

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1902.

NO. 13.

— THE —
Grasmian,
The Magazine of
The High School, Dublin.



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The Grasmian.

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THE ERASMIAN.

DUBLIN, JUNE, 1902.

Editorial.

With this number we commence our fourth volume. That we have come so far shows that the "Erasmian" has been appreciated. In spite of many difficulties we may fairly claim that it has been a success. We therefore offer our thanks to all who have assisted us in the past in bringing us so far. And we beg also to make an appeal to all Old Boys—whoever and wherever they are—to help us. From one and all we shall be delighted to receive news of themselves or of other Old Boys for insertion in our columns, and even more pleased if they will kindly remember us and send us occasionally articles, short or long, for the amusement and edification of High School Boys, past and present.

School News.

At this season of the year there is a dearth of School news. Easter came early this year, and the too short Easter Vacation is long since past;

Whitsuntide has vanished too, and there is now nothing between us and the summer holidays but the Intermediate.

For the Boys who are taking Experimental Science and Drawing, part of their labours are over. The new system provides for their inspection in that subject in lieu of examination, and the Inspector from the Department (there is a long and unwieldy appendage to this word, but we cannot reconcile ourselves to be always repeating it), came and executed his victims some time in May.

We are pleased to hear from our Cricket Correspondent that the Club is more prosperous this year. It might be more so, and there is no reason why a much larger number of boys should not join. It is comforting to hear of a third Eleven, and we wish it success.

We unfortunately went to press with our last number before the semi-final of

the Football Cup Match was played, and, although late, we insert in our present issue an account of the same; if only as a record it will be of use.

We do not hear any boys talking about the Sports this year, or any preliminary arrangements being made, but we hope that this is not a sign of flagging interest.

N.B.—Since this was printed, the School has roused itself, a preliminary Committee has been elected, and the Sports fixed for September 20th.

Cyclists, of whom there are many in the School, should observe our Cycling column. They do not seem to avail themselves in as large numbers as might be expected of the excellent opportunities afforded on holidays by the School Cycling Club for seeing the beautiful country round Dublin. The runs are most enjoyable, and those boys who have never joined in any should go on one as an experiment.

The Bicycle Stands have at last appeared in the A Room, where they are being much appreciated.

NEW TRANSLATIONS: *Purpurea anima*, a red ghost; *pone, meum est*, pony, that's mine.

About the middle of May, Maurice Wilkins discovered a black bat in the caretaker's garden, and captured it with a handkerchief. It was afterwards restored, but has now disappeared. A new meaning now attaches to Tennyson's lines:

Come into the garden, Maude,
For the black bat night hath flown.

There are no changes in the "Erasmian" Committee this Term, but to provide for occasional unavoidable absences of the Chairman, Mr. Cooney has been elected Vice-Chairman.

Notes on Old Boys.

We publish in this number the first part of Guillamore O'Grady's Auditorial address on the Empire and the Universities. The subject is apropos of the times as many things show, particularly two which harmonise with the subject of the address; firstly, the provision made in his will by Mr. Cecil Rhodes—the greatest of modern empire-builders—to use the influence of Oxford University to weld the Empire together; and secondly the condemnation by a Government Commission of the present system of Army Education.

Rev. J. R. Prenter has left the Presbyterian Church at Ahoghill for a call in Belfast.

Rev. J. Riversdale Colthurst has removed from Cork to Dublin, having been appointed Chaplain to the Royal Hibernian School (in Phoenix Park).

In the April number of the *Animals' Guardian* was published an eloquent sermon on 'Vivisection and Christianity' by the Rev. William Ralph, M.A, Rector of Cloncha, Londonderry. He left the School in October 1881, when he entered Trinity, and is therefore an Old Boy of considerable standing.

In the Examination for Clerkships at Guinness's, E. J. F. Holland was successful with seventh place. Two other successful candidates were formerly at the High School, Holden Stodart, and Rd. M. Hitchens.

Richard E. N. Bailey, youngest son of Thomas Bailey, Esq., J.P., R.M., of Malladuff, Co. Fermanagh and 14 Herbert place, and of Mrs. Cowell, The Deanery, Kildare, was married on March 22nd to Harriet, daughter of James Edward Medlicott, Esq., J.P., of Dunmurry, Kildare.

We have to congratulate the Rev. W. B. Morris, B.A. of The Parsonage, Sao Paulo, Brazil, on the birth of a son on April 15th. We are glad to see

from photographs which he has sent and which are now on view in the Clock Room, that he and his family are well and flourishing. We hope that he will shortly send us some news of himself and his work which we can publish in these columns.

Our congratulations to H. Thrift for playing for Trinity Second Eleven. We must not omit to mention that he played for the Trinity First Fifteen in the Final Cup Match.

We omitted in our last number to record the marriage of Charles J. Patten, B.A., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, University College, Sheffield, to Mabel Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. J. King, Rector of Kilcoleman Parish, Co. Kerry. The marriage took place at Kilcoleman Parish Church, Milltown, Co. Kerry, on December 28th last.

G. W. Frazer has been Captain of the Dundalk Hockey Club for the past season. Two other O. H. S. boys have been playing for the Club, J. A. Johnstone and J. Mayne.

F. Warren has been appointed Medical Officer to Portobello Barracks.

W. G. Joynt, lately returned from South Africa, is now House Surgeon at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,

We congratulate our two Fellowship candidates, E. H. Alton and F. A. Longworth, on their marks and prizes. Both of them took Classics and Ethics and Logics.

W. H. Chambré, who was seriously ill in South Africa at the end of last year, has now returned home very much improved in health.

The poem on "The True Ireland," by J. E. MacManus, which we publish with this number, was originally published in the London *Daily Express* on May 15th.

A. M. M'Clulich (better known at School as Piers-Smith), has been ordained as priest by the Bishop of London for the London diocese.

E. J. Rigby was married on May 13th at St. James', Piccadilly, W., to Agnes Robson, eldest daughter of James Turnbull, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

College Notes.

The chief interest of Trinity Term, academically, centres round the Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations, the results of which were declared in accordance with time-honoured custom

on Trinity Monday. Two old High School Boys figured in the former, Messrs. Alton and Longworth, who obtained third and fifth places, and £50 and £30 respectively, but for the first time for many years no Scholarship fell to our lot.

The chief social function of Trinity Term is usually the College Races, but this year the pride of place belongs to the Opening of the Graduates' Memorial by the Lord Lieutenant on May 30th. It is now over three years since work was commenced on the building, and ten since the idea was originated. Now that it is finished it is to be feared it has proved somewhat of a white elephant. The two chief parties concerned, the "Historical" and "Phil.," seem to think they would be happier if let stay where they are, and the general design of the building suggests bitter reflections on the competence of Boards, especially if they be of Senior Fellows.

During the past few months interest in the debates of the College Historical Society has been well sustained, and the private business unusually entertaining. Speeches have been delivered by the Auditor (G. O'Grady), F. A. Longworth (Univ. Stud.), R. R. Smylie (Hon. Mem.), and Messrs. Darley, Stronge, C. O'Grady, White and Moses.

The coming elections will, as usual, bring a number of O.H.S. men under the notice of the members of the Historical, though our School cannot hope every year to be so largely represented among the officers and Committee as it has been during the past.

Amongst the essayists of the past Term at the "Phil." we notice the name of E. R. Day on "Russia and her Relations with Great Britain." Considerable interest has been aroused in the approaching elections, every office being contested save the Secretaryship, to which post G. A. Joynt (Hon. Treas.) was elected. Nominations for Council numbered 14, one of whom was E. R. Day.

An unusual distinction for any school is that of obtaining first of the first honours in Classics and Mathematics simultaneously in the Junior Freshman year. Thanks to W. W. Powell (Classics) and J. L. I. Stephenson (Maths.) the High School has done so this Term. H. Thrift obtained second place in Mathematics. N. B. White secured first of the first honours in both Junior Sophister Classics and Logics, while in the Engineering School the Middle Class Special Geology Prize, the only prize offered in the School during the first two years, was obtained by G. A. Joynt, who was closely fol-

lowed by H. W. Stephenson. This is the third time within four years this prize has been obtained by an old H.S. boy.

Obituary.

Many boys, both Past and Present, have been greatly grieved and shocked by the tragic death of Mr. Frank Browne, who was for about ten years Bursar of the School, and resigned the appointment two years ago when he became Clerk of the Crown and Peace for County Wicklow. On the evening of Thursday, May 29th, Mr. Browne was walking round his grounds at Killadreenan in Wicklow with his wife and her sister and one of his children, carrying with him a rifle. He was quite accustomed to firearms, but unfortunately, as he was trying, with the butt-end of the gun, to drive back a cow which had broken through a hedge the trigger caught in a wire fence and he was shot dead on the spot, the bullet passing through his heart. We offer our sincerest sympathy to his family.

Football.

THE SCHOOLS' CUP (SEMI-FINAL).

The match with St. Andrew's College in the Semi-Final of the Schools' Cup resulted in our defeat by a goal and three tries to nil. Our team was as

follows: — *Full back*, F. Stevenson; *Three-quarters*, J. Purser, S. Bradford, G. Bayly, R. Ogden; *Halves*, F. N. Smartt, E. F. Barton; *Forwards*, T. W. Young, J. C. Duncan, C. H. Alexander, C. S. Burrows, J. H. F. Leland, R. E. Freeth, R. E. Hall, G. FitzPatrick. St. Andrew's went off with a great rush at the start, and in the first 15 minutes scored 3 times, though there was only one score which had no signs of fluke about it. Our team then woke up and quite held their own for the remainder of the first half, but there was no further score up to the interval, which found St. Andrew's leading by 11 points. In the second half St. Andrew's tried to open out the game, but failed miserably in their attempts at passing, for Smartt and Barton frustrated all the attempts made to get the ball away, in addition to which G. Bayly and Bradford tackled very well. Ogden and Smartt were responsible for several clever runs and kicks, but on one occasion the former might have gone on himself instead of passing. Nearing the end Conyngham scored for St. Andrew's, and the final score was:—

St. Andrew's College	1 goal 3 tries (14 points).
High School	Nil.

For High School Stevenson at full was very good, especially in his tackling, and could not be blamed for any of the scores. Of the three-quarters, Purser got absolutely nothing to do, and Bradford

got very little. Bayly tackled well, but the best of the four was Ogden, whose running and kicking was excellent especially his kicking. Smartt and Barton were undoubtedly better than the opposite pair, and Smartt played a really brilliant game, and his manner of making work for himself might well be imitated by the rest of the team. He was ably assisted by Barton, who played his best game of the season. Among the forwards, Young was always prominent, and it is still a source of wonder why he was not included in the Leinster Schools team. Duncan and Alexander were also good, while the others were prominent at times, but once in the first half, when he was only 10 yards from the line, and had no one in front but the full-back, FitzPatrick lost a certain score by "bucking" instead of dribbling the ball on. The general opinion among several old boys was, that had we had what was looked upon in November as our Cup Team, with, of course, the addition made in January, we would at least have reached the Final.

Caps for good play during the season were awarded to J. Purser, J. C. Duncan and F. N. Smartt.

Cricket

The following officers have been elected for the season:—

Captain—F. M'Connell.

Vice-Captain—R. J. Ogden.

Hon. Sec.—F. Stevenson.

Hon. Treas.—Mr. Cooney.

Committee — Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lyster, M. R. Richardson, F. N. Smartt.

Up to the present the Cricket shows a distinct improvement on last year, and before the season finishes we may expect much better results. The membership roll has increased, and this of necessity has a great bearing on the improvement of the teams. So far 9 matches have been played, of which we have won 3, lost 5, and drawn 1.

H. S. v. Masonic School.

This, our first match, was played on 19th April, and resulted in a win for us by 46 runs. E. J. Barbor (20, not out), F. M'Connell (14), M. Richardson (10), were best with the bat; while J. Bonner took 6 wickets for 7 runs, and Barbor 3 for 11. Score—

H. S.	...	...	64
Masonic	...	...	18

H. S. v. Wesley College.

Playing at Donnybrook, we were dismissed for 25, but Wesley only compiled 21 for 7 wickets, and had all the catches been held we should have won easily. Bonner took 3 wickets for 4 runs.

H. S. v. Catholic University.

We were badly defeated in this match, the only redeeming feature

being the bowling of Bonner, who took 6 wickets for 17 runs.

H. S. v. Trinity 3rd XI.

In this match we only totalled 38, F. Smartt making 15, in addition to which his fielding was really brilliant. Trinity made 65 for 8 wickets, but we would probably have dismissed the whole team but for the fact that two of them left early. Barbor took 5 wickets for 34 runs.

H. S. v. Charleville.

We won this match easily, compiling 143 for 4 wickets, while Charleville were dismissed for 17, Bonner taking 7 wickets for 4 runs. Richardson and Smartt made 39 each, Ogden 20 (not out), and M'Connell 19.

H. S. v. St. Mary's College.

Barbor and Bonner dismissed our opponents for 32, while we made 44, chiefly owing to a plucky stand at the end by Hegarty and Bonner.

H. S. v. Charleville (Return).

We were dismissed in this match for 36, while our opponents made 42 for 3 wickets.

H. S. v. King's Hospital.

King's Hospital ran up 106, D. Smyth getting 6 wickets. We could

only make 40 at the first attempt, but at the second Ogden (33) and Richardson (15) scored 51 for no wicket.

H. S. v. Leinster 3rd.

Owing to miserable fielding, Leinster were allowed to make 266 for 6 wickets, when they declared. We were then dismissed for 33, of which F. Stevenson made 12. In the second innings, however, we made 200 for 3 wickets, mainly owing to brilliant batting by H. Thrift, who made 101 (not out), which included 20 fours, one of which went through a window in a neighbouring house, while three others were out of the ground. Smartt made 60 in excellent style, hitting 11 fours. Ogden rattled up 23 (not out) in 8 minutes.

The second was defeated by Wesley 2nd by 6 wickets, but managed to defeat St. Mary's 2nd by 1 run.

Cycling Notes.

The following runs have been made:

17th March (St. Patrick's Day)—On this, the opening run, 10 members started at 10, from Belgrave Square for Naas and Blessington. Owing to a head wind as far as Naas, and the want of training of some of the members, Blessington was reached at 2.15 in rather straggling order. Dinner was

served at the Downshire Arms Hotel, and after a pleasant walk beside the river a start was made at 5.30 for home, which was reached at 7.30, after a most enjoyable ride.

28th March—In delightful spring weather 5 members started for Ashford and the Devil's Glen, *via* Bray and the Glen of the Downs. After exploring some of the beauties of the Devil's Glen a short ride brought us to the Grand Hotel, Wicklow, where we enjoyed an excellent dinner at (contrary to precedent) a moderate price. Leaving Wicklow about 5 o'clock, Dublin was reached, through Newcastle and Bray, at 9. One accident occurred near Newcastle, when a boy charged us from behind a hay cart, machines and riders being slightly entangled. No damage was done save a slight puncture, all escaping in a wonderful way.

2nd April—Only two members turned up for this run to Bective Abbey and Trim owing to the boisterous weather. Trim was reached at 3 o'clock, after a most fatiguing ride, and after dinner the fine ruins of the Castle were inspected. Leaving Trim in heavy rain, the main road to Dublin was followed, the two cyclists arriving home about 8.30, covered with mud and rain.

10th April—This run to Glendalough was postponed owing to the sad death of the father of H. V. Stanley, our captain last year.

1st May — The postponed run to Glendalough was held, and J. Purser, J. C. Duncan, Maurice and Edgar Wilkins turned up. The route was through Bray, Kilmacanogue and Roundwood, and after a short rest on the "Long Hill" the remaining 13 miles were accomplished in 50 minutes, the whole run taking two hours and three-quarters, which probably is a record for the Club. We should like to hear from any Old Boy if this record has ever been beaten. After dinner at Kavanagh's, the Club visited the ruins of the Seven Churches and Pollanass Waterfall. Starting homewards at 5 o'clock, Dublin was reached at 8 o'clock, after a splendid run.

The True Ireland.

Shamrock! 'Twas going a-begging on
last St. Patrick's Day,
Because of the blatant Irishmen that
cheered for Delarey.
The Queen—God rest her!—was wear-
ing it a couple of years ago,
And now you're ashamed of the Irish
for sake of a fool or so.
An Irishman cheering for British de-
feat! Well, sure, he's a harmless
fool,
Bred from the relics of ancient wrong,
the remnant of old misrule.
You're not half so sore and sorry as we
of the Irish blood,
Who see the flag of our dear old land
trailed in their faction mud.

We that are Irish of Irish, proud of our
ancient race,
Proud of our grand old fighting blood,
sore for our breed's disgrace,
Suffer and swear in a quiet way when
you give us the traitor's gibe,
And visit us all with the foolish sins of
the Irish-American tribe.
"Is the shamrock a Boer emblem?" an
Englishman, mocking me, said,
And I told him 'twas just a mourning
badge for the Irish soldiers dead.
Will you always mistake the surface
froth—the sting of the Channel
spray—
For the quiet might of the deep, strong
sea that binds us two alway?

Call it the British Empire! Why, it's
ours from sea to sea,
With every prize of its treasure house
open to mine and me.
Irishmen aid in your councils, Irishmen
guide your fleet,
An Irishman sits in Whitehall, in the
Chief of the Army's seat.
In every page of your history there's
written an Irish name
That has found its way, by work or
worth, to a share in the British fame.
*Ours is the best of Empires—the Empire
of brains and toil,*
*That yields its triumphs ungrudgingly to
the sons of the Irish soil.*

We've taken our share in your heritage
—work, and gold, and blows;
Standing with you in the sunshine,
standing to face your foes.

Wherever the flag is flying, wherever
it's British ground,
There's an Irish hand in an English
hand, wherever the sun goes round.
We've built up a Greater Ireland; we've
learned in the British school
To help and serve in the Titan task of
forging a world-wide rule;
To be sons of a larger Empire, heirs to
the British call
Of lands oversea and the rule of the sea,
and the future that waits us all.

That's why we're sore and sorry when
we see the Irish name
Soiled with the monkey antics of the
men that are Ireland's shame;
That dance to the pull of a Yankee
string, the lilt of a Yankee song,
Like the apes that amuse the children,
as the organ goes along.
Don't think they speak for the Irish,
these feather-bed rebels of yours,
That, safe in the shelter of Parliament,
cheer for the flag of the Boers.
Think rather of Wolseley and Roberts,
of Beresford, French, and the rest
That have fought beside your bravest,
and held their own with your best.

It was time for an Irish voice to speak
when we saw you falling apart,
Looking askance at Irishmen, doubting
the Irish heart.
Think of it! Aren't our boys at the
front fighting alongside yours?
Aren't our women's hearts as sore while
the weary war endures?

We of the loyal Irish that have learned
to be staunch and true
Are as proud of our British birthright
as ever a one of you.
Your Empire and ours—for, after all,
English and Irish are one—
And there's Irish blood upon every yard
of the Empire we both have won.

J. E. MACMANUS.

The University and the Empire.

Three centuries ago Sir James Harrington sketched the future of Great Britain. In his treatise to the Protector he pointed out that the strength of the State lay in its geographical position, and that the fact of Great Britain being an island would secure her ascendancy over the Dutch as a maritime power. He considered, too, that the land was designed by God to be a Commonwealth, and he thought that the State possessed a charm which would hold its dependencies securely for ever.

The prospect thus depicted has proved, as history shows, incorrect in many particulars; but, at the same time, it cannot be denied that the writer's confidence in the people was not misplaced. To them it is due that the Empire now holds "dominion over pine and palm," and for the faults

which, at times, bade fair to ruin it we must not blame them, but their rulers.

England drove her first colonists, as fugitives, to the New Continent, where they preferred to develop their religious and practical ideas on lines of which they approved. Not content with this, she did all she could to confine their trade and to restrict their commerce, while her policy culminated in taxing them without their consent. They were too English to submit to it. In the war that followed, the people of the new country maintained their rights and severed their connexion with the motherland. Such is the danger of prophesying before the event. It is evident that when Sir James Harrington considered that Great Britain possessed the charm of holding her dependencies together, he did not reckon with a George the Third.

The condition of England at the close of the eighteenth century was most critical. Thronging dangers stood around her, and not only her colonial possessions but her very existence seemed threatened. We of to-day can hardly realise that, after an interval of over a century and a half from the time of Sir James Harrington, his ideas about the expansion of Empire seemed most unlikely ever to be borne out, so much since that time has the growth of the Empire exceeded the wildest dreams of the most extravagant enthusiast.

It is doubtful with what degree of accuracy one might now forecast the

England of three centuries hence, although the conditions at present are more favourable for such speculations than at any former time. We have before us the history of the Empire; we are acquainted with the successive stages of its development, and we can compare with the conditions of empire-building amongst the other nations which, in their time, have occupied positions as colonizing powers.

In early times the ruling political conception in Greece was, that the individual should be merged in the State, that in the State he must sink his personality and his interests for the benefit of all, he, in turn, looking to the State for his welfare. But the word State had for them but a narrow meaning; they never thought of it as including more than their own town and the district in the immediate neighbourhood. The idea of maintaining any political connexion with their colonies was altogether foreign to their thoughts. So it came about that they could not summon these colonies to assist them in repelling aggression; and, for this reason, it was impossible for them to resist the power of a stronger rival—Rome.

Rome succeeded as a military nation; her colonies had no freedom; they were a cause of trouble and expense, and were held only by the sword. In her case too, the lack of a political empire was the cause of her decline. But we need not confine ourselves to those

nations which flourished at the opening of the Christian era. Modern nations can appropriately be considered, as offering examples of conditions more like our own.

Three centuries ago Spain had reached the zenith of her power; she was the strongest and wealthiest nation of that time. In her hands were all the corners of the earth, and the strength of the seas was her's also; but she forgot that power had its responsibilities as well as its advantages. Her colonies were looked upon as treasure-houses, from which her grandees might rebuild their shattered fortunes, and indolence, ignorance, cupidity, and misgovernment stripped her of them one by one.

The political institutions of France and Germany seem unsuited to the acquisition and maintenance of Empire. Their colonies more resemble military stations and homes for officials than countries transformed and peopled by the sons of the Fatherland.

On the Continent, and more especially in France, a spirit of communism is very marked; it discountenances a commercial life and, consequently, impoverishes the nation and destroys the energies of the people. In England, on the other hand, a spirit of individualism prevails which favours everything that tends to make a man independent and self-reliant, and raises the tone and spirit of the people.

When the Saxon emigrates it is as a pioneer, and not merely as a soldier or

as a State official. Wherever he settles he soon makes himself at home, and by steady work and perseverance, he sets himself to develop the resources of his new country.

The success that has attended Great Britain in directions where failure has marked the efforts of other nations is largely due to the people themselves. The determined attitude which they have again and again adopted has resulted in progress, while retrogression, as instanced by the policy that lost us the American colonies, has too frequently resulted from the action of their rulers.

The value of our colonies is only now beginning to be realised. Even "the man in the street" of to-day recognizes the advantages which they offer as outlets for our surplus population and as markets for our commerce. But Governments in the past took no such view of the colonies, and placed little value on their connexion with Great Britain.

It is interesting to note that the views of Adam Smith were on this, as on many other subjects, considerably in advance of his time. "There is not the least probability," he writes, "that the British Constitution would be hurt by the union of Great Britain and her colonies—that Constitution, on the contrary, would be completed by, and it seems to be imperfect without, it."

Not half a century ago the Government of the day looked upon India as a mere source of expense, a troublesome

and unnecessary incumbrance, to be got rid of with all convenient speed. If Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, could similarly be jettisoned, it was thought that the Ship of State would come more safely through the storms of politics.

In pursuance of this policy the colonies were treated as of little importance and unworthy of the slightest attention. No attempt was ever made by Great Britain to cultivate in them a spirit of loyalty to the Constitution, and all expressions of affection on their part were sneered at and discouraged.

It is related by Froude that a Secretary of State, speaking on the subject of disintegration, said to him:—"It is no use to speak of it any longer; the thing is done, the great colonies are gone, it is but a question of a year or two."

"The colonies were informed," writes the same author, "more or less directly, that they were as birds hatched in a nest whose parents would be charged with them only till they could provide for themselves, and the sooner they were ready for complete independence the better the mother country would be pleased." Thus it happened that the warnings of history were unheeded by successive Governments. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the experience so dearly bought in America might be repeated in Canada, and that what was then in the other colonies a

neutral feeling, taking it at its best,

might develop into a feeling of deeply-felt dislike.

Coming down to more recent times, we saw the colonists of South Africa, a few years ago, not alone unassisted but even hampered by the Government. It was only by the intervention of the people of Great Britain that a change was brought about. The views of the people were at variance with those of their leaders. They awoke to a sense of their responsibility, and drove from office the disintegrating ministry. The great Liberal Party was shattered, and by the return of the Salisbury Administration little Englandism was overthrown, and the dismemberment of the Empire was, for a time at any rate, rendered impossible.

The present policy, pronounced by the Government and supported by the people, may be written in one word—Empire. The bonds of union with the colonists have been more closely drawn, while at the same time their freedom in managing their own affairs has been enlarged. Australia is reaping the first benefits of the recent Federation Scheme; and though the problems which have to be solved in her case are many and varied, yet there can be little doubt that the men that overcame the difficulties connected with the launching of the measure will be ready to assist in securing its success. By the Federation Scheme Australia, as a united State, enjoys full liberty to carry on her government on self-approved

lines, while she is assured of the sympathy and unfailing protection of the mother country.

Canada has worked on similarly independent lines for some considerable time, and the success which has attended this policy has more than justified its adoption. The strength of the united Empire can be measured by the loyalty of its people at the antipodes, and so long as they remain attached to it there need be little fear for its stability.

At the present moment the attention of the Empire at large is fixed on the great continent of South Africa, where, we must hope, an united colony may yet flourish, as extensive and as powerful as that which was lost to us in America.

Prosperous as Great Britain is to-day, her possibilities of Empire are not yet exhausted, and we may look for a continued extension of her sphere of influence, if only from the imperious demands of the great fosterer of adventure—Commerce.

The great Indian Empire was established by a commercial company. Similar corporations have opened up Canada and South Africa. Yet what commerce has made it may mar, and some more subtle tie must yet be found than merely a community of interest, which cannot always be hoped for where conditions are so diverse. The question, for instance, that is occupying the minds of Colonial statesmen just at

present, is, how to safeguard their markets. For this purpose they consider that a protective tariff should be arranged throughout the Empire, or, failing that, a system of differential duties or bounties. It is difficult to see how such complicated schemes could be carried into effect without considerable friction, especially when we consider the diversity of interests in the colonies. It is still more difficult to see how these systems would be of any advantage to Great Britain, in view of the fact that for the past fifty years seventy-five per cent. of the external trade of the country has been a trade with foreign nations. So long as Great Britain relies on the foreigner for food and raw materials, the doctrines of free trade cannot be easily set aside.

The intensity of the loyalty lately shown by the timely action of the colonies in contributing in so practical a manner to the help of the Empire in the Boer War, has suggested that in future the colonies should enjoy a share in the government of the Empire. The prospect is an agreeable one, but the relations between Westminster and the colonies have at times in the past been so strained, that, lest former errors should be repeated, it might be safer for the colonies and for Great Britain to continue to work on independent lines. At any rate, the idea of contribution should not come from those at home. Though it is true that the naval protection of the colonies must

entail considerable expense on the part of Great Britain, yet it must be remembered that in protecting the colonies England is protecting her own commercial interests, on which the greatness of the Empire depends. Mutual interests would be better served by spontaneous action on their part than by any formal and binding agreement. Concentration and economy must be the chief factors of the future colonial policy, based on the fact that the trade follows the flag only in so far as it is the ensign of liberty, security, and good government,

But are there not many factors which could aid in producing the imperial spirit and which up to the present time have been allowed to remain undeveloped? It would be impossible in the scope of this paper to deal with all that would suggest themselves. Prominently among them is one which can most suitably be discussed on this platform. It is the part the University should play in this important work.

G. O'GRADY.

(To be continued).

Cautionary Verses to Youth of both Sexes.

My little dears, who learn to read,
Pray early learn to shun
That very silly thing indeed

Which people call a pun.
Read Entric's rules and 'twill be found
How simple an offence
It is to make the self-same sound
Afford a double sense.

For instance ale may make you ail,
Your aunt an ant may kill,
You in a vale may buy a veil
And Bill may pay the bill.
Or if to France your bark you steer,
At Dover it may be,
A peer appears upon the pier
Who blind still goes to sea.

Thus one might say when to a treat
Good friends accept our greeting
'Tis meet that men who meet to eat
Should eat their meat when meeting.
Brawn on the boards no bore indeed
Although from boar prepared;
Nor can the fowl on which we feed
Foul feeding be declared.

Thus one ripe fruit may be a pear
And yet be pared again,
And still be one, which seemeth rare
Until we do explain.
It therefore should be all your aim
To speak with ample care,
For who, however fond of game
Would chose to swallow hair?

A fat man's gait may make us smile
Who has no gate to close;
The farmer sitting on his stile
No stylish person knows.
Perfumers men of scents must be
Some silly men are bright

A brown man oft deep read may see
A black, a wicked wight.

Most wealthy men good manors have
However vulgar they,
And actors still the harder slave
The oftener they play.
So poets can't the baize obtain
Unless their tailors choose ;
While grooms and coachmen not in
Each evening seek the mews. [vain

The dyer who by dying lives
A dire life maintains,
The glazier, it is known receives
His profits from his panes.
By gardeners thyme is tied, 'tis true
When Spring is in its prime ;
But tide or time wont wait for you
If you are tied for time.

Then now you see, my little dears,
The way to make a pun,
A trick which you through coming
Should sedulously shun. [years
The fault admits of no defence
For wheresoe'er 'tis found,
You sacrifice the sound for sense
The sense is never sound.

So let your words and actions too
One single meaning prove,
And just in all you say or do,
You'll gain esteem and love,
In mirth and play no harm you'll know
When duty's task is done ;
But parents ne'er should let you go
Unpunished for a pun.

"S. E. A."

Notes on the New Intermediate Rules and Programme for 1903.

The New Rules and Programme for 1903 were published in May, and contain several new features. It will be remembered that those for 1902 inaugurated a revolution in Intermediate Education in Ireland. Those for 1903 partly modify them and partly develop them.

There are no new subjects, but Music has disappeared, and Drawing as a separate subject can only be taken in the Middle and Senior Grades, while English has been re-modelled. The home-reading idea has been given up ; and English Literature, greatly lessened in amount, has now been joined to English Composition, while English has thereby been reduced to History and Geography.

The Preparatory Grade remains practically the same. To pass the Examination as a whole, a pass in five subjects is necessary in the Preparatory, and in six in the Higher Grades. Only in the Higher Grades are there Pass and Honour Papers. The per centages for passing remain the same, except that in the Mathematical Honour Papers, Honours may be obtained on 35 per cent. and a pass on 20 per cent.

The complicated system of courses and groups in the Higher Grades has been extended and simplified. Instead of two courses and three groups there will be four courses, both for Pass and

Honours, viz. — Classical, Modern Literary, Mathematical, and Experimental Science. In the Classical Course the compulsory subjects are English Composition, Latin, Greek, and one Mathematical subject; in the Modern Literary English Composition, two modern languages, one Mathematical subject, and either Latin or Experimental Science and Drawing; in the Mathematical English Composition, three Mathematical subjects, and either Latin or Experimental Science and Drawing; and in the Experimental Science Course, English Composition, Experimental Science and Drawing, one Mathematical subject, and French or German.

To obtain exhibitions in the different groups, between which there will be no competition, it will be necessary to obtain Honours in the Classical Group in Greek and Latin; in the Modern Literary in two of the following:— French, German, Irish, Latin; in the Mathematical in (1) Arithmetic and Algebra, and (2) Geometry in the Junior and Middle Grades, and in (1) Algebra, and (2) Geometry or Trigonometry in the Senior; and in the Experimental Science in Experimental Science and Drawing, and either one Mathematical subject or French or German.

There are various modifications in some of the subjects. Continental History has been transferred from the Modern Languages to History and Geography. The Mathematics are in

some places made easier and in others harder; one important change being the reappearance of Arithmetic in the Senior Grade.

A most important point for the management of schools lies in the re-arrangement of the system of results-fees, into which we need not enter here.

Inspection becomes a permanent feature.

Boys who are going in this year may perhaps be comforted to learn that the percentages necessary to pass may possibly be lowered if it is found that the papers set are too hard. This rule applies to the examinations this year as well as next.

Results of Examinations.

TRINITY TERM, 1902.

Fellowship Prizes.

E. H. Alton, M.A. (£50).

F. A. Longworth, B.A. (£30).

HONOURS.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Modern Literature (First Rank)—C. C. Stronge (1st).

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Classics (First Rank)—N. B. White (1st).

Logics (First Rank)—N. B. White (1st).

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Mathematics (First Rank)—J. L. I. Stephenson (1st); H. Thrift (2nd).

Classics (First Rank)—W. W. Powell (1st).

Catechetical Premiums.

Senior Sophisters—E. A. M'Comas.

Junior Sophisters—J. D. Cowan.

Junior Freshmen—W. W. Powell.

Downes' Prize for Reading Liturgy.

E. E. Forrester (2nd).

ENGINEERING SCHOOL—MIDDLE CLASS.

Geology Prize (£5)—G. A. Joynt.

Notices.

Our next number will appear towards the end of September. All contributions should reach the Editor before September 15th.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "The Droghedean," "The Aberdonian," "The Alexandra College Magazine."

We have to apologise to those who were unable to obtain copies of our last number, published in March. The issue was sold out within a few days, the demand being greater than the supply.

There are still left, however, some copies of the portrait of the late Mr. W. E. Paterson, which may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., price 1d. each.

The Annual Subscription to the "Erasmian" is 1s., post free, 1s. 3d. Subscriptions for the new Volume (Vol. IV.), of which this is the first number, are now due, and should be forwarded as early as possible to the Hon. Treas. at the School, who will also be pleased to receive donations towards the funds of the "Erasmian."

Some of our subscribers have allowed their subscriptions to fall in arrears. We appeal to these to make good their shortcomings without delay.



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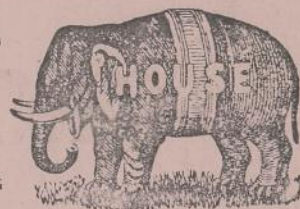
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