barbarous age could be forgotten.

On the following day these belated pilgrims to a Spain that was no more pursued their journey by train towards Cordoba, along the majestic serpentines of the Guadalquivir: re-spell it \textit{Wádi-al-kebir} and you have its proud and just designation, the Great River. White-walled Cordoba, once the metropolis of Western Islam, has preserved but one stupendous relic of departed splendour: its magical mezquita, mosque and cathedral in one. In that vast, dim labyrinth of storied marble one's mind flew back to the days of Abdurrahman, Averroes and Maimonides, and away beyond them to Lucan and Seneca... The evil omens of Ayamonte were all but forgotten.

The next day's journey was by road, over the mountains to Granada. It was that fateful Saturday, July 18th. But Cordoba was tranquil under the early morning sun as the motor-coach crossed the long Roman-Moorish bridge over the Guadalquivir, and headed for the open, rising country. Villages were few and far between, and the road climbed ever higher, till from the ridge of the Sierra de Priego there burst into view south-eastward the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, Granada's sentinels—an astonishing and dreamlike vision in that torrid land. In the few towns and hamlets by the way the people seemed vaguely excited and expectant, and crowded round the bus, fixing the strangers with a steady and disconcerting stare. One tried to take no notice, remembering the similar habits of Italian rustics. But those were innocent, cow-like stares; while these... there was something wolf-like and menacing in these Moresque faces. One felt uneasy and wished the bus would move on. The omens of Ayamonte loomed large again... Certainly, presentiments are not to be despised. Those very towns and villages were a few days later the scene of nameless atrocities. The watching eyes were waiting for a sign, waiting for an hour that was to strike.

At Granada, the Mecca of the pilgrim to Moorish Spain, those puppets of destiny once again took refuge from the present in the past, dreaming of Boabdil among the arabesques and fountains of the Alhambra, most marvellous palace ever raised by human hands. It was a last and a brief respite from the unpitying "dynamic of events." The wheel had come full circle, the hour had struck. Already the standard of revolt had been raised and the flame of civil war was alight in many a Spanish city.

Granada was still outwardly quiet when the pilgrims redescended thither from the last of their Moorish reveries. But they were impatient to be gone. The glory had departed, the shadows were lengthening, and evil things were astir in the land. \textit{Ay de mi, Alhambra!} It was time to follow the flying footsteps of the Moór towards the Rock of Tarik and the sheltering might of Britannia's trident.

Too late! Inexorably the net was closing in. That evening there was no communication by telephone with other towns. In the morning the churches were thronged for the Sunday Masses: many of those churches and worshippers would never see another Sunday. But the streets
were alive with a different kind of crowd. Half
the population seemed to be out, with the same
air of grim expectancy—ready for anything. It
was now known that a "rebellion" had broken
out among the army in Morocco and spread to
parts of Spain. But it was evidently more than
a colonial mutiny, for the left-wing newspapers
contained little else but violently worded appeals
to the populace to come into the streets and
stand by in defence of the régime against the
traitorous myrmidons of the Right.
Clearly, the sooner Gibraltar was reached, the
better: it was becoming something more than
a matter of catching to-morrow's boat. But
the portents of three days ago now began to
pass into reality. The road by Malaga was
mysteriously closed. There remained the train
to Algeciras. It started, with a few passengers,
and bumped and clattered reluctantly over a
mountainous track for some two hours. Every
time it stopped one fidgeted anxiously till it
had started again. And finally, at a lonely little
station called Archidona, it stopped to start
no more. Railwaymen and Civil Guards with
rifles appeared in earnest conference on the
platform, but the only reply to enquiries was
the word Huelga (strike), Huelga general—a familiar
word in Spain in those days, sinister enough in
itself, but ironical in its understatement on that
restless Sabbath. One by one the passengers
left the train and composed themselves to helpless
resignation. At last, after about three hours' wait, it was announced that the train would go
back to Granada. As there was no prospect of
alternative transport, and anything was felt to
be better than Archidona, the two Innocents
Abroad got in again with the other passengers
and with heavy hearts: but their good angels
whispered to them that they must on no account
return to Granada. So they alighted at the
first station of importance on the backward
journey: Loja, whence the map showed a high-
road leading to Malaga. The station bus de-
posited them in the plaza of the little hill-town,
where they at once found themselves the centre
of an excited crowd. They had hardly begun
their forlorn enquiries for a taxi to the coast
when Municipal Guards—armed, fierce and un-
shaven—took possession of their persons and
conducted them in ominous silence to the police
station. There followed a heated interview with
scowling functionaries who evidently thought
they had captured a pair of Fascist spies. After
much patient protestation injured innocence was
justified and allowed to proceed to the hotel.
But the chances of reaching Gibraltar on the
morrow were about equal with those of reaching
Honolulu. There was a battle front between
Loja and Gibraltar, and no one could be found
willing to risk his car and his skin on such a journey.
There is many a worse port in a storm than
that hospitable little fonda, bravely fronting the
sea of armed and ravening Reds in the market
square of Loja. Does it still stand? The pro-
prieters were gentle and honest folk and not less
kind to the stranger because of their fears for
their own fate. The following day they were
deprived of their waiters—enlisted for the
street militia. It was here that true friends in
need were found: an English gentleman and his
wife, Mr. and Mrs. H——, of Seville, without whose
kind services the writer of this story might never
have survived to tell it.
The situation got rapidly worse, the excitement
increased. The Government had armed the
proletariat, and the proletariat was eager to
try its new weapons. On the Monday evening,
without warning, shooting began in the streets.
Shops were looted and old scores paid off in blood
under the pretext of loyalty to the "lawfully
constituted Government"—that wearisome shibbo-
leth! The Furies who had written on the walls of
Ayamonte and whose portents of terror had
flitted through town and country, were unleashed.
Their masterpiece was reserved for the darkness
of that night. A graceful church overlooking
the town was now seen wrapped in lurid flames.
Another was fired, and then another, until all
were destroyed. A howling mob in the plaza
dragged altars, statues, pictures from a church
immediately behind the hotel, hacked them to
pieces in the square, soaked them with petrol
and burnt them in a great heap. So it went on
through the night. The hotel guests sat in anxious
groups in the patio or peered through the shuttered windows at the inferno outside. Every now and then would come a loud battering on the front door, and some dazed refugee would be admitted. Among them was a burly Communist from Malaga in a green shirt, who filled the place with loud pot-house orations over an unending supper. He was like a raging lion in a sheepfold.

In the morning flames were leaping from the windows of the big church within a few feet of the back of the hotel, and the terrified proprietors were collecting their bedding and belongings in the patio. The priests of the town were in prison and their houses burnt. Worse was said to have happened to them later. It was a matter of getting away at once—somehow, somewhere. Even Malaga could hardly be worse, in spite of the lurid reports that came from there; at least, it had a British consul. Mr. H—knew the mayor of Loja, and offered to plead with him for a conveyance: he and his wife would wait in the hope of getting somehow back to Seville. So he and the writer (who had now discarded his perilous collar) went to the town hall through an ugly concourse of gunmen, and succeeded in arranging for a car and escort to Malaga at a handsome fee. The Communist in the green shirt offered the prestige of his company in return for a free ride: he had a wife and children in Malaga. So the red flag was hoisted, the escort of two militiamen crowded in on top of the driver and three passengers, with their rifles pointing through the windows, and the little car set off. It was good to be moving again, anyhow. At the outskirts of the town the driver decided that a puncture must be mended, so the impatient travellers had to get out and cool their heels for half an hour or more in the very exit from the jaws of hell, so to speak. The orphanage was near by, and a few words were exchanged with the sad-eyed nuns and their little protégés. Their chapel was burnt: what would come next?

The car eventually started again, and avoiding the main road took an unfrequented mountain route that would join the coast at Velez. But the babes were not yet out of the wood. There were frequent challenges and questionings from desperadoes in shirt-sleeves and battered sombreros and armlets of red rag. The whole countryside seemed to be armed and alert. Finally, a few miles from the coast, there was an encounter with Reds of the deepest dye who regarded no man—not even the milicianos of Loja and the pet Communist of Malaga, who now sang very small. The brigands swarmed on to the car and diverted it to a mountain village, where the hapless foreigners were hauled before guards, Civil and uncivil, remanded to an ancient dotard of an alcalde, stared at by the whole population, and finally acquitted and allowed to proceed with a native driver. The defenders of lawfully constituted authority continued to hang on to the car like barnacles, on sides, back and bonnet—at times the little five-seater was carrying twelve persons plus luggage—for some miles of a steep and winding descent on the brink of ravines. Presently the barnacles were left behind and the car reached the coast and sped unmolested along a broad and level road into Malaga. There were no further hold-ups, but frequent exchanges of the Red salutation—the left arm extended with clenched fist and a hoarse salud! (greetings such as adiós being bared for their theistic implications). At one point the car was stopped and the whole company presented with large and luscious crescents of water-melon by a well-wisher of the régime—for which deed may he find mercy from General Franco. As Malaga was approached many overturned carcases of wrecked and burnt cars were seen by the roadside—the relics of a week-end’s orgy of destruction. It was but a foretaste of the ruin in the city, where whole streets were burnt out and one third of the residential quarter was said to be in ruins. It was evening when the humble heroes of this Odyssey were delivered, according to contract, at the Civil Governor’s office, and taken thence—with military honours—to the quay. A British destroyer had just sailed for Gibraltar with refugees; but a cargo steamer from Liverpool was there, detained sine die, and the master and crew were good Samaritans and hosts for that night. The days that intervened before the British Navy’s next mission of mercy were divided between the quay, the Consulate,
and a gloomy hotel where the staff spoke in awed whispers and the nights were made hideous by incredible caterwaulings, insatiable mosquitoes, and miliciados bivouacking outside one's bedroom door. The street fighting and incendiariism had ceased, but there was a sense of acute suspicion and impending calamity in the acrid air. All cafés and public resorts and nearly all shops were closed, and there was no traffic except impounded cars and lorries which tore about incessantly, bristling with gunmen and chalked over with Socialist, Communist, Syndicalist and Anarchist devices. In the harbour Government warships and seaplanes came and went. The only persons who seemed at ease were the little brown-skinned Malagueños who bathed and dived off the quay all day as if nothing had happened. To walk in the streets was to court unknown terrors. The writer was sharply admonished on one occasion to take his hand out of his pocket—lest it should conceal, or be thought to conceal, a pistol. Life in such an atmosphere is a burden; and it was with inexpressible relief that towards the end of the week the arrival of H.M.S. Brazen was hailed by a growing throng of Spain's stranded guests, British and others, collected from outlying places by the gallant and indefatigable British Consul, who was working some twenty hours to the day. At the last moment, like brands from the burning, came Mr. and Mrs. H—from Loja, bringing fresh tales of horror. By the Saturday afternoon, when the authorities had exhausted their repertory of obstructive formalities, the hundred and fifty or more refugees were bestowed on the trim deck of the destroyer, savouring a new sense of security under the shade of her benevolent guns, and were soon racing towards Gibraltar, while not Angels but Angels in naval uniform plied them with tea and sandwiches.

At the moment of departure a dense mist descended on the coast, blotting out the Spanish scene as though with a merciful sponge. Or was it a final portent—a symbol of that Ragnarök, that apocalyptic twilight of blood and dissolution which was creeping over Europe—the end of a world-order, der Untergang des Abendlandes?

Basil Wrighton.

SCHOOL CHRONICLE

SUMMER TERM, 1936.

May 5th.—The School reassembled after the Easter holidays. The foundations for the church extension had been taken out and the high altar and the Lady Chapel dismantled. The east end of the church was boarded up on the line of the communion rails and a temporary altar was erected in front of the hoarding.

May 6th.—Contrary to the usual practice, classes began to-day instead of the following day. The Headmaster announced that J. F. McLean was Captain of Cricket with G. Featherstone as Vice-Captain.

May 7th.—As the cricket pitches were so badly in need of rain it was found impossible to begin cricket in the fields. Net practice was begun in the top bounds and the hard tennis courts were in great demand.

May 8th.—The altar in the Lady Chapel has been put back to back with St. Joseph's altar, thus enabling Mass to be said again in the Lady Chapel.

May 12th.—The Headmaster gave the V1th Form their road privileges this evening. The Vth received theirs the following day.

May 16th.—Cricket began to-day. For the first time for eighteen years Fr. Rudman did not take part in the opening game.

May 17th.—As a result of the early heat wave swimming began to-day in the new swimming pool. There was a meeting in the evening of the Society of Our Lady of Lourdes under the chairmanship of Dr. Jones.

May 18th.—There was a preliminary meeting of the Literary and Debating Society.

May 20th.—The old high altar has been taken down and re-erected in the alcove opposite the Bursar's room in the cloisters leading to the church. Its position here is most effective and gives a richly colourful tone to this part of the cloisters.

May 21st.—Ascension Day. The Headmaster was the celebrant at the Missa Cantata. Afterwards the choir and officials spent a most enjoyable day at Dovedale. The rest of the School played cricket.
May 24th.—As it was too wet for cricket the School went for house walks while St. Thomas' played off their singles tournaments at tennis. In the evening the C.E.G. held their first out-of-door meeting. C. F. Todd speaking on Miracles and J. F. Daley on the Four Marks.

May 28th.—The School was honoured by a visit from Professor Weekley of Nottingham University, who lectured on Philology. He divided his lecture into three parts, on family names, place names and occupation names. The lecture was intensely interesting and we hope to have another visit from Professor Weekley.

May 30th.—Water has now been laid on to the cricket pitch through a pipe from the well supplying the swimming pool. It was, therefore, only to be expected that our visit to Mount St. Mary's to play cricket should be ruined by incessant rain. However the Mount entertained our team magnificently and they thoroughly enjoyed the day there.

June 1st.—Whit-Monday and the annual meeting of the Old Boys' Society. In the cricket match the Past-side was captained by Mr. V. Feeny. The School batted first and made 142, mainly owing to G. Featherstone's knock of 52. The Old Boys were 102 for nine at the conclusion of the day's play.

June 2nd.—Although Tuesday morning brought rain the two Past not-outs, Mr. Feeny and Mr. Doherty, faced the School bowling. The latter was bowled by the fifth ball of the day, and so the Present beat the Past for the first time for five years, and incidentally won their first match of the season.

At the Old Boys' dinner, Monsignor Cronin, the President for the year, was in the chair. The VIth Form attended the dinner. The President spoke of the duties of each member of the Society towards his Alma Mater and stressed the fact that the Headmaster had urgent need of all the help he could get by reason of the extensions he had already made to the School and the improvements he had undertaken in the church. Monsignor Cronin concluded his speech by offering a prize of £5 for Latin Composition. In his reply the Headmaster gave a report of the activities of the School in the past year and outlined his proposals for the extension of the church. The Archbishop of Birmingham proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary of the Society. The new Secretary is the Rev. R. B. Singleton; and the Society elected Mr. Stephen J. Gateley as President for the year 1937.

June 11th.—Corpus Christi. After the Mass of which the Headmaster was the celebrant a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was formed and went to two altars erected in the grounds. During the procession the Benedictus and the Lauda Sion were sung which brought back memories of Lourdes to those who had been there on pilgrimage.

As the hot weather had made another fleeting appearance swimming was resumed.

June 15th.—The Captain of Cricket awarded full colours to J. F. O'Donnell and half colours to J. C. Tasker, both of whom have done well this season.

June 17th.—Twenty-four boys arrived to-day to sit for the Entrance Examination.

June 18th.—The Archbishop, who had arrived the previous evening, said the Community Mass this morning.

June 21st.—For the second time Mr. Harrison brought his orchestra over and gave us a most enjoyable concert. The orchestra has been very much augmented since his first concert.

June 27th.—The results of the School Certificate Doctrine examination were out to-day, and R. Red-wood and J. Browne are to be congratulated on gaining distinctions.

June 29th.—SS. Peter and Paul. To-day was a whole holiday and the School sent two teams to St. Bede's, Manchester, to play cricket. The Scouts were given the day off and went hiking, and we understand they greatly enjoyed their day.

July 5th.—Mr. J. Podmore, who is training a choir from the Potteries in plain chant, brought his choir over this evening to hear the School sing Vespers.

July 6th.—Fr. Dunne read a paper to the L. and D. S. on the poems of G. K. Chesterton.

July 9th.—Speech Day. The Archbishop of Birmingham presided and presented the prizes. In the course of his speech His Grace referred to the general educational position, and while
pointing out to his hearers that they enjoyed the full benefits of a sound and Catholic education, told them that they ought not to be satisfied until their less fortunate fellow-Catholics were granted like privileges so that in every walk of life a Catholic might have the right to be educated in the principles and practice of his religion.

**PRIZE LIST.**

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<td>History and Geography.—P. H. Pickins (G.), M. A. Sidaway (H. &amp; G.) and H. D. House, C. J. Shannon (H.), W. J. Joret (G.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scripture and Doctrine.—</td>
<td>R. P. Redwood, P. Down, J. E. Lane, M. A. Sidaway, H. D. House.</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Merit (Presented by C. Danson, Esq., B.A.)—</td>
<td>J. F. McLean.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lodwidge Prizes for Music.—E. Connolly (Violin), J. M. Bambrick (Pianoforte).</td>
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In the course of the ceremony the following concert, designed to show to the visitors various aspects of the cultural activities of the School, was given with great spirit.

**Song**—"Meg Merrilies"  St. Thomas'.

Sanctus and Benedictus  Milford Plain Song Kyrie (Rex Splendens).

**Erlkönig (Goethe)**

Narrator  T. Fennessy
Father  F. Holt
Son  R. L. Solon
Erlkönig  T. A. Koenen

The Erlkönig (Oak King) is an evil spirit, who is supposed to dwell in the depths of the forest and to lure benighted travellers to destruction. The father is travelling with his small son when the child is enticed by the Erlkönig. The father tries to soothe him, but in this he fails, for when he arrives home the child is dead.

"Caligaverunt oculi mei"  Vittoria

**THE ORCHESTRA.**

"**Lilliburlero**"  Purcell
"Adagio in F"  Mendelssohn

**THE RIVALS** (Act V, Scene III).

Bob Acres  J. F. McLean
Sir Lucius O'Trigger  M. Radford
Captain Absolute  E. G. O'Kelly
Faulkland  R. P. Redwood

Sheridan's "Rivals" was first produced in 1775. Bob Acres, a braggart, has been induced by Sir Lucius O'Trigger to challenge "Ensign Beverley" to a duel because he has robbed him of the affections of Lydia Languish. Acres does not know that "Beverley" is an assumed name of his friend, Captain Absolute. Sir Lucius O'Trigger has sent a similar challenge, on the same grounds, to Captain Absolute, under his real name. Faulkland is a friend of Absolute, and of Acres.

"**Cyrano de Bergerac**" (Act I, Scene IV), C. L. Todd.

The Vicomte de Valvert, urged by his friends, has just insulted Cyrano by telling him that he has a very large nose. Instead of running him through with his sword, Cyrano surprises the spectators by telling him what a feeble insult it is, and suggesting a few ways in which he could improve upon it.

**Song**—"La Légende de Saint Nicolas"  French Folk-song
**Lower Third.**

**Chorus**—The Peers' Chorus from "Iolanthe"  Gilbert and Sullivan.

**THE CHOIR.**

July 10th.—The C.E.G. held its examination this afternoon, the examiners being Dr. Griffin and Dr. Nicholson. The successful candidates were J. T. Daley, J. R. Regan, H. F. Gordon, C. K. Todd and P. R. Heath.

July 13th.—The Higher Certificate and the School Certificate examinations began to-day.

July 18th.—The Oscotian O.C.'s arrived to-day for their annual match, but rain fell incessantly and as a consequence it was found impossible to play cricket on the two days of their visit.

July 20th.—Fr. Rudman read an interesting paper on the Totalitarian State.

July 24th.—Finished exams. and packed boxes. The Headmaster addressed the School in the Hall, and thus brought to a close the Summer Term of 1936.

July 25th.—The Summer holidays began.

**MICHAELMAS TERM.**

September 17th.—The School reassembled after the Summer holidays. There were 35 new boys.

During the holidays the work on the church had advanced very considerably, though we were
assured that the opening day was still in the dim and distant future. But the extension has now taken shape and it is possible to see what the new church will look like, at least exteriorly.

September 18th.—The Headmaster welcomed the School and read out the results of the public examinations printed elsewhere. He then welcomed the two new members of the Staff, Father Healy and Dr. Wilfrid Moore. Father Healy returns to Cotton after four years' absence. After taking a First in History at Cambridge in 1935 he remained at the University for a further year in order to take a course in education. Dr. Moore comes to us from Fribourg where he has taken his Doctorate in Literature. Dr. Moore's thesis which he wrote for his degree is entitled: "Anglo-Saxon Pilgrims to Rome and the Schola Saxoniae." We extend a very hearty welcome to both our new masters and hope that their sojourn will be a happy one. The Headmaster also paid a deserved tribute to the work of Father Singleton, who has left the College to take up pastoral duties at Leamington, and he promised us that he would send to Father Singleton the good wishes of the School for his success in his new sphere of work.

The year begins with the following Staff and Officials:

**The Staff**

- Rev. F. J. Sandy, Bursar.
- Rev. W. J. Moor, D.Litt.
- H. A. Horsey, Esq.
- L. W. Warner, Esq., B.A.
- F. G. Roberts, Esq., B.A.
- G. H. Skar, Esq., B.Mus.
- J. Neilson, Esq. (Violin).

**School Officials**


- Librarian: F. Sandford.
- Librarians, Reference Library: F. Gordon.
- Prog Shop Men: R. Redwood.
- Sacristans: W. Murtagh.
- A. Hooper.
- H. Morris.
- Study-place Assistant: W. Flynn.
- Bursar's Assistant: F. Johnson.

September 20th.—At the Sunday Conference after the High Mass today the Headmaster spoke of the aims of Catholic education, which is not for the purpose of cramming boys with information to the end that they may pass examinations, but rather to build up character on a firm religious foundation.

September 21st.—Work began today after an interval of eight weeks! The VIth and the Vth Forms were given their privileges. To the former the Headmaster spoke of their responsibilities to the School.

September 22nd.—The Entertainments Committee met to discuss the programme for the Term.

September 23rd.—The usual games were in full swing for the first "half" of the Term. In the evening there was boxing for the Upper School and the Lower IVth.

September 25th.—Mr. Warner presided at a preliminary meeting of the C.E.G. at which F. Gordon was elected Secretary.

September 28th.—The Literary and Debating Society held a preliminary meeting, though the Secretary has not yet been appointed.

September 29th.—To-night it was the turn of the French Society to prepare its programme for the coming session.

October 4th.—The VIth presented a short concert which met with more generous applause than perhaps it deserved.

October 6th.—In the evening there was a meeting of the C.E.G. at which C. L. Todd spoke on Miracles and H. F. Gordon on Prayer. As both speakers are holders of certificates it was not surprising that they gave a very good account of themselves.

October 12th.—St. Wilfrid's Day. In the morning, after the High Mass, Bowdon played Milner in the first round for the Rugger cup, the former winning by 8 points to nil.
The guests at dinner were Monsignor Cronin, the President of the Old Boys' Society, Father Singleton and Father Bright. In his speech the Headmaster wished all the boys a happy feast, and said that he always looked on this day as the one on which all new boys became real Cottonians, the feast day of our great patron saint. After welcoming Monsignor Cronin the Headmaster expressed his pleasure at Father Singleton's presence, which enabled him to thank him personally and in the presence of the School for all he had done when he was a member of the Staff. Father Singleton had left a memorial in the cricket pitch which he had completed in the games field. The singing of the School Song brought the dinner to a close. In the afternoon there were house walks and in the evening a picture show.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Higher Certificate:

V. A. Hermolle.—Classics with subsidiary French and Greek Testament.
J. F. Hayes.—Classics with subsidiary French.
F. B. Dawson.—English and Latin, subsidiary French, English History, Greek Testament.
L. K. Lawler.—English and Latin, subsidiary French, English History.
F. G. O'Kelly.—English and Latin, subsidiary French, English History.

Subsidiary Subjects.

J. P. Browne.—Latin, Greek, Roman History, French, Greek Testament.
H. F. Gordon.—French.
F. R. Hartley.—Latin, Greek, French, Roman History, Greek Testament.
F. R. Johnson.—Latin, French, Greek Testament.
G. McDonald.—Latin, Greek, French, Roman History.
D. J. Manion.—Latin, English, Mathematics, Physics.
H. T. Morris.—Latin, Greek, French, Greek Testament.
A. V. Owen.—Latin, French, Mathematics, Chemistry.
C. L. Todd.—Latin, Roman History, English, French, English History.

School Certificate:

Credits.

D. F. Breen.—English, History, Latin, Greek, French.
E. Connolly.—English, History, Latin.
J. C. Doyle.—English, History, Latin, Mathematics.
G. Featherstone.—History.
W. T. Flynn.—English, History, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
W. T. Grove.—English, History, Latin, Greek, French.
T. A. Koenen.—English, Latin, French, German, Mathematics.
W. A. Murtagh.—English, Latin, French.
J. T. O'Donnell.—English, History, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
D. R. O'Keefe.—English, German, Chemistry.
F. G. Oldfield.—English, History, French, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
R. P. Redwood.—English, History, Latin, French, German, Mathematics.
G. W. Shelton.—English, History, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
P. B. Webb.—English, Latin.

Lower Certificate:

P. Bond ..... a b c F G J K o.
P. J. Boyle ..... a b c F G j t.
C. P. Cox ..... d f g j k o.
F. W. Clibbery ..... d f g j l.
S. B. Dawson ..... e f g J J t.
T. Doolan ..... a f g j k.
P. Firkin       c d F g J t T
T. J. Gavin     a b c F g j t.
W. J. Henelly   a f g j k o.
P. J. Hermolle   a b c f g j t.
J. A. Lane      a b C f g j t.
P. A. Last       a b c F g j k o.
R. W. Lutz      a C d F G j l T.
P. S. Poole     a c F G j K o.
A. G. Prendiville c F j k t.
C. J. Thornton  C F g j K t.
L. M. Winkley   a c d f g j t.

The letters after the candidates' names indicate the subjects in which they passed. A capital letter denotes a First Class in the subject indicated by the letter.

a-Latin.       j-English.
b-Greek.       k-History.
c-French.      l-Geography.
d-German.      o-Physics and Chemistry.
f-Arithmetic.  t-General Science.
g-Additional Mathematics.

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE
(1757—1823).

John Philip Kemble was born at Prescott in Lancashire on February 1st, 1757, and on November 3rd, 1767, he was sent to Sedgley Park School, but not before he had had some experience of the stage, as there is a record of his having played the Duke of York in Havard's King Charles I, and either Stephano or Alonzo in Dryden's Tempest. He was not eleven years old when he went to the Park and so with this experience behind him he must have been, one would imagine, an object of some interest to his fellow-students.

In Husenbeth's own copy of his History he has written this note: "John and Philip Kemble came Nov. 3rd, 1767, and brought four suits of clothes, 12 shirts, 12 pairs of stockings, 6 pairs of shoes, 4 hats, 2 Daily Companions, a half manual, knives, forks, spoons, Æsop's Fables, combs, 1 brush, 8 handkerchiefs, 8 nightshirts. In July 1771 they went to Doway." Roger Kemble wished his son to be a priest but at Douai John felt no vocation to the priesthood and to his father's disappointment he returned to adopt the profession of an actor. His stay at Sedgley and Douai, however, had provided him with a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, and this education was to stand him in good stead in his chosen career. At Douai he showed a surprisingly retentive memory, and in subsequent days he laid a wager that after a few days' study he would repeat the contents of a newspaper, including advertisements, without misplacing a word.

By his sister's recommendation he was admitted to Chamberlain's company of actors at Wolverhampton, and on January 8th, 1776, as Theodosius in Lee's tragedy of that name, he made what was practically his début. Thence onwards his biography becomes the record of a busy actor, of appearances in various parts all over the country, of successes and failures, at one time the object of lavish praise, at another time the butt of violent and, to our modern way of thinking, foul-mouthed critics. But through it all there was a steady increase in power and reputation, for Kemble, owing no doubt to his early education, was a scholar and a man of breeding, and though he

1 This is corrected in a footnote: "and Philip" is crossed out, and the footnote reads, "George Stephen probably."
somewhat overawed his fellow actors he won social recognition and made friends wherever he went. In the beginning of his career he was, says Oxberry, slovenly in dress and habit, but worked hard. At Leicester he was hissed nightly. At Cheltenham he gave for the first recorded time a lecture on eloquence. He played at Hull, York, Liverpool and Manchester. Engaged by Tate Wilkinson he appeared at Wakefield as Captain Plume. On October 30th, 1778, in Hull he appeared for the first time as Macbeth. In the previous April an incident in the theatre at York had brought him into some prominence. Kemble was supporting Mrs. Mason in *Zenobia*. The performance was interrupted by the loud talking of a fashionable young lady. Kemble stopped and declared his intention to wait till the conversation was finished. The audience approved of his conduct, but the young lady's friends demanded an apology which Kemble refused. Attempts were made to interrupt later performances, but they were unsuccessful.

In Leeds, two years later, he gave at the theatre what he called an "Attic Evening," which consisted of a lecture on the "Art of Speaking in line parts, Sacred Eloquence, and Oratory of the Theatre," with illustrations from various authors including himself. In various towns of Yorkshire Kemble played leading characters in tragedy and comedy with a steadily increasing reputation. Never sparing labour, he is said to have written out the part of Hamlet forty times. Under Tate Wilkinson he made his first appearance in Edinburgh in 1781, and later on in the same year as Hamlet he made with great success his first appearance in Dublin.

Kemble's first appearance in London took place on September 30th, 1783, at Drury Lane, as Hamlet, causing some excitement and a keen polemic among the critics. He had not yet reached the maturity of his powers, but his mannerisms and affectations, though already a subject of comment, were less pronounced than they subsequently became. He pronounced, in certain passages of Shakespeare, the word aches 'itches.' According to Leigh Hunt he pronounced beard 'burd,' cheerful 'churful,' fierce 'furse,' and so on; *d* was pronounced *j*, as in 'insidious' and 'hijeous.' His appearance, however, and his general gifts, including his voice, were in his favour. He wore classical drapery, we are told, with unrivalled ease and elegance, and his features were both noble and expressive. In the nineteen years during which he remained with the Drury Lane company he presented over 120 characters including nearly all the great parts in Shakespeare. For the greater part of this time he played with his sister, the great Mrs. Siddons, and there has been debate as to which of them was the greater artist.

In 1789 he married, under conditions which as told by Oxberry are not very romantic, the widow of an actor named Brereton. A daughter of Lord North was at the time in love with Kemble, and North, who objected to his daughter's union with an actor, promised Mrs. Brereton a dower if she married Kemble. The money was never paid.

In the same year he undertook the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and in the year following he played for the first time Charles Surface, which was not a success. Afterwards he used to tell a story that does his modesty and sense of humour equal credit. Wishing to apologise to a gentleman with whom he had had a drunken brawl he asked what he might do by way of reparation. He was invited solemnly to promise that he would never play Charles Surface again. He made the promise and kept it.

In 1802 his connection with Drury Lane ceased. His salary as actor and manager had been £50 14s. od. per week. The following year he began to negotiate for the purchase of a share of Covent Garden, and while the negotiations were in progress he went abroad. He paid a visit to Douai which he found, as he says in a letter to his brother, "in a state of ruin, poverty and desolation not to be described." Afterwards he went to Paris, making the acquaintance of Talma, Mme. Contat, and other members of the Comédie Française. On his return he acquired for £23,000 a share in Covent Garden. He brought the Kemble family, including Mrs. Siddons, with him to Covent Garden and there continued his successful career until, on September 20th, 1808, the
theatre was burned to the ground with a loss of twenty lives. As it was not adequately insured, Kemble was nearly ruined. His friends rallied round him, however, and the Duke of Northumberland lent him £10,000. When the foundation of the new Covent Garden theatre was laid one of the features of the ceremony, which was performed by the Prince of Wales, was the return to Kemble, cancelled, of the Duke of Northumberland's bond for £10,000.

Kemble's troubles, however, were not over. On account of the great cost of the new building it was deemed necessary to charge enhanced prices when it was opened as a theatre. This gave rise to the famous "O.P. Riots," so called because night after night the habitues of the theatre forced their way into the auditorium wearing badges and armlets with the letters O.P. and loudly demanding a return to the "Old Prices." On the first night Kemble as Macbeth and Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth could not make themselves heard and completed the play in dumb show. The riots lasted for sixty-seven nights. The management imported prize fighters to quell the disturbances, but they only increased the row. Eventually the ringleaders of the rioters met Kemble at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. They had dinner together and a compromise was effected. Among those who supported Kemble in the crisis was William Cobbett.

His final appearance was for his benefit on June 23rd, 1817, when he played Coriolanus before an immense crowd which included Talma. The enthusiasm was tremendous, and seeing how affected he was the people shouted "No farewell." Four days later a banquet was given in his honour with Lord Holland in the chair.

Kemble retired to Toulouse where he resided for some years. His library of old plays was sold to the Duke of Devonshire for £2,000, his general library and prints being sold for an even larger sum. After a visit to Rome he settled down in Lausanne where he died on February 26th, 1823. It has been said that he died a Protestant, but the only ground for such a statement was that he was visited on his death bed by a Protestant clergyman, a not unlikely occurrence considering that he was an Englishman dying in a foreign land.

John Philip Kemble was a fine actor with a larger range of characters in which he was excellent than any English tragedian. Coriolanus was his masterpiece. Leigh Hunt speaks of Kemble as excelling in the grand rather than the passionate. Byron called him "the most supernatural of actors." Pitt described him as the noblest actor he had seen and Walter Scott lamented his loss as that of "an excellent critic, an accomplished scholar, and one who graced our forlorn drama with what little it has left of good sense and gentlemanlike feeling." Charles Lamb, who found it difficult to "disembarrass the idea of Hamlet from the person and voice of Mr. Kemble," says of him: "The relaxing levities of tragedy have not been touched by any since him; the playful court-bred spirit in which he condescended to the players in Hamlet, the sportive relief which he threw into the darker shadows of Richard, disappeared with him." His contemporaries agree that he was a "worthy, prudent and estimable man, honourable in all his dealings, not incapable of generosity though not prone to it." He was not averse to the pleasures of the table and stories of his indulgence in the bottle, then a fashionable vice, may be true. In his relations with his fellow actors he conducted himself with tact and feeling. Like many other great artists he was at times vain and opinionated, and Rogers says jokingly of him that during his stay at Lausanne he was jealous of the homage paid to Mont Blanc! But reading between the lines of that joke we can safely say that it would only be made of a man who was so loved and respected for his great qualities that his friends could afford to smile at his lesser foibles.

S.J.G.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER

By CLAUD GOLDMING.

(The following article was published in the Evening Standard of September 26th, the 73rd anniversary of Father Faber's death, and is reprinted here by kind permission of the Editor).

FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER is known to Anglicans for his well-known contributions to the Church of England hymnals. To Catholics
he is better remembered for his staunch defence of their creed during the controversy of the middle nineteenth century, and for his pioneer work in the establishment of the London Oratory, now known as Brompton Oratory.

Faber, like John Henry Newman, was a convert from the Anglican Church.

Formerly he was the incumbent of the little parish of Elton, in Huntingdonshire, and gave up what the Pope described as "a fine patrimony." Within two days of his reception into the Roman Catholic Church, he began to consider the best means of making himself useful to the community for which he had made such a sacrifice.

An offer to ordain him priest was declined, for, he argued, he was too humble for such an honour at this early stage.

He decided to settle at Birmingham, where he knew that other recent converts had established themselves. Soon afterwards eight of his parishioners from Elton followed him. Some of these were uneducated sons of the soil.

Faber conceived a scheme of training for these converts which would enable them to be of assistance to the clergy in their parochial duties. But the difficulty was lack of money.

Faber decided to go to Italy to see if funds could be raised there. A travelling companion, however, came to the rescue by deciding to join the community and devote his own income to the work.

The community now became known as Wilfridians, and Faber took the name of Brother Wilfrid.

The Wilfridians were criticised not only by Protestants, but also by Catholics. The latter thought it bad policy to give a recent convert such power over a brotherhood, many members of which were seeking to become priests. Moreover, Brother Wilfrid was still a layman.

The community remained at Birmingham only a short time, and when an offer came from Lord Shrewsbury to provide Cotton Hall, Staffordshire, as a monastery, it was accepted.

One of their first schemes after arrival at Cotton was to build a church. On the day that the foundation stone was laid Faber received the tonsure. His health then broke down so seriously that he was given the Last Sacraments, but he recovered.

A few months later Faber was ordained by Bishop Wiseman at Oscott, and on his return to Cotton he was drawn in procession to the monastery.

Faber now took sole charge of the missionary work at Cotton, and before long his congregation increased to such an extent that he had to preach outside under the beech trees.

In less than four months after his ordination Faber received 150 converts. Soon only one Protestant family was left, and one of the brothers, writing to a friend, said, "We have converted the pew opener, leaving the parson only his clerk and two drunken men as his regular communicants."

Faber now took another step which meant a sacrifice. Although founder and Superior of his little community at Cotton, he decided to join the Oratory of St. Philip Neri and become a novice.

He spent a short time at the Oratorian house at Maryvale, and then preached in a number of London churches. A breakdown in health sent him to Scarborough to recuperate, and it was here that he wrote the first two of his hymns: "Mother of Mercy!" and "Jesus! my Lord, my God, my All!"

Towards the end of 1848 the Oratorians found their quarters at Maryvale too small to accommodate them. They therefore moved to Cotton.

About this time Faber found himself in the midst of a controversy over his publication of the Lives of the Saints, which was opposed by Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

Newman, the Superior of the Oratorians, consulted Bishop Ullathorne, who advised that the work should be issued in a different form. Faber regarded this as a rap on the knuckles and the series was stopped.

But so many people expressed disappointment that the Oratorian Fathers resumed the series, with the authority of the bishop.

A part of the Oratory was now removed to Birmingham and another part to London, premises being acquired on the site of what is now Charing Cross Hospital.
Faber, with some members of the St. Wilfrid’s Community, arrived in London: they took up their new quarters in April, 1849. But London disliked the Oratorians, whose style of preaching and hymns did not please even the Catholics.

Faber, however, disregarded tradition. Many converts came in, to the alarm of Protestant London. Slogans began to appear on the hoardings “Down with the Oratorians!” “No Popery!”

There was an outcry when the Protestant rector of a Kent parish invited the Oratorians to the hop-fields where they ministered to patients suffering from an outbreak of cholera.

In 1850 the London Oratory was made independent of the original body, and Faber was elected Superior. He continued to hold this office, by election every three years, until his death.

In 1853 work was begun on a new Oratory at Brompton, then a country suburb of London. A house was built and a temporary church erected, and the community took possession in March 1854.

Faber now seldom left the precincts of the Oratory. Sometimes he would visit the country house of the community at Sydenham, where he would devote himself to his literary labours. He suffered frequently from ill-health; once he collapsed when on the way to Dublin, and it was several weeks before he could return home.

At last he was told by his doctor that he would not be free from pain for the rest of his life. His comment on this was: “Well! it is something to know the worst. I can’t get well except through excruciating torture. It may come soon; it may be delayed for months... At present I am a little excited, and I may mope a little afterwards. But as far as my will goes, I am quite ready for the suffering and don’t doubt it is an immense love which makes God think it worth His while to take so much pains with me.”

Faber is regarded as one of the best preachers of the nineteenth century. He wrote about 150 hymns, among the best known being “O Paradise! O Paradise!” “Sweet Saviour Bless Us Ere We Go,” “The Pilgrims of the Night,” “The Land Beyond the Sea,” and “The Shadow of the Rock.”

Faber preached his last sermon on Passion Sunday, 1863, and died on September 26th in the same year.

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**A PRODIGAL MUSES**

“A foreigner is always funny,” writes Fr. Ronald Knox in one of his Essays in Satire: “he dresses, but does not dress right; makes sounds, but not the right sounds.” The sartorial peculiarities of foreigners are a source of perpetual amusement to the English Man-in-the-Bowler-Hat. The sight of a Swiss undergraduate in full academic garb is liable to startle rather than amuse, for not even Solomon, not even General Goering in all his glory, was arrayed as one of these. The full-dress of a Swiss student comprises a coloured tunic of military cut (royal blue, red or green), tight-fitting white twill breeches, top boots with spurs, white gauntlets, a pill-box hat cocked over one eye, and a sword. In fact, he is attired like a Comic Opera Life Guard. The Englishman in cap and gown is considered by the Swiss to be incredibly mirth-provoking. One ribald Swiss student was heard to suggest that mortar-boards should be supplied to all members of the Swiss Amalgamated Union of Bricklayers. One is bound to admit that sartorial fashions are a matter of custom, and the Swiss do not consider their gallant gear to be as funny as the Scottish kilt and sporran.

In the Catholic University of Switzerland, the sword is merely decorative, but in the Protestant Universities, duelling is by no means uncommon. There is one student corps of Berne University which requires its members to fight at least one duel each semester as a proof of personal courage. Although duelling is forbidden by the Swiss Civil Law, the police would appear to ignore this breach of the peace and barbarous Teutonic custom.

* * *

It is inevitable that the peculiarly martial attire affected by the Swiss undergraduate should influence him to indulge in the sport of flag-wagging upon the slightest provocation. The colourful uniforms of a Swiss Academy of Learning may be seen to best advantage on the feast of Corpus Christi in the University town of Fribourg. On
this occasion, all the Student corps take part in the immense procession, each following its own flag, and some carrying large cornucopias of flowers. The main streets, through which the procession passes, are gaily decorated, every window being adorned with flowers or lighted candles. Numerous tapestries (some very beautiful) are hung in the streets. The Bishop of Fribourg, Lausanne and Geneva carries the Blessed Sacrament under a canopy, which is flanked by a body of Swiss Guard from the Vatican in their gorgeous blue and gold uniforms. The ranks of the procession are swelled by hundreds of inmates of the various schools, colleges and multitudinous Pensionats de Jeunes-filles. There are also deputies from all the Trade-Guilds and specimens of all the clergy and Religious, a covey of Dominicans, a drove of Capuchins, a brood of Friars Minor, a flight of Ursuline nuns, a flutter of Dominican nuns, a pushed of Seminarists, a pride of Monsignore, and finally, a shuffle of University Professors, led by the Rector Magnificus in his gold chain of office.

The feast of Corpus Christi is heralded by a salute of guns, fired from a neighbouring hill at five A.m. The boom of cannon shot is tolerated by the authorities owing to the inability of the Fribourg Corporation to arrange for an earthquake. During the procession, later in the morning, there is also a salute of guns at each Benediction, the firing squad on the neighbouring hill receiving the order to fire from a man who is posted on the top of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas and who is able to watch the entire procession in the streets below him. The whole affair is rather jolly.

* * *

The Catholic University of Fribourg is, naturally enough, the most cosmopolitan of all the Swiss Universities. It harbours students from every nation under the sun, except Eskimos and Lapplanders. Lectures are delivered in French, German, Italian, Latin and a few in English. An Englishman, arriving at Fribourg with a little Latin, less Greek, and a smattering of one modern foreign language, is soon made to realize that he will find it difficult to complete his course of studies and write his thesis without the addition of another modern language and a charlatan reading-knowledge of a third. In reference to charlatanity, it is common knowledge that this art is not unknown "even in professorial circles. It is a noteworthy fact that Fribourg has a very effective method of dealing with the less expert professeur de charlatanerie who suffers his guilt to be realized by the undergraduates." Each instance of charlatanity is greeted by a protracted shuffling and stamping of feet in the Lecture Halls, so that the delinquent may be actually drummed-out, not only from the Hall, but even from the University, should he prove incorrigible. This effective practice is continued in the face of large and menacing placards, hanging from the walls of the Lecture Halls, declaring this noisy behaviour to be "strenge verboten," "absolument interdit" and "assolumente vietato," and signed by the Rector Magnificus.

* * *

It will be readily admitted that a Swiss University offers an excellent milieu for the study of European politics. It is untrue to say that the journalists of French-speaking Switzerland reflect the politics of France, while their German-speaking compatriots reflect the politics of Germany. Culturally the French-Swiss are naturally attracted to France and the German-Swiss are partial to the German Kultur. In fact, even from the culinary viewpoint, this distinction obtains to a great extent, although Saurkraut and Wurst find their way regrettably into the menus of French-Swiss households. Politically, however, despite their various racial elements, the Swiss remain obstinately neutral. Herr Hitler has only to advocate the political unification of all German-speaking peoples (including Austria and German Switzerland) to cause a furore of anti-Nazi sentiment throughout the whole of the country. The Swiss policy (or rather principle) of permanent neutrality lends a certain balance and objectivity to the comments of Swiss journalists on foreign affairs, and, at the same time, the orientation of the foreign policy of the Central Powers is of vital interest to this country, which is flanked by Germany, France, Italy and Austria. The two most im-
portant and most interesting Swiss newspapers are the *Journal de Genève* and *Die Zürcher Zeitung*.

* * *

Most definitions of "nationality" are belied by Switzerland. The country has no obvious geographical boundaries (except the southern limit of the Alps); there is no unity of language, for, besides the three official languages, French, German and Italian, there is Romansh, spoken in parts of east Switzerland. Romansh is not a dialect, but a language which has descended direct from Latin just as French and Italian. There is a *Chair of Romansh in most Swiss Universities*, and the language is reputed to be rich in lyrical poetry. The spirit of national unity, which certainly exists in Switzerland, is difficult to explain in view of such divergencies of language and culture, for there is obvious antipathy between the different racial elements. One may be permitted to recall a small incident to illustrate this antipathy. On one occasion, a French-Swiss professor was attempting to lecture in a small room which was separated by a very thin partition from the neighbouring lecture-room, where a German-Swiss was bellowing in harsh guttural sounds, as they only know how. With more pain than disgust, the French-Swiss professor jerked his thumb towards the source of the guttural torrent and exclaimed: "Demonstration ethnique." Such antipathy that exists, however, is largely superficial, and "la volonté de vivre ensemble" (which is the definition of "nationality," according to an eminent Swiss historian) is strong in this sturdy, stolid nation.

* * *

But no Prodigal, who has lived in the shadow of the Alps, can muse without constantly recalling their vast beauty. Not all the years of hard labour in stuffy libraries, not all the plates of untouched Sauerkraut, not all the metres of greasy sausages unconsumed can dispel the memory of the mountain peaks rising majestically out of the mist like islands in a grey sea and their snow-clad summits all roseeate with the setting of the sun.

"Mais où sont les neiges d'antan!"

W. J. Mcre.

**THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY**

The Society met four times in the Summer Term. At the first meeting A. V. Owen read a paper on "Catholic Emancipation." He began with a brief survey of Catholicism in England from 1688 until the coming of Dr. Challoner to London, then described the re-awakening of Catholic life under his episcopate, and finally discussed the various Relief Bills that led up to Emancipation itself. The founding of the Catholic Association by O'Connell, and its powerful aid in the struggle was fully treated, but more might have been said of the part Bishop Milner played in the collaboration between English and Irish Catholics.

In his paper on "Some Aspects of Chesterton's Poetry," Father Dunne dealt with Chesterton's attitude to religion, patriotism, and liberty. He said Chesterton's conversion was the natural sequence to a lifetime's struggle on behalf of the Christian tradition, for he came to realize that only within the Church was it preserved inviolable. His patriotism was level-headed: he loathed the Jingo as much as the Internationalist. In his advocacy of liberty he steered a similar course, and was never in any danger of confusing it with indiscipline, for he used to say that "the only liberty worth having was the liberty to bind oneself."

That clearly understood, Chesterton strove to make it possible for every decent Englishman to lead a life that ensured reasonable growth and play for his natural faculties. This was not possible without a more equitable sharing of property. Hence his social theory of Distributism and his defence of all it connotes. Poems illustrating his original way of expressing these thoughts were read and discussed, and a final word said on his optimism.

At the last two meetings, Father Rudman spoke on the "Totalitarian State." In his first talk he described the condition of the world after the Great War, and showed how this favoured the establishment of both the Totalitarian and the Communist State. They had more in common
THE COLLEGE CHAPEL
## RUGGER FIXTURE LIST, 1936

### 1st XV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponents</th>
<th>Ground</th>
<th>Opponents</th>
<th>Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Won. 18 pts. to 12 pts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Won. 19 pts. to 3 pts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Wed.</td>
<td>Newcastle High School</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>14 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Won. 31 pts. to 3 pts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lost. 3 pts. to 9 pts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Mon.</td>
<td>House Matches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Sun.</td>
<td>Mr. C. J. Byrne's XV</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>21 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lost. nil to 36 pts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Wed.</td>
<td>Notts University College</td>
<td>Away</td>
<td>24 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Wed.</td>
<td>Notts High School</td>
<td>Away</td>
<td>Nov. 11 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1 Sun.</td>
<td>Old Cottonians</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>18 Wed.</td>
<td>Burton Grammar School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Wed.</td>
<td>Ratcliffe College</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>25 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Sun.</td>
<td>Hinckley</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Dec. 12 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Wed.</td>
<td>Newcastle High School</td>
<td>Away</td>
<td>Feb. 3 Wed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Sat.</td>
<td>K.E.S., Birmingham</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>6 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Sat.</td>
<td>Ellesmere College</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>27 Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2 Wed.</td>
<td>Birmingham University</td>
<td>Away</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Tues.</td>
<td>Oscott College</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Sat.</td>
<td>Mount St. Mary's</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 3 Wed.</td>
<td>Ratcliffe College</td>
<td>Away</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Sat.</td>
<td>Adams' Grammar School</td>
<td>Home</td>
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### 2nd XV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponents</th>
<th>Ground</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14 Wed.</td>
<td>Ashbourne Grammar</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Won. 45 pts. to nil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Sat.</td>
<td>K.E.S., 2nd Stafford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18 Wed.</td>
<td>K.E.S., 2nd Stafford</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 5 Sat.</td>
<td>St. Joseph's, Trent Vale</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 Wed.</td>
<td>Ashbourne Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Joseph's, Trent Vale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COLTS XV.

<table>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHOOL 2ND XI v. NEWCASTLE H.S. 2ND XI

Played at Newcastle, June 17th.
Won by 45 runs.

SCHOOL 2ND XI:

J. Crean, b Parr
J. Skidmore, b Parr
F. Hartley, b Parr
T. Koenen, b McGlynn
P. Seeney, c and b Reynolds
D. Manion, b Reynolds
F. Johnson, lbw, b Reynolds
T. Gavin, c Holland, b Reynolds
H. Damp, not out
J. Mortimer, not out
J. Thompson did not bat

Extras

Total for 8 wickets (declared)

NEWCASTLE H.S. 2ND XI

F. Maywhort, c Thompson, b Koenen
J. Leese, b Koenen
R. Parr, lbw, b Koenen
D. Adkins, run out
J. Holland, c Skidmore, b Seeney
J. Reynolds, b Seeney
N. Beech, c Manion, b Crean
T. Broadhurst, b Crean
N. McGlynn, b Crean
P. Berrisford, b Crean
S. Samuel, not out

Extras

Total

SCHOOL 2ND XI v. ST. BEDE’S COLLEGE 2ND XI

Played at Manchester, June 20th.
Match Drawn.

ST. BEDE’S COLLEGE 2ND XI

A. Westwell, b Crean
J. Bardsley, b Crean
P. Loftus, c Damp, b Seeney
R. Clark, b Seeney
D. O’ Mahoney, c Gavin, b Crean
E. Hutchinson, b Thompson
J. Fay, b Thompson
J. Curran, c Koenen, b Thompson
D. Wilson, not out
J. Liles, c Thompson, b Koenen
K. Higham, not out

Extras

Total for 9 wickets (declared)

SCHOOL 2ND XI

J. Crean, hit wicket, b Loftus
J. Skidmore, lbw, b Liles
J. Mortimer, c Loftus, b Curran
T. Koenen, b Loftus
P. Seeney, c and b Loftus
P. Last, not out
T. Gavin
F. Johnson
H. Damp
J. Thompson
J. Boyle

Extras

Total for 5 wickets

SCHOOL 2ND XI v. NEWCASTLE H.S. 2ND XI

Played at Cotton, July 1st.
Won by 58 runs.

SCHOOL 2ND XI:

J. Crean, b Samuel
J. Skidmore, b Marshall
J. Mortimer, b McGlynn
T. Koenen, b Samuel
P. Seeney, c and b Reynolds
T. Gavin, c Leese, b Samuel
F. Johnson, c Holland, b Samuel
H. Damp, c Leese, b Bladen
J. Thompson, b Samuel
J. Boyle, not out

Extras

Total

SCHOOL 2ND XI v. ST. BEDE’S COLLEGE 2ND XI

Played at Manchester, June 20th.
Match Drawn.

ST. BEDE’S COLLEGE 2ND XI

A. Westwell, b Crean
J. Bardsley, b Crean
P. Loftus, c Damp, b Seeney
R. Clark, b Seeney
D. O’ Mahoney, c Gavin, b Crean
E. Hutchinson, b Thompson
J. Fay, b Thompson
J. Curran, c Koenen, b Thompson
D. Wilson, not out
J. Liles, c Thompson, b Koenen
K. Higham, not out

Extras

Total for 9 wickets (declared)

SCHOOL 2ND XI

J. Crean, hit wicket, b Loftus
J. Skidmore, lbw, b Liles
J. Mortimer, c Loftus, b Curran
T. Koenen, b Loftus
P. Seeney, c and b Loftus
P. Last, not out
T. Gavin
F. Johnson
H. Damp
J. Thompson
J. Boyle

Extras

Total for 5 wickets

SCHOOL COLTS v. ELLESMORE COLLEGE COLTS

Played at Cotton, June 3rd.
Won by 78 runs.

Scores: School Colts 122. (J. R. Crean 44).
Ellesmere College Colts 44. (J. R. Crean 5 wickets for 16 runs).

SCHOOL COLTS v. STAFFORD G.S. 2ND XI

Played at Cotton, June 24th.
Match Drawn.

Scores: Stafford G.S. 2nd XI 79.
School Colts 74 for 8 wickets. (L. Winkle 26).

SCHOOL UNDER FOURTEEN v. DENSTONE COLLEGE

Played at Denstone, July 15th.
Won by 9 runs.

Under Fourteen: 97. (J. Crean 38; J. Byrne 36).
Denstone: 88. (J. Northcote 22; J. Byrne 6 wickets for 22 runs).
C. DANSON’S XI

I. H. Graham, b Koenen ......................................... 23
W. R. Hughes, b Wood ........................................... 15
A. M. Wolstenholme, c Tasker, b Koenen .................. 23
E. V. Howard, c Tasker, b O’Donnell ....................... 1
T. Prescott, lbw, b Koenen .................................. 1
F. Dennis, c Koenen, b Wood ................................ 10
T. W. Jefferson, b Wood ...................................... 9
F. C. Morris, c Wood, b Koenen .............................. 2
J. M. Hughes, not out ........................................ 0
C. Guild, not out ............................................. 0
C. Danson did not bat ......................................... 2

Total for 8 wickets ............................................. 92

Extras ................................................................ 6

The following are the best batting and bowling averages for outside matches:

**BATTING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>No. of Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. T. O’Donnell</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Featherstone</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. F. Mclean</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BOWLING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Overs</th>
<th>Maidens</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wides</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Featherstone</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. E. Tasker</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. V. Owen</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the season full Colours were awarded to G. Featherstone and J. T. O’Donnell, and half Colours to J. E. Tasker, A. V. Owen and T. A. Koenen.

**OTHER MATCHES**

**SCHOOL 2ND XI v. STAFFORD G.S.**

Played at Stafford, May 27th.
Lost by 8 wickets.

**SCHOOL 2ND XI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Skidmore, b Fletcher</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Thompson, c Powell, b Holford</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. W. Seeley, c Steventon, b Holford</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>L. M. Winkle, b Barnwell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>W. T. Grove, c Woodger, b Fletcher</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. R. Johnson, c Holford, b Steventon</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. V. Owen, b Steventon</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. T. Crean, b Steventon</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. P. Overs, c Powell, b Fletcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. L. Damp, b Steventon</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. J. Gavin, not out</td>
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<td>Extras</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>86</td>
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**STAFFORD G.S.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>L. White, c Gavin, b Seeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Mouton, not out</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Powell, c Gavin, b Owen</td>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Steventon, c Grove, b Thompson</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Read, not out</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Woodger</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Fletcher</td>
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<td>J. Holford</td>
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<td>H. Leaver</td>
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<td>K. Forsman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total for 3 wickets ........................................... 133

**SCHOOL 2ND XI v. BURTON G.S. 2ND XI**

Played at Cotton, June 6th.
Won by 151 runs.

**SCHOOL 2ND XI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>J. Crean, c Eyley, b Norton</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Winkle, c Norton, b Nutt</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Last, b Johnson</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Dawson, lbw, b Nutt</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Manion, b Johnson</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>P. Seency, not out</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. Taylor, run out</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Johnson, not out</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. Gavin</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Lawler</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Overs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
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</table>

Total for 6 wickets (declared) ................................ 169

**BURTON G.S. 2ND XI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Norton, b Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Ludlow, b Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>O. Nutt, c Overs, b Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Hayward, lbw, b Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Eyley, c Winkle, b Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Johnson, b Manion</td>
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<td>A. Thompson, b Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Waite, b Manion</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Warrington, c Taylor, b Seeley</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Sudale, not out</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Wilson, c Winkle, b Seeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
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Total ................................................................ 18

**SCHOOL 2ND XI v. BURTON G.S. 2ND XI**

Played at Burton, June 10th.
Match Drawn.

**SCHOOL 2ND XI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<td>S. Dawson, run out</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. Last, c Wilson, b Johnson</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Winkle, c Silcox, b Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Lawler, not out</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. Taylor, not out</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. Gavin</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Overs</td>
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<td>F. Weston</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Boyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
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Total for 4 wickets (declared) ................................ 219

**BURTON G.S. 2ND XI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Times not out</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Norton, c Boyle, b Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Ludlow, b Boyle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Johnson, c Johnson, b Dawson</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Haywood, not out</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Sudale, lbw, b Taylor</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Eyley, not out</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Silcox</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>O. Nutt</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Wilson</td>
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<td>A. Warrington</td>
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Total for 4 wickets ............................................ 121
### SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Extras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. F. McLean, c and b Hollowood</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. O'Donnell, lbw, b Hollowood</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. T. Morris, lbw, b Hollowood</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. H. C. Wood, b Wakelin</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Featherstone, b Wakelin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. E. Collins, lbw, b Hollowood</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. M. A. Rudman, not out</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. W. Warner, not out</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Fox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Tasker</td>
<td>did not bat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. V. Owen</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total for 6 wickets | 196 |

### SCHOOL v. E. W. LOVEGROVE'S XI

Played at Cotton, June 28th.
Lost by 1 wicket.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Extras</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. F. McLean, b Holliwell</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. O'Donnell, lbw, b Yeomans</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. M. A. Rudman, b Yeomans</td>
<td>26</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. H. C. Wood, not out</td>
<td>49</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Featherstone, c Lancaster, b Letts</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. T. Morris, lbw, b Holliwell</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. K. Lawler, b Holliwell</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. E. Warner, lbw, b Holliwell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Fox, b Holliwell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Tasker, b Holliwell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. V. Owen, b Holliwell</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 164 |

### SCHOOL v. BURTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Played at Burton, July 4th.
Match Drawn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Extras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. F. McLean, b Davies</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. O'Donnell, c Waters, b Aitken</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. J. Taylor, b Davies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. T. Morris, lbw, b Henson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. P. Dawson, c Davies, b Potter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. K. Lawler, b Henson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Crean, lbw, b Henson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. J. Manion, b Aitken, b Henson</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Tasker, not out</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. V. Owen, b Aitken</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 163 |

### SCHOOL v. ST. BEDE'S COLLEGE

Played at Manchester, June 29th.
Lost by 30 runs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Extras</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Yeomans, lbw, b Wood</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. Lancaster, c Warner, b Owen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. G. Foster, c McLean, b Owen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. G. Tredgold, b Owen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M. T. Bunney, b Wood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. E. Letts, c Morris, b O'Donnell</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Beeley, b Owen</td>
<td>26</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Lovegrove, not out</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Whiteside, b Wood</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. L. Holliwell, not out</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for 9 wickets | 116 |

### SCHOOL v. C. DANSON'S XI

Played at Cotton, July 5th.
Match Drawn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Extras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. F. McLean, c Landregan, b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. O'Donnell, c Gladwin, b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. P. Dawson, lbw, b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Featherstone, b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. T. Morris, c Mullen, b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. K. Lawler, c Mullen, b Gladwin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. J. Manion, c Landregan, b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. J. Taylor, not out</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Fox, c Handley, F., b Gladwin</td>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Tasker, c Handley, F., b O'Keeffe</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. V. Owen, c Byrne, b O'Keeffe</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Extras | 122 |
ELLESMORE COLLEGE
I. St. L. Morris, b Featherstone 
A. J. McDonald, c and b Featherstone 
H. C. Rigby, b Owen 
F. C. R. Lewis, b Owen 
S. N. Mukerji, c Fox, b Tasker 
P. W. Hawkins, b Owen 
J. B. Rigby, b Owen 
C. R. Felton, lbw, b Owen 
P. W. Jeffery, b Tasker 
A. J. St. G. Cross, b Tasker 
J. S. Partridge, not out 
Extras
Total
SCHOOL v. E. A. RUDMAN'S XI
Played at Cotton, June 7th.
Won by 48 runs.

SCHOOL
J. F. McLean, hit wicket, b Whitehead 26
H. T. Morris, c Shaw, b Inns 0
Rev. H. C. Wood, lbw, b Inns 1
G. Featherstone, hit wicket, b Inns 35
Rev. M. A. Rudman, lbw, b Whitehead 4
J. T. O'Donnell, lbw, b Lewis, A. 16
T. A. Koenen, lbw (N), b Jinks 6
W. L. Fox, c Matthews, b Jinks 0
F. R. Hartley, b Lewis, A. 16
J. E. Tasker, lbw, b Lewis, A. 0
A. V. Owen, not out 6
Extras
Total
E. A. RUDMAN'S XI
B. D. H. Shaw, b Featherstone 1
R. S. Egerton, b Tasker 3
K. Matthews, lbw, b Wood 12
A. E. Lea, b Tasker 8
B. B. Lewis, b Wood 0
J. E. Whitehead, lbw, b Featherstone 13
E. A. Rudman, c Wood, b Owen 0
S. T. Inns, b Owen 0
A. E. Lewis, lbw, b Tasker 1
A. Devey, not out 4
J. G. Jinks, b Wood 4
Extras
Total
SCHOOL v. CRAVEN GENTLEMEN C.C.
Played at Cotton, June 14th.
Match Drawn.

SCHOOL
Rev. M. A. Rudman, b King 2
J. F. McLean, c Fox, b King 5
J. T. O'Donnell, not out 48
Rev. H. C. Wood, c Day, b Wood 16
G. Featherstone, b Wood 7
A. E. Collins, c Riding, b Wood 9
W. L. Fox, c Fox, b King 13
L. E. Warner, lbw, b Metcalfe 3
F. R. Hartley, b Metcalfe 4
J. E. Tasker, b Metcalfe 1
A. V. Owen, lbw, b King 4
Extras
Total
SCHOLL v. NEWCASTLE HIGH SCHOOL
Played at Newcastle, June 17th.

NEWCASTLE HIGH SCHOOL
M. E. Hines, c Morris, b Featherstone 6
P. Brealey, c McLean, b Owen 0
B. Meakin, c Fox, b Owen 11
W. Brealey, lbw, b Featherstone 0
E. G. K. Raby, not out 14
G. Duncaal, b Tasker 18
H. S. Kenyon, b Featherstone 16
A. D. Roscoe, b Featherstone 1
B. Alcock, lbw, b Owen 7
M. C. Bladen, c McLean, b Featherstone 0
E. P. Dewar, c and b Owen 4
Extras
Total
SCHOOL v. DR. B. S. BHANDARKAR'S XI
Played at Cotton, June 21st.
Match Drawn.

DR. BHANDARKAR'S XI
W. Downs, c Rudman, b Wood 17
J. Hall, c Morris, b Featherstone 0
E. J. Wakelin, c Rudman, b Wood 17
A. B. Hollowood, c Collins, b Wood 23
J. H. Ragdale, c Morris, b Fox 51
L. Warrilow, b Owen 5
F. Barber, not out 34
Dr. B. S. Bhandarkar, c Rudman, b Owen 4
G. Llewellyn, not out 11
D. Yates did not bat
J. Hill
Extras
Total for 7 wickets (declared) 167
Our batting showed a marked improvement upon that of last season. The welcome return to form of the Captain, McLean, had an inspiring effect upon the team, which showed itself chiefly in the increased confidence with which the boys tackled the job of making runs. McLean himself played a number of valuable innings, in which he displayed strong powers of defence, patience, and determination, all admirable qualities in an opening batsman. O'Donnell and Featherstone shared the batting honours of the season with McLean. O'Donnell was the most successful batsman of the season: Possessed of a good eye, plenty of confidence, and a fairly sound defence, he made runs with greater consistency than anyone else in the side. His two innings against the Craven Gentlemen and Mr. Danson's XI were his best performances because of the resource he showed in dealing with bowling of a higher standard than that encountered in School matches. His range of scoring strokes is, as yet, very limited, and his weakness in defending his leg stump palpable. Featherstone was the forcing batsman of the team in several matches, hit hard, often, and with judgment. Unfortunately, he frequently hit without discrimination, and paid the penalty of his rashness. When he can practise self-restraint, he will make many more runs, and double his value to his side. Several other members of the Eleven batted well on occasion, even if they did not make many runs, and are expected to fulfil abundantly next summer the promise of the past season.

SCHOOL v. NEWCASTLE HIGH SCHOOL

Played at Cotton, May 27th.
Lost by 74 runs.

NEWCASTLE HIGH SCHOOL .......................... 13
M. E. Hines, lbw, b Koenen ................. 5
P. Brealey, c Fox, b Featherstone ... 23
B. Meakin, b Featherstone .......... 8
W. Brealey, b Featherstone ....... 12
J. E. Raby, c Taylor, b O'Donnell .. 12
H. S. Kenyon, run out .......... 6
G. Duncalf, b Featherstone ... 13
M. C. Bladen, b Tasker .......... 0
A. Alcock, not out ........ 16
R. A. Parr, b Featherstone .......... 4
E. P. Dewar did not bat ... 
Extras ........................................... 14
Total for 9 wickets (declared) .... 113

SCHOOL .................................................. 2
J. F. McLean, b Duncalf .......... 3
J. T. O'Donnell, lbw, b Duncalf .. 0
S. P. Dawson, run out .......... 3
W. L. Fox, st Brealey, P., b Dewar ... 0
F. R. Hartley, c Baby, b Partridge .. 0
T. A. Koenen, b Dewar .......... 0
G. Featherstone, c Brealey, P., b Duncalf ... 14
H. T. Morris, c Kenyon, b Dewar .. 6
P. A. Last, lbw, b Dewar .......... 9
J. E. Tasker, b Alcock .......... 0
P. J. Taylor, not out .......... 0
Extra ............................................. 4
Total ................................................ 39

SCHOOL v. OLD COTTONIANS

Played at Cotton, June 1st and 2nd.
 Won by 34 runs.

SCHOOL
J. F. McLean, c Blakemore, b Anwyl ... 0
H. T. Morris, c Maddox, b Anwyl .... 8
S. P. Dawson, c Doherty, b Rudman .. 5
J. T. O'Donnell, c Levell, b Feeny ... 19
T. A. Koenen, c Blakemore, b Rudman ... 10
G. Featherstone, b Blakemore .. 32
W. L. Fox, c Anwyl, R., b Levell ... 2
F. R. Hartley, lbw, b Anwyl .......... 1
A. V. Owen, b McSwiney .......... 9
J. E. Tasker, not out .......... 0
P. J. Taylor, b McSwiney .......... 2
Extra ............................................. 14
Total ................................................ 142

OLD COTTONIANS
Rev. P. McSwiney, b Featherstone .. 3
L. Anwyl, lbw, b Fox ... 9
E. C. Blakemore, c O'Donnell, b Tasker .. 24
C. J. Allen, c Featherstone, b Tasker .. 23
W. Hoffer, b Tasker .......... 10
W. Maddox, c Morris, b Tasker ... 1
J. J. Levell, b Featherstone .... 14
Rev. M. A. Rudman, b Tasker .... 3
Rev. R. J. Anwyl, b Featherstone .. 14
W. R. Doherty, b Owen .......... 0
V. Peeny, not out .......... 0
Extra ............................................. 1
Total .............................................. 108

SCHOOL v. ELLESMERE COLLEGE

Played at Cotton, June 3rd.
 Won by 83 runs.

SCHOOL
J. F. McLean, c J. Rigby, b Lewis .... 58
H. T. Morris; run out .... 17
S. P. Dawson, b Partridge .......... 0
J. T. O'Donnell, lbw, b Partridge .. 2
T. A. Koenen, b Partridge .......... 9
G. Featherstone, b Partridge .. 34
W. L. Fox, c Mukerji, b Partridge .. 0
P. A. Last, c McDonald, b Partridge ... 1
F. R. Hartley, c McDonald, b Lewis .. 4
A. V. Owen, b Lewis .......... 0
J. E. Tasker, not out .......... 5
Extra ............................................. 6
Total ................................................ 136
SWIMMING

ONCE again, but this time for a short period only, the Swimming Pool became the scene of feverish activity. Towards the end of May Mr. Roberts, with the help of the boys, began work on the concrete paths surrounding the Pool. In a very short time the work was finished and grass plots were laid, the touch of green relieving the whiteness of the concrete and giving a most pleasant effect. Here we should like to thank Mr. Roberts for all the work he has done. In the final phase he devoted almost every minute of his spare time in an attempt to complete it as soon as possible. Thanks are due also to the boys, who displayed great energy and gave every assistance to Mr. Roberts.

At the beginning of June swimming began. The water was “nippy” but nobody seemed to worry overmuch. The general standard of swimming in the School is quite fair. A number of the boys are good, while many others show distinct promise. An Aquatic Sports Day was arranged, but to everyone’s disappointment the weather cheated us and we could not find one warm day in the last three weeks of term. However we all enjoyed the swimming we had and look forward with enthusiasm to the coming season.

CRICKET NOTES

Played 11, Won 4, Lost 3, Drawn 4.

THE Eleven have enjoyed a good season, and their record might have been more impressive had they completed their programme. Five matches, however, were cancelled owing to bad weather and other reasons. Arguing from form (a procedure admittedly unreliable) we hazard the view that they would have won three, and quite possibly all five. On the other hand, they might not! Be that as it may, of the eleven games actually played, they won four convincingly, were favourably placed in three of the four matches left drawn, and sustained three defeats (that against Mr. Lovegrove’s XI a trifle unfortunately).

Most observers remarked upon the bowling strength of the side, and it is indeed unusual for a team to contain, as did ours, five boys almost equally capable of opening the bowling. But the possession of this wealth of bowling talent carried with it certain obvious disadvantages. The Captain found it more difficult than usual to make suitable and timely bowling changes, and whatever he did, he could always be quite plausibly convicted of failing to use his resources to the best advantage. Again, it meant that two or three bowlers of more-than-average attainments suffered from lack of match experience, and failed to make the progress which they would have done in more normal circumstances. With these reservations, most people will agree that the main strength of the Eleven lay in their bowling.

This was shared almost entirely by Featherstone, Owen and Tasker, of whom the first two shared greatest consistency. Featherstone was hampered in the latter half of the season by knee-trouble, and lost some of his speed and effectiveness. But he did sound work earlier in the season, bowling particularly well in the two matches against Newcastle. A. V. Owen, an early recruit from the 2nd Eleven, and a fast bowler as well, bowled with devastating effect against Ellesmere, and with marked success against Mr. Lovegrove’s XI. Together with Featherstone, he formed the spear-head of the attack, and shared in making it a formidable weapon. Of our other bowlers, Tasker showed to greatest advantage. With his slow left-hand leg-spinners he made a good foil to the fast bowlers, and proved his value to the side on several occasions, notably in the Old Boys match. Owing, however, to that common weakness of slow bowlers, an inability to control length, he never fulfilled his early promise. Koenen, O’Donnell and Fox were the victims of the embarras de richesse already mentioned, though Koenen in taking four wickets for twelve runs against Mr. Danson’s strong batting side, achieved perhaps the greatest individual success of the season.

The fielding of the Eleven gave no serious cause for complaint, though it was occasionally rather casual. The problem of filling adequately the position of wicket-keeper presented great difficulty, and, in spite of various experiments, was never properly solved.
than appeared at first sight. Liberal Capitalism had been characteristic of the nineteenth century, but it collapsed under the stress of a European war. Anarchy was not far off, and strong restrictive measures had to be taken to prevent it. Those states that had set up the Totalitarian State carried coercion too far, and made unjust inroads on the material and spiritual freedom of their citizens. The unitary conception of the State usually implied personal dictatorship, strong nationalism backed by military force, and antipathy to revealed Religion. Fundamentally, the Totalitarian State was pagan. In its second talk Father Rudman discussed the main features of certain Totalitarian States, notably those of Italy, Germany, and Turkey. Of these the least objectionable form was that in Italy, for there the Church received some measure of justice, armaments manufacture was controlled by the government, and international finance was held in check. Nevertheless the basic principle of all Totalitarian States was wrong, because it clashed with man's full service of God.

We wish to thank Father Rudman for his continued help in the work of the Society, and also the retiring Secretary, L. K. Lawler, who carried out his duties assiduously. F. R. Johnson succeeds him, and the members of the Committee for this year are J. T. O'Donnell, P. W. Seeney, and G. W. Shelton.

C.E.G. NOTES

The work of the Guild last year began in very promising fashion, with many new speakers, but this promise was not altogether fulfilled, especially in the Summer Term when there was a marked decrease in the attendance of Guild members. For the first time since the establishment of the Guild, the Monday night meetings had to be dropped, as no one seemed willing to attend them. One realises that there are many counter-attractions in the Summer Term, nevertheless our members should bear in mind that the work of the Guild, if it is to be worth while, entails some self-sacrifice. In spite of this the Licence results proved thoroughly satisfactory; five candidates were successful: Daley (Four Marks), Regan (Church and Bible), Gordon (Prayer), Todd (Miracles), Heath (Four Marks). Congratulations to these members, especially to Daley, our Secretary of last year, who has done what we are always urging our speakers to do, by speaking in public during the holidays. The Guild owes a debt of gratitude to Daley for his excellent work as Secretary over the last two years. At the first meeting held this year, Gordon was elected as his successor. The attendance so far has been very good and the speeches have promised another good year's work. May we once again remind all members that the work of the Guild involves something more than mere passive attendance at the meetings. All should study at least one of the subjects prescribed: but they have a still more important duty of prayer, without which the work of the Guild can never meet with success.

SCOUT NOTES

The Summer Camp was held in August at Colwyn Bay. The party consisted of a Chaplain, two Scouters and 18 Scouts, the whole Troop in fact. The weather was remarkably good, and if any complaint were to be made it would be that we were never really tested as only bad weather conditions can test a camper.

The inspecting Commissioner reported: "Really up to 'Camping Standards,'" a fitting recognition of the determined efforts made by all to run the Camp on the lines laid down by Headquarters. The cooking was adventurous (and successful). "Gadgets" and his assistants showed resource and no little skill in the construction of the kitchen and washing lines. Experiments were made in Scouting games and entertainments. Eight Scouts made the First Class Journey. The Camp was excellent training and it was good fun.

Fr. Singleton has been transferred to Lancington. The Scouts thank him for his service as Chaplain and welcome Dr. Jones who replaces him.

The Troop now numbers three Patrols of eight, and is continuing the good work of the Camp by making a determined attack on the First Class tests.