



STONYHURST COLLEGE, from the Yorkshire bank of the Hodder near Mylton.

THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

“Quant je puis”

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Vol. XIII. No. 196.

October, 1914.

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CURRENT EVENTS.

The following are the results of the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations held in July :—

HIGHER CERTIFICATES :

W. Allanson.	J. Kennedy.
P. Anderson.	M. C. Nolan.
W. Barrow.	H. Slattery.
F. Farrelly.	T. Trappes-Lomax.
C. Hamilton.	R. P. Walker.
D. Keegan.	

DISTINCTIONS :

Greek History : T. Trappes-Lomax.

Mathematics : R. Plissonneau.

German : D. Keegan.

Through the Higher Certificate Examination the following have obtained exemption from Responses at Oxford :—

P. Anderson.	L. Purgold.
W. Barrow.	M. Sidley.
C. Hamilton.	T. Trappes-Lomax.
D. Keegan.	R. Walker.
M. C. Nolan.	

Lower Certificates were gained by the following :

E. Clark.	E. Macadam.
P. Flinn.	D. Macsherry.
J. Kenny.	A. O'Bryen.
J. Pasqual.	B. Payne.
L. Unsworth.	C. Powell.
P. Bell.	F. Purgold.
R. Bigelow.	R. Sellier.
H. Broadbent.	S. Slattery.
E. Healy.	S. Unsworth.
R. Irwin.	R. Waters.
C. Laughton.	E. Weld.
W. Lynch.	

FIRST CLASSES :

Latin : P. Flinn, L. Unsworth, E. Healy.

Greek : J. Pasqual, L. Unsworth, E. Healy.

French : R. Bigelow, E. Healy.

German : E. Healy.

Arithmetic : J. Pasqual, L. Unsworth, P. Bell, R. Bigelow, E. Clark, E. Healy, C. Laughton, W. Lynch, D. Macsherry, A. O'Bryen, C. Powell, F. Purgold, S. Unsworth, R. Waters.

Additional Mathematics : L. Unsworth, E. Healy, C. Laughton, D. Macsherry, A. O'Bryen.

English : H. Broadbent, E. Healy, C. Laughton, D. Macsherry, F. Purgold.

Intercollegiate Prize, £5 : L. Unsworth.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the College Church on August 25th for the repose of the soul of the Very Rev. Francis-Xavier Wernz, late General of the Society of Jesus, who died on August 2nd. As a young man he resided in the German Province theologate at Ditton Hall, and later was for some time Professor of Canon Law at St. Beuno's College, N. Wales. After being for some years Rector of the German College at Rome, he was elected General in the most recent General Congregation of the Order. We may observe in passing the delicate courtesy of the late General, who, himself a German, named the Very Rev. Fr. Edward Fine his Vicar General, the latter being Assistant for the French Provinces. Amid the clash of arms, no political considerations were allowed to enter into Fr. Wernz's appointment of his temporary successor.

At an ordination held in the College Church on July 26th, the Rev. Edward Colley, S.J., and the Rev. Walter Weld, S.J., were raised to the priesthood by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Casartelli, Bishop of Salford. Two students from Ushaw College, belonging to the Salford Diocese, the Rev. Thomas Whittaker and the Rev. W. Tighe, were also ordained on the same occasion. After the ordination, the kissing of the hands and first blessing of the newly-ordained priests took place in the Church Gallery. A large number of visitors, relatives and friends of the ordained, attended the ceremony.

The annual Weld Requiem was celebrated on July 27th.

The Boys' Vacation opened on July 28th. An enormous crowd left by the front gates early in the morning. The fact that there was no camp this year reduced the number of those going south.

The number of names on the College books is well maintained despite the war. The Philosophers are less numerous than usual, but are sufficiently representative to encourage us to look forward with pleasurable anticipation to their annual play in December.

We are interested to observe among recent curios presented to the Museum a loaf of bread baked on the last day of the siege of Paris, in 1871. It is the gift of M. Victor Moncel, whose father and mother were in the city during the siege. The bread is wonderfully well preserved, after forty-four years. It is of a nut-brown colour, and the husks of the oats are plainly visible in it. No wonder the besieged declared that it was hard to digest it.

The boys returned on September 15th. Their Retreat started on October 7th. It was given by the Rev. P. Dinley, Superior of the Retreat House, Low Fell, Gateshead. From the outset he emphasised the importance of taking measures to avoid making a failure of life. His addresses were as interesting as they were stimulating. He took leave of his audience in a stirring appeal before the Act of Consecration was recited by the Prefect of the Sodality, Bernard Withall, in front of the Lady Statue.

Major Pearse and Sergeant-Major Marchant proceeded to Preston on the outbreak of the war, and rendered very valuable service at the Dépôt of the East Lancashire Regiment. They arrived at a time when recruits were coming in by hundreds, and the small military staff on the spot was inadequate to cope with the numbers. In a short time after their arrival the Dépôt was working quite smoothly. The Commanding Officer has expressed

his very high satisfaction with the efficient manner in which both of our representatives acquitted themselves of their arduous duties. Major Pearse was, till recently, stationed at Eastbourne as second in command of the 9th Battalion of East Lancashires. He is now at Seaford. We cordially wish our popular C.O. of the O.T.C. all success in his new appointment.

We regret to see the name of Major Trist on the casualty list. He was commandant of the Rossall O.T.C., whom we encountered in friendly combat in the great field-day of last year.

Fr. Michael King, S.J., whose brilliant lantern lectures on the British Army attest his interest in military affairs, has vacated for the present his post of missionary of the College Church to take up the position of Army Chaplain at Grantham, where over twenty thousand troops are quartered. By a happy coincidence our gymnastic instructor, Sergeant Hill, is attached to the same command. It must have been something of a sacrifice to him to have to leave behind him our new gymnasium just when it had been opened. It is very spacious, beautifully lighted, and appointed with the most up-to-date appliances. The electric light is particularly effective, being worked from the new dynamo, installed at the end of the swimming bath.

The war has affected our football fixtures to a disconcerting degree. Already at least four clubs have cancelled their agreement to play us. At present it would seem that we have only one definite fixture, and that not till December.

In the concert and dance at Hurst Green, organised by the Committee of St. Peter's Guild in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, the amount obtained was £17 10s. 0d.

Brother W. Vaughan, S.J., has gone to Manchester as sacristan at the Church of the Holy Name. He has thus changed places with Brother A. Barrow, S.J., who once more resumes his old place in our staff after the lapse of thirty-one years.

The Certificate Good Day took place on October 6th. The Lower Certificators were in record numbers, so that the party, including the Masters of Rhetoric and Syntax, amounted to thirty-three. The day was spent in Manchester.

On Sunday, October 11th, Fr. Kellet, Superior of St. Mary's Hall, entertained us with a most interesting, and in many respects, pathetic lecture on Rheims Cathedral, illustrated by an admirable selection of slides, some of them photographs taken by himself five years ago. Never will such pictures be taken again. He showed us all over the stately cathedral, inside and outside, pointing out its exceptional magnificence and its significance as an example of mediæval French piety and culture. The peculiarities of its Gothic architecture, the systematic application of principles of statuary, the beauty of its rose windows, and its extraordinary strength were all dwelt upon in a singularly lucid and interesting manner. The Rev. lecturer enlivened his austere subject with sundry touches of humour, but his photographs of the wanton and irremediable damage done by the shell fire of German gunners left us with a feeling of indignation minged with sadness. That he should have come equipped with so much illustrative matter just after the bombardment was most opportune.

Fr. Cortie, to whose lecture on his recent Eclipse Expedition to Hernösand, in Sweden, we had long been looking forward, gratified our expectations by delivering it on the evening of the October Blandyke. Besides his own photographs, he had a numerous collection of slides presented to him by one of his associates in the expedition, Mr. Whitelow. The lecture lasted an hour and a half, and was most interesting, not only on account of the scientific information it conveyed, but also as portraying the cities and landscapes of Sweden. The circumstance that the war broke out just after the departure of the astronomers, if it added to the excitement and difficulties of travel, contributed a further human element to Fr. Cortie's account of his experiences. If the expedition was not all work and no play, still the spectacle of our Stonyhurst astronomers

in their shirt sleeves wheeling about barrows laden with instruments showed that it had its strenuous side. A loud outburst of applause greeted the appearance of the last picture on the screen, that of the fast English cruiser which overtook the Norwegian vessel in which the party returned from Bergen—a speaking testimony to our command of the seas. As we print a special article on the expedition elsewhere we need not enter into further details of this excellent lecture.

We regret to have had to bid farewell to Fr. Michael Maher, for many years Superior of St. Mary's Hall. He has gone to the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Road, Edinburgh. During his tenure of office the Seminary was officially constituted a Training College by the Board of Education.

Members of the College Staff who have left us include the Rev. R. Mayo, who has gone to Richmond, Yorks; the Rev. W. Ross, appointed to Accrington; and the Rev. R. Robinson, lately missionary here for some years, and now minister at Mount St. Mary's. The Revs. MM. Seed and Gallagher have also left. Their places have been taken in one department or another by the Rev. O. Withnell, the Rev. E. Walton, the Rev. M. King, the Revs. MM. R. de Trafford, J. Rowland, and J. Hill. Mr. Heurtley having joined Lord Kitchener's Army: his place has been taken by Mr. C. Watson, B.A., and Mr. Livesey's by Mr. R. L. Treble, B.Sc.

The Catholic Boys' Brigades from Liverpool and Leeds much enjoyed their camp on the Stonyhurst property. The former were quartered in Paradise, the latter on the hill by the Hodder Cricket Field. Altogether there were about 400 boys in camp.

Fr. Cortie, in his musical capacity, has long occupied a prominent position in our midst. For nineteen years in succession he has been choirmaster, with charge of the orchestra, and, since the O.T.C. was introduced, of the Bugle Band. Altogether, as man and boy he has been for thirty-two years in the College choir. This is presumably a record.

During these arduous years he has placed both boys and Philosophers under a great debt of gratitude for the willing and genial manner in which he has always supported their concerts, plays, and academies.

The concert on the eve of the Boys' Retreat was universally voted a great success. Encores were multiplied; patriotic airs were in great demand; the audience were still clamouring for the *Mar-seillaise* at the end, though Fr. O'Connor had already played it on the cornet as an encore.

Joseph Ferguson, a new boy this term, is the ninth brother of his family to come to Stonyhurst, and there are two more to come. More power to them.

The Newdigate blazon has been put up in the window at the end of the Lady Gallery. This window is now complete with the blazons of O.S. students' families.

The renovation of the interior of the two Summer Houses in the garden was completed this month from the designs of Mr. Leonard Stokes. Mr. Stokes is certainly to be congratulated on the graceful simplicity of the designs, which were ably carried out by Messrs. J. Jackson & Sons (of 49, Rathbone Place, London, W.) We are most grateful to Mr. Humphrey Watts (1890) for his generosity in bearing the expenses of the renovation, the idea of which originated with him. The steps in front of the houses have yet to be repaired and the woodwork on the outside of the doors and windows repainted, all of which will soon be done by the College workmen.

EXCHANGES.

The Glasgow Herald, Yellow Dragon, Fordham Monthly, University Correspondent, Sphinx, Raven, Ignatian Record, Xaverian (Liverpool), Month, Wellingtonian, Radleian, Ampleforth Journal, Examiner, Lisbonian, Georgian, Beaumont Review, Mountaineer, Claysmorian.



ORDINATIONS IN THE COLLEGE CHURCH, JULY 26TH, 1914.

HODDER NOTES.

On our return to Hodder from vacation we found the whole of the house repainted and varnished. It looks like a new house.

We thank Mr. Spranger Harrison very much for some very fine mounted heads of South African antelopes and a set of Kaffir curios for our Museum. He never forgets Hodder, and every year we have some new presents from him.

Another pretty present for our Museum is a pair of embroidered Afghan shoes of native workmanship. Mr. L. Howell gave them to us, and he tells us that they were sent by the Nawab of Teri (head of the Khattak tribe of Pathans from the eastern portion of Kohát—N.W. Frontier Province, India). We thank him very much.

We have opened with 62 boys, and there are four more coming.

We all took part in the Retreat given by Fr. Simpson, on October 15th, 16th, and 17th. We enjoyed it very much and feel very grateful to Fr. Simpson.

The Secretary of the Apostleship this term is Eric Green and the assistant is Kenneth O'Bryen. The other committee men are Stephen Lynch, Willie Awde and Thomas Bahr.

The captains of the Football Teams are Eric Green and Geoffrey Fletcher.

CONTENTMENT.

Better a wee ingle to warm ye than a mickle fire to burn ye.—*Scottish Proverb.*

OLD ALUMNI.

We offer our congratulations to the following O.S. and former Stonyhurst member of the College teaching staff, who were ordained Priests lately :—Fr. Edward Colley, S.J. (1892), and Fr. Walter Weld, S.J. (1893), ordained at Stonyhurst on July 26th ; Fr. Matthew Ingram, S.J. (1890), ordained at Edinburgh on July 26th ; Frs. J. Paul, S.J. (1896), and G. Gallagher, S.J. (1895), J. W. Brown, S.J., and J. Sharkey, who were ordained at St. Beuno's College, N. Wales, in September.

J. Le Brasseur (1904) has taken his B.A. at Cambridge, obtaining 2nd Class in the Chemistry Tripos.

S. Green (1903) has passed the Conjoint Final Medical Examination for M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

E. St. John Bamford (1909) was placed sixth on the list in the Home and Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination ; he had previously obtained a 1st class in Final History Honours Examination at Oxford.

Christopher Scott-Coward (1907) was tenth on the list out of 27 candidates who passed recently into the Indian Police.

In the examination for the Consular Service Gerald Harrington (1903) passed second on the list of 34 candidates for four vacancies, being only two marks behind the candidate who secured the first place.

Fr. Charles Nicholson, S.J. (1868), until lately Superior of Farm Street, S.W., has recently been appointed Rector of St. Ignatius' College, Stamford Hill.

We are glad to hear that Lieut. P. G. J. Mostyn (1904) and 2nd Lieut. E. B. Burke (1903) who were invalided home from the Front are progressing favourably.

Lewis Hastings (1892) has been until quite recently the popular editor of that very successful journal of the Unionist Party Club in Johannesburg entitled *The Clubman*. At the outbreak of the war on the invitation of Col. Sir A. Wools-Sampson, he raised a squadron of 100 men for the South African Imperial Light Horse, for service in Europe, and hopes to come in command of the squadron on active service.

Prince Schwarzenberg (1907) obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Prague last July.

Charles Edward Jerningham (1870) was appointed a member of the Cable Censor's Committee in August, when the Press Bureau was re-organised. In a letter to a correspondent here in which he announced his appointment, he added: "My view of this war is that it is the greatest catastrophe since the deluge—but on this occasion it is John Bull who is in the Ark." Shortly before the war he rejoined the ranks of journalism, from which he had retired some months previously, after a distinguished career as a man of letters.

The following extract, from the *Evening News* for July 10th, which announces his return to journalism, contains some appreciation of his work:—

Two years ago Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham made up his mind that Marmaduke should cease to write his wise and witty and affably pungent column in the journal founded by Mr. Labouchere. And Marmaduke had to accept Mr. Jerningham's decision, for Mr. Jerningham is Marmaduke.

It was an unhappy day for the people who, week by week, had looked for and enjoyed the maxims that were like diamonds set among the plain pages of journalism.

He was called the Linkman. But in truth he was rather the artist who cuts and polishes his jewels to the last perfection of radiant beauty.

And *The Evening News* is fortunate in having induced Marmaduke to return.

On Wednesday week, July 22nd, his first column will appear, and every Wednesday after that we shall have our Marmaduke.

Then, indeed, he is the man of the world, for he is at home everywhere. He knows the life of the poor of East London as familiarly as that of the duke in his palace. Few men have had a tenth of his experience

of the grades of London life; and where can we find another to get a bookful of humour and wisdom, with such a thrilling blend of sweet and acid, into phrases at once compact and light?

No man is better known in the society to which we pay the reverence of a capital S.

He was once society editor of *The Times*; he is *the Clubman* among clubmen.

He is—he says it, and everyone knows it to be true—the Last of the Loungers, the last natural, unaffected flaneur left to London. And he must be saved and preserved as carefully as he himself has saved and preserved commons and footpaths for the public that he loves.

He is a busy man. He has been author, composer, collector—he is one of the super-collectors. He knows what is happening behind the scenes, and does not write about it.

Society in the mass and the types that compose it are his game. He does not lend his pen to gossip about this man or that.

He belongs to fifteen clubs, and re-writes his articles as many as fifteen times.

And his readers are his friends. To-day he receives letters from all over the world, from people who knew him only through the weekly article in *Truth*; and he has had but three abusive letters in his twenty-two years as the Linkman.

You will like Marmaduke, and you will be glad that Mr. Jerningham has allowed him to break silence once again.

A correspondent has drawn our attention to the following O.S. who entered Stonyhurst between the years 1887—1897, joined the Society of Jesus, and are now on Foreign Missions:—Fr. J. O'Neil (1887), Fr. D. Brand (1897), Fr. G. Pfahler (1889), Fr. Withnell (1887), Fr. B. Callan (1897), Fr. K. Digby-Beste (1894), all in Rhodesia; Fr. J. Withnell (1891), Fr. R. Ord (1896), Fr. W. Hopkins (1892), Fr. P. Stapleton (1890), all in Cape Colony; Fr. C. Cary-Elwes (1887), Fr. F. Mayo (1888), Fr. A. Moran (1887), in British Guiana.

Francis B. Barker (1903) has passed ninth out of Woolwich, and got his commission in the Royal Engineers. He was awarded the "Saddle and Bridle" for the best rider and horse-master, and the "Field-glasses" for infantry drill, thus securing two out of the five prizes awarded on the public day.

From *The Irish Catholic* for September 18th, we take the following extract concerning the death and career of Col. Horsford, who is described as an alumnus of Stonyhurst, though his name has apparently escaped the compiler of our lists:—

DEATH OF COLONEL HORSFORD, J.P.

The district of Crostantine, Cornwall, has lost a great friend by the death of the late Col. Horsford, of Bosvathick. Deceased had been unwell for many months. A county magistrate, landowner of Budock and Crostantine, he was highly esteemed by his tenantry. Deceased was born in 1847. He was educated at Stonyhurst College. In 1868 he joined the Army, was promoted captain in 1874, major 1892, lieut.-col. 1896, and retired as hon. col. 1901.

A special correspondent writes with regard to deceased:—"His father was a convert received into the Church in the old chapel at Green Bank, Falmouth. From that time he became a conspicuous member of this congregation and a strong supporter of the Church. He was greatly interested in the building of the present beautiful Church, of which he is rightly considered one of the founders. Although he died before his intention could be fully carried into effect, and before the Church was completed, his wishes were fully carried out by his son, the late Colonel, who has, therefore, with his father a particular claim to the remembrance of the Catholics of Falmouth. The latest addition to the embellishment of St. Mary's has been a beautiful "wheel" window in stained glass, representing the Adoration of the Blessed Trinity, and erected only about a year ago by the late Colonel to the memory of his father and mother. Of a very bountiful and affable disposition deceased had a large circle of true friends, and is sincerely regretted by many who had experience of his goodness of heart. A faithful and loyal Catholic, his piety was still of that unostentatious character which marked all his good qualities. These characteristics formed the subject of the address delivered by Father Burns at the Requiem.

Everard Digby (1870) who has been absent in Australia for the last 32 years, is now home again in England, and will, we hope, pay his old College a visit before returning to the Antipodes.

Fr. John Stratton, S.J. (1892) took his last vows at Stonyhurst on August 15th last, together with three lay brothers.

Basil Macdonald Hastings (1892), a brilliant playwright, whose success we have announced in past numbers, is the author of a new play entitled *The Proper Person*, which is now being performed in New York, with the famous Russian actress Nazimova in the leading part.

We offer hearty congratulations to the following O.S. recently married:—Captain T. C. de Trafford (1891), Royal Fusiliers, who was married to Miss Mary Winefride Radcliffe at the Church of the Holy Family, Rudding, on August 19th.

Thomas Withnell (1880), who was married to Miss Mary Ainscough at the Catholic Church, Parbold, on September 2nd.

Wilfrid J. Massey-Lynch (1905), who was married to Miss Gwendolen Harris, on July 18th.

Among visitors whom we have had the pleasure of welcoming since our last issue in July are the following:—F. F. Urquhart (1879), Paul Woodroffe (1887), Fr. Bernard Vaughan (1859), The Bishop of Ossory, P. Martinez del Rio (1907), Joseph Waterton (1908), Charlie Waterton (1908), T. M. Waterton (1886), R. Creagh (1901), J. Withall (1903), Very Rev. The General of the Servites (Fr. Lépicier), The Bishop of Galloway, The Rector of Clongowes and Fr. G. Roche, S.J., Ferdinand Stapleton (1889), Bernard Radcliffe (1880).

Dr. W. H. Atherton, Ph.D. (1879) sends us the Report of the 21st Year of the Catholic Sailors' Club of Montreal, one of the numerous organisations for social improvement with which he has been connected either in the capacity of manager or secretary during his busy and useful career in Canada.

Edward Kennedy (1909) has been appointed from Sandhurst to the Indian Army. He obtained the 25th out of 32 vacancies.

Captain Edmund Place (1893) has been sent to Uganda from East Africa in command of 1,200 native troops in charge of transport.

F. Reynolds (1914) and C. Garcia (1913) are now attending lectures at the City and Guilds Engineering College, having passed into the College recently.

Ronald Jones (1898) writes to a correspondent to say that he is now on active service as a 2nd Lieut. in H.M.S. *Triumph*, a battle-cruiser on the China Station. Here his ship has already picked up several prizes. He was previously in the Destroyer *Colne* when she had a brush with the enemy at Tsing-Tao.

LETTER FROM AN O.S. AT THE FRONT.

The following is an extract from the letter to one of the community from a young O.S. officer at the front, dated (Somewhere), September 20th :—
 “Not a very comfortable war this ; lots of marching and never a comfortable night ; it generally rains and is very cold. At present we are battling with the Germans in a fight which commenced on the 12th. It is a funny show, practically no infantry fighting—just shelling. That is even less pleasant than rifle fire. They put fifty shells into our bivouac the other morning. One of their big siege guns which they had brought from Paris was turned on to us—ten-inch shells. They were fearfully noisy, and very destructive to houses and horses, but the soldiers were removed before much damage was done.

“I was out with a party of men burying some dead gunners and got caught coming back. We lay behind a bank of earth till they stopped. Three of the shells, which made holes about eight feet wide and four deep, landed within 13 yards of the mound with a devastating noise. We are not allowed to say where we are or what is happening in the battle.”

Editorial Appeal.

We shall be pleased to print any other letters from O.S. at the front, sent either to the “Stonyhurst Magazine” or to friends or relatives of the writers who may be kind enough to send them to us.

We have great pleasure in congratulating Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chichester-Constable and the relatives and friends of Lieut. Cecil Chichester-Constable (1904), Warwickshire Regiment, whose name had appeared among the “missing” after the Battle of Mons, on the recent discovery that he is alive and well, though a prisoner in Germany.

Even more unexpected was the pleasure we all felt in hearing the news that Lieut. Charles Gibbons (1905), who was reported killed in the same battle, is recovering from his wounds in a hospital in Belgium. We offer our sincerest congratulations to Col. and Mrs. Gibbons.

Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries (1891), the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, who has been winning himself such laurels by despatches at once trustworthy and vivid, had some exciting adventures of which to write to a member of the Stonyhurst community. Together with other correspondents (some Americans, and one, unless we err, a correspondent of the *Times*) he was arrested near Rheims (the actual name of the place was excised by order of the censor), whither he had betaken himself when the German army originally advanced on Paris. This arrest was the more annoying for him as it was due to a mistake—not his own—which brought him within the forbidden battlefield area, outside of which all correspondents not officially connected with the Expeditionary Force had to give their word to keep. The English officer who arrested them gave them over to a friend, and they were escorted to Tours by a round-about route, taking what they could in the way of conveyances, horse-boxes, cattle-trucks, etc., and wearing overcoats made of fleeces. “Viens, Marie ! viens vite ! voici des fous qui arrivent !” was the greeting they got as they passed through one village. They were then freed, having given their word not to return to France. Mr. Jeffries, with much intrepidity, betook himself, after a flying visit to England, to Antwerp, which he felt sure was destined soon to be a centre of military activity, as indeed it proved, for he was there during the siege, and is still in close touch with events in Holland and Belgium. We heartily



Photo by]

[Lafayette.

Lieut. MAURICE DEASE, Royal Fusiliers.

Born, 1889. O.S., 1903.

Killed in action at Mons, August 23rd, 1914.

congratulate him on his unique success, to which the arrest in France caused what proved an unimportant interruption. He has been in far more thrilling circumstances in the heart of Antwerp than he would have been 30 miles behind the battle-line in France. Our cordial and affectionate wishes are constantly with him.

H. B. Livingston (1907) passed the examination for military interpreter on October 8th last.

A. A. Filose (1908) passed out of Sandhurst first on the list, gaining the King's Medal, the Norman Medal, the Anson Memorial Sword and Lord Robert's Prize. He has been appointed to the Indian Army, though temporarily attached to the 4th Battalion King's (Liverpool Regiment).

B. C. Trappes-Lomax (1913) has passed into Woolwich.

IN MEMORIAM.

LIEUT. MAURICE DEASE (1903).

"Maurice Dease died really gallantly, and we hope to get a special mention of him in despatches. He and all his machine gunners were killed. The whole regiment was *really proud* of him and the way in which he worked his machine guns on the Bridge at Mons. In him everyone mourns the loss of one of the most popular and best officers of the regiment." (Extract from letter of an officer of the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers.)

A brother officer thus briefly records the gallant end of the first alumnus of Stonyhurst to give his life for his country in the present war. We offer our most sincere sympathy to his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Dease (of Culmullen, co. Meath), on the loss of their only son. Their grief, like ours, will be tempered by that pride in his achievement to which his brother officer refers above. A letter from another officer, the second in command of the regiment, dated September 5th, gives further details and appreciation of his character:—

(Copy of Letter from Officer Second in Command
4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers.)

Sept. 5th, 1914.

. You will, I expect, have heard by now of your son Maurice having been killed at the Battle of Mons. He died as a gallant soldier should, defending the passage of a bridge with his machine-gun most heroically—nearly all the machine-gun detachment were killed—and the guns continued firing until they were put out of action by the enemy's rifle fire and shells. Maurice set the men a most splendid example; although wounded quite early in the arm, he refused to leave the guns. It is with the deepest regret and sorrow of all ranks that I acquaint you of his death. We all loved him—one of the best officers we had in the regiment. May God rest his soul in peace, and comfort you his parents in your great loss.

(Extract from letter from another officer of the R.F.)

. So strong was his (Maurice Dease's) sense of duty from the first (when he joined the regiment) that I never once remember having to find fault with his work. He had a most excellent way with his men, was always kind and thoughtful to them, but at all times dignified. Deeply religious, without making a parade of the fact, he gained everyone's respect. His gallant death is only what I should have expected: his duty was always first, and he had a complete mastery over himself. Maurice leaves a blank space in the regiment which will not be filled as long as his friends serve in the Royal Fusiliers. We have lost a gallant comrade, and cheery and steadfast friend.

Many still at Stonyhurst remember him well, for he was distinctly a boy of character. Though good-natured and amiable, he was yet full of determination, and as "Head" of the Third Playroom, and later of the Second Playroom, he could make his influence felt in unmistakable fashion when he had a mind to. Among the offices held by him during his school career was that of "Aviary boy," and he discharged the duties of his charge with characteristic thoroughness. "Yo've nobbut to tell yon lad what wants doin', and it's bahn to be done," was what one native permanent official of the aviary used to say of him. He was indeed absolutely dependable, and anything entrusted to him "was bahn to be done"—and done well.

To see old Father Myers, then a man of no small weight, limping slowly along to say mass, leaning on the arm of his favourite server, Maurice Dease,

was an object lesson in the respectful and thoughtful sympathy of the right-minded boy for venerable old age. "There is something very lovable about that boy" the old man used to say. "There is a Lancashire word," he added, "which hits off his character—he is *jannock*." "Jannock," says the English Dialect Dictionary, "means fair, straightforward, genuine." It describes one who may be counted upon to stand by his faith, his friend, or his duty, come what may. And he did not fail when it came to the supreme test of manly duty. May Stonyhurst continue to produce many such.

R.I.P.

DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

The war has had a malign influence upon our numbers, which are at present considerably below the average. Several of last year's Philosophers who were expected to return have been prevented from doing so by the more urgent claims of patriotism, and there are others whom the same motives have forced to cancel, or at least to postpone, their intention of coming to Stonyhurst.

T. Trappes-Lomax has been gazetted to the 3rd Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment, and is now at Saltash. T. Spencer, last year's Senior, has recently taken his aviator's certificate at Netheravon. M. McGahey and V. Eyre are in the Public Schools Special Corps at Epsom, A. French (whose brother, we are sorry to learn, has been wounded and taken prisoner at Mons) is with the same Corps at Kempton Park, and G. Cooper has joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. F. Flynn is in training at Liverpool for the R.A.M.C. A. Szaszkie-wicz is with the Russian Army in Galicia.

Among old Philosophers at the front are Captain J. Berkeley, who went out to join the 1st Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment on October 4th, and Count Adrien de Mun ('87).

Count Alfred de Lichtervelde ('07) was one of the members of the Commission sent from Belgium to the United States to report on the atrocities committed by the Germans after the fall of Liège. According to the papers his château and much of his property have been burnt and devastated by the invaders.

New Philosophers this term are Messrs. P. Anderson, W. Barrow, D. Keegan, M. Sidley (Stonyhurst), G. Williams (Wimbledon), P. Ducornet, de Regil, F. Montes, R. Despretz, P. and L. Maffei. Mr. C. Sellier is Senior Philosopher.

Fr. O. Withnell has taken the place of Fr. Ross, who is now at Accrington. We take this opportunity of expressing our regret at his departure, and of assuring him of our best wishes for his new work.

The English Essay (Stonyhurst Association) Prize, and the Religious Doctrine Prize were won by T. Trappes-Lomax.

The Golf Championship for 1913-14 was won by Mr. L. Olabarri.

On Wednesday, October 14th, we had the first smoking concert of the term. It was most successful, and included cornet, violin, piano, and guitar solos by Fr. O'Connor, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Molina, and Mr. Montes respectively, and songs by Fr. Cortie, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Chambers.

OVERCOMING NATURAL DEFECTS.

He that seeketh victory over his nature let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks, for the first will make him dejected by often failings, and the second will make him a small proceeder, though by often prevailings; and at the first let him practise with helps, as swimmers do with bladders, or rushes; but after a time let him practise with disadvantage, as dancers do with thick shoes.

Bacon : Of the Nature of Men.

VARIA.

O.S. PRIEST SERGEANT IN FRENCH ARMY.

Extracts from a letter written by an officer of the R.F.A. with the Expeditionary Force :—

FRANCE,

Monday, September 28th, 1914.

" I am still where I landed.
We had Mass yesterday morning, said by a French priest. When it was over some of the men asked me to march them to Benediction to a Church about 1½ miles away—at 8 p.m. Needless to say, I was only too pleased and readily obtained the necessary permission. The behaviour of the men, many of whom I recognised as notoriously hard cases in Ireland, was most edifying. They asked me to say the Rosary for them in English. I started them and they went on with it themselves. There was a French Sergeant of Infantry assisting on the Altar who can speak very fair English and understand better. He spoke to me afterwards and told me he was a priest. Unfortunately, I forgot to ask him his name, but he is coming to see me to-day to try and get permission to hear the men's confessions, as the English Chaplain (R.C.) has gone to the front. This French Sergeant was at School at Stonyhurst, and I would like you to send this letter to the Rector of Stonyhurst, as he and the boys would probably be interested. If I get his name I will put it in later. I forgot to say the men told me that on last Sunday week they asked a Sapper Officer to take them to Benediction (they are only allowed out in charge of an officer), and this man, a Wesleyan, did so, and went to no end of trouble for them. He must be a good sort. The French Infantry Sergeant's name is Tiberghien. He brought a pal with him—a sergeant in the French Cavalry—a very smart looking man, who spoke English fluently. He seems to be very prosperous, comes from North France and spends a good deal of time in Belgium, where apparently he has a racing stable. He said that he was 40 years of age and belonged to the last line of Territorial Reserves, but he looked as fit and as hard as could be. The

quiet confidence of both men that the Allies would prove victorious was very marked ; no boasting of any sort, but just calm certainty."

N.B.—Louis (aged 18) and Pierre (aged 15) Tiberghien came to Stonyhurst as Philosophers on January 23rd, 1896. They came from Tourcoing, Nord, France—just on the Belgian frontier. I do not know which is the priest.

LETTER FROM FRENCH PRIEST AT THE FRONT.

Extract from a letter from a friend of one of the community, with acknowledgments to the *Etudes*, September 20th, 1914 :—

" . . . It's splendid, but difficult to write about. One feels classical French sounds slightly flat. Slang comes back spontaneously ; scraps of conversation are brief and highly coloured. We were a patrol of five ; we met ten Uhlans. We charged : *ils ont * * - le * * — ** (Censor). It is agreed that German cavalry cannot face ours, save when three to one. We get numbers of grey-clad prisoners. I gave absolution to a poor devil of an Uhlan, whom one of our lances had disembowelled. He was delighted to get it. I say my Mass not quite every day—no time—but almost. Everyone knows I'm a priest. Our artillery drives them frantic ; theirs is very second rate. I saw two shells drop quite close to me on two squads of Spahis. Neither exploded. I wish I had a camera. This evening I watched the sunlight on a squad of Spahis watering their horses in a pool with trees all around it—it was exquisite. They have tiny horses ; the men are like Sahara brigands ; a blood-red shawl is wrapped around their head, and hangs to their horse's knees. The atmosphere is one of general good temper and high spirits. The prisoners are great, fine, heavy Uhlans and Dragoons in grey, snoring on the straw. When it's my day on duty I see that each has one boot taken off. Yesterday a cyclist squad raised a squad of dismounted Uhlans in a wood. They began to pepper them. Two Cuirassiers came up behind the Uhlans. Not a moment did they hesitate. They charged, and at the sight of them the 20 Uhlans threw down their arms and gave themselves up.

There were four officers among them ; one, Captain von R——, son of the ex-Prussian Ambassador at Rome. Voilà ; pray for me, and don't be too jealous.—X. de X. (Staff Officer of the —th Division of Cavalry).

From another letter :—September 20th.—Our first days were spent on the march. Quantities of confessions. Since August 22nd we have been under fire without intermission. I have given several thousands of absolutions to individuals, not to mention general absolutions. You can't imagine the horrors we are living through. The fields covered with scraps of dead bodies, corpses torn open or disembowelled, whole districts on fire, a frenzied population in flight, the unspeakable suffering of troops who have to remain, often three or four days without moving, in trenches full of water, under rain and shot, practically without eating. I'd no idea the human body could achieve such a pitch of endurance. The Eucharist is an immense force. I provided myself at Paris with a little portable altar, and nearly every day I have hastily said Mass in some fashion. I always carry the Blessed Sacrament upon me. I often mention you to Him during the long hours on horseback He and I spend together. . . . I have seen numbers of wounded German Catholics. Once while going over their lines on the battlefield, after the action, I had the honour of being shot at by five or six Prussian rifles. I only got one slight wound in the arm. A few days later, when I was picking up the French wounded, a detachment of Uhlans took me prisoner. . . . After six days of discomforts and harsh treatment, I managed to escape, in a moment of German panic, and two days later I got back to my post. Father X. has had one of our Army Corps in his neighbourhood, and gave Communion every day to the General and a dozen of his officers. To-day I had the happiness of celebrating two Masses, the second after my fast was broken, *ad conficiendum viaticum*, for I had exhausted my store of consecrated hosts. Thus I could give communion to a number of soldiers just going into action ; about 400 of them had not been to communion since their first, 10 or 20 years ago. . . .

PRESTON SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Preston Scientific Society was held on September 30th, when Father Cortie was unanimously re-elected President for the fourth year in succession. In the annual report the Secretary referred with " pardonable pride " to the fact that two members of the Society had served on the Government Eclipse Expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Hernösand in Sweden, namely, the President, and Mr. G. J. Gibbs, the Chairman of the Astronomical and Physical Section.

STONYHURST ASTRONOMICAL EXHIBITS.

Among the scientific exhibits at the Anglo-American Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush was a fine collection of astronomical photographs from the Stonyhurst Observatory, including several frames of stellar spectra and photographs of the sun's corona taken in the Solar Eclipse Expeditions of 1905 to Spain, and in 1911 to the Tonga Islands.

DONATIONS.

The Rector acknowledges with thanks the following donations :—

TO THE MUSEUM :

1. Small silver figure found nailed to the temples of a Peruvian mummy : S. American Indian images of beaten silver : portion of the dress of Pizarro ; *presented by J. H. Corballis, Esq.* (1904).
2. Part of the Atlantic cable, laid in August, 1858.
3. Piece of bread baked on the last day of the Siege of Paris, January, 1871 ; *presented by M. Victor Moncel.*
4. Tarpon, caught on March 8th, 1909, at Tampico, Mexico ; weight 105 lbs. ; mounted by Rowland Ward : *presented by Mrs. Watney.*

TO THE LIBRARY :

A reprint of William Shakespeare's collected works, printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623, and reprinted for Lionel Booth, 307, Regent Street, in 1864 ; 3 vols. 4to ; *presented by the Rev. E. Field, S.J.* (1875).

STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

SOME O.S. AT THE FRONT OR IN THE FORCES.

The following list of O.S.'s who are serving in the Forces of the Empire is herewith published. An additional list will appear in the next number of the Magazine. The asterisk denotes those of whom we have knowledge that they are actually at the front.

- *ARBUTHNOTT, D., Lt.-Commander H.M.S. *Shannon*.
 *ARCHER-SHEE, G., Lieut.—3rd S. *Staffordshire Regt.*

BAMFORD, E. J., 2nd Lieut.
 BARKER, F. B., 2nd Lieut.—R.E.
 BARRON, E. A. W., 2nd Lieut.—*Lancers*.
 BERKELEY, F. G. J., Capt.—*Hampshire Regt.*
 *BERKELEY, J. F., Capt.—3rd *Lancaster Regt.*
 BERKLEY, E. D.—*Public Schools and University Cps.*
 BELTON, A.—*Public Schools Special Corps*.
 BELTON, E.—*Public Schools Special Corps*.
 BELTON, P.—*Public Schools Special Corps*.
 BICKFORD, A. L., C.I.E., Major—56th *Punjabis* (Frontier Force).
 BLOOMFIELD, H. S.—6th *Batt. Norfolk*.
 BLUNDELL, F. N., 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Hussars*.
 BODKIN, L. F., Capt.—113th *Inf., I.A.*
 BOULTON, C. H. E., 2nd Lieut.—3rd *Cameron Highlanders*.
 BOYD, H. A., Capt.—74th *R.F.A., Indian Army*.
 *BOYD, J. F., Capt.—R.A.M.C.
 BRUMBY, E. F.—5th *Royal Highlanders of Canada*.
 *BULFIN, Sir E. S., C.B., C.V.O., Brig.-General (Temp.)
 *BURKE, E. B., 2nd Lieut.—*King's Own (Lancs. Regt.)*
 *BURKE, H. J., 2nd Lieut.—*S. Staffordshire Regt.*
 *BUTLER, P. R., Capt.—*Royal Irish Regt.*

CALLAGHAN, E. F., Capt.—R.F.A.
 CALLAGHAN, G. F., Capt.—*Connaught Rangers*.
 CAMERON, E. K., 2nd Lieut.—7th *Batt. Cameron Highlanders*.
 *CARBONEL, A. J.—*French Army*.
 CANNON, P. C., Lieut.—A.S.C.
 CARUS, E. L., Major.—4th *Batt. E. Lancs. Regt.*

*CASSIDY, F., 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter*.
 CASSIDY, O.—*East Kent Mounted Rifles*.
 CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, B. H., 2nd Lieut.—*E. Yorks. Yeomanry*.
 *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C. H. J., Lieut.—*Warwickshire Regt.*
 CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, R. C. J., Lieut.—*Rifle Brigade*.
 CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, W. G. R., Lt.-Col.—5th *Batt. Yorks. Regt.*
 CHOPIN, A. J.—5th *Royal Highlanders of Canada*.
 *CLANCEY, T. J., 2nd Lieut.—*Border Regt.*
 *COCKSHUTT, N., 2nd Lieut.—47th *A.S.C.*
 COLLEY, P. W.—*Calcutta Light Horse*.
 COLLEY, F., W., 2nd Lieut.—*S. Notts Hussars*.
 COLLEY, J. W., 2nd Lieut.—*Welsh Howitzer Brigade*.
 COLLEY, W. W.—*Public Schools Batt.*
 CORBALLIS, E. R., Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers*.
 V.C. COSTELLO, E. W., Major.—22nd *Punjabis*.
 CORMAC-WALSHE, H., 2nd Lieut.—5th *Batt. Leinster Regt.*
 *COULSTON, H. C., Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry*.
 COULSTON, J. H., Lieut.—*King's Own Lancashire Regt.*
 *COVENTRY, W. ST. J., Lieut.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*
 COX, R. C., Colonel.—7th *Batt. Inniskilling Fus.*
 CRAWFORD, C. B., 2nd Lieut.—*Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry*.
 *CREAN, T., Capt.—*Northampton Regt. Flying Cps.*
 CREAGH, P. H., Capt.—*Leicester Regt.*
 *CREAGH, L., Capt.—*Manchester Regt.*
 DALY, J.
 DAVIS, W.—*East Surrey*.
 *DANSON, J. E.—*Motor Cycle Despatch Rider, 5th Signal Section*.
 DAWSON, R. G., Capt.—*Scottish Horse*.
 *DEASE, M. J., Lieut.—*Royal Fusiliers*.
 DE BURY, H., Capt.—*Canadian Forces*.
 *DE MUN, Comte A.—*French Army*.
 *DE TRAFFORD, T. C., Capt.—*Royal Fusiliers*.
 *DE TRAFFORD, H. J., Capt.—*S. Stafford Regt.*
 *DE TRAFFORD, O., Capt.—*S. Stafford Regt.*
 DOBSON, E. A., 2nd Lieut.—8th *Batt. Sherwood Foresters*.
 EYRE, H. V.—*Public Schools Batt.*

- FANNING, W., 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. Hereford Regt.
 FARREN, W. I. G., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 FFRENCH, A. E.—Public Schools Batt.
 *FITZPATRICK, D. T. F., Lieut.—3rd S. Stafford Regt.
 FINEGAN, H. M., Lieut.—King's Liverpool Regt.
 FILOSE, A. A., 2nd Lieut.—Indian Army, Attached 4th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt).
 FITZGERALD, T.
 FLINN, F. S.—6th King's Liverpool Regt.
 *FLOYD, B. E., Lieut.—R.G.A., 116th Battery (Indian Army).
 FORDER, C. J.—1st London Regt.
 *FOX, C. V., Capt.—Scots Guards.
 FOX, R., 2nd Lieut.—S. Lancs. Regt.
 *GIBBONS, C. B., 2nd Lieut.—Royal Irish Regt.
 GILBEY, J. N., Lieut.—Welsh Regt.
 GRIFFIN, C.—7th Hussars.
 GRIFFIN, R. M. J., 2nd Lieut.—R.G.A.
 GWYN, R. J.—11th Batt. Royal Fusiliers.
 HARRISON, P. F., Lieut.—R.H.A.
 HASTINGS, N. H. B., 2nd Lieut.
 HAY, F. T., 2nd Lieut.
 HILLIER, M. J., 2nd Lieut.
 HOLLAND V., 2nd Lieut.—Military Interpreter.
 HOPER-DIXON, P.—2nd Royal Fusiliers.
 HOWARD, W. J. H., Lieut.—King's Liverpool Regt.
 HUGHES, T. V., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Lowland Ammun. Column, R.F.A.
 JOHNSTON, F. E., Major.—N. Staff. Regt.
 JODDRELL, F. J.—R.F.A., 180th Battery.
 JUMP, H., Capt.—1st (Royal) Dragoons.
 KELLY, J.
 V.C. KENNA, P. A., D.S.O., A.D.C., Brig.-General (Temp.)
 KENNEDY, E. R., 2nd Lieut.—Indian Army.
 KENNY, G. W., Major.—Royal Inniskilling Fus.
 *KEILY, F. P. C., Major.—125th Napier Rifles.
 KEILY, C., Lieut.—R.N.R.
 KERBY, L., Sub-Lieut.—R.N.
 KERWICK, J. A., 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A. (S.R.)
 LAVELLE, P. J. A., 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. R. Scots Fusiliers.
 LE BRASSEUR, J. H., 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.
 LESCHER, F. G., Lieut.
 LEWIS, J., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Lancs. Regt. R.F.A.
 *LIDDELL, J. A., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.
 *LIDDELL, C. H., Lieut.—15th Hussars.
 *LIVINGSTON, H. B.—Military Interpreter.
 LUMSDEN, H. T., Capt.—Cameron Highlanders.
 LYNCH, H. J., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 MAKEPEACE, A. M.—7th Batt. R. Warwickshire Regt.
 MANNERS, C. M. S., Capt.—Wellesley Rifles.
 MANNERS, R. H., Capt.—106th Hazara Pioneers.
 MATHER, R., Lieut.—5th Royal Lancs. Regt.
 MAUDE, R. E.—London Div. Transport and Supply Column.
 MAYNE, R. C., Capt.—A.S.C.
 MAXWELL-SCOTT, W. J., Capt.—Scottish Rifles.
 MELDON, J. A.—4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
 MCCARTHY O'LEARY, H. W. D., Capt. Adjt.—Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MCCARTHY O'LEARY, J., Capt.—S. Lancs. Regt.
 MCCARTHY O'LEARY, W. F., 2nd Lieut.—R. Munster Fusiliers.
 MCCUSKER, H. J., 2nd Lieut.
 MCCUSKER, J., Lieut.
 MCELLIGOTT, G. L. M., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers.
 MCGAHEY, M. J.—Public Schools Batt.
 MCQUIRE, E., 2nd Lieut.—11th Batt. Highland L.I.
 METCALFE, E. D., Lieut.—Skinner's Horse, I.A.
 MONTEITH, J. B. L., Capt.—Gordon Highlanders.
 *MONTAGU, F., Commander.—H.M.S. Shannon.
 *MOSTYN, P. G. J., Lieut.—2nd Batt. Welsh Fusiliers.
 MANSFIELD, H. M. L., Capt.—R.F.A.
 NAUGHTON, L.—Public Schools Special Corps.
 NELSON, H. H., 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 NEWDIGATE, B.—Public Schools Special Corps.
 NEWDIGATE, S.—H.M.S. Victorian.
 NOBLE, J. B., Major.—Royal Marines.
 O'BRIEN, K. R., 2nd Lieut.—17th London Regt.
 O'CONNOR-MALINS, J. C., 2nd Lieut.—Connaught Rangers.

- ODDIE, P.—*East Surrey Regt.*
 O'DUFFY, K. E., 2nd Lieut.—*7th Batt. Munster Fusiliers.*
 OGILVIE, C. S., 2nd Lieut.
 O'KELLY, E. DE P., Capt.—*Lancs. Fusiliers.*
 *O'MALLEY, T. F., Lieut.—*2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
 O'NEIL, B. D.—*Commonwealth Forces.*
- *PARKER, G. E. A., 2nd Lieut.—*3rd S. Staffordshire Regt.*
 PARKER, G. T.—*Calcutta Light Horse.*
 PERRAM, G. T., Lieut.—*R.G.A.*
 PERRAM, H. C., Lieut.—*84th Punjabis.*
 PETRE, J. J.—*Prob. Flight Sub-Lieut.*
 PLACE, A. D., 2nd Lieut.—*6th Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
 PLACE, H. L., Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
 PLACE, N. D., Capt.—*8th Rajputs.*
 POWELL, A. W.—*8th Batt. Queen's Surrey.*
- QUIN, J. E.—*5th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada.*
 RADCLIFFE, P. V. A., 2nd Lieut.—*5th Batt. Yorks. Regt.*
 RADCLIFFE, R.—*Officers' Instruction Camp.*
 RADLEY, H. P., Lieut.—*72nd Punjabis.*
 *RILEY, R. R., 2nd Lieut.—*3rd S. Stafford Regt.*
 RONAN, J., 2nd Lieut.—*5th Batt. Leinster Regt.*
 *ROOKE, C. D. W., 2nd Lieut.—*1st Batt. Cameronian (Scottish Rifles).*
 RYAN, C. E., Lieut.—*R.F.A. (Indian Army).*
 RYAN, D. G. J., Capt.—*6th Gurka.*
 RYAN, E. T., 2nd Lieut.—*4th Royal Irish Regt.*
 RYAN, E. O.—*8th Batt. 90th Winnipeg Rifles.*
 RUSSELL, F. X., Lieut.—*1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
- SAVORY, F. R. E., Lieut.—*1st Batt. King's Shropshire L.I.*
 SMAIL, J. D., Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
 SMITH, B. J., Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
 SOMERS, N. T. E.—*Commonwealth Forces.*
 SPENCER, T. J.—*Prob. Flight Sub-Lieut.*
 STANTON, J.—*Wireless Operator, Naval Reserve.*
 STAPLETON, F.—*Royal Fusiliers (Sportsman's Batt.)*
 STEWART, W. P., Lieut.—*1st Batt. Highland Light Infantry.*
- STORY, N. E. O.—*5th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada.*
 SULLIVAN, M. B.—*H.A.C.*
 SYNNOTT, P., Lieut.—*Royal Inniskilling Dragoons.*
 SYNNOTT, W. T., Capt.—*R.G.A.*
- *TARLETON, G. W. B., 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
 TAUNTON, C. A. P.—*3rd Batt. R. Fusiliers (P. S. and University).*
 *TAUNTON, B. T. G., Lieut.—*3rd S. Stafford Regt.*
 TEMPEST, R. S., Capt.—*Scots Guards.*
 THORNTON, G. P., 2nd Lieut.—*4th Batt. Scottish Rifles.*
 *THWAYTES, L. L., 2nd Lieut.—*Indian Army.*
 TRAPPE-SLOMAX, C. N., 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Hussars.*
 TRAPPE-SLOMAX, T. B., 2nd Lieut.—*3rd Royal Lancs. Regt.*
 TOPHAM, R.—*Artists' Corps.*
 TRIGONA, A. S., Capt.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
 *TRISCOTT, C.—*Despatch Rider.*
 TROUP, F. C. A., Lieut.—*R.G.A.*
- VAUGHAN, C. J., Major.—*Royal Engineers (Monmouth).*
- WALLACE, H. J. F., Capt.—*Duke of Edinburgh (Wilts Regt.)*
 WALMESLEY-COTHAM, J.—*5th Manchester Regt.*
 WALTON, J. C.—*Royal Fusiliers (Sportsman's Batt.)*
 WATERTON, E. M., 2nd Lieut.—*6th Bedfordshire Regt.*
 WATTS, R., 2nd Lieut.—*Worcester Yeomanry.*
 WELD, F.—*Doctors' Batt., Liverpool.*
 WELD, J.—*6th King's Liverpool Regt.*
 WHITE, J. J., Capt.
 WILLIAMS, G. A. S., Major.—*4th Batt. South Stafford Regt.*
 WILDSMITH, L. C.—*9th Batt. Queen Victoria Regt.*
 WITHALL, J. J.—*9th Batt. Queen Victoria Regt.*

AT SANDHURST.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| COOPER, H. T. B. | HASKETT-SMITH, V. |
| CUFFEY, M. E. | O'DONOGHUE, G. C. |
| GETHIN, R. | KENNY, J. M. |
| GWYN, A. J. J. | TUKE, R. J. |

AT WOOLWICH.

TRAPPES-LOMAX, B. C.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. M. KING, S.J., Camp, Grantham.

The Rev. W. FITZMAURICE, S.J., Camp, Salisbury Plain.

Stop Press Additions.

IN THE SERVICES.

SWINDELLS, G. H., Lieut.-Colonel.—4th Batt. Cheshire Regt.

ROCHE-KELLY, A. J. B., Capt.—R.A.

WHYTE, J. F., Lieut.-Colonel.—Indian Army.

MCGUIRE, C., Lieut.—R.A.M.C.

NELSON, W. H., 2nd Lieut.—R.A.

CHRONNELL, H., 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.

BENJAMIN, L.

BLOOMFIELD, P.

CHAMBERLAYNE, P. T.

EYRE, J.

INNES, J. A. G.

LAWRENCE, S.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

KILLED.

DEASE, M. J.—Lieut., Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

O'MALLEY, T. F.—Lieut., Munster Fusiliers (prisoner of war).

GIBBONS, C. B.—2nd Lieut., Royal Irish Regt. (reported killed, but there is reason to believe he is wounded).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

BULFIN, Brig.-General Sir E. S., C.V.O., C.B.

MAXWELL-SCOTT, Captain W. J.

DEASE, Lieut. M. J., 4th Royal Fusiliers.

SOME O.S. PROMOTIONS.

We are pleased to notice in the *London Gazette* the promotions of the following O.S.'s:—

Captain F. G. J. BERKELEY has been appointed Adjutant to the 11th Batt. Hampshire Regt. Captain P. R. BUTLER, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. T. CAPPER, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 7th Division.

Col. E. S. BULFIN, C.V.O., C.B., to be Temporary Brigadier-General, 5th August.

Major W. G. R. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Second Lieutenant C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE to be Lieutenant, 19th September.

Second Lieutenant R. C. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE to be Lieutenant, August 14th.

Lieut. G. F. CALLAGHAN, to be Captain, August 5th.

Second Lieutenant H. C. COULSTON, to be Lieutenant, March 21st.

Captain R. G. DAWSON to be Assistant Provost Marshal.

Major F. P. C. KEILY is commanding the 125th Napier Rifles.

Colonel P. A. KENNA, V.C., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Temporary Brig.-General, 20th August; now in command of the camp at Dover.

Second Lieutenant C. H. LIDDELL, to be Lieutenant, August 5th.

Captain H. T. LUMSDEN to be Flying Officer and Seconded.

Captain W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, to be Brigade-Major, 5th August.

Second Lieutenant R. E. SAVORY, to be Lieutenant, ante-dated April 29th.

Major G. H. SWINDELLS to be Lieut.-Colonel, October 3rd.

Captain W. T. SYNNOTT has been appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade.

Capt. R. S. TEMPEST to be Brigade Major.

Capt. and Hon. Major C. J. VAUGHAN to be Major, September 14th.

Lieut. H. J. F. WALLIS, to be Captain, August 5th.

N.B.—The above lists are necessarily incomplete, and we shall be very grateful to readers who may kindly send us further information on the subject.

MUSIC NOTES.

The retirement of Fr. Cortie from the post of choirmaster, due to the increased claims upon his time of scientific work, constitutes a distinct landmark in the history of the Stonyhurst choir with which he has been identified for so many years. He has held this important position for no less than 19 years, and, thanks to his untiring exertions and great ability, both the choir and orchestra maintained under him a very high standard. It would be useless to try and express in words our gratitude to him who, through his kindness and good humour, won the affection of so many choir boys.

Our new choirmaster is the Rev. Fr. O'Connor. For some time past he had been seconding Fr. Cortie in his post of choirmaster; it is, therefore, with great pleasure that we welcome him as our chief, and we wish him every success.

On July 20th the choir and vesper choir sang the Dirge for Fr. Purbrick. They sang excellently.

On July 26th, the day of the Ordination Ceremony, Elgar's "Ecce Sacerdos," Attwood's "Perfice gressus meos," and Gounod's "Ave Verum" were sung.

The following day, at the Weld Requiem, the offertory piece was Niedermeyer's "Pie Jesu."

We regret to say that the choir have lost the invaluable services of Sammy Lynch, for many long years a prominent choir boy.

Vespers this term have not been sung in the stalls, the whole of the Vespers being done by the choir. This will be the case until the boys are able to join in the new way of singing the Psalms which Fr. O'Connor is at present teaching them.

On October 7th a concert was held on the eve of the retreat and it was universally agreed that it was a very good one. The orchestra played their

selection, "The Girl from Utah," exceptionally well. Let us hope they will keep it up. O. Feeny sang his song, "Come back to Erin," very sweetly. He should try, however, to be a little more distinct.

Mr. Dawson played his piece in great style and fully merited his encore. The other artistes likewise each deserve a word of praise. But the feature of the evening was, undoubtedly, the song "*It's a long way that leads to Berlin*," sung quite well by French and Cashman. A number of O.S. at the front, known to the present generation were cleverly alluded to; and the last line, the "And of you, dear Maurice, you, who were the first to fall," sung with spontaneous feeling, raised a lump in many a throat. Needless to say, the singers received loud and prolonged applause. We heartily congratulate the author ——— (name deleted by Censor) on the success of his composition.

We must not forget to thank A. Prentice, who happened to be on a visit to his old College, and who lent the support of his violin to the orchestra for this concert.

Below is the programme of the concert, and also the names of the present members of the choir and orchestra:—

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT:

	GOD SAVE THE KING.	
SELECTION	"The Girl from Utah"	Sydney Jones and Paul A. Rubens
	THE ORCHESTRA.	
SONG	"Come back to Erin"	Claribel
	O. FEENY.	
VIOLIN SOLO	"Romance et Boléro"	Dancla
	MR. M. DAWSON.	
SONG	"The Admiral's Broom"	F. Bevan
	REV. E. SYKES.	
CORNET SOLO	"Legend"	O. Morgan
	FATHER O'CONNOR.	
SONG AND CHORUS	"Jack"	S. Adams
	J. KENNY.	
QUARTET	"The Old Folks at Home"	Foster
	THE MASTERSINGERS.	
SONG AND CHORUS	"It's a long way"	H. Williams
	J. CASHMAN AND V. FRENCH.	
MARCH	"The Gladiator"	Sousa
	THE ORCHESTRA.	

CHORUS :

For his heart is like the sea,
 Ever open, brave, and free,
 And his folk must lonely be,
 Till his ship comes back.
 But if love's the best of all
 That can a man befall ;
 Why Jack's the King of all,
 For they all love Jack.

CHORUS :

It's a long way that leads to Berlin
 It's a rough way, we know ;
 It's a long way that leads to Berlin,
 But the Allies mean to go.
 Good-bye, Dick and Billy ;
 Farewell, Loo and Claire,
 It's a long, long way that leads to Berlin,
 But we'll get right there.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CHOIR.

TREBLES :

O. Feeny.	J. Beveridge.	B. McAuliffe.
J. Malone.	F. Bahr.	J. Burgess.
H. Hoseason.	B. Feeny.	A. Bisgood.
H. Sire.	M. Trappes-Lomax.	E. Leicester.
J. Neely.	R. McQueen.	A. Darwood.
C. Rockliffe.	W. Biller.	R. Cafferata.

ALTOS :

C. O'Connor.	F. Leicester.	S. Hall.
R. L. Smith.	A. Gibbs.	S. Laughton.
	W. Jones.	

TENORS :

Rev. N. Ryan.	Rev. J. Rowland.	J. Castiello.
V. French.	F. van der Taelen.	

BASSES :

Father Cortie.	Father Vignaux.	J. Cashman.
	J. Kenny.	

ORCHESTRA :

1ST VIOLINS :	FLUTES :
Mr. M. Dawson (leader).	A. Gibbs.
H. Slattery.	W. Biller.
A. Hobbs.	CLARIONETS :
2ND VIOLINS :	Father Kellet.
C. O'Connor (leader).	J. Cashman.
C. Laughton.	C. Greig.
V. French.	HARMONICON (for OBOE).
F. Leicester	J. Castiello

VIOLA :

Rev. J. Rowland.

CELLOS :

S. Slattery.

P. O'Mara.

G. Mitchell.

DOUBLE BASS :

Mr. H. J. McArdle.

CORNETS :

Mr. W. Cross.

C. Cross.

TROMBONE :

Mr. J. Wilkinson.

DRUMS, &C. :

F. van der Taelen.

R. L. Smith.

G. Gillings.

PIANO ... J. Kenny.

SOCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

By the courtesy of the editors of *The Catholic Social Year Book* for 1915 (which will appear in December) we are allowed to print here the following very practical and stirring appeal to Catholic Colleges, written for the *Year Book* by his Lordship the Bishop of Cambysopolis (Bishop Butt).

BOY SCOUTS.

"One of the immediate effects of the outbreak of war has been to put to the test the value of Sir Robert Baden Powell's famous organisation, and the result has been, not merely successful, but a veritable triumph for the Scouts. For, no sooner had war been declared than an army of lads, under perfect discipline, and trained to think and act for themselves, appeared, as if by magic, to undertake at once thousands of small but important duties created by the emergency with which the country was suddenly confronted. They are acting as messengers to the Admiralty, the War Office, and other public authorities ; assisting the Coastguard in its duties ; furnishing expert signallers to the smaller shipping ; assisting in the reception and disposal of the crowd of refugees from France and Belgium ; carrying on in business houses the work of clerks who have enlisted, and in short, tackling any sort of job which a boy may do. And not only is all this being done with remarkable steadiness and efficiency, but—more wonderful still—it all happened without fuss or delay, so that it has already become a matter of course and excites no remark.

"Catholic troops are doing their share, but it is a thousand pities that there are not more of them. The reason is not that there are no Catholic boys available. There are thousands of them to whom the movement appeals almost irresistibly, who are eager to take part in it, and who would derive untold good from doing so were there Catholic troops to which they could go. The real obstacle is the difficulty of finding suitable Scoutmasters, and there is no doubt that, if a sufficient and regular supply is to be obtained, it must come from our Catholic Colleges and secondary schools. It would, perhaps, be too much to ask that 'scouting' should be regularly taken up by them, although this is actually being done in many non-Catholic schools, and, apparently, with excellent results. But in bringing to the notice of the boys in our colleges the duty of undertaking some personal service in aid of their poorer brethren, the claims of the Scout movement might with great advantage be brought forward.

"To interest boys in many forms of social work is not always easy; they are quite willing to do their part, but unless they can see at once precisely 'where they come in' the impression produced is not lasting and the results meagre. It is the easiest thing in the world to arouse their interest in the Scouts, and to show them things they can do, and will like to do, towards helping it on. If by suggestions made during term a certain number are led, when the holidays come, to get into touch with the local troop, or to aid in starting a Catholic troop where none exists, the problem of finding Scoutmasters would soon be solved; for the greater number would find the work most fascinating, and would certainly stick to it, if they could, after leaving school. It need hardly be said that in helping others in this way they would derive much benefit themselves. This, of course, is always the case, but experience shows that the good effect of this particular work upon young men is exceptionally great. Moreover, it appeals to nearly all of them, as has been said, and any special knowledge or aptitude, no matter what, can be utilised directly in carrying it on.

"That the Scouts have, up to the present, received so little attention in Catholic secondary schools is probably owing to the fact that the authorities feel that they already have their hands full enough with studies and athletics, and that, therefore, it is useless to think of adding anything to a programme already over-crowded. But this view of the situation, while undeniably true up to a point, has had the unfortunate effect of preventing any study of the Scout movement and the great possibilities which underlie it. Investigation of these would show that, so far from adding a burden, some degree of participation in it would actually lighten the schoolmaster's work in many ways. At all events, it would be easy to enlist the sympathy of the boys, and thus open to them a way of putting in practice the duty of 'personal service,' with great benefit to themselves and to others.

"It is to be hoped that the spectacle of thousands of B.P. Scouts cheerfully undertaking and fulfilling capably all sorts of tasks involving responsibility and often hardship, in a spirit of loyalty and unselfishness, taught them through their membership in the organisation, will lead our school authorities to make a closer acquaintance with 'scouting.' In itself it produces admirable results—they are to be seen everywhere in England to-day; with the Catholic Faith behind it, it can almost work miracles. And the present moment, when events are making a special appeal to our patriotic feelings, is the opportunity for Catholics to take their proper place in a work which, besides its immense religious and social value, has the added merit of being *national*. A very great advance has been made—there are many Catholic troops which have supplied scouts for the duties already alluded to, but there would be ten times as many to-morrow were there Catholic Scoutmasters to lead them."

A SHREW.

Shure she has a tongue that would clip a hedge.—

JOYCE. *English as we speak it in Ireland.*



STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

1914-1915.

On Sunday, September 20th, the Club met in Rhetoric Schoolroom, at 8-15 p.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the forthcoming year, and the result of the elections were:—

<i>Prime Minister</i>	...	R. Plissonneau.
<i>Leader of Opposition</i>	...	R. Walker.
<i>Members of the Board of Six</i>		<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> M. C. Nolan. J. Cashman. R. Tuke. F. van der Taelen. </div> </div>

M. C. Nolan (Limerick) was proposed and unanimously accepted as *Sergeant-at-Arms*.

On Sunday, 27th September, the motion was introduced by the Prime Minister:

"That this House approves of the Censorship of the Press as exercised hitherto in the present War."

The following spoke:—

<i>For the Ministry:</i>	<i>For the Opposition:</i>
Hon. Prime Minister.	Hon. Leader of Opposition.
*C. Taunton.	*M. Sweny.
F. van der Taelen.	*H. Slattery.
J. Kennedy.	M. C. Nolan.
The Hon. President.	*P. Flinn.
J. Cashman (Closer).	P. Gwyn.
	R. Tuke.

* Denotes a speaker for Admission.

The Prime Minister held that the Censor fulfilled his duty by preventing the dissemination of false reports and rumours which it was not advisable to publish, since news from the front reached here in a grossly

exaggerated form. The attacks made by the Press on the Censor, he observed, occurred mostly on days when there was a dearth of news.

The Hon. Leader of Opposition next spoke, and mentioned that the Censorship was careless, and often withheld bad news, as *e.g.*, the tardy publication of the fall of Liège and Namur. A Board of Editors of all papers to act as Censors would be an effectual remedy.

The Hon. Leader of Opposition should pay slightly greater regard to his utterance, and his speeches would be thereby enormously benefited.

C. Taunton (Taunton) expressed his belief though he could recall no actual instances, that the lack of a censor in the Boer War was felt considerably.

Mr. Sweny (Gerrards Cross) then favoured the House with his views.

*H. Slattery (Carrick-on-Suir) spoke fairly well for admission. Censorship meant incomplete news; incomplete news meant panic; panic was to be avoided, therefore, do away with the Censor.

F. van der Taelen (Willesden) endeavoured to prove the efficiency of the Bureau, and cited the masterly way in which it had concealed the identity of the troops who had passed through England as an example of this.

*P. Flinn (Everton) in his quite good maiden effort advocated our news should be withheld a day and then be given in full.

M. C. Nolan (Limerick) said we wanted plenty of news, which he held we did not get.

J. Kennedy (Pear Tree Green) would not permit the credulity of the public to be imposed on, and thus a censor was necessary.

P. Gwyn (Sunderland) argued that the Censorship was inconsistent.

R. Tuke (Devonport) was practical, and gave the House a case in point where lack of news had prevented a person he knew from joining the Army.

The Hon. President kindly addressed the assembly. He amplified the Hon. Member for Taunton's speech by filling in instances. One was that the English prisoners in a certain town during the war had discovered a method of escape which was utilised freely, but on their return to England the Press published details, thus its further usage was rendered impossible.

J. Cashman (Cork), in closing for the Ministry, maintained the necessity of a censor on account of the large number of spies in this country.

Owing to pressure of time the Hon. Member had to discontinue his speech, and the Division was taken with the following result:

For the Ministry.....	7
For the Opposition.....	6
Majority for Ministry.....	1

The debate was remarkable for two things, first the almost entire absence of reading of speeches, and second for genuine efforts at real debating—each speaker tried to refute the arguments used by his opponents, though with varying success. The actual arguments were not very convincing in many cases, but the subject of debate was not, perhaps, too easy, especially for the opening one.

At a meeting of the Board of Six, held later, it was decided to admit to the Club, on the merits of their speeches the following :—

H. Slattery ... Member for Carrick-on-Suir.
P. Flinn ... Member for Everton.
C. Taunton ... Member for Taunton.

M. SWENY.

SECOND DEBATE.

On Sunday, October 18th, the motion was introduced on behalf of the Ministry :—" That in the opinion of this House voluntary enlistment (as opposed to conscription) has in the present crisis proved efficient."

1st Session. The following spoke :—

For the Ministry.

P. Flinn.
E. Healy.*
E. King.
R. Irwin.
W. Lynch.
D. Smith.*
J. Isola.

For the Opposition.

M. Sweny.
L. Gradwell.*
D. MacSherry.*
H. Broadbent.*
H. Slattery.
Rev. Fr. H. Irwin.

P. Flinn (Everton) opened for the Ministry with a speech of moderate merit.

M. Sweny (Gerrards Cross) spoke first for the Opposition.

E. Healy (Montreal) was the first of a long list of speakers for admission. He made an excellent first appearance. As a citizen of the United States he could look somewhat impartially upon the struggle, and in his opinion Great Britain was wise not to indulge in " militarism," by which he understood conscription even in the present crisis.

L. Gradwell (Anfield) well maintained the high standard set by the previous speaker, and coped quite successfully with an interruption. His main argument was that the number of appeals which Lord Kitchener had been constrained to make proved that even the large number of recruits obtained were insufficient.

E. King's (Dublin) speech did not come up to the usual standard, and his ideas were at times rather vague. Conscription would cost too much to the country which could for reasons given get on very well without.

D. MacSherry (Sligo) criticised in his speech the admissions of the previous speaker. We ought to help our Allies on the field to a greater extent. If we had been fighting alone we should have passed conscription at once.

R. Irwin (Tipperary) formed his ideas from Kitchener, who had not wanted conscription. His speech was somewhat brief, but was confidently and fluently spoken. He showed a praiseworthy absence of reliance upon notes.

H. Broadbent (Chester), and W. Lynch (Liverpool), spoke consecutively. The former read an address to the House in favour of the Opposition. The latter's opinion coincided with those of the member for Tipperary.

H. Slattery (Carrick-on-Suir) evaded the point at issue for the most part, but showed originality in one or two of his points. The country never need thank the individual for his services since they were a debt and had to be paid.

D. Smith (Lawton) considered large numbers a hindrance, and would not like the cowards whom conscription would bring to be in the Army.

Fr. Irwin kindly spoke a few words on behalf of the Opposition which were very convincing. Amongst other things, he compared Roberts to the prophetess Cassandra, who prophesied, but was never credited ; since he had advocated conscription for years, and no one really saw the necessity for it, least of all the present unbusinesslike Government.

I. Isola (Gibraltar) laboured under great difficulties, and everything taken into consideration his performance was creditable, and the Club appreciated his speech, which had, unfortunately, to be curtailed owing to the necessary adjournment for the luncheon interval.

The first Session was then closed, and adjourned till 8-10 p.m. on the same day.

II. Session. The following spoke :—

For the Ministry :

U. Taylor.*
B. Jackson.*
V. del Rio.*
I. Wellard

For the Opposition :

R. Gurrin.*
P. Synnott.*
Rev. Mr. Baines.
R. Tuke.
C. Hamilton.*

* Signifies speaker for admission.

R. Gurrin (Nottingham) opened this Session on behalf of the Opposition. Though a trifle mixed towards the middle and conclusion, his speech was very fair. He held that numbers would end the war, and it was the duty of every Briton to give personal assistance to the country.

U. Taylor (Nottingham), who spoke second, made a hot and stirring speech. The Government showed their support of voluntary service, which was a higher and nobler motive than compulsion. Our motto was "business as usual," and we should maintain the free spirit of our Army.

P. Synnott (Wexford) seemed to show a desire to enlighten the House as to the relative merits of steam and hydraulic hammers, but refrained from more than passing comparisons of England to these machines. He disapproved of public-house Tub Thumpers, and held we ought to follow Australia's lead.

B. Jackson (Great Marlow) impressed the House favourably. The war had found England slack, but it was waking up, and recruits were forthcoming as needed. Militarism was to be crushed as a crime against human nature; however, to do so we must not be forced, like "German hearts," to serve in a conscript army.

Rev. Mr. Baines, who kindly addressed the Assembly, then delivered an almost ideal speech for the Opposition. Conscription is not a question of like or dislike; if it is necessary all must embrace it willingly. The Government has not realised the need for an army; it began by asking for 100,000 men; how ridiculously inadequate this number now seemed! then 500,000, and so on as it woke up. We under-estimated the enemy. French told his men to hold out a little longer and pursue a beaten enemy! The beaten enemy are holding almost the same position now as then. This, and similar mistakes had been made, but must be rectified by passing conscription.

R. Tuke (Devonport) held both parties attentive for several minutes by his eloquence and good arguments. It was absolutely absurd to think the Empire on which the sun never sets should possess a tiny army of a million odd men. In numbers we scarcely exceed Belgium. Our navy even is not invincible. What about the invincible Spanish Armada that ended so disastrously? He would like a compromise of compulsory territorial training, and trained men could volunteer to go abroad when necessary. We wanted a press gang; conscripts fought well for us at Trafalgar, when our navy was half composed of pressed men.

V. Del Rio (Chiswick) commenced by misrepresenting the member for Devonport, and said nothing very noticeable.

C. Hamilton (Hastings) disapproved of the last speech, and misquoted its speaker, who rose to a point of order.

J. Wellard (Southport) showed from official reports (!) that the Germans were demoralised. John Bull was merely rolling up his shirt sleeves when the Expeditionary Force was sent.

By an almost unanimous majority the Club voted that a third Session be held on Sunday, October 25th, at 8-10 p.m.

At the close of the Session the Hon. President, in a few words, voiced the regret of the Club in losing the member for Devonport, who was leaving for Sandhurst during the week. The member for Devonport had been a valuable member of the Club and a good speaker. Upon the call of the Leader of the Opposition, "three cheers" were enthusiastically accorded.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

BELGIAN CONSULATE,
CHAPEL STREET,
BRADFORD,

September 27th, 1914.

To Stonyhurst—Past and Present.

Having obtained Father Rector's kind sanction, I am permitted to address a few words to you with reference to the *Belgian Relief Fund*. The last few weeks have given me abundant opportunities of realizing the wealth of sympathy which the British nation feels and practices in a very generous manner for the Belgian people in the terrible sacrifices and disasters which they have had to suffer.

My appeal to the people within the Consular District of Bradford has met with a very gratifying response, but I feel it my duty to advertise as widely as possible the appalling needs of poor destitute Catholic Belgium. I appeal, therefore, to Stonyhurst—Present and Past—for their co-operation in swelling the Belgian Relief Fund, and feel sure (in the words of the Belgian Minister in London, Conte de Lalaing) that I "can count on the sympathy of "Stonyhurst" in Belgium's hour of need."

Contributions will be received and very gratefully acknowledged by

Yours sincerely,

H. E. GERHARTZ, O.S.,
Acting Belgian Consul.



BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOLAR ECLIPSE EXPEDITION, AUGUST, 1914.
The Stonyhurst Party at Hernösand, Sweden.

1.—Father O'Connor with the 20-ft. Coronagraph.

2.—Leaving Blackburn. Father O'Connor, Father Cortie, and Mr. Gibbs.

3.—Father Cortie with the Spectrograph.

4.—Mr. Gibbs with the Coelostats and Eclipse Clock.

5.—Mr. Whitelow with the 30-inch and 12-inch Coronagraphs.

The BRITISH GOVERNMENT ECLIPSE EXPEDITION TO HERNÖSAND, SWEDEN.

By the REV. A. L. CORTIE, S.J., F.R.A.S., Chief
of the Expedition.

Owing to the refusal of the Russian Government to relax the law which excludes Jesuits from Russia, it was impossible for Father Cortie and Father O'Connor to proceed, as had been arranged, to Kiev, as part of the official expedition of the Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies. The expedition had to be divided, and Father Cortie was commissioned to lead a party to Hernösand, in Sweden, at which place the prospective weather conditions were not so favourable as at the Russian stations. Besides Father O'Connor, he was accompanied by Mr. G. J. Gibbs, of Preston, and Mr. E. T. Whitelow, of Birkdale, so that the expedition was wholly composed of astronomers from Lancashire.

The expedition left Hull by the s.s. *Calypso*, on the evening of July 28th, and after a rough passage arrived at Gothenburg on the morning of the 30th. Travelling by the train leaving Gothenburg at mid-day, Stockholm was reached on the night of the same day, and so we were enabled to celebrate the feast of St. Ignatius with the mission of German Jesuits established in that city. There, too, we met Father Wulf and Father Rodés, from the College of St. Ignatius, at Valkenburg, in Holland, who were also proceeding to Hernösand on an expedition from that College. The German Fathers at Stockholm extended the most courteous hospitality not only to their brother Jesuits, but also to the lay members of the British Expedition, and on the afternoon of the same day Father Lohmeyer conducted us on a delightful trip on the fiords in the environs of Stockholm. After official calls on the Bishop, the British Minister, the director of the observatory, and Professor B. Hasselberg, who had made all preliminary arrangements for our reception at Hernösand, we left Stockholm on

the morning of August 2nd, and reached our destination on the afternoon of August 3rd. Through the courtesy of the Swedish astronomers all difficulties with regard to the Customs examination of our instruments had been smoothed over, so we were able the very next day to commence the erection of our instrumental outfit.

The objects aimed at by the expedition were to obtain direct photographs of the sun's corona during totality, and also to photograph its spectrum in the red, yellow, and green regions of the spectrum. For the direct photography of the corona we had three cameras, of varying focal lengths, as instruments of long focal length would give large images showing the details principally in the lower portions of the corona, and those of shorter focal length would, by furnishing smaller and brighter images, be calculated to show the extension of the filmy network of streamers that constitute the solar crown of glory. Our largest camera had a lens of four inches aperture, belonging to the Royal Irish Academy, and a tube 20 feet long. Next in order was a camera with a lens of four inches and focal length 30 inches, and lastly one belonging to Mr. Whitelow, with lens of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture and focal length only 12 inches. These were mounted horizontally *en echelon*, and were supplied with light by a 16 inch mirror, driven by clockwork. On the top of the tube of the long camera was placed a telescope to project an image of the sun on to a plate of ground glass, so as to fit a graduated circle. This enabled Father O'Connor to tell us when the eclipse was ten minutes, five minutes, and ten seconds from totality, as he had calculated beforehand the crescent of the sun that would be left unobscured at these precise times. Two of the accompanying illustrations show the large mirror and the battery of cameras. Mr. Whitelow (5) is sitting by the two cameras of shorter focal length, and he has besides another camera on a tripod stand pointed at the sun, with which to make observations before and after totality. Father O'Connor (1) is seen at the end of the long camera, which he operated, and on top of it is seen the projection telescope. When instruments are thus used horizontally to receive light from a rotating mirror, they must point exactly

to the position of sunrise for the day of observation. This adjustment, and in fact most of the mathematical work of the expedition, was in the hands of Father O'Connor. A very fine spectrograph had been especially put together with parts of instruments belonging to the Joint Permanent Committee, the Royal Irish Academy, The Royal Astronomical Society, the Imperial College of Science, the observatories of Greenwich, Cambridge, and Stonyhurst, for photographing the spectrum of the corona. It was devised by Father Cortie, in conjunction with Professor Fowler, of South Kensington. Though a beautiful instrument, it was probably somewhat too powerful for the photography of the faint coronal spectrum. We need not enter minutely into technical details, but the essential optical parts of the spectroscope were a large prism of seven inches edge and angle 40° , a mirror $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and a lens six inches in diameter, and 98 inches focal length. In our illustrations subjoined Father Cortie (3) is seen at the camera end of the instrument, and in another (4) Mr. Gibbs is shown with what we irreverently called his "timber yard." For, in addition to the spectrum of the corona, we arranged to throw the arc spectrum of iron on the spectroscope slit, for the sake of obtaining well-known fiducial points for measurement, during the actual eclipse. The electric leads were laid down by the town electrician, who also supplied a set of resistance coils. The iron arc, lens, and diagonal prism, were set up in the "timber yard." Mr. Gibbs was the engineer to the expedition, and in a very few days he had the instruments mounted solidly, utilising the packing cases loaded with stones as foundations. We were assisted in the eclipse operations by seven students of the Technical School, by Herr Askling, the master of mechanical science, by the town electrician, Herr Helenius, and by the mechanic of the institute. Drills commenced on Monday, August 17th, and were continued every day. Through the courtesy of Herr Rektor Tham, the Technical School, with well-equipped laboratories, dark room, and mechanics and carpenters' shops, had been placed almost entirely at the disposal of the two expeditions. Father Wulf placed his instruments in a large lecture room facing due south ;

the British expedition had the site of their instruments in a field adjoining the school. We owed these arrangements to the good offices of Professor B. Hasselberg, of Stockholm, the chief of the Swedish Eclipse Commission.

The town of Hernösand is situated mostly on a small island, the port lying on the strait which separates it from the mainland. Part of the town, including the residential suburbs, charmingly placed among pine woods on undulating hills, is on the mainland. Two bridges spanning the strait connect the two portions of the town. The port is a great centre of the timber trade, and large piles of timber are stacked in the yards surrounding the open sound to the north, by which vessels enter the port. A link with home and Lancashire was the presence of a steamer loading with wood pulp for the docks at Preston. In the distance beyond the north sound are ranges of mountains clad with the prevalent pine trees. The atmosphere is of transparent purity, but the surrounding hills are conducive to the formation of clouds. During the days preceding the eclipse, although the weather was generally beautifully fine, there was, with the exception of only one day, a very considerable amount of cloud, and that generally about eclipse time. On the evening of August 20th the wind, which had blown almost consistently from the north-west, changed its direction to south-east, and a beautiful starlight night gave promise of a succeeding fine day. In the event, the morning of the eclipse was perfectly cloudless. A goodly number of spectators turned up, in their best clothes to the field we occupied at the back of the Technical School, about 11 a.m., and watched the partial phases of the eclipse through dark glasses. Unlike the crowd which surrounded our site in Spain, in August, 1905, they were quite undemonstrative, but highly polite and much pleased. To prevent any possible inadvertent intrusion we roped off the instruments in a large enclosure. Three students of the Technical School assisted Father O'Connor at the 20-foot coronagraph, one other took plates from me at the spectrograph, and four others devoted themselves to making a composite drawing during totality of the corona. The town electrician,

Herr Helenius, stood by the switch for the iron-arc, the school mechanic by the eight inch cœlost, and Herr Askling had to cover and uncover the slit of the spectrograph at the proper moments. Mr. Gibbs placed the image of the corona on the slit, and also the image of the iron-arc at the proper time during totality. Father Cortie made the exposures with the spectrograph.

As totality advanced it became perceptibly colder, a drop of temperature of about 7°F. taking place, with a cold wind which suddenly arose in the S.E. At ten minutes before totality Father O'Connor blew three blasts on a whistle, and we stood to our stations, the clocks were wound up, and Herr Askling called "silence" in Swedish. Two blasts was the signal for the five minutes interval before totality, by which time a murky darkness had spread over the whole landscape, the effects on the distant mountains being very beautiful. One blast at ten seconds before totality was the signal for commencing operations with the spectrograph. "Go," cried Father O'Connor, and as he pulled a string releasing the mechanism, the big finger of the eclipse clock (4) constructed by Mr. Gibbs commenced to move over the dial. When I had put in the second plate-holder for the spectrum of the corona, which was to be a long exposure, I looked up. No other word but magnificent can adequately describe the sight of the totally eclipsed sun in a cloudless sky. On the western limb was a long fish-tail streamer, extending about two solar diameters, on the Eastern limb one long streamer, N.E. another shorter streamer, S.E. and yet a third, longer but less luminous than the other two, extending straight out like a bayonet, equatorially. To the N.W. above the sun glowed the planet Mercury, while Venus was brilliantly shining low down on the eastern horizon. In the middle of my long exposure the iron-arc was switched on, a diagonal prism was rapidly placed in position and a suitable aperture over the slit of the spectrograph by Mr. Gibbs, and a four seconds exposure made. Off went the arc and diagonal, the exposure on the corona was continued until just before the end of totality, which lasted 2 mins. 5 secs. I shut up the slide, out came the brilliant star-like edge of the sun. The eclipse

had been quite a bright one, much brighter than those I had observed in Spain, in 1905, and in the Tonga Islands, in 1911. The same afternoon, which, by the way, was cloudy, we packed nearly all the instruments, as we were anxious to get back to England, on account of the war, and I commenced the development of the plates. The packing was completed next day, and Mr. Gibbs and myself finished the development of the plates. We have five excellent large scale photographs of the corona, four of smaller scale to show the extensions, and one of still smaller scale, exposed by Mr. Whitelow, for about 90 seconds, which shows an extension of the corona of over two solar diameters. The large scale photographs show much detail, very fine polar rays, and fine prominences. On the plate the longest exposed of this series is an object close to the moon's limb, which looks very much like a comet. In addition the whole outline of the moon is distinctly projected on the sun's corona on photographs taken by Mr. Whitelow, 30 seconds and one minute after totality. The spectrum of the corona shows several lines, and the spectra of the cups will require detailed study.

By Sunday morning, August 23rd, we were ready to take the first boat for Stockholm, which should come from the north. We could not get away until Tuesday, and at once experienced a dense fog at sea. We were safely piloted through two Swedish mine fields by armoured vessels, and arrived at Stockholm on the Wednesday afternoon with our precious instruments and plates. The British Minister most kindly took charge of the instruments to forward them to England on a favourable opportunity, and we were able, after making necessary calls on the Swedish astronomers, who had done so much for us, in securing us a site and freedom from customs duties on the instruments, to leave Stockholm for Bergen by train on Friday morning, August 23rd. We left Bergen by a Norwegian steamer, bound for Newcastle, on Saturday afternoon. Early on Sunday morning we were stopped by a British cruiser and warned of the existence of floating mines, laid down by the Germans, somewhere off the mouth of the Tyne, well out to sea. Accordingly the lifeboats having been got ready,

we changed our course for the north of Scotland, and came down the coast. A second cruiser overhauled us in the course of the afternoon to make sure that we knew of the danger ahead. "My word," remarked an American on board, "but the North Sea is patrolled thorough by your cruisers." Finally, early on Monday morning, we were escorted to the mouth of the Tyne by three torpedo boats. An exciting and adventurous passage.

Although the Swedes at Hernösand were most kind and helpful to the expedition during our whole stay, and we cannot be too thankful in particular to Herr Rektor Tham, who practically handed over his Technical School to us for our use, yet we could not help noticing that the tone of the papers grew more and more pro-German and anti-British. This is largely due to the Swedish distrust of Russia, as Finland was once a portion of Sweden, a distrust fomented by the lying reports about the progress of the war furnished to the Swedish press by the notorious Woolf's Agency. The refusal of the Russian Government to admit us was a blessing in disguise. The other wing of our intended expedition to Kiev, under Professor Fowler, got as far as Riga, but, being unable to proceed, the expedition was abandoned. At Kiev itself, where a party of American astronomers, under Professor Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, was stationed, the eclipsed sun was obscured by clouds. The Greenwich astronomers at Minsk observed the eclipse successfully, but in a clouded sky. At Feodosia, in the Crimea, where the Cambridge Observatory party, under Professor Newall, erected their instruments, clouds again rendered observations impossible. May we not attribute our extraordinary good luck to St. Bridget, of Sweden, to whom the four Fathers made a novena in preparation for the eclipse.

INDIFFERENCE.

He's neither glad nor sorry—like a dog at his father's wake.—JOYCE. *English as we speak it in Ireland.*

"TIPPERARY" AT STONYHURST.

The following is the local version of "Tipperary," alluded to on page 983, as having been sung at the concert of October 7th :—

(1.)

Englishmen and Irishmen a-fighting go to-day,
Scotsmen too, and Welshmen too, and everyone is gay ;
Every school has sent them, but we'll find among the first

English, Irish, Scots and Welsh are there from Stonyhurst.

Chorus :

It's a long way that leads to Berlin,

It's a rough way, we know ;

It's a long way that leads to Berlin,

But the Allies mean to go !

So good-bye, Dick and Billy,

Farewell, Loo and Claire ;

It's a long, long way that leads to Berlin,

But we'll get right there !

(2.)

Sergeant Hill's been teaching men to use their bayonets ;
Major Pearse is officer to twice five hundred pets :
Spencer, Jackie Petre, too, will teach the Germans why
Englishmen refuse to run, but aren't afraid to fly.

(3.)

India and Australia are both a fairish way,
But India sends us Constable, Australia sends McGahey ;
Back from New York Archer-Shee has come to bear the
brunt ;
Sammy Lynch, our great full-back, is moving to the
front.

(4.)

Griffin's down at Devonport ; at Sandhurst not a few,
Gethin, Cuffey, Kennedy, and Geoff O'Donoghue ;
Geoffrey darlin', here's to you, and many a lucky shot ;
And the same to Gerald Leigh Malines McElligott !

(5.)

Thornton up to Greenock with the Scottish Rifle goes,
Trappes is down at Plymouth till he's told to face the
foes ;
Makepeace with the Terriers is out for making war,
So is Gwyn, and so is Flinn, and many, many more !

(6.)

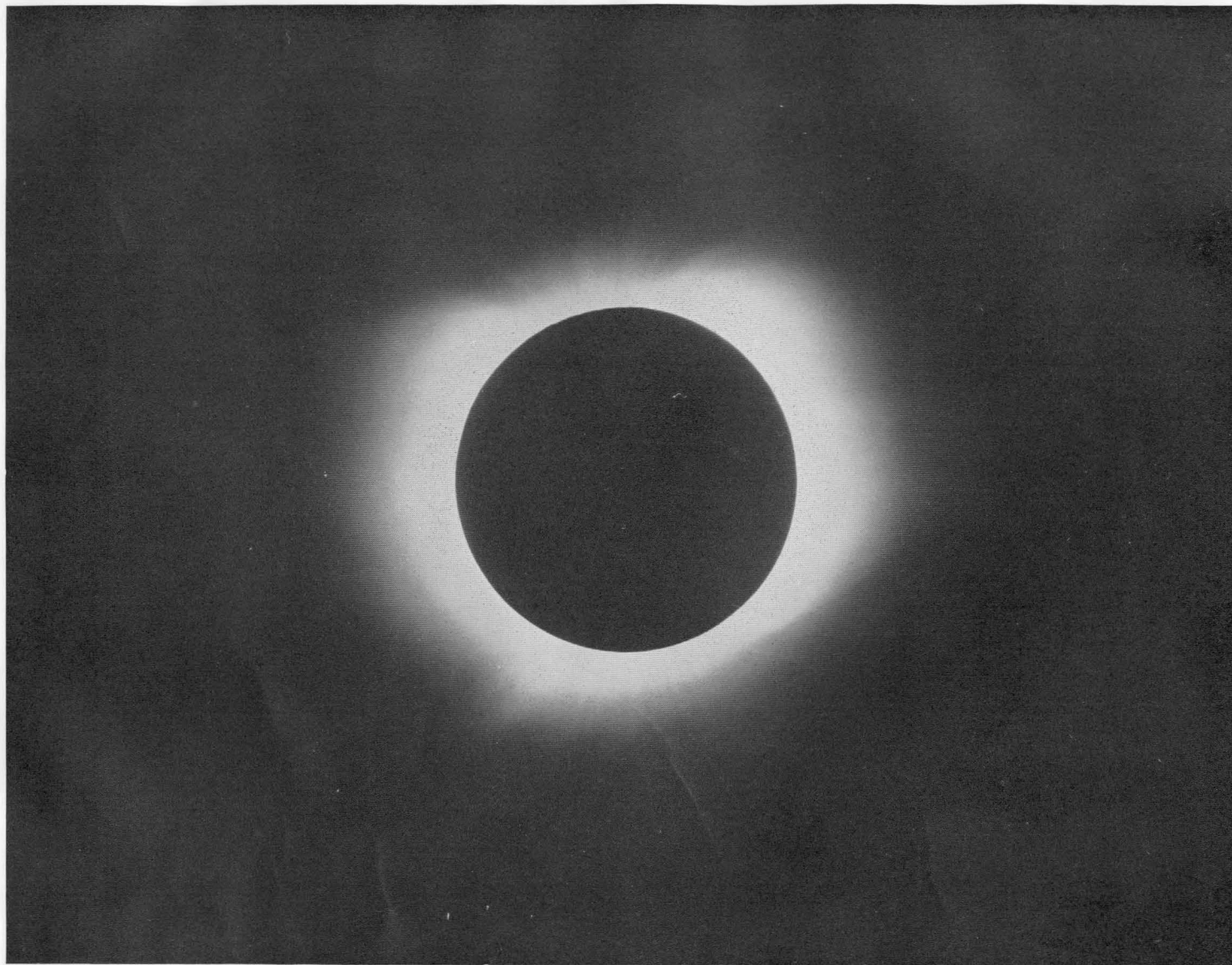
Many, many more, and sure we've not forgotten you,
Riley, Thwaites, Filose and French, and Hoper-Dixon,
too !

Geoff and Edmund Callaghan, we're thinking of you all—
And of you, dear Maurice, you, who were the first to fall.

N.

E.

W.



THE SOLAR CORONA.

A Photograph by the Stonyhurst Party, British Government Solar Eclipse Expedition,
Hernösand, Sweden, August, 1914.

A DIVISION IN THE MAKING.

Half-past five, and the "reveille" sounds, punctual but wavering, for the bugler is a very young recruit. A brisk October morning, and as I throw back the tent-fold I see that the grass is white with hoar frost, the air thick with mist. The great camp of 1,500 men is alive once more and the lines are swarming. There is the subdued sound of many voices, punctuated by an occasional burst of attic eloquence as a tent corporal objurgates some sleepy comrade. In the officers' lines orderlies are hurrying twixt mess and tents with cups of tea.

The sun has not yet risen, but there is a glow in the eastern sky which heralds his approach, and the two horizontal lamps which mark the position of the field hospital, near at hand, and the few scattered lights about the camp look pale and ghostly. A few minutes and the sun tops the hill, his rays first showing through the trunks of the tall forest trees that line the ridge. There is no warmth as yet in those darting rays, but there is bright promise in them, and the light exhilarates and around and about is the keen clear air in all its freshness, and one feels that it is good, very good, to live.

Was ever camp more beautiful than ours? It is parkland, dotted with groups of elms and graceful beeches, and luxuriant limes, leafy even to the roots, with here and there gigantic clumps near which in the early morning the cattle linger sheltered from the wind. At the other side of that wooded hill great herds of deer are browsing. To the north a great tower rises grandly above the grand beeches, and from it floats the dear old flag which symbolises our unity. Nearer at hand, whichever way I look, the white bell tents of soldiers, interspersed with large *marquées* lie like mist in the distant valleys, or stream down the hollows in the hills like broad mountain streams. Here, near at hand, they may be likened to white plumaged birds sunning themselves on the gentle slopes. Early though it is the rooks are circling, crowing as they fly. They fly away early in the morning and return again at night. Perhaps they are not interested in soldiers and dislike

the bustle; more probably the ceaseless *tap, tap* of a civilian army of more than 3,000 men who are engaged, week-day and Sunday, for as long as there is light to see in erecting another camp of huts and sheds which may shelter the new army when winter is upon us, is responsible for their early flight.

I stroll out as the men come doubling up for morning parade. Of all sorts they come. Some, the newer arrivals, still in civilian clothes, some trim and natty in their new well-fitting uniforms, some in a grotesque mixture of civil and military costume. One I notice fully equipped, save that he is wearing a schoolboy's cap; another in corduroys, belt and bayonet,

"were the only fresh equipment 'e could find"; some in the blue overalls of an engineer mechanic, some in white jumpers, some in coloured blazers, some (with whiter faces these) in suits of shabby black. Some salute the padre as they hurry to their ranks with all the smartness of the trained soldier, some touch their hats or pull their forelock, some look at him and grin, one—and my heart went out to him—"louted" as he passed and blessed himself, a man from the Green Isle of Faith.

Follow the columns as they stream through the gates, the military police on either hand standing at stiff attention as they pass. Some platoons are in full service dress, and carry rifles; they are out for a short stiff march before breakfast, with perhaps some extension movements when they reach the open park. The majority are in shirt and trousers only, necks and hairy chests exposed, out for a double, and thinking nothing of the steepest grassy slopes. At the heads and flanks run the officers, similarly dressed, with short stick in hand instead of sword, setting the example, and leading off at a pace which astonished rank and file must emulate, or suffer the degradation of falling out.

Now the blood tingles as they run. The stiffness of the night has passed. The men had felt the cold perhaps trying on the bare boards of a well-ventilated tent, wrapped up though they were in the double army blankets, but the cold was worth the having when compared with the glorious re-action.

Breakfast follows, huge half loaves of bread, and thick cold bacon, or wedges of fresh cold beef, washed down with gallons, it seems, of tea, which, if somewhat weak, at least is piping hot, makes a noble morning meal for a hungry man, and they enjoy it to the full.

At the officers' mess the fare is more varied, the quality is finer, and the appetite no less keen. Nothing has impressed me more in this experience of life at a training camp than the surpassing excellence of the officers. They are as keen as mustard and as self sacrificing as saints. No orders seem to come amiss to them, they are always ready, always cheerful. They take the greatest interest in their men, and attend closely to their needs. Their patience is amazing, and in almost every case patience achieves success, even with the rawest and most stupid of recruits.

I remember witnessing a case in point. A recruit class was attending a school of musketry, with sand-bag and tripod. One man could never get his sight correct. The rifle was laid and re-laid, explanation after explanation was given and repeated, when the officer had tried and failed the N.C.O. had his turn, with no better success. I fully expected that the recruit would be told to stand aside as hopeless for the present. But the patience of the officer was not exhausted. He spoke kindly to the man, who now looked very downcast, and after inquiring of him how long he had been in camp, asked him what trade he had followed. He replied that he had been a tailor. "Ah, then, I see the reason now," said the officer, "your sight is not defective, but it has had no training at distant work." A word or two of explanation followed, the rifle was laid again, and this time correct; again and again at varying objects the sights were laid, and always with success; and with a pleasant smile upon the face of officer and man, the recruit stepped back.

The mess is a large one. Two battalions have combined, and with them are added the Brigadier and Staff, the Medical Officers, and two chaplains. Each one seats himself where he likes, and the utmost harmony prevails. There are men of long service, with a long string of ribbons on their tunics;

there are young subalterns fresh from their O.T.C. contingents, there are Territorials, and old officers who have rejoined the Army; there are civilians who have offered their services for the war.

The new Army refuses none who can do their share of work, and the old Army transfers to them its splendid spirit of energy and efficiency.

After breakfast there is a very short interval of rest for the men. No rest at all for many of the officers, whose special duties may call them to the Orderly Tent or Brigade Office. Then for an hour or so the drilling fields assume much of the appearance of the third playroom playground when the boys are loosed from school. But it is work here, not play, and work under keen inspection. Some are leaping in quick succession over a cord held by two comrades, a poor and stiff work many of the recruits make of it at this stage of their training. Others in swift competition are rushing, rifle in hand, at a line of fencing, and negotiating it as best they can. One instructor has a class for Swedish drill. An officer is practising his platoon in rapidly reinforcing an imaginary firing line at top speed. Another officer is teaching his men how to find cover quickly and safely. Some hundred men are hopping in a circle, another hundred doing goose-step; others are running at full speed for such a time as lungs permit them. The men enjoy it, nor can there be any question as to the utility of these exercises. Every day brings improvement, and if this camp continues long every soldier will be an accomplished athlete.

Next comes the more serious work of the day, route marching in ever increasing distances, and under more severe conditions. The men march easy, and sing or whistle as they march. A few battalions have a band of performers on the mouth organ; one, a very crack service battalion, has purchased a bugle and a drum, but most content themselves with singing, and as in this division there are many men from tuneful Lancashire, the singing is often most effective. "Tipperary" is still the favourite tune, but "John Brown's Knapsack" runs it very close, with another song which contains some reference to bananas, and the frequent repeti-

tion of an unpolite soldiers' word, which is always rendered *sotto voce*.

Dinner for the men is at one, or later : good hot meat and vegetables and potatoes, the latter often fried ; beer they can buy at the canteen.

After dinner, in this most wonderful camp, work begins again, and almost immediately. The work is varied, and in most cases carried on without the camp. Some will be at the rifle ranges, some judging distances, some seated cross-legged round an officer, or old N.C.O., who explains the mysteries of the rifle, with learned discussions as to trajectory culminating point, effects of side wind, etc. Extension movements, and attack, retiring under fire, the defence of a position, the crossing of an area swept by shrapnel, or machine guns ; all such things are taught by precept and example.

Perhaps in the afternoon the O.C. of the Division will ride over from the neighbouring town to confer with his Brigadiers, and probably will take the opportunity to visit the sick in hospital. He is a tall, soldierly man, strikingly handsome, courteous and kindly to all who work—but report says, a terror to the ill-doers and the lazy.

The hospital tents are not intended to take in serious cases of illness. When such occur a magnificently fitted motor ambulance conveys them to the hospital of the nearest county town. Here one only deals with chills, or minor accidents. There is a vaccination tent, and those of the officers who wish are also inoculated against typhoid. The men's turn may come later.

The mess dinner is at 7-30, and on normal days this closes the day's work, and the men from relief in listening to impromptu concerts, or to music hall melodies on the gramophone. I say on normal occasions, for at least once a week, and generally oftener there are night marches, which later will develop into night manœuvres.

It is an impressive sight to see the columns start. In the gloom the great square masses of great-coated men, in perfect silence and absolute quiet, look so huge and masterful. No word is spoken by the men on march, and the officer's orders are conveyed by signs or whispers. The footfall of the men is

deadened on the dusty road, and still more so on the turf. And in the same silence in which they left the camp they return to it, so that one hardly knows whether the men are back or no.

Then, at ten o'clock, or later, "last post" sounds, and beautiful and haunting and pathetic is this evening bugle call. A few minutes later and the soft "lights out" is blown, and the day is over, the camp rests, and the sentries slowly pace.

It is not a show camp, this. It is a camp of strenuous work. It is the camp of those who have heard their country's call, who have sacrificed much to join it, and who will gladly sacrifice more—the greatest sacrifice of all—if God so wills it. It is a khaki camp of battalions raised for work and sacrifice ; it is a camp of service battalions whose one wish is to be of service, when the time comes, to King and country.

SODALITY NOTES.

We sincerely regret the death of Maurice Dease, an old Sodalist, who was killed at the Battle of Mons whilst in charge of a section of machine guns.—
R.I.P.

Fr. O'Connor has very kindly consented to teach the Sodalists the Vatican version of the Psalms ; consequently our Sunday office up to the present has been entirely devoted to it. We have nearly completed the change, and hope to start very soon. We thank Fr. O'Connor very much, and feel extremely obliged for his time he has spent with us.

On Sunday, October 10th, Fr. Plater came over from the Seminary and gave the Sodalists a very interesting discourse, in the course of which he touched on the subject of the war and its influences for good and evil. We thank Fr. Plater very much.

There will be an admission of Higher Line candidates for the Sodality on December 8th. Particulars for admission will be announced later by the Spiritual Father.

B. WITHALL, *Prefect*.

THE AVIARY.

"Coom, Tummas, and look at these ere long-legged geese a shiftin' cabbages. Whatever dost a co' them?"

"Why, them's Rheas—South American Hostriches, like. They're nobbut two months owd. When they've grow'd hoop they'll be welly as big as Christians, they *do* say."

The above Lancastrian comments on our two most recent additions to the Aviary are fairly accurate. Our pair of Rheas—a present from Mr. Robert Trappes-Lomax—faintly suggest a pair of swan-necked ganders on stilts. Their plumage is an uniform grey down with ostrich-like wing plumes draped gracefully back over the situation of their absent tails.

Their cry at present is a prolonged kittenish "miao" and their appetite simply Teutonic. Greens of all sorts form their staple fodder. Down their long necks cabbages, lettuces, and similar vegetables wend their way incessantly in visibly descending bulges.

We could have wished that they confined their attention to the greens of the vegetable kingdom, but possibly they are as yet too young to know that an object may be green and yet no vegetable. This reflection may help us to understand why one of them snapped up a green Budgerigar, who was harmlessly drinking in the brook, and held him under the water. The Rhea probably r(h)easoned (*sic*) thus (for your Rhea is r(h)eally a punster). "All greens are vegetable, but this thing is green, therefore, etc." The rest followed logically. "This flying Brussels sprout is devilish dry; let's wet it in the brook." The net result was a dead Budgerigar.

This omnivorous propensity, and other considerations, have decided us to transfer the Rheas from the Aviary to a sequestered bower bounded on various sides by Shirk, the washing-place, the community wing and the sacristy gallery, and called, for some unknown reason, the "Priests' Quadrangle." Here the boys may "charm them with smiles and soap," and other delicacies to be supplied by two permanent officials of the Aviary, who will be known as *Rhea Guards*.

They are quite hardy, having been bred in England and reared (Rheas and puns are inseparable) by Mr. Gerard Gurney in his out-door aviaries at Keswick Hall, Norfolk.

They are certainly the stateliest fowls yet seen in the Aviary. May they live to attain the stature of Christians, which should be two years hence.

Californian Quails reared in our English outdoor Aviary should be easy to sell, but we have so far been unable to dispose of our fine bevy of 13 healthy-full-grown young ones. Even the bird-market has been affected by the war.

During the period which has elapsed since the issue of our last bulletin the smaller aviary birds have done passing well. Our small casualty list comprises a hen Waxwing, who arrived ill, a Pope Cardinal, who failed to acclimatise himself, a cock Bullfinch, who left his head in a mouse-trap, and a canary, who was "necked" by another bird, probably a Rhea.

The whole bench of Bishops is ablaze with fiery crimson and orange, looking, as the gasman puts it "like live coyles wi tarry busoms." The scarlet Madagascar weavers are no less brilliant, but they change from their red gala uniforms into brown mufti more frequently than do the Bishops. One of them is unlike any of his kind we have yet seen. His throat and head are crimson and his waistcoat is yellow. No bird books we have yet inspected have enabled us to place him.

In the small owlery we have two Tawny Owls and three long-eared Owls. During the winter we propose to add Little Owls, Barn Owls and Short-eared Owls. Burrowing Owls are not in the market at present.

The Eagle Owls, Chilian Eagle and three Macaws are in their usual boisterous health.

The following presents to the Aviary are acknowledged with much gratitude:—

A pair of Rheas—*presented by* Robert Trappes-Lomax (1891).

Two pairs of Norwich Canaries—*presented by* George Gillings.

Substantial Donations to our dwindling exchequer
—presented by R. P. Creagh (1901) and Joseph
Waterton (1907).

Here followeth a list of our staff for the year
1914—15 :—

Manager The Rev. Fr. Irwin, S.J.
British Expert John Waterton.
Foreign Expert George Gillings.

Rhea Guards { A. Smail.
 { R. Le Brasseur.

Medical Expert Dr. James Gas.

Quartermaster-General

and Consulting Engineer James Myerscough.

For the Management { JOHN WATERTON.
 { GEORGE GILLINGS.

O.T.C. NOTES.

A new edition of "the book" having appeared, we are now being initiated in the mysteries of "platoon drill," which seems, perhaps, a little difficult to us as we were deprived of the advantage of attending the camp at Tidworth in July.

We feel deeply the temporary absence of Major S. A. Pearse, who is at present second in command of the 9th Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, at Seaford Camp, Sussex, and we sincerely hope that he will soon be with us again.

In the meanwhile, our officers are working hard to make us efficient in the new drill with which they are quite familiar, having trained recruits at Preston during the Summer vacation.

Sergeant-Major Marchant and Sergeant Hill were also engaged in the same work. The former has rejoined us, but Sergeant Hill is now stationed at Aldershot.

We wish all success to the following, who left us to join the colours :—T. Trappes-Lomax, R. Gwyn, G. Thornton, G. Hull, G. McElligott, R. Griffin, and the following, who have entered Sandhurst :—M. Cuffey, G. O'Donoghue and R. Gethin.

R. PLISSONNEAU, *Sergt.-Major*.

AFTER THE WAR.

One has to begin any talk about the war by describing it as "this terrible war"—that is the stereotyped phrase. And so, of course, it is a terrible war; if there were a stronger adjective it could be used without exaggeration. The frightful carnage, the hideous outrages, the orgies of wickedness, the appalling destruction of wealth, and the sufferings of millions of women and children—hidden tragedies which will be spread over long years—these things are terrible indeed; they rise a great black cloud between our eyes and the sunlight.

But it is not all terrible. Even such a black cloud as this has its silver lining. There is the wonderful spirit of self-sacrifice which the war is evoking. Read the stories—and we have only a few of them—of men going back under a hail of bullets to fetch wounded comrades; of the officer in the trenches who refused to slake his own thirst that he might give the only available cup of tea to one of his men; and many a like story which thrills one with pride of our human race. There is the splendid training and discipline which convert pale and weedy youths into strong men. There is the effect upon men of having faced death at close quarters; observers have described the new dignity of bearing and the far-away look in the eyes which have gazed without flinching at the king of terrors. It is such things as these which give another aspect to war; it was these which led a young Russian officer back from hard fighting at the front to declare that war was "the only beautiful thing."

But to write of them a poet's pen is needed, and it is only inasmuch as they go to form the foundations of life after the war that I refer to them here. It is the new manner of life which this war will build up that I want to write about now.

We shall all of us be affected by the war. Such a tremendous upheaval will shake European society from top to bottom. There will be all sorts of changes and readjustments which we cannot yet begin to outline in our imaginations, but which will probably be great and profound. The magnitude of the economic disturbances will affect politics and

society and life in almost all its ramifications. The form of civilization which grew up in the nineteenth century, and began to go to seed in the early years of the twentieth century, was already shewing signs of decay and change. Without the cataclysm of the world's greatest war it would soon, under the various disintegrating influences at work, have crumbled away, like the pod covering a seed, and given birth to a new life ; but the war will hurry the process—and, we may expect (and hope) will somewhat deflect the previous direction of the change.

The oldest will not escape the new influences. But they will not so profoundly alter the habits and mental attitude of those of us who already are watching, say, the forties slipping swiftly away. We have got groovy and crusted ; we shall be the old-fashioned survivals of a dead era. Upon the new generation—the boys and girls of to-day, the youths in their teens, the young men in their twenties—the changes will have their full effects.

What will they be ? He would be a bold man who would confidently predict them all. For one reason, we do not yet know the extent of the war, and so of the disturbances of the existing order which it will cause. But without rashness one may suggest a few directions in which change may be looked for.

Here are some that occur to me. The destruction of wealth and dislocation of trade are going to make most of us poorer, and so perforce we shall cultivate the simple life. It will be the real thing—not the attitudinizing sham of the Surrey-week-end-cottage order which has been the vogue of late years. That will be one of the first notable changes ; it will make us healthier and happier, and it may be summed up in the motto, “ simple, but smart,” as contrasted with the previous vogue of “ luxurious, but slovenly.” The economic pinch will make for simplicity ; military discipline will engender a smartness in manners and dress which will form a pleasant relief after the lounging sloppiness which of late years has characterised the youth of this country to an increasing extent. The influence of military discipline will be permanent, for though we need not fear conscription, we may certainly anticipate some form of universal military training. (Meantime may I

urge upon Stonyhurst the claims of the O.T.C. ? Surely no one at this time will neglect the opportunity it offers ?)

Religion will awaken. With all its rough brutality, the battlefield is not a nursery of atheism. A soldier wrote from the trenches the other day : “ Every man here puts up some sort of prayer every night.” Still less welcome is irreligion in the widowed and orphaned home. And among the people at large the awfulness of war strikes as a blow the materialism and frivolity of life ; a lot of selfishness and vice and indifferentism is swept away, as a breeze from heaven disperses the miasmas of a foul mist.

Unpleasant fads will be at a discount. They have grown rankly of late. I won't particularise, because that would look too much like politics and controversy for a college magazine ; but you know the things I mean—the “ cranks ” associated with the long-haired man and the short-haired woman, or which one used to associate with them ; they have grown a little more normal in appearance lately. There should be a slump in that kind of nonsense after the war. The first gun fired blew some of them to bits.

There will be a growth of the spirit of freedom—the real thing, not the caricature of it which the above-mentioned faddists championed ; and not licence. For discipline is coming to its own again. It will not be Prussian discipline—soul-crushing despotism, but a discipline in which real freedom will thrive ; for freedom, like a mass of water, needs boundaries to it to save it from running to waste.

And there should be more fraternity. Men are drawing closer together, under the present stress, are forgetting their partisan quarrels, and in many directions are experiencing as a new sensation the bonds of mutual charity. Will not this benign influence outlast the war ?

And with more liberty and more fraternity we may look for more equality. The march of democracy was seeing to that before the war began. The topsy-turvy changes which the war will bring in wealth distribution will hasten it ; and it will also



THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

1.—Exterior View.

2 & 3.—Views of the Interior from opposite ends.

be promoted by the democratisation of the Army, which politicians had begun to talk about without quite knowing how it was to be achieved. It is being worked out now, through the mixing up of social ranks in the Army, commissions being freely given to men of small social distinction, while others, including representatives of the highest classes, are joining the ranks.

But I must stop. My object was to give only a few hints and indications of the changes which the great war may be expected to bring—changes so admirable that the contemplation of them makes a middle-aged man wish he was young again, in order that he might absorb and enjoy them to the full, and so share in complete measure the fortune and opportunities of the newer generation.

So the black cloud of war is not all dark, and the lives laid down by men and the sufferings borne by women will prove once more the world's great mysterious truth—that sacrifice is the mother of good.

ERNEST E. WILLIAMS.

REVIEWS.

FERGUSON'S PERCENTAGE TRIGONOMETRY.

Longmans, 3/6 net.

This book, written by an old Stonyhurst pupil, is not intended for the examinee, but for the surveyor or navigator; and so it is in no sense a rival to the many excellent school Trigonometries now in use. Much of the ground covered by them it leaves untouched, its object being to show how the various problems met with in practical work are very much simplified by the introduction of the author's new method of measuring angles. Of this it would hardly be correct to say that it substitutes another unit for the degree and the radian; for, bewildering as it might appear at first sight, there is no fixed unit, in the ordinary sense of the word, in the system at all.

The percentage measure of an angle is nothing else than the result of multiplying the tangent of the angle by 100; hence an angle of 45° , the tangent of which is unity, is an angle of 100 per cent. Now,

since the tangents of angles (except, of course, in the imaginations of beginners in Trigonometry) are not proportional to the angles themselves) it follows that the percentage measures of angles are not proportional to the angles. Thus, while the percentage measure of 45° is 100 per cent., as we have said, that of 15° is not 33·3 per cent., as might be expected, but 26·8 per cent., since the tangent of 15° is ·268.

It will be obvious, from what has preceded, that in a right angled triangle, the percentage measure of the angles at the hypotenuse can be written down without consulting tables as soon as the length of the sides containing the right angle are known. To take as an instance the very familiar right-angled triangle in which the sides are 3, 4, 5 inches long, the percentage measures of the hypotenuse angles will be $\frac{300}{4}$ and $\frac{400}{3}$, i.e., 75 per cent and 133·3 per cent. The converse problem of determining, from sufficient data, the lengths of the sides, is also readily performed without the use of tables; though, in order to facilitate calculation, the author has, with great labour, prepared a special set of tables which render the application of his very ingenious idea still more simple.

The adoption of this system naturally requires special graduations for any instrument used to obtain the percentage measure of an angle by observation, but that is easily effected.

An adequate estimate of the degree of simplification in ordinary practical Trigonometrical work which follows from using the percentage measure of an angle can only be formed by a study of the different cases which have to be dealt with. Of these several are given by Mr. Fergusson, and for them, as also for the description of the percentage Compass and kindred subjects we must refer the reader to the book itself.

THE CONVERT'S ROSARY.

By ALICE M. GARDINER.

Burns and Oates. 1/6.

This little book contains short meditations on the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary, comprising reflections useful for all, but especially designed to meet the needs and difficulties of converts, to whom they are sure to appeal, and to whom the book cannot fail to be useful.

ENGLAND AND THE SACRED HEART.

By REV. G. E. PRICE.

2/- Washbourne.

Beginning with the apostolate of Father de la Colombière in the times of James II., and taking up the story a century later, in the episcopate of the zealous Bishop Milner, who played so prominent a part in the restoration of Catholicism in this land, we follow with unflagging interest this narrative of the history of devotion to the Sacred Heart in England.

The impetus given by the illustrious Bishop to the devotion at that period was as the author rightly says, "a master stroke of policy," the fruits of which, as he so lucidly points out, we are still reaping.

The book contains much interesting historical and doctrinal information and ought to be very useful, but we are of opinion that the author would have secured greater popularity by more attention to simplicity in his vocabulary.

DAME CLARE'S STORY TELLING.**A Decade of Stories of Olden Times.**

By ELSA SCHMIDT.

2/6. Washbourne.

These tales are supposed to have been told to the youthful alumnae, or little maidens educated in the stately Abbey of St. Cecilia's by the sea, by the venerable Benedictine, Dame Clare, in "the year of grace, 1452."

They treat mainly of sacred subjects, nuns, friars, saints, angels, and archangels, and the quaint antique style in which they are told is extremely pretty and poetic. The authoress is evidently well versed in monastic lore and customs.

I have heard them characterised as "desperately pious," but there will always be some to whom the aroma of medieval monasticism which pervades these pages will especially appeal, and these perhaps will not always be the youthful readers for whom the book seems primarily intended.

DERFEL THE STRONG.

By MARY AGATHA GRAY.

Washbourne. 5/-

The scene of "Derfel the Strong" is laid in that inexhaustible field of historical romance, the days of "bluff King Hal."

The tale is stirring and well written, and if the characters do not talk quite as naturally as those of Mgr. Benson, they are quite lifelike and soon captivate our interest. The book is one that ought to be very popular, and being well printed and bound, is eminently suitable for a prize or gift book.

ST. PAUL TO THE CORINTHIANS.**The First Letter.**

We very gladly welcome the latest instalment of the Westminster Version (*Corinthians*; Longmans 1/- paper, 1/6 boards), by the Editor, Rev. C. Lattey, S.J. The introduction deals with Corinth, its Church, and the occasion and date of this letter, which is, of course, St. Paul's second to that City. An appendix on the reading to be followed in I. Cor. xv, 51, involving not only criticism, but principle, is of importance, but manifestly does not call for discussion in a school magazine. The second appendix is by the Rev. A. Keogh, S.J., upon the Ministry in the Apostolic Church. It is gratifying to see a great study centre like St. Beuno's beginning to make itself responsible for a literary and scientific output proportionate to its capacities; and we may hope that with the help of this series the study of St. Paul may soon no longer be deemed impossible in the higher classes of our colleges.

JESUS AMABILIS.**A BOOK FOR DAILY PRAYER.**

By FRANCESCA GLAZIER.

Washbourne. 2/-

Each of these meditations is divided into seven short paragraphs, consisting almost entirely of extracts from the Scriptures, and from the writings of the Saints, skilfully combined.

The book is very devotional, and ought to prove helpful and consoling to all devout souls; it seems especially appropriate for use during visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Exposition, the Holy Hour, etc.

The volume is of compact size, very well printed, and prettily bound.

FREDERIC OZANAM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

By ARCHIBALD J. DUNN.

Washbourne. 1/-

A life story so fruitful and interesting as that of Frederic Ozanam deserves indeed to be more widely known, and the modest little volume before us, including as it does an excellent account of his great life-work, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and its subsequent developments in England up to the present time, should be both useful and stimulating to our young men. The portrait on the cover, however, can hardly be said to lend additional attraction to the volume.

ON PRAYER AND THE CONTEMPLATIVE LIFE.

By ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

By the Rev. HUGH POPE, O.P. 5/-

As to the plan of this work Fr. Pope, in his introduction, tells us that he has "simply taken from the Summa Theologica the treatises on Religion, on Devotion, Prayer, and the Contemplative Life, and presented them in an English dress. When occasion offered, to each portion has been added appropriate passages from St. Augustine, St. Thomas's master, and . . . from the Commentary on the Summa by the illustrious Cardinal Cajetan."

Again, he tells us that "in these pages we shall find naught touching supernatural manifestations, such as visions, ecstasies, and revelations, but we shall find what is of far greater use to us—a catechism on Devotion, Prayer, and Contemplation." To those who desire the highest and most solid teaching on these subjects, no better work could be recommended. The extracts from St. Augustine are especially well chosen and illuminating, and we feel confident that the book will be appreciated as it deserves by those to whom the subject appeals.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF TACTICS AND ORGANISATION.

By CAPTAIN J. L. SLEEMAN.

Gale & Polden, Ltd., London.

All who have studied the author's "Tactical 'Prep' for Tyros" will welcome this book. Though the subject matter, and even in the main, the wording is the same, the work has been improved by the addition of many plates and increased by chapters on obstacles and air service. What is really remarkable is the manner in which the author has, in so small a space, set out the Field Service Regulations. His chapters on "Fighting Troops and their Characteristics, Protection and the Attack," are so written that their reading is quite easy, and yet he has given only that which, by hard application, is to be found in the official publication. The chapter, too, on intercommunication and orders will repay the reading, as well as that on "The Appreciation of a Situation," so essential to the solution of any military problem. His notes on Quarters might have been made more practical by fuller remarks on the course of action a junior officer could take when billeting or bivouacking his men, as part, let us say, of a battalion. But the book is admirable. All who wish to pass Certificate A, or intend to take a commission in the Special Reserves, or T.F., ought to have this book. They will find it most useful.

THE INGLETHORPE CHRONICLES; or MANNERS AND MORALS.

By THEODORA KENDAL.

Washbourne, 2/6.

The Inglethorpe Chronicles consist of twelve bright, interesting, well-told tales, each by a member of the Inglethorpe family, who seem, by-the-way, to have been one and all very attractive individuals, thoroughly healthy, natural and human. Without being at all "preachy," the moral tone of the book is high, and from its pages many a useful lesson may be learned by young and old alike.

HOLY MASS.

2 Vols.

By REV. H. LUCAS, S.J.

These volumes are Nos. 5, and 7 of the Catholic Library, and continue the admirable tradition set up by their precursors. They are excellent as a help to intelligent devotion at Mass. It is easy to realise, on reading these pages, how one is put in communion with the whole of the Church Catholic through the Mass, not merely in space, but also in time; for the Mass is a history of the devotion of the Church. The author has attempted the difficult task of appealing at once to the popular mind as well as to the student, but he has succeeded admirably. Those who find the technical parts too dry may follow the advice in the preface to the second volume, and "skip such passages as do not appeal to them." In any case, this would be preferable to "tossing the book aside," a method which the author modestly deprecates, and which, we may add, would deprive the one who uses it of an aid to devotion not easy to replace.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY, Vol. 14.

FISHER ON THE PENITENTIAL PSALMS, Vol.

1. Edited, with Preface and Glossary, by J. S. PHILLIMORE, M.A., *Herder*, 68, Great Russell Street W.C. 1/-

DOWN WEST: SKETCHES OF IRISH LIFE, by ALICE DEASE, *Herder*, 1/-

LIFE OF FR. PAUL GINHAC, S.J., from the French of Arthur Calvet, S.J., translated by WILLIAM DOYLE, S.J. *Washbourne*, 6/-

THE CATHOLIC DIARY. *Washbourne*, 1/-

INDEX TO WORKS OF JOHN HENRY CARDINAL NEWMAN, by JOSEPH RICKABY, B.Sc. (Oxon.) *Longmans*, 6/-

Stonyhurst Calendar, 1914-15,

September.

- 15 T. Boys' Return.
16 W. Ascensio Scholarum.

October.

- 1 Th. Phil. I. Term.
2 F. Mass against Fire.
6 T. Certificate Good Day.
7 W. Rec. p.m.
8 Th. Boys' Retreat.
10 S. S. Francis Borgia.
14 W. Hons. Exam.
15 Th. Blandyke.
29 Th. Benefactors' Requiem.

November.

- 1 S. All Saints.
2 M. All Souls.
3 T. Rhetoric Academy.
Distribution of Prizes.
5 Th. Hons. Exam.
12 Th. S.A. Requiem.
26 Th. Hons. Exam.
27 F. S. John Berchmans.
28 S. Math. Hons. Exam.
29 S. 1st Advent.

December.

- 1 T. B. Ed. Cam. Gen. Day
3 Th. S. Francis Xavier.
4 F. Compositions.
5 S. Night Studies.
7 M. Confessions.
8 T. Imm. Conc. B.V.M.
9 W. Compositions.
10 Th. Geom. I.
11 F. Compositions.
13 S. R.D. Exam.
14 M. Alg. I.
15 T. Arith. I.
16 W. Phil. Vac. B.C.A. Ex.
17 Th. Vac.
25 F. Christmas Day.

January.

- 1 F. New Year's Day.
6 W. Epiphany.
14 Th. Boys' Return.
15 F. Phil. II. Term.
17 S. Holy Name.
27 W. Rhet. Good Day.
30 S. Mass for Health.
31 S. Septuagesima.

February.

- 2 T. Purification B.V.M.
7 S. Sexagesima.
8 M. Hons. Exam.
9 T. Poetry Academy.
11 Th. Blandyke.
14 S. Quinquagesima.
16 T. Shrove Tuesday. Rec.
17 W. Ash Wednesday.
27 S. Hons. Exam.

March.

- 1 M. Keating Essay.
4 Th. St. F. Xavier Novena.
13 S. Math. Hons. Exam.
19 F. S. Joseph.
20 S. Hons. Exam.
21 S. Passion Sunday. R.D.
22 M. Compositions. [Exam.
23 T. Prize Debate.
24 W. Algebra II. Comp.
25 Th. Annunciation.
26 F. Geom. II. Comp.
28 S. Palm Sunday.
29 M. Scholarship Exams.
31 W. Tenebrae.

April.

- 1 Th. Maundy Th. Arith II.
2 F. Good Friday.
3 S. Holy Saturday.
4 S. Easter Sunday.
5 M. Athletic Sports.
6 T. B.C.A. Exam.
7 W. Boys' Vac.
21 W. Solemnity S. Joseph.
Boys' Return.
22 Th. Phil. III. Term.

May.

- 10 M. Rogation Day.
11 T. " "
12 W. " "
13 Th. Ascension Day.
14 F. Hons. Exam.
16 S. Six Sundays.
Elocution Comp.
Syntax Academy.
18 T. Whit-Sunday.
23 S. Night Studies.
29 S.

June.

- 1 T. Junior Lat. Prose.
2 W. Confessions.
3 Th. Corpus Christi.
5 S. Hons. Exam. Night
[Studies
10 Th. Confessions. Schools
11 F. Sacred Heart. [p.m.
12 S. Night Studies.
14 M. Junior Latin Verse.
17 Th. Great Academies.
21 M. St. Aloysius.
23 W. H.L. Math. Good Day.
26 S. Hons. Exam.
29 T. SS. Peter and Paul.

July.

- 1 Th. Rec. p.m. Choir Day.
4 S. R.D. Ex. [Prize Exs.
5 M. Math. Hons. and
6 T. Schools p.m.
8 Th. Rector's Day.
12 M. H.C.
13 T. L.L. Math. Good Day
14 W. S.C.
15 Th. Rec. p.m.
16 F. Comp. Wm. Ryan
[Memorial Prize.
19 M. Comp., L.C.
21 W. Comp. Alg. III.
22 Th. Rec. p.m.
23 F. Geom. III.
24 S. Macaulay Geo. Exam.
Arith. III.
25 S. St. Ignatius.
26 M. Weld Requiem. B.C.A.
27 T. Vac.