

#### OUR EASTER VISITORS.

*Back row*—J. Le Brasseur, E. Maxwell-Stuart, E. Hull, J. Lynch, D. Smail, J. Weld, E. Ryan, M. Sullivan, J. Massey-Lynch, J. Lee, J. Waterton, E. Dobson, C. Waterton, A. Filose.

*Third row*—R. Jump, G. Coury, W. Pearce, V. Haskett-Smith, A. Hughes, W. Fanning, B. Heppel, H. Finegan, J. Danson, R. Riley,

*Second row*—E. Flinn, O. Goodier, C. Plant, R. Trappes-Lomax, H. de Trafford, C. Trappes-Lomax, E. Waterton, N. Walmesley.

*Front row*—C. Pyke, Major Dwyer, R. Teebay, P. MacMahon, Major W. Maxwell-Scott, Major C. Vaughan, Hon. J. Maxwell-Scott, Major P. Chisholm, Constable

# THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

"Quant je puis"

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## CURRENT EVENTS.

Our frontispiece depicts a group of our Easter guests, of whom some were present for the Retreat in Holy week and others arrived later. It will be seen from the complete list of our visitors, printed in another paragraph, that all are not represented in the photograph.

### THE STONYHURST ANNUAL DINNER FOR 1914 AND GREAT ACADEMIES.

The Stonyhurst Dinner this year will take place at Stonyhurst on Wednesday, June 3rd, at 7-30 p.m. The next day, June 4th, is the date fixed for the Great Academies.

The programme for the morning will be :—  
10 a.m.—General Meeting of the Stonyhurst Association.  
12-30 p.m.—The Great Academies.

The Lenten preacher this year was Father Herbert Lucas, S.J., who was, unfortunately, prevented by ill-health from completing his course, though he pluckily delivered more than one of his effective discourses while severely handicapped by a sore throat. In his place one of the Lenten sermons was preached by Father Maher and another by Father Cortie.

The Visitors' Retreat during Holy week was given by Fr. Michael King, S.J., who also preached the sermons on Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

The Rev. Father Rector was the celebrant at the morning services throughout Holy week. For the names of those who took a principal share in the choral portions of the services, and for an appreciation of the rendering of the music, we refer our readers to "Music Notes,"

After 10 o'clock High Mass on Easter Sunday there was a parade of the O.T.C. in the playground during which representatives from among our military guests conducted an inspection with a view to awarding the prize for the best section.

In the afternoon was played the annual Football Match—The College XI. v. an Eleven of the Visitors—an account of which will be found on another page.

The following is a list of our Easter Visitors :—  
The Hon. J. Maxwell-Scott, Major W. Maxwell-Scott, Major R. Chichester-Constable, Major C. Vaughan, Major Dwyer, R. G. Teebay, J. Liddell, Aidan Liddell, Richard Trappes-Lomax, C. Trappes-Lomax, Robt. Trappes-Lomax, M. MacMahon, P. MacMahon, W. D. Gainsford, M. V. D'Arcy, George Maxwell-Stuart, E. Maxwell-Stuart, F. Maxwell-Stuart, Col. Haskett-Smith, V. Haskett-Smith, P. de Zulueta, J. Berkeley, W. Pearce, C. Pyke, O. Goodier, J. Danson, M. Sullivan, Jos. Lynch, John Lynch, John Weld, D. Smail, A. Filose, H. Finegan, R. Riley, E. Hull, F. Plant, R. Jump, E. Dobson, J. Le Brasseur, W. Fanning, B. Heppel, J. Lee, J. Coury, N. Walmesley, Joseph Waterton, C. Waterton, E. Waterton, H. de Trafford, E. Ryan, A. Hughes.

Our illustrated article on the Athletic Sports on Easter Monday records a marked improvement on the performances of last year. It will be there noticed that several new records have been established in the lower divisions.

The Field Day with Rossall School on April 2nd took place amid ideal conditions of weather. All arrangements in connection with it went without a hitch, if we except the accident of a sprained ankle to the photographer appointed to accompany the Rossall Force, a misfortune which deprives us of the pleasure of inserting the hoped-for series of pictures of the Rossall contingent in action.

The Rossall, or "Khaki" Force, arrived at Whalley at 11 a.m. and marched to Mitton, their concentration base. From thence they departed

at 12 o'clock for their attack on the positions expected to be held by the Stonyhurst or "White Force." This entailed forcing the passage of the River Hodder at one or more of four points, including the fords at Hodder Foot and Hodder Wood, and Lower and Higher Hodder Bridges.

It speaks well for the fine spirit of the Rossall Corps, that in spite of the prospect of a return journey in wet clothes, a strong section of their force forded the river at Hodder Wood, though the stream was nearly a foot above its summer level owing to recent rain.

For a complete account of the operations, of the welcome of the Rossall Corps at the College afterwards, and the hearty send off preceded by reciprocal cheers from the Corps of the two schools drawn up in the playground, we refer our readers to our illustrated article on the Field Day.

It was a sincere pleasure to us all to see our Rossall friends amongst us on our own ground and in our own college, and we hope that a Field Day between the schools will be an annual event.

#### THE NEW BLAZONS.

The most recent additions to the blazons in the east windows of the Lady Gallery and Lower Gallery are the following :—

##### *Lower Gallery Window ;*

St. Aloysius Gonzaga.

H.I.H. Archduke Franz Carl of Austria, 1912.

Count Rudolf Normann, 1912.

##### *Lady Gallery Window :*

Father John Gerard, S.J., and

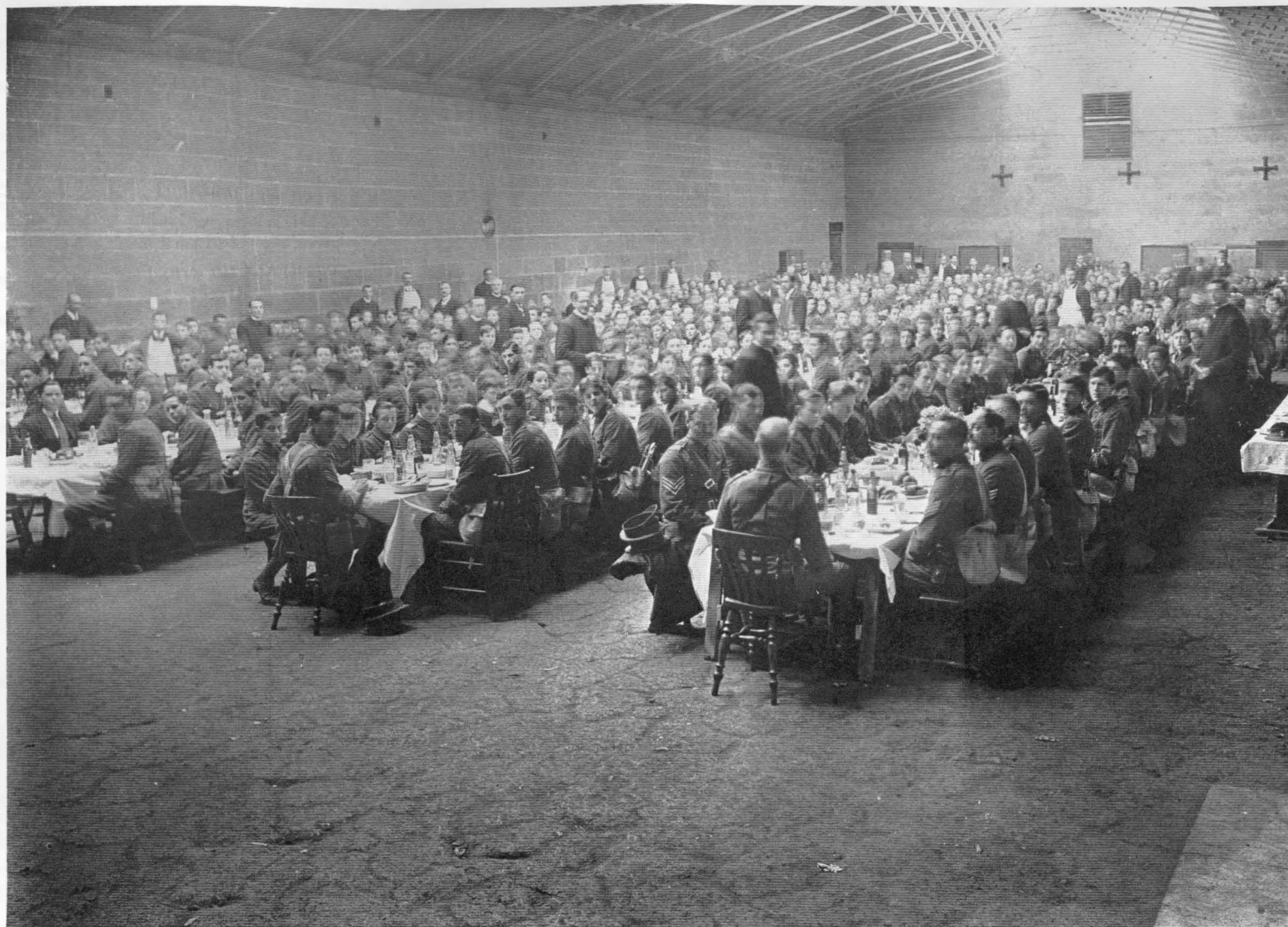
General Sir Montague Gerard, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., 1850.

Guillermo de Landa, 1858.

Lieut.-Col. Archibald Douglas-Dick, C.B., 1865.

J. Aidan and Cuthbert Liddell, 1900 and 1905.

The windows are by Mr. Paul Woodroffe and exhibit all the best features of his work, being, as usual, very gracefully designed with rich, decorative colour effects.



ROSSALL AND STONYHURST AT DINNER.



## THE NEW ETCHINGS OF STONYHURST.

During the last three weeks the series of seven etchings of the College, executed for Beynon & Co., of Cheltenham, by Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, have been on view. The subjects depicted in the etchings are : The West Front from the North, The South Front A Vista ; the South Front from the Garden, the South-East Corner of the Front Court, the Boys' Chapel, the Shireburn Refectory, the Main Stair-case.

All who have seen the etchings are of one mind in describing them as by far the most artistic and effective series of pictures of the College hitherto produced. Old Stonyhurst men and others desirous of acquiring a set before they are sold out should apply to the Rector, who still has some sets to dispose of at four guineas per set of seven etchings.

## THE "COUNTRY LIFE" SHOOTING TROPHY.

We again competed for the "Country Life" Public School O.T.C. Trophy, on March 17th. The weather was cold and wet, but in spite of this we have improved our position by three places, being seventh. We hope to give full details of score in next issue.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS' BOXING AND GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

We were well represented in the Public Schools' annual Gymnastic and Boxing Competition, held at Aldershot on April 3rd. M. McGahey fought in the heavy weights ; R. Waters, welter weights ; G. Hull, light weights ; A. Carrasco, feather weights. A. Prentice and S. Prentice entered for gymnastics. Nearly all will enter again next year and we hope when their surroundings are no longer quite strange they will do more justice to their abilities.

The district has lost a resident most widely known and respected. For more than thirty years Mrs. Holden has managed the Shireburn Arms with such tact and urbanity as to draw visitors from far and near. Courteous and affable to all staying in the

Hotel, friendly and kind to her neighbours, loyal to the College, she has secured the good word of all. For some years her eyesight has been failing, and since the death of her husband the work inside and out has been heavy, and we cannot wonder that she has elected to retire to a home of her own in Lytham, where, we hope, she may spend many years of peace and well-merited repose.

## LECTURES.

On March 15th, Lieut. H. Chamberlain gave an interesting lecture on the *Capture of Delhi* in the Indian Mutiny. Though some of his audience were of opinion that it did not come up to that which he delivered last time he was here, on *Sedan*, it was none the less a very illuminating description of that gallant feat of British arms. The lecturer dispenses with what most of his profession now consider essential as a means of capturing the attention of an audience, namely, lantern slides. Instead, he ekes out his description with the minimum of properties. The poles of the screen, stretched between chairs, functioned as the walls of the city, and the Kashmir and Lahore gates were represented each by a chair. Movements of columns are indicated by the simple device of flags of different colours, again fastened to chairs. Still, the demands on imagination were not so great as might be expected, owing to the vivacious personality of the lecturer, whose exuberant flow of language, activity in his movements, and graphic gestures, arrested attention. It was regrettable that he did not gauge more accurately the acoustic difficulties of the Academy Room. The upper rows of spectators missed a good deal of what was said.

Another lecture on March 19th, the Feast of St. Joseph, was given by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B. The subject this time was the history of Caldey Island, with special reference to the conversion of the Protestant Benedictine Community of Monks there, which made such a flutter in Anglican circles about a year ago. Dom Bede is at present Novice-Master at Caldey, and speaks from intimate knowledge. His photographs of persons and places were well

selected, and those of the pictures of the famous nun-artist of the Ex-Anglican Convent of St. Bride's, were loudly applauded when projected on the screen. He dwelt on the initial vicissitudes of the pioneer monks of the institution, while still Protestants; traced the steps by which they gradually came to realize the falseness of their position as a monastic order living in the uncongenial atmosphere of Anglicanism; and finally described the situation which induced them to seek in the Catholic Church the spiritual helps and resources without which the practice of the evangelical counsels and community life must necessarily lose much of their efficacy and more than half their charm. The account he gave of the conversion of the nuns of St. Bride's, and of the impressive association of the two congregations in their final reconciliation with the Church of old England, was as edifying as it was pathetic.

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#### EXCHANGES.

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*The Columbia* (University of Fribourg), *Elizabethan*, *King Edward VI. Grammar School Magazine*, *Raven* (Downside), *L'Ecole Technique*, *Cottonian*, *Radleian*, *Rossallian*, *St. Aloysius' College Magazine* (Malta), *Fordham Monthly*, *Georgetown College Journal*, *Ratcliffian*, *Xaverian* (Liverpool), *Yellow Dragon*, *Ignatian Record*, *Holy Cross College Bulletin* (Worcester, Mass.), *Trait d'Union*, *Xaverian* (Kew, Melbourne), *Sphinx*, *Oscotian*, *Campion*, *Zambesi Mission Record*, *Wellingtonian*, *Our Alma Mater* (Riverview, Sydney), *Edmundian*, *Downside Review*, *Mountaineer*, *Beaumont Review*, *Month*, *Glasgow Observer*, *Ushaw Magazine*.

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#### HODDER NOTES.

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*March 19th.*—Two happy boys made their First Communion to-day—Frank Carus and Stephen Grunhut—so Hodder held high festival in their honour. The morning passed as usual on a First Communion day, but there was a pleasant surprise for us after dinner; three waggonettes drew up at the front door, awaiting the Hodder boys. We soon took our places and off we drove to Waddington

Fell. The weather was fair though sunless. We saw the first lambs of the season as we went along. We stopped at "The Moorcock"—everybody knows "The Moorcock"—and had tea; such a tea as never before! Mountains of bread and butter and oat-cake, and jam sandwiches, all in readiness. The sixty-eight of us filled up every room in the Inn, and we enjoyed ourselves thoroughly. We got back to Hodder about 7 p.m., and had a splendid lecture on the "Titanic" from Fr. King.

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The latest arrival at Hodder is an Ocelot—not a Jaguar as we believed it to be till Fr. Irwin pronounced upon it—it is an Ocelot, a much more friendly animal than the Jaguar.

It is spotted something like a leopard, but is a much smaller animal. It began at once to make friends with the boys. It loves to feel your fingers between its teeth, but never bites them. It loves and devours mice. The animal is from the forests of South America and is a present from our dear old friend, Rafael Obregon. He himself reared and tamed it. It must have cost him infinite patience, but it now gives endless enjoyment to the Hodder boys. We thank Rafael very, very much.

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We have had a splendid present, a temporary one, of a cinematograph; no toy, but a real cinema, with a dynamo attached and able to produce its own electric light. It is from Mrs. Barcenas, John's mother. She brought it with her from Paris and a supply of films with it. She herself gave us the first entertainment, and the boys were delighted with it. The pictures were as good as any you see in a town. We don't know how to thank Mrs. Barcenas enough for this her great kindness to us.

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The ant is a wise creature for itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard or garden. And certainly men that are great lovers of themselves waste the public.

*Bacon, Essay of Wisdom for a Man's Self.*

## OLD ALUMNI.

The Rev. Martin D'Arcy, s.j. (1898), and the Rev. Francis Mangan, s.j. (1900), secured second classes in the recent Honour Moderations Examination at Oxford.

The following thumb-nail character-sketch of Mr. Edgar Agostini, K.C. (1862), is taken from a recent issue of a Trinidad newspaper :—

AGOS, K.C.

Educated at Stonyhurst, where he distinguished himself at cricket and some other things, Agos was called to the Bar early in the seventies and soon found himself once more in his native land. His welcome home was warm. Socially and on the cricket field he took a leading place, but there was one man always "up agin him." Unfortunately that man was the learned terror the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Needham. Agos was a bit of a dandy in those days, and somehow got up the back of the Chief who lost no opportunity of satirically sitting on the handsome junior. Things got so uncomfortable that Agos eventually retired to Couva, where he became the darling of the countryside and the idol of the East Indian, and built up a large country practice. Later on he returned to Port-of-Spain and soon came into his own. From Solicitor-General to Attorney-General was not a long step. The latter position he resigned to take up the highly responsible post he now occupies. He is one of the most eloquent members of the Bar, and quite the best of speakers at private entertainments. What is more he is one of the best of good fellows, and the most independent. An acting Governor once described him as "Don't-care-a-dam Agos," referring to his absolute straight-forwardness and fearlessness of speech. Sir Frederick Treves was travelling by train to Port-of-Spain one day and asked a friend who was with him who was the most popular man in Trinidad. "There he is." The reply came at once. Agos, by the merest coincidence had entered the carriage at the moment. That reply will be echoed by all who knew Agos.—E.

G. Meldon (1896), who captained the Irish international Hockey team throughout this season with such conspicuous success, was in command when the Irish team beat Scotland—2-1, and drew with England—2 all. In our last issue we recorded the victory of his team over Wales.

Major Walter Maxwell-Scott (1885), who occupied a staff appointment at the War Office till December last, has since been appointed Brigade Major at Aldershot, a fact which we omitted to chronicle in our last issue.

A. Filose (1907), who is now a Cadet-Sergeant at Sandhurst, has been chosen captain of the R.M.C. Soccer eleven for the coming season.

We congratulate René Onraët (1895) who was married to Miss Muriel Avetoom, at the Church of the Assumption, London, on March 14th last.

Frank Breen (1900) has recently passed into the Army Medical Corps, obtaining one of 12 places open to 42 candidates.

Horace Bowen (1910), at a Sports meeting held last month at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, carried off the following events : Long Jump (First), distance 19 ft. 4 in. ; Hurdles (Third) ; 220 yards (Third).

Among O.S. visitors whom we have had the pleasure of welcoming since our last issue we may record the following names, which do not include our Easter visitors, of whom we supply a list under Current Events :—

Roger Radcliffe (1882), Rafael Obregón (1897), Pedro Obregón (1904), William Corbally (1890).

The Rev. J. Bernard Marshall (1892) was ordained Deacon on March 7th, 1914, at the Collegio, Beda, Rome.

E. Dobson (1903) played left-outside for Nottingham County in a recent Notts. v. Leicester Hockey match.

Cecil Chichester-Constable (1904) was the winner recently of his regimental point-to-point steeplechase. There were many competitors and his horse was described as a "rank outsider."

In *The Navy* for April, 1914, Maurice Prendergast (1901) has a long article entitled "Is the Big Battleship Doomed?"

At an "Oratorical Contest," held recently at the Ontario Agricultural College, Herbert Maxwell-Scott (1902) won the first place with his oration entitled "Modern Heroes."

Great prominence was given to the Contest in the local Canadian papers, from one of which we quote the following :—

"Mr. Herbert Maxwell-Scott spoke with exact distinctness and dealt with his subject in a most interesting manner. He observed how a hero is as a 'Great Fountain of Light' amongst us, and one whom we are even bound to worship, and treated of those real heroes, who by performing seemingly obscure and evidently distasteful tasks, are the more worthy of our praise. Two striking examples of such self-sacrifice and heroism were those who had devoted their lives to the furtherance of medical science, and that gallant party of Capt. Scott's who perished in the far Arctic."

D. Smail (1906) has recently obtained a commission in the City of London Battery, R.F.A.

We wish to express our sincere sympathy with Edward Roche (1878) and his brother, Col. Henry Roche (1876) on the death of their mother, Mrs. Roche, of Burnham, Somerset, which occurred on March 19th last.

She was the widow of Capt. Charles Roche, of Ballyagran, Co. Limerick, and daughter of Capt. Charles N. Whyte, of Loughbrickland, Co. Down. Both her own and her husband's family have given many sons to Stonyhurst and to the Army and Navy.

The following extract from *The Tablet* is interesting in this connection :—

Capt. Whyte, Mrs. Whyte's father, was one of a family of eight sons, all of whom served their country in the Army or Navy, and six lost their lives in action or by casualties of war. Capt. Whyte's brother, Edward, was the first naval officer since the Reformation to reach the rank of Post-Captain, and it was in consequence of his protest, strengthened by the influence of the Prince Regent in 1816, that the penal statute excluding Catholics from holding rank in the Army and Navy, was removed from the Statute Book.

While Capt. Whyte himself was the first Catholic appointed High Sheriff of his county since the Reformation, Admiral William Whyte, first cousin to the deceased, was also the first Catholic Admiral since penal times.

Mrs. Roche's son, Col. H. J. Roche, continues to keep up the family tradition, being now in command of his regiment in India.

Mrs. Roche was noted and appreciated for her great generosity in many directions and most particularly for her support of poor Catholic Missions in the West of England where she lived for some years.

#### SIR FREDERICK WELD (O.S., 1833).

"The Life of Sir Frederick Weld, G.C.M.G.," by Alice Lady Lovat, has met with glowing tributes of appreciation in the press.

Under the title of "An Empire Builder," *The Times Literary Supplement* for March 19th, devotes a column to a character sketch based upon the biography.

Similarly *The Morning Post* for March 21st, under the heading "A Pioneer of Empire," examines Sir Frederick's career at a greater length. We have no space in the present issue to do more than insert below the account given in *The Times*.

#### AN EMPIRE BUILDER.

THE LIFE OF SIR FREDERICK WELD, G.C.M.G., A PIONEER OF EMPIRE. By ALICE LADY LOVAT. With a Preface by SIR HUGH CLIFFORD. (Murray. 15s. net.)

Our English custom of entrusting the highest administrative posts to able men whose experience is irrelevant to their tasks in preference to carefully-trained functionaries is happily illustrated by Sir Frederick Weld's career. Certainly no one would have predicted, from his start in life, that he would end as the Governor of an important Crown Colony. His education did not point in the direction of that goal, for instead of going to Eton and Oxford he was sent to Stonyhurst and the Swiss Roman Catholic University of Fribourg; and he diverged yet again from the normal course which conducts to the service of the Crown when he abandoned his original intention of entering the Army, and set out instead for New Zealand—then a colony of no great importance—"with a modest sum of golden sovereigns in a bag and a land order from the New Zealand Company of one hundred acres and another for a town lot in the (future) city of Wellington."

The state of the colony was then so primitive that he may fairly be said to have grown up with it. When he arrived in Wellington he found the local blacksmith



selling his town lot by the cartload for mortar—by no authority, but because “people offered to pay him for the sand, so he saw no objection to selling it.” Soon he went in for sheep farming, driving the first flock of sheep ever introduced into New Zealand. Presently he did some good work in exploring the back blocks. Eventually he went in for politics, came to the front, formed a Cabinet, and resigned because, in a division on some financial question, he was only saved from defeat by the Speaker’s casting vote. Then, his health needing rest and change, he took a voyage to England; and, within a few weeks of his arrival, Lord Granville offered him the Governorship of Western Australia.

Why? His biographer offers no specific explanation of a preferment which one would, on general principles, regard as surprising; but the key to the mystery—if we want to puzzle ourselves with a mystery—may presumably be found in a speech made in the New Zealand Parliament by Mr. Dillon-Bell a year after his resignation of office:—

He held, perhaps alone (Mr. Dillon-Bell said) among the public of New Zealand, the place of a man whose word is never doubted, whose honour was never questioned, whose advice was always sought, and whose counsel was never refused in cases of public difficulty.

It may well have seemed to Lord Granville that a man, of whom that not only could be, but actually was said, had the root of the matter in him, and was more likely to make something of Western Australia—especially as he had Australasian experience—than a retired military officer or a peer for whom no place could conveniently be found in the Cabinet. Mr. Weld, that is to say, was a local man, trusted in the locality, and, though he lacked the experience of the administrator, he possessed the instincts of a statesman. So the experiment seemed worth trying; and it was tried, and succeeded so well that the Governor of Western Australia passed on to be Governor, first of Tasmania, and then of the Straits Settlements. One of the youngest of the cadets serving under him in the last-named position was Sir Hugh Clifford, the present Governor of the Gold Coast; and, in a biography which is quite good as biographies go, the most interesting pages are those in which Sir Hugh Clifford relates his personal impressions of his chief. That thumb-nail sketch, knocked off in a few suggestive lines, is the work of an artist—

He was remarkably handsome (Sir Hugh writes) when I knew him as a man of over sixty, with his white hair and white Dundreary whiskers, his fine figure, his calm, honest, pale blue eyes, the transparent casements out of which there looked a soul utterly at peace with its God, its neighbours, and with

itself. He had more brains, more experience, and fewer sorrows than Colonel Newcome; but the essential character of the man was singularly like that with which Thackeray endowed his hero.

As an illustration, he adds:—

It is only Sir Fred, I fancy, who would have had at once the nerve and the simplicity to read “Tennyson’s Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington” aloud to the poet, in order to compare his own and his host’s elocutionary styles, and fearlessly to demand the great man’s verdict thereon.

Decidedly the Colonel Newcome touch is there; and it is by means of such touches that Sir Hugh Clifford has made Sir Frederick Weld appear a real man instead of an awe-inspiring functionary to those who were not privileged to know him.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

REDMOND CAFFERATA (1855-1862).

A blessing to invoke on the head of any boy now at Stonyhurst would be: “May you do as well, for this world and the next, as Redmond Cafferata.” And first of this world. Redmond’s father was a stockbroker on the Liverpool Exchange. Redmond made his fortune in gypsum and bricks. The great Gypsum Works at Beacon Hill, Newark, the largest in the kingdom, were his property. When he took them over, the employees were 100: now they are more than five times that number. Great part of Newark is said to be built of Cafferata bricks; millions of them are sent to London and abroad.

The name of Cafferata is known all over the world. The firm is the largest single privately controlled concern in the manufacture of plaster, gypsum, parian and other cements in this country, and much of their output finds its way to the United States, Canada, and other overseas markets. Messrs. Cafferata have gypsum mines at Newark, Hawton, Barton Fabis, Notts. They have wharves at Newark and Barton Fabis, and a private tramline conveys plaster from the Hawton pits to the Trent. Their works at Newark occupy a large area of the Beacon Hill, and the private sidings on the Great Northern Railway are worked by their own engines.—*Newark Journal*.

In 1887 Mr. Cafferata suffered a great loss by the burning of the right wing of his fine house, Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire. The damage done amounted to £13,000. A keen man of business, he was also

a fine sportsman. His great hobby was shooting ; but further he distinguished himself in golf, football, billiards, and rowing, and did much to promote those games.

He leaves behind him a family of six sons and five daughters, also a younger brother, Henry Canon Cafferata, of Southwark ; another brother a Doctor ; and a sister (Mrs. Baillon).

The Requiem Mass at Holy Trinity Church, Newark, was sung by the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Brindle. The hearse was followed by fourteen carriages, and behind them on foot some two or three hundred employees of the firm.

All his life long, Redmond Cafferata was a staunch Catholic, and a great benefactor to the Church. "A most unostentatious man," "quiet and unassuming, without the slightest indication of pride," "never lacking, however, in a self-respect which brought him the esteem of all his intimates and associates"—these were the things said of the man round his grave ; and they are the most felicitous expressions of the character of the boy as remembered by his surviving schoolmates. It was also said of him, and the boy gave promise of it, that he was an exceptionally clever business man, a deep thinker, who never acted without fully understanding all sides of a commercial proposition.

A schoolfellow thus describes him :—"He was only nine years old when he was with us in Figures, under Fr. Pinnington. His abilities being decidedly above the average, he was always well up in the six first of the school, and, unlike many precocious children, showed more abilities as he grew older. He sang alto in the choir. Being so young prevented him from being in any way distinguished in games or athletics. He was only fifteen in the summer of 1862, and so was too young to matriculate at London. He would otherwise have obtained a high place in the Classical Honours List. He was most exemplary, and was never a subject of anxiety to masters or prefects."

He was one of the three little ones of a class which held together under Frs. Pinnington and Boardman with a wonderful spirit of unity to the end of Rhetoric, styling themselves, what their master called them,

"the noble school." To the present writer, the opening of the *Alma Redemptoris Mater* ever recalls the singing voice of Redmond Cafferata. May it be heard also above. R.I.P.

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

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The death of Father Sharp on February 17th last at the age of 75, removes, as a local paper puts it, "one of the landmarks of Skipton," where he had been in charge of the Catholic Mission for 38 years, having been appointed to this post in 1874.

Richard Sharp came to Stonyhurst in 1850 and joined the Society of Jesus on the completion of his college course in 1857. Later he was Third Prefect at Stonyhurst during the years 1860 and 1861.

After his ordination to the priesthood he was sent to the Mission of Bury St. Edmunds, from which he came to Skipton in 1874, remaining there for the rest of his life.

The following extract from the *Craven Herald* for February 20th, renders a striking tribute to the success of his work at Skipton and to the widespread popularity which he had earned for himself among all classes and denominations in that town.

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DEATH OF THE REV. R. SHARP.

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A POPULAR PRIEST.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Father Sharp, priest in charge of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Mission, Skipton, which took place on Saturday evening last after a lingering and painful illness, borne with great fortitude. For some years Father Sharp suffered from an internal complaint which might have been cured had the performance of an operation been possible, but owing to the presence of an affection of the heart the adoption of such a course would have been fraught with grave risks. Two or three years ago the reverend gentleman's condition gave rise to considerable anxiety, and though he recovered sufficiently to resume to a certain extent his daily habits, the members of his congregation and his many friends in public and private life noticed with sorrow unmistakable signs of declining vitality. About the middle of January, Father Sharp was confined to his room for about a fortnight, and though he was again up and doing, there was a recurrence of the trouble which terminated fatally, as stated.

His death removes one who exercised a beneficent influence in many spheres of activity. By his congregation—to whose spiritual and material welfare he ministered with deep earnestness and kindly sympathy throughout his long connection with the Mission—he was much beloved, while in public life he earned the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact, irrespective of religious considerations. Since Father Sharp became associated with St. Stephen's Mission its record has been one of progress. In education he took a keen and practical interest. While ever ready to give full and fair consideration to any scheme for increasing or improving educational facilities, he was also zealous in maintaining the right of Roman Catholics to have children taught the principles of the Faith to which their parents were adherents. In the days before the State took control of elementary education, he laboured incessantly with a large measure of success to keep abreast of the times in the matter of accommodation and equipment. Later, under the new regime, he still kept in close touch with the work and up to the time of his death was corresponding secretary to the school managers.

Father Sharp was an ideal pastor, and the congregation have on several occasions paid tribute to the energy that marked his conduct of the affairs of the Mission and expressed their appreciation of the improvements he effected in the Church. He did much to stimulate interest in the various Guilds; in fact, there was not a single sphere of the Church's activity to which he did not devote himself with whole-hearted enthusiasm.

In public life Father Sharp was a lovable personality, and in no place will his genial presence be more missed than in the Board Room at the Skipton Union Workhouse. Apart from his Church, nothing claimed a greater share of his attention than the administration of the Poor Law. He was first elected a member of the Skipton Board of Guardians in 1886 and served without a break until his death. It was in the work of the House Committee that he evinced most interest, he having served upon it since 1888 and presided over its deliberations for many years. In debate he was seldom prominent, but he devoted an immense amount of time to the work of the Board, and his intimate knowledge of the Poor Law, and lengthy experience, made him a valued member and one whose place it will be difficult to fill. The poor had in him not only a guardian, but a friend, and many will miss his unostentatious acts of kindness.

Prior to his illness Father Sharp was a great walker, and the Ingleton district was one of his favourite localities, teeming as it does with features of geological and antiquarian interest. The study of both these subjects was one of Father Sharp's hobbies, while he possessed

a detailed knowledge of the folk lore and customs of the Dales. He was for many years a prominent member of the Craven Naturalists' and Scientific Association, the members of which found him a most agreeable companion on their rambles, which he seldom missed.

#### A lifelong friend of Fr. Sharp writes as follows :—

I was sorry to hear of Fr. Sharp's death. I last saw him on Skipton Station about a year ago. He was there to meet a friend of his—Halliwell Sutcliffe, the novelist—and he said he was getting quite strong but that he would never again be able to manage a lot of boys at Stonyhurst!

This was in reference to his Third Prefectship, in my Syntax and Poetry—when we gave him a lot of trouble and when he proved quite himself quite capable of holding his own.

He was voted the best Prefect we ever had—bar "the Colonel" (Fr. Welsby).

I recollect that once when I was at Broughton the late Sir Charles Tempest said to me: "Sharp's a good fellow! Sharp's a splendid fellow! I hope he'll not be far off when my end comes"! It was not very long after that that poor Sir Charles' end did come and when I heard that F. Sharp was there I remembered what had been said.

#### WILLIAM CAFFERATA (1855).

News of the death of William Cafferata, which occurred within a month after that of his younger brother, Redmond, has reached us too late to enable us to do more than record our sincere sympathy with his relatives and promise a more extended notice in our next issue.

R.I.P.

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#### THE UNEXPECTED QUESTION.

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A sudden bold and unexpected question doth many times surprise a man and lay him open. Like to him, that, having changed his name, and walking in Paul's, another suddenly came behind him and called him by his true name, whereat straightways he looked back.

Bacon, of Cunning.

## DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

The very handsome Cup presented by Mr. J. W. Bennett for a golf competition has been won by Mr. Olabarri.

The Racquets Singles was won by Mr. Molina, and the Doubles by Messrs. Cooper and Flynn.

The Billiards Championship was won by Mr. Olabarri.

On March 10th Mr. Brothers brought a football Eleven over from Blackburn in fulfilment of a long-standing arrangement. The match resulted in a victory for us by 10 goals to nil.

The result of the golf match against Mr. Firth's team at Preston, on April 2nd, was as follows:—

|                     |    |                      |    |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| Fr. Ross .....      | 0  | Mr. Richardson ..... | 1½ |
| Mr. Olabarri .....  | 1½ | Mr. MacNab .....     | 0  |
| Mr. Flynn .....     | ½  | Mr. Goodier .....    | ½  |
| Mr. Sellier .....   | 1  | Dr. Moore .....      | 0  |
| Mr. Cooper .....    | 0  | Mr. Leigh .....      | 1½ |
| Mr. Orosdy.....     | 1  | Mr. B. Smith .....   | 0  |
| Mr. Echavarria..... | 0  | Mr. Firth .....      | 1  |
| Mr. Eyre.....       | 0  | Mr. J. Smith .....   | 1  |
|                     | 3½ |                      | 5  |

The match against the visitors on Easter Sunday was a draw. The following are the scores, which were reckoned by holes:—

|                     |       |                        |       |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| Mr Flynn.. .....    | 5     | Major Maxwell-Scott. 0 |       |
| Mr. Sellier .....   | 2     | Mr. Goodier .....      | 0     |
| Mr. Echavarria..... | 0     | Mr. Plant .....        | 4     |
| Mr. Orosdy.....     | 0     | Mr. Berkeley .....     | 1     |
| Mr. Eyre.....       | 0     | Mr. Teebay .....       | 2     |
|                     | <hr/> |                        | <hr/> |
|                     | 7     |                        | 7     |

On March 8th a most successful Bridge Tournament was held. The First Prize was won by Mr. Flynn, the Second by Mr. J. von Geyr, and the Booby Prize—a microscopic silver loving-cup and plinth, given by Mr. Spencer—by Mr. De la Sota. The details of organisation were ably arranged by Mr. Orosdy.

Great hopes were entertained of Mr. McGahey in the Public Schools Boxing Championships on April 3rd, in which he competed in the heavy-weight division. Unfortunately he did not get beyond the semi-finals, in which he was beaten on points, apparently by a narrow margin.

At the end of March, Messrs. Urresti and T. Olabarri (1910-12) paid us a visit of several days.

Mr. B. Chichester-Constable has gone to Wimbledon to prepare for Sandhurst. Messrs. L. and J. von Geyr have also left.

We are sorry to lose the services of Mr. Power, who had been on our staff since Christmas and has now gone to take up a History professorship at Birkenhead.

The Prize Debate, held on March 22nd and April 5th, was won by Mr. T. Trappes-Lomax.

The following is the Programme of the Academy held on April 7th:—

### STONYHURST PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE.

#### ACADEMY.

*Tuesday, April 7th, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.*

ESSAY - - "Utilitarianism" - MR. L. ALMASY  
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Theses to be defended by* - - - - MR. C. SELLIER

1. The final end of man consists subjectively in the act of contemplation, objectively in God.
2. Moral obligation is a categorical imperative, the expression in conscience of God's commands.
3. Utilitarianism, as an explanation of the constitutive of morality, is false.
4. Suicide and duelling are intrinsically unlawful; so is lying.
5. The right of acquiring property, considered in general, is a natural right.

*Difficulties to be proposed by* - { MR. T. SPENCER  
MR. J. VON GEYR  
MR. A. TATE





SHROVETIDE PLAY, 1914.—“D'ARTAGNAN OF THE GUARDS.”

1.—D'Artagnan eludes his captors.

2.—The Cabin Scene.

3.—The Finale.

4.—“All for one and one for all.”

## THE SHROVETIDE PLAY, 1914.

We came to see great deeds, and, lightning of all the Zeuses, we saw them. Warned early on that "hard knocks were to reveal the man," if anyone departed dissatisfied at the revelation, we fear a first-class miracle would leave him unmoved. But the rousing cheers that punctuated the actors' efforts proved no such mean spirit was present; and even the laugh that now and then broke out was a sincere tribute of admiration to heroic actions put forth against fearful odds—chiefly those of a small stage, which compelled muskets to be levelled a few inches from the breasts of the intended victim, and, it might be added, the marvellous feat of a boat travelling in the contrary direction to the encouraging impulses of the oar.

"D'Artagnan of the Guards" is an adaptation of the "Three Musketeers." The play centres around the efforts made by the hero to recover the diamond studs from the Duke of Buckingham—given him as a token of esteem by Prince Philip of Spain, residing at the French Court—in order to prevent the exposure by Richelieu of secret negotiations between Philip and England. The Cardinal, learning that these studs had passed from Philip to Buckingham, suggests to King Louis that the Prince should wear them at an Investiture in the latter's honour: meantime he obtains possession of two of the studs through an English spy in his service, De Winter, as proof of Philip's guilt to be produced when the Investiture takes place, assured that the remaining ten will still be found in Buckingham's possession. D'Artagnan undertakes to outwit Richelieu; and thenceforth is engaged in perpetual warfare against man and the elements. He succeeds in recovering ten of the studs, in spite of a crack on the head, a bullet through the chest, a mile swim to shore against a stiff land breeze (we calculated it from the data as 30 miles per hour) and the remnants of a hand. With these ten studs, Philip is able to deny the implications of Richelieu's accusing two, and incidentally to confirm the definition of an ambassador as one sent "to lie abroad for the benefit of his country."

The play as a whole was carried with an exhilarating swing. The first scene dragged a little, but our impression is that this was not so much the fault of the actors, as of the slow development of the plot; the audience found difficulty in picking up the threads that were to guide them through the play. Certainly the peasants' dancing, led by the alluring violin of A. Prentice, was very pleasant to watch, and they fully deserved the applause awarded them for the successful performance of an intricate dance in such restricted space. But the French peasant is much more mirthful and even boisterous in his drinking convivialities than they allowed, and the admonitory "hush" of Pouchet to them, when he was preparing for his first reception of D'Artagnan, sounded strange in face of the almost ghostly silence that preceded it. The grouping in the other scenes was likewise well done, the stage was never overcrowded—a temptation laudably overcome in the very fine Court scene—and the principals had room wherein to move. The *mêlées* naturally suffered from want of space and all that we were permitted to see was the retreating feet of the soldiers before the fight had well begun; but the duel between D'Artagnan and Athos and the rescue subsequently of the latter by the former were splendidly executed.

Of particular rôles, that of D'Artagnan had to support the brunt of the play. The calls made on mind and body are very great, as he is on the stage almost uninterruptedly and taken up with the execution of the most startling acrobatic feats. Van der Tælen's interpretation of the character was decidedly good. His articulation was clear and resonant, not a word was lost; the hero's youthful impetuosity, his reckless courage, his frank open character were well brought out and sustained. It is a mystery how he managed to retain a breath in his body after all the appalling catastrophes, the fiery trials of strength, the overthrow of the fat, heavy tyrants. Yet he was, to all appearance, as fresh as ever in the last scene, and only panting for further fields of conquest. His dive through the porthole was in itself fully worth the price of admission. A noticeable fault was the tendency, in soliloquy and in the longer speeches generally, to fall into mere recitation.

W. Barrow, as Richelieu, deserves special praise. He had to present a character in which aristocratic craft and intrigue were carried on with cool determination, and he did it very well. He was polished while he was ever calculating, he was domineering but restrained, he varied in his moods without exaggeration; in a word, he acted. In the presence of the King, he was respectful while asserting his will over his master's; with Rochefort and De Winter he was peremptory without being brutal; and in the card scene with D'Artagnan, he played maliciously with the youthful hero, without any signs of the bludgeon. On account of the promise shown, we have less hesitation in pointing out what may prove a weakness—a tendency, not indeed unduly emphasised, but still betraying itself now and again, to fall into the "heavy tragedian." It asserted itself, for instance, in the "Malediction, I have overreached myself," and in the heavy giving-way-at-the-knee walk, which did not suit a robed courtier.

P. Anderson, as King Louis XIII., was dignified and restrained; perhaps not quite suspicious enough to hit off exactly the part he had to play.

W. Allanson, as Prince Philip, was outspoken and thorough, but somewhat unvarying and wooden in his diction. It must, however, be confessed that he had to sustain an impossible position for a royal visitor to a royal court. E. Clarke put the right qualities of hauteur and imperiousness into his Buckingham; his encounter with de Winter in the cabin scene was quite a good bit of acting. The latter showed an excellent variety in speech and gesture; indeed, in his case caution is needed in order not to overdo it, lest his acting degenerate into "ranting." But his fault is on the right side. De Rochefort, the other employé of Richelieu, did his part well as the quiet, almost self-effaced satellite.

G. McElligott, as Pouchet, seemed to the manner of innkeepers born, and gave his audience undiluted delight, and Jacques (P. Flinn) seconded him finely as the over-worked but inevitably comic servant. Seadrift (H. Lynch) was an honest captain, who, in spite of his piratical beard, was not over-ferocious, and perhaps on account of the same beard, was not over distinct.

A very good Warder of Calais Port was discovered in Count le Tour (A. Makepeace). He acted his part with élan and we were sorry not to see more of him. Claude (C. Unsworth) did good work with a rather crudely adapted part; he acted well as the confiding, timorous page.

In the Captain of the Musketeers, de Tréville (M. Sidley), we had a good presentation of the aristocratic straightforward soldier; his three chief dependants, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, played excellently well together, the melancholy of the first, the irresponsible gaiety of the second, and the fire-eating fierceness of the third were finely portrayed. The soldiers of the city Guard under their Captain, R. Gwyn, performed their work valiantly and effectively; and the Courtiers and Pages enlivened the very fine Court scene.

Which reminds us that the scenery and costumes were extraordinarily good, indeed, we may say gorgeous, and the hearty thanks of actors and audience alike are due to Fr. H. Irwin, upon whose shoulders fell the heavy burden of running the play, and to Mr. Cullinan and those under him, who seconded him so worthily. The scene-shifting must have been the quickest on record.

An account of the music will be found elsewhere, but whatever may be the verdict there, we for our part found, what we could hear of it, aroused a desire to hear more. But we suppose it is impossible to repress the eager discussion that commences at the end of each act.

Below is given the programme:—

SHROVETIDE PLAY, 1914.

D'ARTAGNAN OF THE GUARDS,

Adapted from a Drama in three Acts, by C. RICE,

On Tuesday, February 24th.

|                                                        |                    |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| King Louis XIII. of France                             | ...                | P. ANDERSON |
| Cardinal Richelieu                                     | ...                | W. BARROW   |
| Prince Philip of Spain (brother<br>of Queen of France) | ...                | W. ALLANSON |
| Duke of Buckingham                                     | ...                | E. CLARK    |
| Lord de Winter, <i>alias</i>                           | } Secret agents of | { J. KENNY  |
| Earl of Somerset                                       |                    |             |
| Count de Rochefort                                     |                    |             |
|                                                        | Richelieu          | G. BERKLEY  |

|                                                                                          |                                      |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| De Tréville (Captain of the<br>King's Musketeers) ... ..                                 | M. SIDLEY                            |                |
| D'Artagnan (an adventurer) ...                                                           | F. VAN DER TÆLEN                     |                |
| Athos ...                                                                                | Soldiers of the<br>Musketeer Guard { | R. TUKE        |
| Porthos ...                                                                              |                                      | G. THORNTON    |
| Aramis ...                                                                               |                                      | R. PLISSONNEAU |
| Baron Boniface de Brigaud (a<br>spy of Richelieu and foster-<br>parent of Claude) ... .. | M. H. NOLAN                          |                |
| Claude (Queen's page in attend-<br>ance on Philip. A found-<br>ling) ... ..              | C. UNSWORTH                          |                |
| Count Le Tour (Warden of Port<br>of Calais) ... ..                                       | A. MAKEPEACE                         |                |
| Seadrift (Captain of the " True<br>Briton ") ... ..                                      | H. LYNCH                             |                |
| Pouchet (Host of " Jolly Miller "<br>Inn) ... ..                                         | G. McELLIGOTT                        |                |
| Jacques (a waiter) ... ..                                                                | P. FLINN                             |                |
| Eustace ... ..                                                                           | L. PURGOLD                           |                |
| Courier... ..                                                                            | E. PIEHLER                           |                |
| Captain of City Guard ... ..                                                             | R. GWYN                              |                |
| Pages ... ..                                                                             | {                                    | J. KENNEDY     |
|                                                                                          |                                      | H. WESTWOOD    |
| Soldiers ... ..                                                                          | {                                    | M. CUFFEY      |
|                                                                                          |                                      | E. DANSON      |
|                                                                                          |                                      | G. O'DONOGHUE  |
| Courtiers ... ..                                                                         | {                                    | M. C. NOLAN    |
|                                                                                          |                                      | D. SMITH       |
| Musician ... ..                                                                          | A. PRENTICE                          |                |

Peasants, Sailors, etc.

SCENE: France, beginning of 17th Century.

#### SCENERY.

##### ACT I.

- Scene 1. Exterior of the "Jolly Miller" Inn, Calais.  
 Scene 2. Apartment in De Tréville's House.  
 Scene 3. Anteroom in the Royal Palace.

##### ACT II.

- Scene 1. The Fort of St. Léon.  
 Scene 2. Wood near the Fort St. Léon.  
 Scene 3. The Landing-stage at Calais.

##### ACT III.

- Scene 1. Cabin of the "True Briton."  
 Scene 2. Parlour of the "Jolly Miller" Inn.  
 Scene 3. Street in Paris.  
 Scene 4. Room in the Hôtel Grammont.  
 Scene 5. Royal Reception Room.

COSTUMES: C. & W. May, Covent Garden.

#### PLOT.

Before the play opens, Philip of Spain has arrived at Paris to espouse Elizabeth, sister of Louis XIII. While there, he secretly negotiates with Buckingham an alliance between Spain and England, and this at a time when the King has forbidden all intercourse with the English Court. Richelieu, informed by spies of these negotiations, and fearing for the safety of France, sets himself to unmask the Prince's duplicity, and break off the Spanish match. The play is concerned with the adventures of M. d'Artagnan, secretly employed by the Queen to foil the designs of Richelieu and save her brother from exposure.

The College Orchestra played the following selections:—

AMERICAN FANTASIA "In Coonland" ... .. *Bidgood*  
 MARCH ... .. "The Gladiator" ... .. *Sousa*  
 VOCAL WALTZ ... .. "Night and Morn" ... .. *Bucalossi*

#### VARIA.

From the *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, re the "Observatory Annual":—

"Father Sidgreaves is to be heartily congratulated on the unwearied interest he displays in observations of the barometer and other instruments whose readings are recorded at so many meteorological stations, and which will assist in the determination of future forecast. The same may be said of magnetical observations; we know very little, in fact nothing, of what causes magnetic declination, dip or variation. Thanks are therefore due to all who assist in keeping records of the various changes in these particulars."

\* The "Annual" consists of the results of Meteorological, Magnetical and Seismological Observations, with Report and Notes of the Director, Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J., F.R.A.S.



## THE FIELD DAY WITH ROSSALL.

Hitherto our meetings with Rossall have been confined to the friendly rivalry of the annual football matches and to the association of their School Corps with ours in the Public Schools' camp.

On one occasion only had our Corps met theirs on a Field Day held on the Rossall terrain, in the neighbourhood of Fleetwood.

The pleasant memories of that day, the admirable arrangement of the field operations and the subsequent kindly hospitality extended to our Corps made us look forward eagerly to an opportunity of welcoming our Rossall friends to a Field Day with us at Stonyhurst. This Field Day, which took place on April 2nd last, was in every respect as successful as the most sanguine could have wished.

For the success of the operations much depended on the weather, quite apart from considerations of the personal comfort of the combatants; for it was important that the river should fall to a fordable level and a clear day would assist signallers. As it happened, the day was the warmest and brightest of this spring, and the river, recently in flood, had dwindled to the depth required.

The Rossall Corps, some 260 strong, arrived at Whalley at 11 a.m. and marched to Mitton. From this point the operation orders of the Rossall and Stonyhurst commanders and the report of the Chief Umpire, all of which we print below, will constitute the best description of the Field Day.

We very much regret that we have so few photographs illustrating the Rossall Corps. This was due to an accident to the photographer engaged by us to accompany the Rossall Contingent. He was put out of action by a sprained ankle before the fighting began, a fact which we did not learn till all was over.

In the documents which follow, the Stonyhurst Contingent is referred to as the "White Force," and Rossall, with the Stonyhurst C Company (Juniors), who fought on their side, are designated the "Khaki Force."

## OPERATION ORDERS.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The Manœuvre Area is bounded:—

*On the North.*—By the CLITHEROE—BASHALL—HIGHER HODDER BRIDGE—CHILSEY GREEN road, inclusive.

*On the South.*—By a line running West from the junction of the rivers RIBBLE and HODDER.

*On the East.*—By the road running from MITTON BRIDGE through GREAT MITTON—MITTON GREEN—ANGERHAM to the Northern boundary.

*On the West.*—By the DEAN BROOK.

The river HODDER is assumed to be impassable except at four places:—

- (1) HIGHER HODDER BRIDGE.
- (2) LOWER HODDER BRIDGE.
- (3) Southern ford, about 800 yards S.W. of GREAT MITTON and due E. of the word "HALL," in "WINCKLEY HALL."
- (4) Northern ford, at the letter "O" in "RIVER HODDER."

N.B.—The Fords will be marked by a rope. HODDER PLACE and grounds are out of bounds.

### GENERAL IDEA.

Ref. Ordnance Survey Map—1 inch = 1 mile.

FLEETWOOD.—Sheets 66, 67.

CLITHEROE.—Sheet 68.

An invading Force (KHAKI) is holding the L. & Y. Railway, BOLTON—BLACKBURN—HELLIFIELD line.

A local Force (WHITE) operating from the FELL country, N. and W. of the railway (BROWSHOLME MOOR—LONGRIDGE FELL—BLEASDALE MOORS), has been raiding the railway line.

The KHAKI Commander determines to capture or destroy the WHITE Force.

### SITUATION.

At 12 noon, on April 2nd, 1914, the situation is as follows:—

The WHITE Force is reported to be camped on the right bank of the river HODDER between HODDER PLACE and point 145, LOWER HODDER BRIDGE.

Commander,

Major S. A. PEARSE.



# THE ROSSALL v. STONYHURST FIELD DAY, APRIL 2ND.

1. Major Furneaux and Captain Kempson (Umpires).
2. The "White" Firing Line on Composition Hill.
3. Signalling near Over-Hacking.
4. "C" Company entrenched.

5. Advance on Composition Hill.
6. Commander of "White" Force receiving information.
7. Rossall on the march.
8. "White" Patrol in Hodder Wood.

The KHAKI troops are disposed as follows :—

One Company moving from CLITHEROE, at the junction of the four cross roads, 650 yards N.E. of HIGHER HODDER BRIDGE.

Companies moving from WHALLEY, at MITTON BRIDGE (left bank), GREAT MITTON.

Company moving from LANGHO *via* HURST GREEN, GREENGORE (Greengore is one mile W. of Stonyhurst College).

#### SPECIAL OBJECT.

The special object of the Exercise is to emphasize—

- a. The importance of obtaining and rapidly transmitting Information.
- b. The necessity for a system of Inter-communication, where portions of a Force are separated and are required to work together.

#### ORDERS.

Operations will commence at 12 noon.

Except Scouts, reconnoitring and protective parties and messengers, no one is to move from the rendezvous indicated in the situation laid down until 12 noon.

Officers are specially requested to impress upon Cadets the importance of avoiding damage to hedges, woods, etc. It is also particularly requested that firing shall cease when horses, cattle and sheep are about. Very serious loss may occur to the farmers whose land is being used if sheep in particular are frightened at this time of the year.

Operations will cease at 2-45 p.m. promptly. All separated parties will close independently and march direct to Stonyhurst College, where arms will be piled by Companies.

Dinner will be at Stonyhurst College at 3-30 p.m.

**Operation order Number 1 by Major S. A. Pearse, Commanding White Force.**

*Paradise Camp,*

*Hodder River,*

*April 2nd, 1914.*

Ref. Ordnance Map—1 inch=1 mile.

#### OUR DISPOSITIONS.

1. Our Camp is protected by three Picquets—strength, one section each.

No. 1 is posted at RAWCLIFFE'S BARN.

No. 2 is posted at BATHING PLACE FORD.

No. 3 is posted at KEMPLE END.

#### ENEMY'S DISPOSITIONS.

2. The enemy is known to be moving towards us. He has Two Companies at MITTON BRIDGE ; One Company at the Cross-Roads N.E. of HIGHER BRIDGE ; One Company at GREENGORE.

#### INTENTION.

3. I intend to move from Camp at once by way of HODDER SCHOOL, BATHING PLACE FORD, OVER HACKING FARM, COMPOSITION HILL (East side), to LONGRIDGE FELL.

4. Special orders are issued to the Commanders of Picquets, which will be furnished—

Nos. 1 and 2 by "A" Company. Commanders : Col-Sergt. LYNCH (1), Lieut. CULLINAN (2).

No. 3 by "B" Company. Commander : Capt. RYAN (3).

#### SIGNALLERS.

5. Signal communication from picquet to picquet and with the main body will be maintained by the WHITE signallers, under Signaller CASHMAN. Pass-word to precede each message "WHITE."

#### CYCLISTS.

6. One Cyclist Messenger will be attached to No.1 Picquet.

Two Cyclist Scouts to SOUTH FORD, WINCKLEY FARM, to watch crossing and report any movement of the enemy.

Report to No. 1 Picquet, RAWCLIFFE'S BARN.

Two Cyclist Scouts to go *via* STOCKBRIDGE and HORROCKS towards GREENGORE to find and report movements of enemy known to be there. Report to Captain RYAN, No. 3 Picquet, KEMPLE END, also to OVERHACKING FARM.

7. Position of C.O. with main BODY.

S. A. PEARSE, Major,  
Commanding White Force.

Copy No. 1 to O.C. No. 1 Picquet.

" No. 2 to O.C. No. 2 Picquet.

" No. 3 to O.C. No. 3 Picquet.

" No. 4 Lieut. BAINES.

" No. 5 Spare Copies retained.

" No. 6 " " "

Issued personally as above,, 12 noon, 2-4-14.

Communicated verbally to Signallers and Cyclists.

OPERATION ORDER by Major L. H. TRIST.  
RAILWAY HOTEL,  
WHALLEY,  
April 2nd, 1914.

*Ref. lin. Ord. Map.*

1. The enemy was encamped last night at HODDER PLACE, on the West bank of the River HODDER; his strength is reported to be two Companies.

2. I have received information that the enemy are aware of our dispositions for to-day's operations.

3. My intention is to stop the enemy breaking away into the hills on either side of the River HODDER.

4. The force will move, in detachments as per margin, at 12 noon, as follows:—

*C Coy. Rossall O.T.C. Capt. Townshend.*

(a) The O.C. Coy. will endeavour to force the HIGHER HODDER BRIDGE and send me information of the strength opposed to him. This Coy. will also be responsible for covering the left flank of B Coy. during its march as soon as it is North of MOYSER WOOD.

*A Coy. Rossall O.T.C. Capt. Berwick.*

(b) The O. C. Coy. will detach a party to MOYSER WOOD, and will be responsible that reconnoitring parties of the enemy do not get back information of our movements on the East side of the river. This detachment will also be responsible for covering the Left flank of B Coy. until it is North of MOYSER WOOD.

At 12-15 Capt. Berwick will develop an attack on one or more of the following three crossings of the river: (a) LOWER FORD, (b) Bridge near MITTON, (c) UPPER FORD.

Capt. Berwick will send me by 12-45 an estimate of the strength opposed to him.

*C Coy. Stonyhurst O.T.C. Lieut. Colley.*

(c) The O.C. Coy. will move East, and by occupying the high ground above STONYHURST COLLEGE, assist Capt. Berwick's attack on the bridge, and also stop the enemy retiring westward; if the enemy attempts to retire North West this Company must keep him engaged until assistance arrives. Lieut. Colley must endeavour to get into communication with Capt. Berwick as early in the day as possible.

*B Coy. Rossall O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. Furness.*

(d) The O.C. Coy. will march by GREAT MITTON to HIGHER HODDER BRIDGE.

*Communications.*

5. Capt. Bushell, Rossall O.F.C., will be in charge of Communications.

*Scouts.*

6. Two cyclists will act as Battalion Scouts, and move from WHALLEY at 11-15 a.m. to find out what enemy, if any, are on the East bank of the HODDER.

*O.C.*

7. I shall be at GREAT MITTON till noon, at which time I shall march with B Coy. to HIGHER HODDER BRIDGE.

Signed, L. R. FERGUSON, LIEUT.

Acting Adjutant, Rossall O.T.C.

*Issued by Orderly to Officers Commanding Companies at 9 a.m.*

## COMMENTS.

By the CHIEF UMPIRE (CAPT. RUTTER).

In studying the attached scheme two points seem to stand out clearly, viz.:—

1. That the occupation of Composition Hill by a Khaki force would cause the White Commander either to abandon his idea of a retreat *via* Over Hacking Farm, on Longridge Fell, or to embark upon an engagement, the result of which would be exceedingly doubtful, but in any case productive of great loss.

2. That the Khaki force at Greengore was in a position to effect this movement, unless they were tackled vigorously and immediately.

Unfortunately for the O.C. White Force there was some unavoidable delay in starting operation, and the above contingency actually occurred. The O.C. Greengore Force appeared to grasp the situation at once. He brought up his force with all possible haste, utilizing the folds in the ground, hedges, etc., to such good effect that he had occupied the Hill to all appearances before the O.C. at Kemple End knew of his approach at all.

It is true that scouts reported that an advance from Greengore was taking place, but the O.C. at Kemple End had his hands already full, being attacked from the river side by the Khaki Company at Higher Hodder Bridge. His force was too small to allow of his sending a party to hold Composition Hill, and it is doubtful if he could have done more than hold on to his position at Kemple End,



At 12-45 then, the position was as follows :— Composition Hill in the possession of one Company Khaki. The section at Kemple End attacked from the river by one Company Khaki and by a portion of the Greengore Force from Composition Hill. The main body of the White Force commencing their retreat from Paradise Camp with one Company Khaki preparing either to take up the pursuit or to block the fords of the river in their rear.

It was now that the O.C. White Force had to come to a decision, and there would seem to be no doubt that in actual warfare he would have decided to change his line of retreat and make his way to Longridge by the main road. But in peace manoeuvres, other considerations have to be taken into account and he decided to attack Composition Hill and thus endeavour to break through according to his original plan.

The attack was well carried out, full use of cover available being taken, but the advance was rather too rapid and the attackers were brought to a standstill about 200 yards from the position. Eventually, however, a party working round the right of the defence made the Hill untenable and the O.C. Greengore Force was compelled to abandon it. It was here that he made a mistake which had decisive results. Instead of retreating in the direction of Longridge Fell, he took his command straight down the road to the Farm under Kemple End. The latter place being still in possession of the White Picket, he was unable to retreat further in this direction, while the main body White Force, surmounting Composition Hill, was able to fire right into their backs. Under the circumstances, they were judged out of action, the White Picket at Kemple End sharing a similar fate.

The way to Longridge Fell now lay open, and the O.C. White Force commenced his retreat in that direction ; being heavily attacked from Kemple End by the Khaki Force, which had recently captured that place, reinforced by the Greengore Company, which was once more brought into action.

The retreat of the White Force was cleverly carried out, but seemed to be somewhat slow in

making a start from Composition Hill. If the Khaki Force, which had been detailed to hold the fords across the Hodder, had come up in rear it is doubtful whether the White Force could have effected its escape.

There seemed to be some want of initiative on the part of the Commander of this Khaki Force.

Until it was clear which way the White Force would attempt to break away, the possession of these fords was of great importance. When once, however, it became clear that the White Force was retreating towards Longridge Fell the fords should have been abandoned and the rear of the White Force attacked with vigour. As it was, the Khaki Force at Kemple End was left to do the attacking without assistance. This they carried out very well, and would, in actual warfare, have caused great loss to the retreating force. A counter-attack by part of the White Force on the Khaki right was well timed and planned.

When the Cease Fire sounded, the White Force was considered to have effected its object in breaking through their opponents. They would, however, have suffered very heavy loss and would have had to abandon any tents, stores, etc., which they might have had with them.

As regards the signalling communication between the different units of the White Force, the Posts were well chosen and communication was obtained throughout. Messages, however, were very slow in going through. Signallers should also remember that the enemy can read messages as well as themselves. They should therefore, as far as possible, keep out of sight of any ground where he is likely to be.

Some improvement can also be made in the fire control. A rapid expenditure of ammunition is only justifiable at critical moments, or when an important target appears for a short time.

The opinion of the umpires generally was that the operations were remarkably well carried out. Both in attack and defence the Officers and the N.C.O.'s showed a knowledge of their duties and a grasp of what was required of them, while the rank and file are evidently a thoroughly well-trained lot

### NARRATIVE.

At 12 noon, on April the 4th, the White Force was at Paradise Camp with Pickets thrown out at Rawcliffe's Barn, Bathing Place Ford, and Kemple End respectively.

The Khaki Force was distributed as follows :—

Two Companies at Mitton Bridge.

One Company at Cross-roads, N.E. of Higher Bridge.

One Company at Greengore.

It was the object of the White Commander to bring his force on to the High Ground at Longridge Fell with as little loss as possible. There was some delay in starting from Paradise Camp and the White Force did not begin their retreat till nearly 12-30. Just at this time the Khaki Company at Higher Hodder Bridge commenced a vigorous attack on the White Picket at Kemple End. Ten minutes later, viz., at 12-40 p.m., a scout reported to the White Commander at Kemple End that a force of the enemy was approaching from the direction of Greengore, and at 12-45 this force took possession of Composition Hill.

The position of the White Picket at Kemple End now became critical and it was only the opportune arrival of the main White Force which saved them from capitulation.

A heavy attack now developed upon Composition Hill, which was held by the Greengore Force, but they were unable to push their attack home and at 1-15 things came to a standstill, the White Force not being strong enough to take the hill in front.

But by 1-30 an attack on the right outflanked the position, and the Greengore Commander was obliged to shift his ground. This he did in the direction of Kemple End, where his Force came under a heavy fire both from the afore-mentioned place and from Composition Hill, now held by the White Force. Their position now became untenable and they were obliged to surrender. The White Force at Kemple End sharing a similar fate at the hands of the Khaki Force immediately after.

The way now became open to Longridge Fell, which the White Force succeeded in reaching, in spite of a vigorous running attack by Khaki.

At 2-25 the Cease Fire sounded.

### AFTER THE FIGHT.

On arrival at the College after the conclusion of operations, the two corps fraternised and spent the interval before the dinner hour, 3-30 p.m., in a tour of inspection of the buildings.

Then came dinner for all in the Ambulacrum—a truly striking spectacle of which we supply an illustration in *perpetuam rei memoriam*. After dinner Rossall paraded in the playground and, before starting, gave three rousing cheers for Stonyhurst, to which our Corps responded. On their return march to Whalley they were headed by the Stonyhurst bugle-band as far as Lower Hodder Bridge, and Major Pearse rode with them, beside the Rossall O.C., Major Trist, to Whalley, to take leave of them when they had entrained.

Thus ended a memorable day which, among other happy results, may serve yet further to cement the long-standing friendship between Stonyhurst and Rossall.

In conclusion, we offer our heartiest thanks to the officers who so kindly gave us their services as umpires and thus contributed so materially to the success of the Field Day.

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### WHERE SHALL WE PICNIC TO-DAY ?

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions ; for it makes the other party stick the less.

Bacon, Essay of Cunning.



THE ATHLETIC SPORTS, EASTER, 1914.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 100 Yards.                       | 4. L. V. Unsworth winning Half-mile. |
| 2. D. F. Cuffey, Long Jump.         | 5. Steeplechase.                     |
| 3. M. C. Nolan, High Jump (Record). | 6. H. J. Lynch winning Mile.         |

## ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1914.

## Events with their results :—

## FIRST DIVISION.

100 YARDS : *Qualifying Time—11 secs.*

1. G. V. Tobin, 11 secs.
2. T. G. Kelly.
3. H. J. Tobin.

440 YARDS : *Qualifying Time—58 secs.*

1. H. J. Lynch, 57½ secs.
2. T. G. Kelly.
3. H. F. Slattery.

HALF-MILE : *Qualifying Time—2 min., 17 secs.*

1. H. J. Lynch, 2 min., 13¾ secs.
2. H. J. Tobin.
3. T. G. Kelly.

MILE : *Qualifying Time—5 min., 15 secs.*

1. H. T. Lynch, 5 min., 8¾ secs.
2. H. T. Tobin.
3. T. G. Kelly.

STEEPLECHASE :

1. C. J. Garcia.
2. H. T. Lynch.
3. W. C. Tayler.

HURDLES : *Qualifying Time—20 secs.*

1. H. J. Lynch, 20¾ secs.
2. F. J. Caryll.
- 3.

HIGH JUMP : *Qualifying Height—4 ft. 11 in.*

1. T. M. Maxwell-Stuart, 5 ft.
2. G. C. O'Donoghue.

LONG JUMP : *Qualifying Length—18 ft.*

1. G. C. O'Donoghue, 18 ft. 2½ in.
2. C. J. Garcia.

QUEEN'S CUP HOLDER, 1914—H. J. LYNCH.

## SECOND DIVISION.

100 YARDS : *Qualifying Time—12 secs.*

1. L. F. Unsworth, 11 secs.
2. N. M. Chevers.
3. T. H. Pasqual.

440 YARDS : *Qualifying Time—1 min. 5 secs.*

1. L. F. Unsworth, 60 secs.
2. T. H. Pasqual.
3. M. C. Nolan.

HALF-MILE : *Qualifying Time—2 min. 35 secs.*

1. L. F. Unsworth, 2 min. 23¾ secs.
2. C. H. Crabtree.
3. T. V. Bell.

HURDLES : *Qualifying Time—21 secs.*

1. N. M. Chevers, 19¾ secs.
2. A. F. Moorhead.
3. T. B. Payne.

HIGH JUMP : *Qualifying Height—4 ft. 5 in.*

1. M. C. Nolan, 4 ft. 11¼ in.
2. T. A. Tayler.

LONG JUMP : *Qualifying Length—15 ft.*

1. M. C. Nolan, 18 ft. 5½ in.
2. S. R. Didcock.

KING'S CUP HOLDER, 1914—L. F. UNSWORTH.

## THIRD DIVISION.

100 YARDS : *Qualifying Time—13 secs.*

1. D. F. Cuffey, 12 secs.
2. D. B. O Shea.
3. S. V. Unsworth.

440 YARDS : *Qualifying Time—1 min. 12 secs.*

1. P. J. O'Mara, 1 min. 10¾ secs.
2. D. F. Cuffey.
3. O. J. Feeny.

HALF-MILE : *Qualifying Time—2 min. 45 secs.*

1. P. J. O'Mara, 2 min. 43 secs.
2. S. V. Unsworth.
3. J. F. O'Ferrall.

HURDLES : *Qualifying Time—20 secs.*

1. D. F. Cuffey, 18½ secs.
2. O. J. Feeny.
3. W. L. Blount.

HIGH JUMP : *Qualifying Height—4 ft. 1 in.*

1. D. F. Cuffey, 4 ft. 4 in.
2. R. W. Gibson.

LONG JUMP : *Qualifying Length—13 ft. 10 in.*

1. D. F. Cuffey, 17 ft. 4¾ in.
2. R. W. Gibson.

Fr. White and the stewards are to be congratulated on the magnificent success of the sports this year. "Never in my forty years' experience," said one of our distinguished visitors, "have I seen such interest and keenness displayed." The ordinary entry list for the first division held twenty names, for the second division twenty-five, and for the third forty. We have heard it stated that the Sports of last year had reached their low-water mark. Certainly this year, if there was not a spring tide, there was at least a full flood. For the first time in the history of the sports a distinctly fair qualifying standard had to be reached to win the 1st prize, and it is gratifying to chronicle that in spite of rather adverse



circumstances, for a heavy cold wind was blowing, this was done in every event with the exception of the first division hurdles. The final sprint home in the 440 and half-mile was against a strong wind which proved very distressing, particularly so to the Third Division, who pluckily ran themselves right out. D. B. O'Shea, for instance, lost his place in the 440 by dropping two yards from the tape.

Our first praise is due to our captain, H. J. Lynch, who secured first place in the mile, half-mile, 440, and hurdles, and second place in the steeplechase. His sprint in the half-mile, which carried him first to the tape, was a splendid piece of work. We do not think he did himself justice in the mile; it was the first event, and he seemed to be wanting in confidence, running part of the way with a short mincing stride, set by another competitor, in place of the long swing of which he is capable.

The chief feature of the sports, however, was the fine performances of the Second and Third Divisions. Between them they broke three records: Division II., High Jump, 4 ft. 11½ in. (previous, 4 ft. 9¾ in.); and Long Jump, 18 ft. 5½ in. (previous, 17 ft. 9½ in.); in Division III. a magnificent feat was performed—Long Jump, 17 ft. 4¾ in. (previous 15 ft. 10¾ in.).

Further, in the Second Division, L. F. Unsworth covered the 100 yards in 11 secs., thus equalising with the First Division, although, it is only fair to add, the First Division were unlucky in their start. L. F. Unsworth's 440 in 60 secs., and half-mile in 2 mins. 23⅔ secs., were splendid exhibitions of good hard running, and we look forward to great things before he leaves the College. M. C. Nolan's long jump of 18 ft. 5½ in., three inches to the good of Division I., and his high jump of 4 ft. 11½ in., only ¾ of an inch behind Division I. speak for themselves. We must add also the fine high jump of J. A. Tayler, 4 ft. 7 in., with which he gained second place in Division II., for in doing it he jumped his own height (4 ft. 8½ in.), all but 1½ in.

The sports ended with a Relay race. This was suggested in the *Magazine* some time ago and we congratulate the Committee on its great success. Rhetoric, Poetry, Syntax I., Syntax II., and Lower Line, each produced four representatives. The fine

circle of 400 yards round the oval lent itself admirably to the race, and the spectators and competitors found it most interesting. Rhetoric carried off an easy victory with their last relay, H. J. Lynch, followed by Lower Line in the person of U. C. Tayler, and Syntax II., F. J. Caryll.

Many thanks are due to the following donors of Cups to be won outright in 1914:—

Mile Cup: *presented by W. W. Bennett, Esq.*

Half-Mile Cup: *presented by Fr. Rector.*

Steeplechase Cup: *presented by H. J. Lynch and R. S. Foucar.*

440 Yards Cup: *presented by the Philosophers.*

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## THE DRUMMING OF SNIPE.

Those people who think that "the proper study of mankind is Man," and man only, and *that* man running after a ball, need not trouble to read what follows. It will probably not interest those of our muscular readers whose mental horizon is bounded by visions of muddled and perspiring heroes kicking, punching or bludgeoning balls or human faces. Such, no doubt, will resent the intrusion into our columns of an article on natural history. Well—"they are jolly well going to get one, and that right here," as they say over the big water; for this is our Spring number: natural history is a Spring topic and the drumming of snipe is one of the most characteristic signals of the spring, particularly in the neighbourhood of the College, where snipe are numerous.

After this conciliatory preamble we shall straightway proceed to talk snipe freely.

For those who have never heard a snipe "drum," this weird noise and its method of production are well worth investigation. Even among our own country folk, who hear the sound regularly, one occasionally meets with some who are ignorant of its origin. One of these, on his way home to Bankhurst (Bunkers) towards evening, was "struck all of a frig" when his ear caught the uncanny moaning note coming from somewhere overhead. "Eh, ma word! didsta hear yon? It'll be Th'Owd Un

a-coomin' to fotch someone." He could not believe that such a sound could proceed from a bird.

Drumming is certainly an inappropriate term to apply to it. It most nearly resembles a plaintive moan, beginning faintly, rising gradually in intensity and dying softly away. Those who call it a "bleating sound" must be townsmen accustomed to toy sheep. And we further respectfully suggest that none but a veritable "tup-heid" could be guilty of such a comparison.

A snipe does indeed "bleat," but not on this drumming flight in Spring. His "bleat," which is quite distinct from his "drum," is the sound he makes when flushed, a note compared to the syllable "scape, scape," repeated at intervals. This bears some resemblance to an incipient "bleat" and from it the snipe derives his Scottish name of Heather-blutter or Heatherbleater.

The question as to how the snipe produces the drumming note is a matter of keen controversy among naturalists—a controversy to which we shall now proceed to contribute our mite.

Few now suggest that the sound is vocal. The alternatives discussed here will be whether the bird produces the sound with its wings or with its tail or with both together.

With a view to ascertaining this, some officials of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington conducted experiments recently, in the course of which they discovered that the outer tail feathers of a snipe, when inserted into a cork attached to a string and whirled through the air, emitted a note which they considered exactly similar to the drumming of a snipe. Hence they concluded that a snipe drums with his tail and *with his tail only*. With what Charles Waterton would have called "the characteristic cocksureness of the closet-naturalist," these pundits hastened to trumpet their discovery in the press. "South Kensington has spoken: the question is closed." This was their attitude.

Much as it pains us to differ from these hierarchs of ornithology, we must confess our inability to regard their reasoning in this matter as conclusive. It is only fair to the supporters of the tail theory to

add that some of them also sought to confirm their views by careful observations of the living snipe while drumming.

We quote below a brief description of the museum experiment and the field observations which might seem to confirm the conclusions it suggests:—

On procuring a quantity of the tails of snipe it was found that, by transfixing the outer pair of feathers with a pin and fastening them into a cork, a "bleating" (drumming) sound could be produced on moving the apparatus through the air. Only the outer pair produce the intense vibrating sound: the next, or sixth pair, do so in a lesser degree . . . . . The inner web of the tail feathers is the main sound producer: the narrow outer web can be cut off without altering the sound . . . . . If, with the aid of strong glasses, one observes a bird bleating it will be seen that the two outer tail feathers are spread well beyond the other twelve and held out rigidly during the descent, at which time the sound is produced.

And others claim to have noticed the same thing.

These are apparently genuine outdoor observations made upon the living bird and as such are well worth considering.

We have no comment to make on them beyond congratulating the observers on the extraordinary excellence of their eyesight.\* This latter consideration makes it seem all the more strange that they have failed to notice the much more obvious movement in the *wings* of the drumming snipe which might suggest that they, too, play a part in producing the sound. This is the line of argument upon which our criticism of their theory will be based. In other words, we object to their conclusion that sound is produced by *the tail feathers only*.

We have never had the pleasure of listening to the Cork-tailed Snipe of South Kensington: consequently we are unable to offer a first-hand opinion on his merits as a musician. With the real snipe, however, we can claim an acquaintance of long standing, both as sportsman and naturalist, and in the latter capacity have taken much interest on many occasions in observing his drumming.

It is generally considered that the noise is made only by the male bird when circling and tacking in

\*The outer tail feather of a snipe is not quite two inches long and a quarter of an inch broad at its widest. To see these feathers held apart when the drumming snipe is travelling at the rate of 20 miles an hour is a feat of vision which may well be envied.

a sort of joy-flight above his mate. Some, however, hold that the female snipe also drums.

The evolutions of the drummer consist of a series of ascending and descending flights and the sound is heard only when the bird is on the *down grade* with wings and tail stiffly outspread (though we have sometimes heard the beginning of the sound when the bird seemed to be moving in a horizontal plane).

If the observer succeeds in getting near enough to a drumming snipe he will notice, as we have often done, that the flight-feathers of the wings are actually quivering and imparting a tremor to the whole wing. Now, to our thinking, this inevitably suggests that the wing feathers have at least a share, and probably a large share, in the production of the drumming note. The tail, too, may play its part in causing the sound, but the tail feathers are so small and the tail itself so insignificant in size that no movement of either is discernible. Moreover, we should be inclined to infer *a priori* that the weak shafts and soft webs of these feathers are incapable of producing so loud a sound.

But after all, if a small boy can blow such fearful and wonderful notes from a blade of grass held between his palms, there is no telling what a grown-up scientist can do with a feather.

Be that as it may, we think that the quivering of the flight feathers and the tremor of the wings of a drumming snipe afford a strong presumption in favour of the conclusion that the sound is at least partially, if not mainly, caused by the vibration of the stiff webs of the strong-shafted wing feathers and more particularly of the primaries.

By a simple muscular movement the planes of these feathers can be adjusted to such an angle that the air rushing through them in the bird's descent sets the webs vibrating together with sufficient rapidity to produce a continuous note.

We do not for a moment claim that it is possible to discern with the naked eye or even with the aid of binoculars the actual movement of the webs of the feathers when vibrating rapidly enough to produce a note.

But what we do humbly submit, and in this we are supported by many independent observers, is that

the quivering movement of the large flight feathers and the tremor of the whole wing—a movement which is certainly visible when the snipe is drumming—can reasonably be traced to one cause only, namely: the rapid vibration of the webs of the wing feathers.

Hence the conclusion that the wing feathers are at least largely instrumental in the production of the drumming sound.

This was the view and this was the argument of our venerable old friend, that most accomplished rustic naturalist, the late Mr. Thomas Altham, who had spent fifty years of a keenly observant life in the midst of this snipe-laden locality.

In deciding questions involving personal observation of the habits of wild creatures in their haunts there will probably be some who may agree with us in thinking fifty years of Altham worth a cycle of South Kensington.

And for the enlightenment of those who may consider that the views of an unlettered rustic carry no weight in opposition to those of a scientific naturalist, let me here relate the following experience of the late Father John Gerard, which he was very fond of telling.

Father Gerard had taken Mr. Altham with him on a visit to the ornithological section of a great metropolitan natural history museum (not to be too cruelly precise in describing it). The somewhat pompous official in charge of the department, after a glance at the rustic garb of Owd Tummas, asked him in a patronizing manner what particular specimens he wished to see. On being informed that Altham was only interested in British birds and would like to see a skin of the Cream-coloured Courser the official observed—"Oh, ah, British birds? But perhaps you are unaware that the Cream-coloured Courser can scarcely be called a British bird. Its last recorded occurrence in the British Isles is so many years ago that we may regard the bird as a complete stranger."

"Beggin your pardon, Sir," quoth Altham, "but 'ave yo' seen the last edition of the British List?"

"What of that?" replied the pundit.

"Only this 'ere," said Altham, "If yo fotch it and look at it, yo'll see 'Cream-coloured Courser: specimen shot at mouth o' t'Ribble and hidentified by Mr. Thomas Altham'—that's me."

The list was "fotched" and Altham's statement verified, much to the astonishment of the learned one.

While the latter was looking for the skin, Altham ventured to assist him by suggesting that the plumage of the Cream-coloured Courser was very similar to that of the Sociable Plover. At this the discomfited official faced round on him, a gleam of triumph in his eye, "You may be right, Sir, about the recent occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser, but you are certainly mistaken in saying that its plumage is like that of the Sociable Plover. Kindly observe the difference." Whereupon he placed two skins before Altham.

"Well, Sir, I'll say nobbut this. You've put the skin of a Cream-coloured Courser in his *summer* plumage beside a Sociable in *winter* plumage. *In course* they're different *then*. Now, if yo'll just allow *me* at them skins." The owd lad then fumbled among the skins in the drawer and suddenly placed two side by side on the table. To Father Gerard, who was taking in the scene with intense enjoyment, the two skins looked identical.

"Now, Sir," said Altham, "I'll just trouble yo' to tell us which o' them skins belongs Cream-coloured Courser and which of 'em coomed off a Sociable Plover."

A look of chastened bewilderment had by this time replaced the assured patronising mien of the official. In vain he attempted to differentiate the specimens. Finally Altham came to his aid.

"It's like this 'ere," said he, placing the feet of the two birds together, and he thereupon pointed out a difference in the shape of their heels.

"Two up for Tummas," say we.

In conclusion it may be observed that if in conducting this controversy we might seem to have displayed in places a somewhat Rooseveltian violence of tone, it should be remembered that the dogmatism of the dry-as-dust has ever been a red rag to the field-naturalist.

## STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

On Sunday, February 15th, the Hon. Prime Minister introduced the motion:—

"That in the opinion of this House, public speech is more influential than the Press."

The following spoke:—

| Ministry.            | Opposition.                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| R. Walker (opener)   | Hon. Leader of the Opposition (opener). |
| G. O'Donoghue.       | M. C. Nolan.                            |
| Hon. Prime Minister. | M. H. Nolan.                            |
|                      | G. MacElligott.                         |
| E. King.             | H. Tobin.                               |
| D. Keegan.           | G. Thornton.                            |
| Rev. Fr. H. Irwin.   | A. Makepeace.                           |
| R. Tuke (closer).    | R. Gwyn (closer).                       |

The division resulted as follows:—

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| For the Ministry.....    | 7  |
| For the Opposition.....  | 16 |
| Opposition Majority..... | 9  |

On Sunday, March 1st, the Hon. Prime Minister introduced the motion:—

"That this House deplores the widespread custom of advertisement."

The following spoke:—

| Ministry.           | Opposition.                    |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| R. Walker (opener). | R. Plissonneau (opener).       |
|                     | J. Wellard.                    |
|                     | *B. Kirkbride.                 |
| R. Gwyn.            | P. Gwyn.                       |
|                     | *C. Taunton.                   |
| The Hon. President. | G. Quin.                       |
| G. MacElligott.     | F. Van der Tælen.              |
|                     | Hon. Leader of the Opposition. |
| Hon. Prime Minister | M. Sweny (closer).             |
| (closer).           |                                |

\*These two speakers were admitted to the Club upon the merits of their speeches.

Upon the division being taken the voting was:—

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| For the Ministry.....    | 6  |
| For the Opposition.....  | 20 |
| Opposition Majority..... | 14 |

These two debates were bright and interesting, but we refrain from giving an account in order to leave more space at the disposal of the reporter of the prize debate.

R. WALKER, Hon. Sec.



## THE PRIZE DEBATE.



The Crest printed above has been very kindly drawn for the Debating Society Card of Members and Constituencies by Mr. D. J. Powell. The block has been executed by J. Hardman & Co.

After the remarkably successful series of debates conducted by the S.U.D.S. during the past year, it was only natural to expect a spirited and even brilliant display, when, on March 24th, the Club met for its last session, to discuss the motion :—

“That in the opinion of this House, the zenith of British power and influence in the world is passed.”

Nor was expectation disappointed. Those who had survived the elimination trials, ten in number, gave a decidedly satisfactory specimen of their quality. A time-limit of eight minutes was conceded to each speaker, so that the debate might just fit into a Tuesday night studies of an hour and a half. Nearly every speaker went to the end of his allotted tether. A goodly assemblage of visitors, representative of the different departments, and including the Rev. Fr. Rector, came to listen ; but the difficult task of awarding the prizes was reserved to three of their number, of whose judgment and impartiality there could be no question.

J. Cashman (Cork) opened for the ministry. He contrived to make optimists among his audience wince more than once at the recital of their country's deterioration. Hitherto, he argued, England had been an insular power, immune from any serious attack on the part of her continental enemies ; but the conquest of the air had virtually bridged the ocean, and our doom was about to descend upon us from above. Our rivals had got the start of us, and we compared unfavourably with them in aerial

equipment. The cost of armaments was crushing ; we were sinking under it. Our naval superiority was vanishing. Our army had fallen off, not only in numbers, but in physique and power of endurance. The outposts of empire absorbed the troops in garrison-duty, that might otherwise have been available for expeditionary purposes. In vain we looked for a Pitt among our politicians. Suffragette agitation and perpetual labour bickerings were demoralizing our domestic politics. Like ancient Rome, we had become too powerful. But the distressing aspect of it all was that we were supremely happy in the presence of our impending fate. We were far more interested in the frivolities of football and theatricals than in the serious business of life. Could we be surprised that our competitors in commerce and industry were out-stripping us? Why, we ourselves were the first to admit it. The directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company had to go to America to get a competent general manager.

Cashman is to be congratulated on the lucidity, comprehensiveness, and diction of his speech, which was delivered in a clear and sympathetic voice ; but its merit was seriously diminished by an almost slavish dependence on his manuscript.

F. Farrelly (Kimberley) rose to reply. He faced his audience well, and spoke with the confidence begotten of his assiduous practice at the Society's meetings both this year and last. He was at a disadvantage in having only one speaker preceding him to criticise, but he made the most of it. Indeed, it was not a little to his credit that, speaking at so early a stage in the debate, he should have won the first prize. Referring to the ancient contempt of Jew for Gentile, and Greek for barbarian, he urged that our national pride had a more reasonable justification. In commerce, national defence, racial character, and international prestige we still held our own. Our record naval estimates and the statistics of our trade returns were distinctly reassuring. On land and water, in war and peace, British heroism was still conspicuous. Incidents, such as the death of Major Alan Wilson and his brave fellows in the Matabele War, or again the self-devotion of the victims of the Titanic disaster, were significant

illustrations. Our positions in the Chancelleries of Europe was apparent from the commanding eminence of Sir Edward Grey in the negotiations that attended and concluded the war in the Balkans. Our colonies, too, by their effective loyalty, maintained the solidarity of the Empire.

H. Tobin's (S. Kensington) exordium : " Born and educated in this country, etc," was loudly applauded ; lest, however, his audience might mistake this outburst of magniloquence for a disposition to " swank," he hastened to inform them that he was neither a Demosthenes nor even a Cicero ! Not but what his speech abounded in metaphor and historical allusion, and imparted a lively element of mirth to the discussion. England, he held, had had her sunrise, her noon-day splendour, but now her sunset was approaching. Like Napoleon we were over-confident, and like him we should rue it. At home our decadence was flaunted before the eyes of the impartial beholder. The cult of the stage, actress-worship, a venal press, Nonconformist Puritanism, a corrupt romantic literature, the spread of vegetarianism and gambling, the decline of athleticism and the growth of professionalism in games, a degraded taste in our amusements—such were some of the articles of his scathing indictment. These and other symptoms, too numerous to mention, showed like a straw—he did not say a feather—how the wind was blowing. Turning to graver issues, he instanced the situation in Ulster, not to mention the growing menace of Syndicalism. The defect of this, in many respects, exhilarating speech was that it aimed at covering too much ground, as Tobin himself seemed to realize, since in his effort to finish he had to read the latter half of it at break-neck speed, in order to reach the word " fine " before he was rung down.

R. Tuke (Devonport) gave what in the judgment of sundry competent critics, was perhaps a better specimen of real debating capacity than any other speaker, and it was a matter of regret to them that there was not a fourth prize to reward it. He was, however, so absorbed in destructive criticism, that he apparently abandoned to a great extent his own original line of argument, with the result that

his effort was somewhat invertebrate. His confident delivery, power of rapid repartee, and droll humour, give great promise for the future. After quoting dates of crucial events in the history of our national development, he proceeded to argue that the question of our decline, whether absolute or relative, must be estimated, not from the insular, but from the imperial standpoint. Our colonies were fitting out navies for themselves, and were actually our pioneers in compulsory service. Progress was always marked by contention, but our Government was sound, or it would not still command the people's confidence. If we had the socialist danger to guard against—why, so had our rivals abroad. The sun of England bade fair to shine for another thousand years. Neither we, nor our grand-fathers (loud applause)—no, nor our great-grand-children would see it set ! He wound up with a spirited exhortation to his hearers to do something, each of them, for the Empire.

D. Keegan, in a speech which showed analytical power, but which he seemed to be reading nearly from start to finish, deplored the unrest occasioned by the Home Rule agitation, the Tariff Reform movement, the rise of our commercial and military competitors, and the unsettled state of the colonies as evidenced by the Swadeshi movement in India and the bomb-outrage on the Viceroy. Germany, secure in the strength of the Triple Alliance, was daily becoming a more deadly menace, while we were suffering from a general decline of patriotism, a dearth of offers, and a disinclination to serve the country in person.

G. Thornton (Wimbledon) repudiated the alleged superiority of Germany. She had indeed been feverishly active ; but she was beginning to be puffed by her exertions. At the present stage of our progress, now that we were climbing the upper rungs of the ladder of material prosperity, it was not surprising if we went more slowly than when we first began to mount it. The Government might make mistakes, but the sterling good sense of the nation would serve to redeem them. This speech was delivered in a pleasant tone, but its force would have been much enhanced, if the orator had confronted

his hearers and gripped them by a more direct appeal.

R. Walker (Putney) made a closely reasoned speech, illuminated by very apposite quotations from Burke, not to mention classical allusions. In fact, it had something of the literary complexion we should be disposed to expect from a member of the scholarship class. Had he spoken it with a little more assurance and not bent over his chair, with his hands glued to the back of it, he would have seriously challenged the claims of the winner of the first prize. He marshalled his arguments with great perspicuity; but perhaps made a rhetorical mistake by cataloguing them "first" to "seventhly." He complained of the decline of principle in this country, comparing it to that which in politics proved the undoing of Greece, and in religion that of Protestantism. Our wealth commanded us; yet its sources were being sapped unperceived. The much-vaunted support we derived from our colonies was illusory. They had in reality joined the camp of our commercial rivals. India, for example, would presently profit by her comparative advantage in the production of cotton and her cheap labour to leave us behind in textile industries. So weak had we become, that, to quote Demosthenes, our enemies laugh, and our allies fear. Foreigners were ousting us off our doorstep. Our financiers and our newspaper-proprietors were almost uniformly Jews. Our ships might be many, but our sailors were few. American rebels could murder Englishmen, and yet get off scot-free. Would Germany, would the U.S.A. stand such treatment? We depended wholly on a sea-borne food supply—a precarious resource. The S. African Union had been the high-water mark of our territorial aggrandizement.

R. Gwyn (Norwich) was no pessimist. Why should he be? England was never so powerful as to-day. History recorded the Jeremiads of those who had prophesied the downfall of our Empire after Waterloo and on other occasions. Still we had not gone under. Neither could we do so now. The Continental system of Napoleon had been powerless to extinguish our commercial vitality; the mailed fist of Germany would be no more likely to crush us

at the present time. The speaker illustrated his arguments by the fables of the hare and the tortoise, and by that of the dying lion; illustrations perhaps not very felicitously chosen, as they left behind the uncomfortable impression that there might be some analogy between them and the contention of the Ministry that we were being caught up and would be kicked when down. Gwyn spoke with the earnestness of conviction, but he was too obviously memorizing as he went along.

W. Barrow (Portsmouth) recapitulated some of the arguments already advanced by his colleagues in the Ministry, and further developed the thesis that a spirit of insubordination in the various grades of society was on the fair way to undermine British character and institutions. Lunacy was alarmingly on the increase; but on the other hand our birth-rate was falling. We might still be the leading nation of the world, but that was consistent with the contention of the Ministry that our zenith was passed. Barrow spoke in a breezy, confident style, but his original contribution to the discussion was inconsiderable.

He was followed by G. McElligott (Wigan) who lost no time in showing that he could think upon his feet. He has fluency, intensity, and imagination, and conveys the impression of having a fund of power in reserve, which, however, he keeps under restraint. Unfortunately he got entangled in the story of a recent strike in Liverpool, which was indeed quite relevant to his argument, but which was wholly out of proportion in a speech of eight minutes. Before he could extricate himself, he was unpleasantly surprised to hear the tinkle of his warning bell. Even then it was wonderful how succinctly he packed in the compass of a minute or so a sketch of what, had he had time to develop it, would have been his train of reasoning. The efficiency and size of our navy, the soundness of our national investments, the world-wide respect for the quality of British manufactures—these were encouraging indications of our power and prestige. In fact everything British was the best of its kind—the British gentleman, the British soldier, even the British rotter! If England had reached her zenith,





SHROVETIDE PLAY, 1914.—“D'ARTAGNAN OF THE GUARDS.”

|                 |                |                    |              |               |                |              |             |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| D. Smith.       | A. Prentice.   | L. Purgold.        | M. Cuffey.   | E. Danson.    | G. O'Donoghue. | M. C. Nolan. | R. Gwyn.    |
| R. Plissonneau. | G. McElligott. | H. Lynch.          | M. H. Nolan. | A. Makepeace. | E. Piehler.    | P. Flinn.    | R. Tuke.    |
| G. Thornton.    | J. Kenny.      | F. van der Taelen. | W. Barrow.   | P. Anderson.  | W. Allanson.   | E. Clark.    | G. Berkley. |
|                 |                | H. Westwood.       | G. Unsworth. | J. Kennedy.   |                |              |             |



it was the world's zenith ! If the judges had been empowered to award the prizes on what is potential in a speaker's oratory rather than on what is actual at the moment, they might have been tempted to give McElligott something better than the third prize which fell to his share.

On the motion being put, the votes were :—

For the motion..... 8

Against the motion..... 21

Opposition Majority..... 13

The result was loudly cheered, showing as it did that there were still many in the audience who refused "to despair of the Republic." The Rev. Fr. Rector briefly expressed his appreciation of the relatively high standard of attainment exhibited by the speakers, a verdict cordially endorsed by all present. The Rev. F. Plant (President) and his energetic Board of Six deserve to be heartily congratulated on what was certainly a stimulating, not to say instructive, evening's entertainment.

### O.T.C. NOTES.

In another column will be found an account of the Field Day with Rossall to which for so long we had looked forward.

A new feature in the working of the Corps was the initiation this year of what we hope will in future be an annual event—a Sing-Song on the Blandyke of this term, given by members of the Corps.

We append the programme :—

O.T.C.

SING-SONG.

Thursday, February 19th, 1914.

1. PIANO SOLO ... "Danse Créole" ... *Chautinade*  
PRIVATE KENNY.
2. SONG ... "The Irish Grass" ... *Tomson*  
CAPT. N. RYAN.

3. SONG ... "Marching through Georgia" *H. C. Work*  
THE KNUITS.
4. RECIT.... "The Groom's Story" ... *A. Conan Doyle*  
LIEUT. R. R. BAINES.
5. SONG ... "The Drum Major" ... *E. Newton*  
COL.-SERGT. LYNCH.
6. SONG ... "The Motor Car" ... *L. Donza*  
LIEUT. R. W. COLLEY.
7. RAG ... ..  
DR.-SERGT. PRENTICE.
8. RECITATION ... "Gunga Din" ... *R. Kipling*  
CORPL. BARROW.
9. SONG ... "A Capital Ship" ... ..  
LIEUT. P. J. CULLINAN.
10. DUET ... "The Larboard Watch" ... *T. Williams*  
CAPT. N. RYAN and COL.-SERGT. LYNCH.
11. SONG ... "The Admiral's Broom" ... *F. Bevon*  
SERGT. THORNTON.
12. HUMOROUS SONG ... "John Brown's Body" ...  
O.T.C. FUNNYOSITIES.
13. CHORUS ... "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" ...

THE STONYHURST CHORUS.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

### Contingent Orders for March 19th were as follows :

Sergeant Dr. H. Lynch to be Colour-Sergeant.  
Corporal R. Gwyn to be Sergeant.  
Corporal I. Reynolds to be Sergeant.  
Lance-Corporal P. Radcliffe to be Corporal.  
Lance-Corporal M. Sweny to be Corporal.  
Cadet B. Fox to be Lance-Corporal.  
Cadet C. Hallinan to be Lance-Corporal.  
Cadet D. Macsherry to be Lance-Corporal.

We record with regret the loss to the Corps occasioned by the departure of our "Visiting Officer," Captain G. E. M. Hill, who has left us on promotion to a Staff appointment in the Southern Command. We sincerely congratulate him on his promotion and wish him every success.

Captain G. C. D. Kempson has been appointed our new Visiting Officer. He has already been kind enough to give us his services on several occasions, including the late Field Day with Rossall on April 2nd, in which he acted as an Umpire.

Colour Sergeants { E. CLARK.  
H. LYNCH.

## HISTORY OF LEAGRAM.—II.

*Continued.*

Our last notice of the History of Leagram concluded with the death, in 1754, of Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, the last of the direct line of the Shireburns, and the accession of the Weld family to the Stonyhurst mansion and estates in the person of Edward Weld, of Lulworth.

The genealogy of the Welds is so exhaustively dealt with by Fr. John Gerard in his history of Stonyhurst that we have little to add to it from the History of Leagram.

"Edward Weld suffered much annoyance from the Government, partly on account of his Catholicity and consequent supposed sympathy with the Jacobite party. Some of his wife's brothers (Vaughans, of Courtfield, brothers of his second wife, Mary Vaughan) were deeply implicated in the recent rebellion which increased the suspicions against him. He had to appear several times to undergo examinations before the Privy council, but the Government were obliged to acquit him, finding no excuse to do otherwise."

"He died in 1761 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, who married in 1763 Juliana, daughter of the eighth Lord Petre. Three years after her death without issue he married, in 1775, Mary Ann, daughter of Walter Smythe, of Brambridge, Hants., second son of Sir John Smythe, of Acton Burnel. He died three months later, aged 34. His widow married in 1778 Thomas Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton, Staffs., who died in 1781. Four years later she was privately married to George, Prince of Wales, 21 December, 1785."

In October, 1775, the Weld estates passed into the possession of his brother, Thomas Weld, who founded Stonyhurst College in 1794.

Though residing for the most part at Lulworth, Thomas Weld took much interest in his Lancashire estates and made almost yearly visits to Stonyhurst to visit them.

An appreciation of Stonyhurst and its surroundings in "no contemptible Latinity," cited by Whitaker in his *History of Whalley* as "M.S. pen T. Weld, ar."—which composition is, however,

ascribed by Fr. Gerard to Fr. T. Hunter, S.J., Chaplain of Stonyhurst in 1708—is given in full in Fr. Gerard's history.

"Situ loci nil amoenius aut jucundius," it begins, "De aeris salubritate quid dicam," etc., and goes on to mention "piscaria insignia," but what sort of fish the ponds contained is not mentioned. The estimation in which the fishing in the Ribble and Hodder was held by the writer is thus alluded to: "imis in vallibus duo flumina, Rhibellus et Hodder, in quibus piscium delicatissimorum ingens copia quotidie capiuntur." There is evidence that during the absences of the family at Lulworth, local poachers highly appreciated the supplies of "piscium delicatissimorum" to be obtained in Hodder and Ribble.

A specimen of a printed placard on this subject posted up round the countryside by Edward Weld, is still extant at Stonyhurst. In this document, after enumerating the extensive fishing rights in Ribble and Hodder belonging to him as owner of Stonyhurst (and later sold by Thomas Weld to the College), he proceeds to catalogue a formidable array of punishments which the law empowered him to invoke against fish poachers. His interest in his valuable fishing rights was further evinced by a successful action at law taken by him against a person who attempted to set up a salmon weir some miles below Ribchester, thereby threatening the interests of the riparian owners higher up who constituted Mr. Weld their protagonist in consideration of his paramount rights in the Ribble and Hodder fisheries.

Thus it would appear that the family, though residing chiefly at Lulworth, took a very real interest in their Lancashire property and could never incur the reproach of being absentee landlords.

At Leagram, Thomas Weld made several additions and alterations, including a new Chapel on the site of the west wing and a new house for the priest.

His death on August 1st, 1810, at Stonyhurst, whither he had come as was his practice to attend an Academy Day, accompanied by six of his eight sons (Thomas—afterwards Cardinal Weld, Joseph,

Humphrey, James, George and Father John Weld, S.J.), is fully described in Fr. Gerard's history. The year before his death he had formally put on record his gift of Stonyhurst and Hodder and the ground attached to each, amounting in all to 100.2.21 statute acres.

Fr. Gerard adds that by a remarkable coincidence his widow died on the same day of the year, August 1st, 1830, since which date the "Weld Requiem" Mass has been said each year at Stonyhurst for husband and wife on or about August 1st.

George Weld, eighth son of Thomas Weld, succeeded to Leagram by the will of his father in 1810. He was educated at Stonyhurst and came with his family to live at Leagram in 1822. He took down what was remaining of the old house and built on its site the present north-east front, laid out plantations and grounds, built roads, repaired farm houses and generally set his estate in excellent order.

Of his sons, John, Arthur, Alfred and Walter, the eldest, the author of the History of Leagram, and the two last-named are the best known to us here at Stonyhurst, where all four were educated.

Alfred was a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus, in which he occupied many important posts and did much useful work. He was for some years in charge of the Observatory at Stonyhurst, was Provincial for a term of years, Assistant to the General of the Jesuits and Rector of various colleges, including St. Aidan's, Grahamstown, S. Africa, whither he went as founder and first Superior of the Jesuit South African Missions. He was also the founder of *The Month*. His younger brother, Walter, adopted the legal profession with success, residing at Birkdale. Two of his sons, Walter and George, are Jesuits, and the eldest, Francis, in partnership with the youngest, John, now carry on their father's profession as solicitors.

On his death in 1866, his eldest son, John, author of the History of Leagram, came into the property.

Mr. John Weld is described as a tall, handsome man, over 6 feet in height, of erect bearing and genial manner. He was an active magistrate, and went at one time a good deal into society, besides entertaining at home. In later years indifferent health led to greater retirement.

He was a good antiquary and archæologist, but natural history was perhaps his favourite hobby, and, being an excellent artist and draughtsman, he has left volumes of interesting studies on all these subjects

(chiefly in water colour), besides a large number of landscapes of English and foreign architectural subjects of quite exceptional merit.

The present writer, who has seen his collections, sketches and paintings, can vouch for the accuracy of the above description and bear testimony to the wide range of his nature studies, the volumes of which are profusely illustrated by admirably executed water colour drawings of his specimens, and constitute a monument of his extraordinary industry. His foreign architectural sketches in the style of Samuel Prout, strike one as, in many cases, quite equal to the best work of that master.

Mr. Weld was educated at Stonyhurst and married Eleanor Selby, daughter of Nicholas Tuit Selby, of Acton House, Middlesex. He died in 1888, leaving two daughters—Matilda (Miss Weld, of Leagram) and Frances, wife of Mr. Francis Rowland Berkeley, youngest son of Mr. Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, Worcester.

The record of Mr. Weld's interest in the history of his own immediate countryside and its folklore is preserved in the concluding chapters of the book, which contains much curious information.

Concerning the evolution of local roads we are told that the only highway to the south, to the north-east of the Bleasdale Moors was a bridle road skirting the out-fence of Leagram, leading through Bowland Trough to Lancaster.

"Some of the Slater family (tenants of Leagram) were residing in 1745 in Goose Lane, near Chipping, and gave meat and drink to a couple of mounted officers of the Jacobite army, retreating by this route to join their comrades further north."

"So late as a year or two previous to my father's settling in Leagram, the road from Chipping to Preston led over Longridge Fells."

"Doeford Bridge, over the Hodder, was built about 1770. It replaced an old structure which crossed the river about 100 rods lower down and was carried away by a great flood after much snow. It was a low, narrow bridge of several arches."

"Between the destruction of the ancient bridge and the completion of the new, a bridal party returning from church found the river much swollen by rain since they had crossed it in the morning. The bride, however, led the way into the stream, but the horse, missing its footing, was carried away and horse and rider were drowned."

The new bridge was built for the surprisingly small sum of £700.

#### MISSIONERS AT LEAGRAM.

"The Jesuit Fathers are supposed to have watched over the spiritual interests of Leagram from an early date; but from the practice of adopting different aliases to escape the pursuivants continually on their track, it was found rarely possible to ascertain their true names."

A tradition lingers that Father Arrowsmith, who suffered for the faith at Lancaster, August 28th, 1628, acted at one time as Missioner at Leagram.

From 1700 the Chaplains at Leagram were Rev. Richard Penketh (or Pencoth), s.j., Fr. Moor, s.j., Fr. J. Lawrenson, s.j. (1780), who was described by an ancient native as "a plump, red-faced mon, vara hearty and vara keen o' shooting." He was succeeded by Fr. J. Hart, s.j., in 1795. After him, in 1803, came Fr. John Reeve, s.j., who remained till 1827.

"Besides his priestly functions he exercised the privileges of the manor. He was a very keen sportsman and a good shot for the time."

Altogether it would appear that these were good old days for the sporting chaplain.

Shortly after the family arrived at the hall, in 1822, a new chapel was opened at Chipping.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### LOCAL MANNERS AND FOLK-LORE.

Under the above heading we are provided with what is probably, in a small compass, the most interesting collection hitherto published of the ancient rural customs and folk-lore of Lancashire. Among the recreations and games of the country folk are mentioned the Sunday afternoon football match, "knur and spell" matches, bull baiting and cock fighting.

Very interesting, too, are instances given of birth and baptismal customs. In this connection a derivation is supplied of the well-known term "Shouting Cake."

When a child is born the family hold an entertainment to which neighbours are invited to partake tea, spirits and a special cake.

This meal is known as the "Shouting." In other parts of Lancashire the cake is known as "Groaning Cake," an allusion, no doubt, to its after effects.

The wedding custom here described of stopping the married couple on their way from Church by means of a barricade across the road, consisting of a cart, pole or rope, and then demanding a toll from them is still practised about Stonyhurst. A few weeks ago a married couple leaving the Stonyhurst Church were stopped by a rope stretched across the road between the church and the entrance to the mill. "The toll paid is known as 'hen silver.'" In olden days it seems that something more substantial than rice was thrown at the bride and bride-groom.

"The wife of John Atkinson (butler at Leagram) had sweet wheaten cakes broken over her head. Grains of corn and spikes of wheat were also used."

"It is a common belief about Chipping that a sick person's last fancy in the way of food is often pigeon, and consequently, if asked for by an invalid, is considered an almost sure sign of approaching death."

The present writer remembers visiting the rustic naturalist, Mr. Thomas Altham, then bedridden from rheumatism. On being asked whether there was any special food he would like, "Owd Tummas" made answer—"A could just do wi' a bite o' pigeon. 'Appen yo' could get t'Stanihurst keeper to shoot me some." This was about a fortnight before his death.

"Catholic funerals always stop on their way to the graveyard opposite to any ancient cross or the remains of one."

A curious custom was observed on All Hallow E'en (the eve of All Saints), October 31st. "On that evening it was customary for Catholic families in the district to assemble at midnight outside their different farmsteads, one of the party holding aloft at the end of a fork a large bunch of ignited straw. The rest knelt in a circle and prayed for the souls of their friends who might be in Purgatory."

William Bamber, aged 83, says that the priest at Leagram, Rev. F. Lawrenson, used himself to hold the fork with the blazing straw and was particular about



making them pray so long as a spark remained. The ceremony usually took place on a hill or rising ground, the highest in the immediate neighbourhood of the farmer's dwelling. The blazing straw was called the "Teen-lay fire."

"On Christmas eve, schoolmasters used to be barred out of their schools by their scholars. The custom was called 'barring-out.'"

These are some samples culled at random from a very rich collection of instances of local manners and folk-lore. This section of the book is particularly well arranged and furnished with headings referring to the class of customs described and the various subjects are presented in lively fashion by means of particular instances of the occurrence of each. There is much more under the headings of "Weather Prognostications," "Superstitions Relating to Animals," "Charms," "Ghosts," "Fairies," etc., to which we may refer our readers. All are well told and well worth reading.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### THE TERRITORIALS.

*To the Editor of the "Stonyhurst Magazine."*

SIR,

I was much interested in reading the list in your issue of December last of the past members of the O.T.C. who had joined the Army, Special Reserve and Territorial Force. The list of those who had joined the last was woefully small. There must be many more who have done so. Judging, however, from the facts before the country at present, only a small percentage of Public School Boys who can join the Territorials do so.

I trust, therefore, you will pardon me if I appeal as an old Stonyhurst boy to others who have either left School during the last 5 or 6 years, or are just

about to do so, to ask themselves seriously whether they cannot find the time to join the Territorial Force. In most cases where there is a will there is also a way.

I refer of course to those who, like myself, have to make a living by commerce in one form or another.

The Territorial Force is at this moment short of Officers and Men. What is the cause? A good many reasons can, of course, be given. But one which often strikes me is the fact that so few of our Public School Boys seem to consider that they owe a duty to their Country. They seem to think that they have done enough by doing 2 or 3 years in their School Cadet Corps. If they lived in any Continental State they would most certainly have to do their share of military service.

I certainly consider that if our Public School Boys would only set the example of doing their 4 years with the local Territorial Battalion, Battery or Yeomanry Squadron, the young fellows of our Factories and Workshops would join too. As it is, the demand for recruits is greater than the supply. It could easily be the other way, and should be so. It should be a point of honour to have served the Country, not as a boy only, but as a young man also. I think a sneaking admiration for those who are doing so is felt by most, but the spirit of enterprise and emulation is lacking.

The expense of becoming an Officer in an Infantry Battalion is to-day practically *nil*. The Government allowances cover the cost of the necessary uniform. But if a young fellow cannot take a Commission there is nothing to stop him joining the ranks. In the large cities there are many young fellows of the right stamp serving in the ranks. All honour to them.

I do not concern myself with the arguments for or against Compulsory Service, but it cannot be denied that our Country wants men now. Some day she may want them very badly, and untrained men will then be no use, however willing they may be.

As an O.S., who has had 17 years' service in the Volunteers and Territorials, and is still serving, may I appeal to other Stonyhurst boys to do their

share and set an example as Englishmen and as Catholics.

Apologising for the length of this epistle, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SWINDELLS.

Bollington,

Macclesfield.

#### SPECIAL RESERVES.

*To the Editor of the "Stonyhurst Magazine."*

BOWERHAM BARRACKS,  
LANCASTER,

DEAR SIR,

March 21, 1914.

Now that the end of the term is approaching and probably there are members of the Officers Training Corps under your command leaving, may I ask you to ascertain from any of them whether they would accept a Commission in the Special Reserve Battalion, The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment.

This distinguished Regiment enjoys the honour of having His Majesty the King as its Colonel-in-Chief, and a glance at the Army List will show the splendid record of honours it bears on its colours. I know that in many cases the question of expense is a consideration. I am therefore glad to be able to say that this is a most economical battalion, for example, the daily rate of messing for Officers during training in Camp is only 4/- a day.

I shall be glad to give any information that may be desired in addition to that contained in the following article.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. CLOUGH,

Captain and Adjutant,

3rd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment.

#### THE SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

See the "Short Guide to obtaining a Commission in the Special Reserve of Officers," which can be obtained by writing to the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W., or may be purchased, either directly or through any book-seller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin, price 1d.

1. LIABILITIES.—A commission in the Special Reserve of Officers can be combined with a civil profession. After completing his probationary training an officer is only required to perform a short period of training each year in peace time. On the occurrence of a national emergency he would be liable to serve with a unit of the Regular Army.

2. APPOINTMENT.—A candidate must be between 17 and 25 years of age. He may be appointed either to—

- (a) A Special Reserve unit (Irish Horse, Garrison Artillery, Engineers or Infantry), or
- (b) Supplementary to a Regular regiment or corps.

An officer who belongs to a Special Reserve unit trains in camp with his unit.

A supplementary officer performs his annual training with a Regular unit at the time of the year which best suits his convenience.

Application may be made to the War Office, to the O.C. a Special Reserve or Regular unit, or if the candidate is a member of the Officers' Training Corps, to the O.C. his contingent.

3. PROBATIONARY TRAINING.—On first appointment the officer, whether appointed to a Special Reserve unit or as a supplementary officer, performs probationary training with a Regular unit. The ordinary period is 6 months for Infantry and 12 months for Cavalry, Artillery, or Engineers.

This period may, however, be shortened if Certificate "A" or "B" has been obtained in the Officers' Training Corps.

If the period required does not exceed 6 months it may be performed in two parts, which need not fall within the same year.

4. ANNUAL TRAINING.—The period varies according to the branch of the service.

The only way to get things done in this world is not to mind who gets the credit for doing them.

—Edmund Garrett.

## MUSIC NOTES.

On the evening of Thursday, February 19th, there was a new and original style of Concert, an O.T.C. Sing-Song, which was very creditably organised by the officers and certain members of the Corps. The programme appears under the O.T.C. Notes.

We may call especial attention to the recitation by Lieut. R. R. Baines, for which, as a well-merited encore, he gave us an imitation of a well-known female reciter—Mrs. Pompadour Jones, of "Onion" fame. There were several débutants at this Sing-Song, among them Lieut. R. Colley, whose rendering of "The Motor Car" was much appreciated; Lieut. P. J. Cullinan whose "Capital Ship" was a capital song, and who, in response to much vociferous cheering, gave as an encore a catchy song—"Woolloomooloo" (I can't vouch for the spelling); and Sergeant Thornton, who proved by his rendering of his song that he has an excellent voice. But the item that took the audience completely by surprise, and raised a storm of cheering was the well-known "John Brown's Body." For it was performed by a dozen or so of Puritans who, in black robes and white hose, with varied gait and red nose, chanted the ditty in melancholy tones, punctuated by sobs and groans. It was a capital piece of acting. A word of praise is due to Private Kenny, not only for the solo he played, but also for his excellent accompanying of the songs on the piano.

The annual Shrovetide Concert took place on the 22nd of February. One item of this Concert is always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, and Mr. Sheridan's playing on the violin was, as usual, a source of keen enjoyment to all. Tone, expression, and execution are all marked in his playing. In particular the harmonics in the piece he gave were as clear and distinct as the notes of a flute. He was very heartily encored. Mr. Gudgeon, too, played the piano in a masterly fashion. Mr. Chambers appeared for the first time at one of our Concerts. He sang exceedingly well, and was deservedly encored. Of the concerted pieces the best was the fine chorus of Elgar, "The Challenge

of Thor," for Choir and Orchestra, which was sung with spirit and expression, the phrasing of "thou art a God, too, O Galilean," being very telling. The volume of tone would have been sufficient had not the Choir sung on the stage, where the scenery somewhat deadened the effect of the voices. With Mr. Sheridan leading the strings, his brother playing with the 'cellos, and Mr. D. Smith (O.S.) with the flutes, the reinforced orchestra gave a creditable rendering of the Overture, and the strings performed the Andante Cantabile very well. But to many in the audience the feature in the Concert, besides Mr. Sheridan's playing, was the singing of the Meistersingers. The voices blended admirably. Mr. Miller's song, too, given with accompanying actions, was excellent. The Concert was altogether of a high standard, with plenty of variety. The programme is appended:—

PROGRAMME OF  
SHROVETIDE CONCERT,  
February 22nd, 1914.

|                                |                         |                                     |              |           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| OVERTURE                       | ...                     | "Der Freischütz"                    | ...          | Weber     |
| THE ORCHESTRA.                 |                         |                                     |              |           |
| SONG                           | ...                     | "Rolling down to Rio"               | ...          | German    |
| MR. A. CHAMBERS.               |                         |                                     |              |           |
| VIOLIN SOLO                    | ...                     | "Hejre Kati"                        | ...          | Hubay     |
| MR. J. P. SHERIDAN.            |                         |                                     |              |           |
| SONG                           | ...                     | "Soldier, what of the night"        | Airlie Dix   |           |
| H. LYNCH.                      |                         |                                     |              |           |
| ANDANTE CANTABILE FOR STRINGS  | ...                     | Tschäikowsky                        |              |           |
| CHORUS                         | ...                     | "The Challenge of Thor" (King Olaf) | Elgar        |           |
| THE CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA.       |                         |                                     |              |           |
| PIANO SOLO                     | ...                     | ...March                            | ...          | Gudgeon   |
| MR. J. GUDGEON.                |                         |                                     |              |           |
| PART-SONG...                   | "The Baby on the Shore" | ...                                 | G. Grossmith |           |
| THE MEISTERSINGERS.            |                         |                                     |              |           |
| SONG                           | ...                     | "John Wellington Wells" (Sorcerer)  | Sullivan     |           |
| REV. E. MILLER.                |                         |                                     |              |           |
| VOCAL WALTZ                    | ...                     | "Night and Morn"                    | ...          | Bucalossi |
| TREBLES, ALTOS, AND ORCHESTRA. |                         |                                     |              |           |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

On March 19th there was an early High Mass for the feast of St. Joseph. The usual "Missa de Angelis" was given, and was well sung by Choir and Vesper Choir. The piece at the Offertory, "Te Joseph Celebrent," was well taken up in the chorus verses by the congregation.

On March 25th there was another Gregorian High Mass for the Annunciation of Our Lady. The singing on this day was not as good as usual, for some unaccountable reason, both by Choir and Vesper Choir, but the piece at the Offertory, "O Sanctissima," was well sung, being, of course, very well known to the congregation.

With regard to the Holy Week services this year the characteristics were the smoothness and general accuracy with which everything was sung, there being no less than eight Trebles who had sung the music before, while, as usual, the Basses were greatly assisted by Mr. de Zulueta. The singing, too, of the Vesper Choir and congregation was above the average, being likewise accurate and full in tone. A well-known musician of repute was present during all the services, and he thus expresses himself in a letter to our Choir-Master: "I cannot refrain from sending you a line to offer my congratulations on the services. It is some years since I heard them at Stonyhurst, but I don't think I have ever heard them go better on the whole. Having had considerable practical experience of the services, I know the dangerous points, (the reference is obviously to some of the De Vico Responses), and could not help noticing how safely they were passed. In such a trying week's programme there are almost bound to be slips, but they seemed, happily, to be few and far between. The two items that impressed me most deeply were the exquisite harmonised Lamentations, which to my mind realised absolute perfection, and the charming "Christus Factus Est," and it was a matter for regret that one of the few unavoidable slips should mar the ending of the latter on Friday. Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" seemed a tall order for Easter Sunday, but I thought the rendering on Sunday, considering what had preceded it, was little short of marvellous. In a word it was a grand week's work."

The programme of music was the same as last year, except that the Introits, Graduals and Communions, as well as the Tracts on Good Friday, were sung to a harmonised setting alternately by Choir and Vesper Choir, the verses arranged to the latter being in falso bordone. The portions of the

Passion, too, for the "Turba," were sung by all the boys in unison. A word of special praise is due to the singing of the congregation in Walter Austin's fine setting of the "Ingrediente Domino" on Palm Sunday, and in that of the "Adoro Te Devote," by Caspar Ett, during the Offertory on Maundy Thursday. Only one hardly noticeable false entry of the Trebles occurred in the De Vico Lamentations, the singing of which was characterised by much expression. The quartet in the Lamentations was composed of Father O'Connor, Mr. Rowland, Father Cortie, and Mr. Miller. Palestrina, Casali, Casciolini, Farrant, Atwood, Westlake, Richardson, Maher, Molique, were among the composers whose music was heard during the services.

F. VAN DER TÆLEN.

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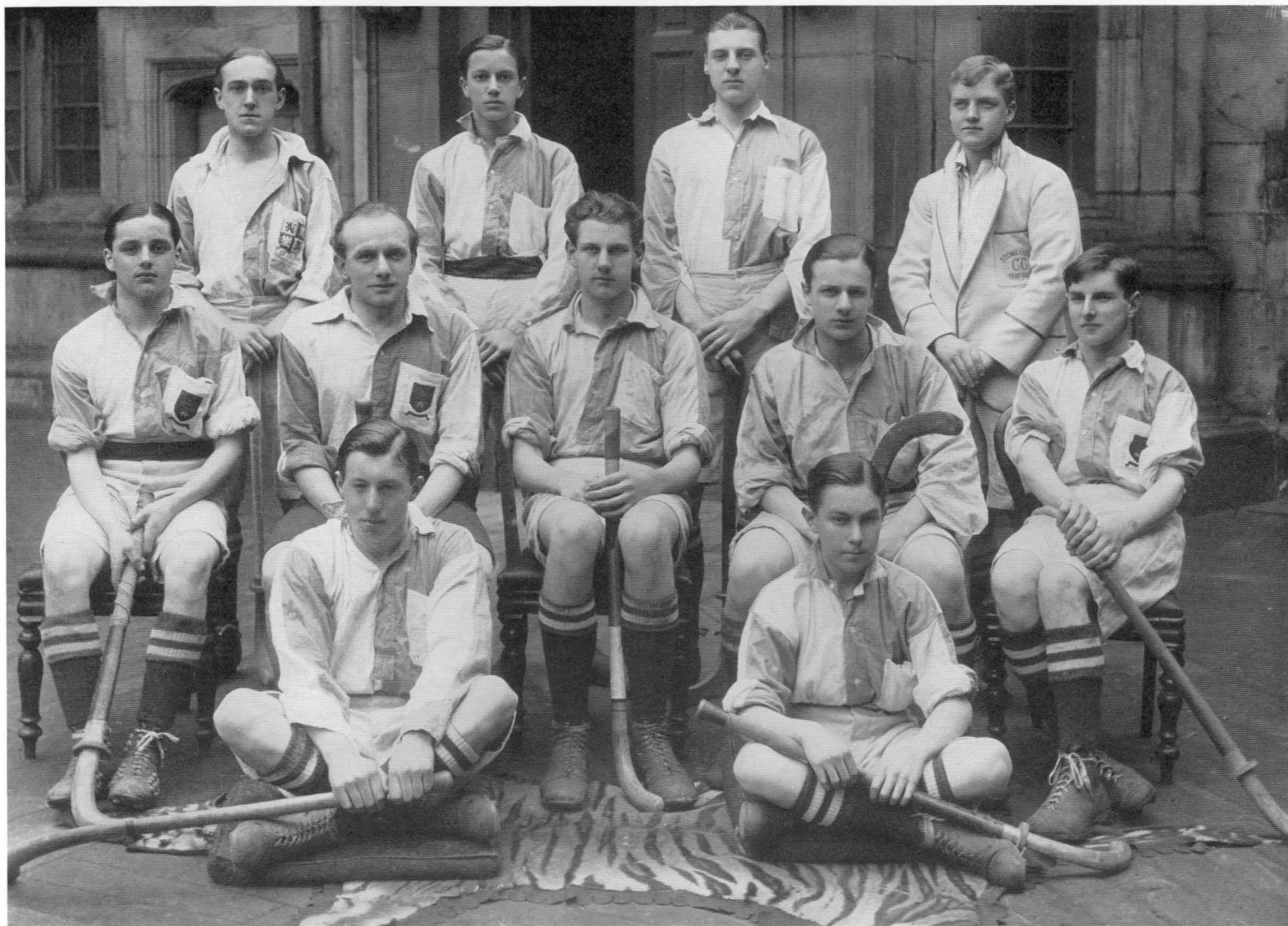
## FOOTBALL.

PAST v. PRESENT.

*Played on Easter Sunday.*

Owing to the demands of the Sports, several of the regular College eleven did not play. The Past won the toss but did not take advantage of a strong wind blowing straight down the field. In the first few minutes Kenny scored from a well-placed corner, the ball striking an opponent before entering the net. The game then became of a bustling character, with the Past showing up well, especially in the backs' division. But goals would have come quicker for the Present had not Trappes-Lomax spoilt his chances by off-side. He was responsible for the second goal after about 20 minutes. During the rest of the first half there was plenty of give and take, but the Past failed to score. Kenny was several times conspicuous for accurate centres after the interval, and showed good promise for next season. With some ten minutes of the second half gone, T. Trappes-Lomax headed a beautiful goal, at a most difficult angle, almost from the goal-line. Later, both Filose and Riley responded for the visitors—their only goals. Franck and Barrow each scored for the College, making the score 5—2.





# THE COLLEGE HOCKEY ELEVEN.

|             |                 |                    |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| B. Withall. | R. Plissonneau. | J. Maxwell-Stuart. | F. Farrelly.      |
| E. Brown.   | Mr. Heurtley.   | R. Gethin.         | T. Trappes-Lomax. |
| J. Kelly.   |                 |                    | H. Morrissy.      |
|             |                 |                    | J. Kenny.         |

The team fielded by the Past was one of the best seen for some time, and had they taken the advantage of playing with the wind in the first half, the score would probably have been reversed, in spite of their being out of training.

PAST.—J. Le Brasseur (*goal*); J. Weld, R. Danson (*backs*); E. Hull, E. Dobson, J. Lynch (*halves*); E. Flinn, V. Haskett-Smith, A. Filose, R. Riley, E. Waterton (*forwards*).

PRESENT.—F. Caryll (*goal*); G. Hull, E. Brown (*backs*); P. Flinn, J. Healy, G. Thornton (*halves*); J. Kenny, F. Farrelly, T. Trappes-Lomax, J. Franck, W. Barrow (*forwards*).

## HOCKEY.

### STONYHURST V. MR. CORNISH'S XI.

The first hockey out-match of the season was played under somewhat dismal conditions. It had been raining hard in the early part of the morning, consequently the ground was rather heavy and extremely soft.

Soon after the "bully off," the visitors securing the ball, made a fine run up the left, which resulted in a scrimmage outside the college goal. Brown, however, easily cleared, and despite the heaviness of the ground, play became fast. Trappes-Lomax at centre-forward was very conspicuous, but had hard luck with two or three shots.

The Stonyhurst forwards now began to press their opponents' goal, and for some minutes the visitors' backs had a busy time. Their defence, however, was equal to the attack, and it was not till several corners had been given to Stonyhurst, that Trappes-Lomax managed to break through, scoring with a beautiful shot.

Stonyhurst now continued to press and Morrissy only just failed to score. This was followed by a run up by Withall on the left wing, whose centre to Trappes-Lomax resulted in the second goal for the College.

The visitors now brought the ball into the College half, and Farrelly was called upon to save, shortly after which the half-time whistle was sounded.

With the resumption of play, the visitors determined also to renew their attack and the Stonyhurst guarder had plenty of work to do.

Fifteen minutes later the Stonyhurst forwards made a combined rush, bringing the ball into the other half, so that Withall, running down on the wing, secured the third goal.

Mr. Cornish's eleven, however, soon after the bully off, sent a well-directed shot from the left which Farrelly failed to stop. The game proved now to be very even, though Plissonneau, working past both backs, scored another goal for Stonyhurst.

But soon the visitors had succeeded in adding another goal to their account, and the score closed with—

*Stonyhurst, 4; Mr. Cornish's XI., 2.*

### STONYHURST V. MR. MAX BROTHERS' XI.

The game was played as the preceding one on the Philosophers' out-match field. Stonyhurst lost the toss. The game began by a College attack on the visitors, which resulted in a goal (shot by R. Plissonneau after ten minutes' hard play. The play was now very even and the visitors' full backs already began to show signs of a sound and untiring defence. A very fine shot of Morrissy's went wide of the goal; this was soon followed by a corner which, however, Stonyhurst failed to score from. The right-out forward of the opposing team then made a fine run up, which was successfully converted into a goal by their centre forward. Withall played admirably on the wing and centred to Morrissy, who scored. Stonyhurst 2—1.

Shortly after half-time it seemed as if the visitors would equalize and Farrelly was called upon to save some well directed shots. His guarding, however, proved equal to the occasion. It was now Stonyhurst's turn to attack their opponents. Kelly, at right half, who was playing a very good game, passed to Trappes-Lomax, who almost succeeded in scoring. A few minutes later he achieved his end, which brought the score for Stonyhurst up to three goals. Play was now mostly in the visitors' half, though twice the visitors looked as if they would score again, but owing to the sound defence of the Stonyhurst backs they were unsuccessful. The game thus closed as follows:—

*Stonyhurst, 3; Mr. Max Brothers' XI., 1.*

## REVIEWS.

### THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

By VERA RICCARDI-CUBITT.

1/6. Washbourne.

This is a brightly-written little tale of the fortunes, or misfortunes, of an English Catholic family in the days of persecution under Queen Bess.

At the cost of two executions, exile and confiscation of the family estates, the mother secures "the Pearl of great price,"—the faith of her two children.

The controversial passages are particularly well handled, being clear and very much to the point.

We understand that this is the first production of a very youthful authoress, which of course adds to its interest; it shows great promise, and should be an encouragement to the further cultivation of her literary talent.

**THE SEVENTH WAVE.**

And other Soul-Stories.  
By CONSTANCO E. BISHOP.

*Washbourne. 3/6.*

The "Seventh Wave" and most of these "soul-stories" relate conversions to the Catholic Faith, brought about in ways more or less extraordinary.

The Authoress has plenty of imagination and originality, and much descriptive power; many charming little word-pictures are scattered through her pages which reveal the lover and close observer of Nature in all her moods, but though the tone is religious and often spiritual, a peculiar strain of mournfulness runs through all the stories. In the life of the heroine of "The Seventh Wave" there is not one cheerful incident, though ultimately she finds in her faith, peace and acquiescence in God's Will.

"A Little Child shall lead" is, in our opinion, the gem of the book.

**THE LIFE OF CHRIST.**

Adapted from the Original of Rev. L. C. BUSINGER, by  
Rev. JOHN E. MULLETT.

*Illustrated. 5/- Washbourne.*

The Life of Our Lord is here narrated with great completeness, mainly in the words of the four Gospels, interspersed with a devotional and explanatory commentary.

It appears to be intended chiefly for spiritual reading and mental prayer, and is excellently suited for either purpose.

The type is good, and the arrangement as regards indexes, sections and headings, is extremely clear and satisfactory.

There are a great number of devout and pleasing illustrations from the originals of Martin Feuerstein, which greatly add to the attractiveness of the volume, the binding of which is also handsome.

It is very good value for its price, which is considerably below most of the current Lives of Our Lord.

A few words of introduction, containing some information as to the original and the aims of this translation would have been desirable.

There are some blemishes in style and spelling which the English reader will perhaps find annoying. For instance, the *verb* practise, is invariably "practice," the noun defence, "defense;" then we have such Americanisms as center, fiber, sepulcher, rigor, neighbor, etc., The expression "blooming youth"! is also objectionable in such a work, and "the holy church-father, St. Augustine," has a decided foreign flavour.

We look forward to a new edition in which these minor defects will be attended to,

**MEDITATIONS ON THE SACRED HEART.**

Commentary and Meditations  
on

The Devotion of the First Fridays.  
The Apostleship of Prayer. The Holy Hour.

By REV. JOSEPH McDONNELL, S.J.

*2/6. Washbourne.*

By those acquainted with this author's former books of Meditations on the Litany and Promises of the Sacred Heart, this volume is sure to be welcomed.

It is characterised by the same clearness of exposition, practical tone, devotional feeling, and concise methodical arrangement.

It is arranged in two novenas of meditations suitable for First Fridays; a novena of meditations on the Apostleship of Prayer, while a fourth and very useful section is devoted to the history of the Holy Hour, with accompanying meditations.

A feature which will be helpful to many are the very practical "Points for Self-Examination," given in connection with the first nine meditations, which the author tells us are taken mainly from the Latin work by Father Petit, S.J., "Sacerdos."

The book deserves every success and can be heartily recommended.

We regret that through pressure on our columns, reviews of the following, amongst other books received, have to be held over till our next issue:—

**THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.****CAMPION'S TEN REASONS.**

With an introduction by Fr. JOHN POLLEN, S.J.

The Original Latin Text from the M.S. of the First Edition in the Stonyhurst Library, and an English

Translation by Fr. JOSEPH RICKABY, S.J.

**THE HOLY MASS.**

By Fr. HERBERT LUCAS, S.J.

**CATHOLIC DEMOCRACY.****INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIALISM.**

With Preface by the CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF  
WESTMINSTER.

By HENRY C. DAY, S.J.

*Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, Ltd. 6/- nett.*

**SIX MOTETS FOR S.A.T.B.**

By the REV. CHARLES RAYMOND-BARKER, S.J.  
(Cary & Co., 231, Oxford Street, London, W.)