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— THE —
Grasmian,

The Magazine of
The High School, Dublin.



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The Grasmian.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE

Parents and Pupils of the High School.

MR. McGEE has the pleasure to announce that The Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools have appointed him Bookseller to the High School.

MR. McGEE has entered into special arrangements with the Governors to supply all the Books required by the Pupils at exceptionally low prices for

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THE ERASMIAN.

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

School News.

School resumed work after the Summer Vacation on August 16th. As usual there was great eagerness to know the result of the Intermediate Examinations held in June. Although we knew who had passed and who had failed on the 18th, it was necessary to wait till the 25th for the official list of marks, and till the first day of September for the list of Exhibitions and Prizes.

We publish elsewhere a list of the boys who passed with their marks in each subject and their totals. We have not rescued from oblivion the names of those who failed, except in two cases. H. Thrift in the Senior Grade, and H. G. Cooke in the Junior, would certainly have passed but that the former's brother was an examiner in Mathematics, and the latter's father an examiner in English. It is only fair to these two boys that it should be known that their failure is not due to any lack of merit of their own.

The School has reason to congratulate itself on its successes in the Senior, Middle, and Junior Grades. Over the Preparatory Grade we would fain draw a veil; only seven out of thirteen candidates passed, and although three obtained prizes there were no Exhibitions.

In the Senior Grade W. W. Powell may well be proud of his success in obtaining second place among the £50 prizemen. He did well all round, obtaining a Composition Prize in Greek, second place in Classics (being fourth in Greek and fourth in Latin, and only a very few marks short of the medal), eighth in English, and a very good first in Trigonometry. *O si sic omnes!* J. L. I. Stephenson retains his Exhibition, wins a £1 prize and also a £4 prize for Greek Composition. There were altogether five passes, and, excluding Thrift, only one failure in this Grade.

In the Middle Grade there were fourteen passes and four exhibitioners, J. C. Duncan, J. Purser, G. C. Duggan, and C. Spiro; as all four are a year

under age, this is a specially fine achievement. E. A. Y. Mason retains his exhibition and obtains a £1 book prize. There were only two failures.

M. A. C. Wilkins in the Junior Grade although a year under age, was as high as sixth with a splendid total of 4,067. His best mark was in Euclid in which he was fourth. Exhibitions were also won by W. D. Appleyard and M. Noyk, and prizes by P. Campling and J. H. F. Leland. Campling only just missed an Exhibition, and should have done better in Mathematics. His Greek mark (940) was excellent, and he is to be congratulated on winning a Composition Prize. Altogether 22 boys passed in this Grade and seven failed.

In the Preparatory Grade, C. J. Calvely and D. A. Smyth, both obtained full marks in Euclid. They and E. Lipman won Book Prizes.

Summary:—48 Passes; 8 Exhibitions; 2 Retained Exhibitions; 7 Book Prizes; and 3 Composition (Greek) Prizes.

Congratulations to H. G. Hillas, who passed the Matriculation Examination at the Royal University in July, obtaining First Class Honours in Latin and Second Class Honours in Greek and Mathematics, and winning a Second Class Exhibition of the value of £12.

Also to W. H. W. Carson, who won Sixth High Place at the Trinity College Entrance Examination in June.

Mr. C. P. Clarke who has left us this term, will be in residence at Durham in October, having won a Theological Scholarship tenable there for two years. We hear that he has been distinguishing himself during the summer as an oarsman, winning prizes in regattas at South Shields and elsewhere.

We have received a letter from Rev. W. B. Morris, which we hope to publish shortly. It appears we were wrongly informed in our last issue about the date of his arrival in Brazil, as he only left Dublin on March 14th, and reached Sao Paulo about the middle of April. He sends his kindest regards and remembrances to all his friends at the High School.

We print elsewhere a letter from a French schoolboy. If any High School boy cares to accept the invitation, the Editor will gladly furnish his name and address. Mrs. at the head of the letter is for Messieurs.

The pear that was on the pear tree in the playground is missing. Any one giving information that will lead to its recovery or to a conviction will be suitably rewarded. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Sergeant!

The Annual Sports (of which a detailed account is given elsewhere), were very successfully held on September 8th at Ballsbridge. The championship was won by H. Thrift, who scored four firsts, not including the Slow Bicycle Race (the Long Jump, Hurdles, Half Mile, and Composite Race), three seconds (the 100 Yards, 220 Yards, and High Jump), and one third (the 440 Yards). S. W. Maddock for the ninth successive year won the Old Boys' Flat Race. In the Old Boys' One Mile Bicycle Race there was a dead heat between E. N. Powell and J. S. Sheill, the latter also winning the Five Miles. I. E. Gibson, the High School "Tramp Cyclist," was very funny and very clever, and kept all the little boys and girls, and many of the grown-ups in roars of laughter. By the way, what is the usual number of collars worn by a "Tramp"? Messrs. Karlyle's prize was given for the Composite Race. The thanks of the School are due to Mrs. Wilkins for distributing the prizes, to Mr. G. Horan (the Secretary of the Phil.), for his excellent services as starter, and to the two Secretaries, Mr. Cooney and Mr. W. E. Paterson. It was a great pleasure to see so many old boys once more.

We have one word of complaint. Why are boys so slow in bringing their subscriptions for the sports and other games? And why are they so slow in

entering their names for the events? The work of the Committee is difficult enough, even without this backwardness, which often puts them in an awkward dilemma. We hope boys will remember in the future the sound proverb—*Bis dat qui cito dat*.

We look forward to the coming Football season with some misgivings. We have received a letter from an old Captain of our Second and Third XV.'s, regretting the decadence of Junior Football in late years. The leading members of our Football Club can expect no great successes unless they take a wide view of the school play generally and throw themselves heart and soul into the sport. The opening meeting on September 13th gave little promise that they would do so. It is not, however, too late, but there must be no lukewarmness in the matter. In play as well as work, and in work as well as play, there must be no shirking. The boy who gets most out of a game is not always thinking of himself. Our correspondent reminds us that the Junior teams are the recruiting ground of future cup teams, and urges it as an imperative duty of the Captain and other Officers of the First XV. to watch and coach the rising players in their matches. All the teams should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest Mr. Sealy's excellent hints on Football published in our last March number.

Notes on Old Boys.

We have to extend our deepest sympathies to the Old Boys in the Imperial Yeomanry who were taken prisoners at Lindley on May 27th. We are very pleased to see that Sir Redvers Buller's victorious advance has set them free at last from Nooitgedacht. They have, indeed, had the hardest of luck. After a splendid five-day fight on a shelterless hill, and practically without food for the last day or two (to be exact, a few spoonfuls of jam per man was the last day's ration), they only surrendered just before Lord Methuen after a record march arrived with relief. Their surrender, however, was no dishonour; they had fought well, and Lord Methuen who went over the ground said no troops could have held out in that position without guns to answer the Boers' heavy ordnance.

The only Old Boy wounded on that occasion was J. F. Ogilvy. Although the bullet has not as yet been extracted from his leg we are glad to hear that there is no cause for uneasiness.

E. de B. Saunderson has had some exciting times under the late Captain de Montmorency, V.C., with Brabant's Horse, and on one occasion a Boer bullet passed through his cap, only missing his head by a quarter of an inch.

W. G. Joynt left England on August 17th as a Civil Surgeon attached to the British Army in South Africa, and arrived at Cape Town the first week in September.

Lieutenant A. A. Seeds, R.A.M.C., who has been with Buller in Natal, is home at present on sick leave. He suffered severely from dysentery and enteric, but though looking a good deal pulled down, is rapidly regaining strength, and expects soon to get his marching orders again. Seeds will be remembered as one of the most versatile runners in Ireland, all distances from 100 yards up being alike to him.

With very great regret we hear of the sad accident that befel I. De C. Wheeler on April 4th, the night of the Queen's entry into Dublin. It appears that he was walking along the east side of Stephen's Green when a sharp iron point at the top of one of the railings about the trees struck and penetrated his right eye, and he has entirely lost the sight of it. We hope this will not interfere with his successful career in college or afterwards.

F. J. Gregg, LL.B., who occupies a good position on the staff of the *New York Sun*, has been home in Dublin within the year. He looks very well after an exile of nearly ten years. Gregg used to write very good verse in the old days (time of W. B. Yeats), for

several journals, including *Kottabos*. We hope he will kindly send us a literary contribution from that bustling village across the "herring pond," where the growing fame of the *Erasmian* has, we understand, already penetrated.

Another Old Boy who was home this summer was H. B. Hunt, whose article on Jamaica in our last number was so much appreciated. As he is unable to winter in Ireland, he is off again, not to Jamaica, but to Perth in West Australia, and we are looking for another story of travel as racy as his last.

J. R. Prenter (another and more recent contributor to *Kottabos*), has received a unanimous call from the congregation of First Ahoghill, in the Presbytery of Ballymena. We understand he is shortly to be married.

R. R. Smylie was called to the Bar last June. May his briefless days be brief!

F. C. Day Lewis has been ordained to the Curacy of Tuam, under Canon M'Lulich, and takes the place of the Canon's son (whom old boys may remember better as A. M. Piers-Smith), who has removed to another curacy in the North of Ireland.

Congratulations to R. B. Foster, who has just passed for the Indian Medical Service.

J. P. Hunter has passed for the Bank of Ireland.

J. W. Rooney took first place at the Examination for Clerkships in the High Court of Justice, held in July last.

G. B. Butler has passed the Boy Copyist's Examination.

R. H. Oulton and W. B. A. Moore are resident pupils at the Meath Hospital.

We saw H. M. Magee in town the other day, looking very well. He has been for some years teaching in a school at Long Island. He was a Classical Scholar of T.C.D.

The School, though fortunate, was also unfortunate in the Trinity College Classical Sizarships and Scholarships last June. We must congratulate A. Spiro and J. A. O. Fitzpatrick on winning Classical Scholarships, and N. B. White on his well-deserved Classical Sizarship. In the latter examination A. M'Farlane was the first man out, while in the Scholarship Examination the first three men out were all old High School men—Gordon, Exham and Caldwell. One of these would certainly have won a Scholarship if all three had not been so close together. The school was also represented in Classics at the Fellowship Examination by E. H. Alton, who took fourth place and a £20

prize. We look to him for further laurels in the near future.

Fitzpatrick has also been winning honours in other fields, perhaps we ought to say waters. The record of his successes as an oarsman this summer would be a long tale. He has rowed in the Trinity Junior Eight and Junior Four in the following regattas:—Boyne (at Drogheda), June 20th and 21st; Dublin University (at Island Bridge), June 28th and 29th; Cork Harbour July 10th (where he had the doubtful pleasure of being swamped); Cork City July 11th, New Ross July 13th, and Waterford July 16th. The Eight won four events and lost one, and the Four won two and lost three.

J. A. Cunningham has been further distinguishing himself at the Royal College of Science and has won a Scholarship of £150 per year for original research. He is going into residence at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he will read for a research degree, devoting himself principally to physical chemistry under Prof. J. J. Thomson.

We are pleased to see that G. W. White passed the Matriculation Examination at the Royal last July.

We congratulate George V. Lovell on his appointment to the Managing Directorship of the firm of Lovell & Co., 132 Lower Baggot Street. Lovell

is one of the busiest men we know; we paid him a visit the other day and were shown over the premises of the new Company, where everything was in the best possible working order. The firm cater for the Royal Zoological Society, and have numerous branches. Lovell will be remembered by old High School Hockeyites as one of their very best players. He plays now for the Corinthians, and was on the winning Cup and League team of last season. He is Secretary to the Leinster Branch.

The attention of High School Footballers about to leave school is invited to the claims of the Palmerston Football Club, in which many of our old boys are to be found. This Club had a most successful record for last season, losing none of their matches. All particulars may be had from the Hon. Secretary, J. W. Ferguson, 31 Oakley Road, Ranelagh.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of W. A. Hillis who died at Clontarf on August 20th, aged 22. He left from the Fifth in 1894 and held an appointment in the Bank of Ireland (Cork Branch).

We learn with sincere regret that T. A. Taylor died at Mafeking during the siege, of malarial fever. *Dulce et decorum pro patria mori!*

College Notes.

The chief academic functions of last term were the election of Fellow and Scholars, and the Commencements which always end the term. Much amusement was caused at the former by the Provost, who declared the wrong man Fellow, and was so amused at a suggestion that his nominee must be elected as to forget who the new Fellow was. The High School has been unfortunate at Scholarship and Sizarship, for the first three men out at the Classical Scholarship, and the first out at the Classical Sizarship were O. H. S. boys. In the former examination, however, Spiro gained second and Fitzpatrick seventh places, while N. B. White obtained the second Sizarship.

Several honorary degrees were conferred at the Commencements on eminent men. It would save much doubt and speculation if labels were attached to the distinguished men in the procession, giving their names and interesting facts about each. To prevent errors these could be chosen by a committee of Junior Freshmen. Amongst the degrees conferred we noticed those of W. G. Joynt and R. B. Foster (M.B., B.CH. B.A.O.)

The contest for Auditorship in the Historical resulted, as was generally expected, in the election of J. Walsh. It would, of course, have been gratifying

to us if our H. S. representative had got in, but no one would be more ready to acknowledge the excellent qualification of the new Auditor than F. A. Longworth, his opponent. G. O'Grady was elected Record Secretary; Rev. J. C. Forrester (first place), Carter, Darley, and Pigott obtained places on the General Committee, and E. A. M'Comas is first on the Library Committee, so that O. H. S. boys are well represented.

The Public Orator (Dr. Tyrrell), has been elected Professor of Ancient History. There can be no doubt that his lectures in his new capacity will be looked forward to with great interest.

The attendances at the 'Phil.' fell off towards the end of term, and even the excitement that ever attends upon an election in College failed to pull them up. Two Old Boys gained seats on Council, G. A. Joynt and Calverley E. Riley. High School boys do not support the 'Phil.' as they used to in the old days when the "High School Party" was a factor to be reckoned with, and a recent popular master acted as chief whip, and always saw that his men qualified to vote.

We fear the summer this year led to a breakdown of the lingual resources of many Collegians. The College Races obtained a fine sunny afternoon, after a morning of tropical rain which, heretofore, we had thought existed solely in

travellers' yarns. The Bicycle Club Tournament had to capitulate to the Weather Clerk, who waited till they got well started on the day following their first choice, and then threw cold water in plenty on the proceedings. H. J. Knox turned out in the College Races.

The Boat Club held their regatta in fine weather, which must have been a pleasant change from the pluvial elements which have made them to rejoice this season. They certainly had not to complain during the year of any lack of water for boating, though we did not hear of any more stray pianos being captured amongst the curiosities of the Liffey. Several Old Boys have been conspicuous, of whom we may mention Fitzpatrick, whose deeds are recorded elsewhere.

In cricket the match of the season was with M. C. C., when Trinity made a very favourable draw. Our Old Boys never shine prominently in this club, and this year Sealy is our sole representative on the First XI. Commissions have decimated the athletic clubs and wrought havoc in the ranks of Medicine and Divinity. R. D. Barbor has received a commission in the Army Service Corps, while R. Hodgins and H. C. Crozier have likewise joined the "thin red line" (or is it now only "gentlemen in khaki"?) The Bicycle Club has contributed its quota to its country's cause, one member of the

committee having joined the Inniskillings, and another (W. G. Joynt) having departed as a sawbones to South Africa.

Football.

A great deal of speculation is at present being indulged in as to the nature of our Cup Team for the forthcoming season. In some quarters doubters have even hinted that it will be impossible to raise one at all, but these are merely the misgivings of those who remember only the members of last year's team that have left, and do not take into account the fact that similar losses occur every year. Our losses this year are not in fact so severe as in some previous years. We have left in the three-quarter line, Farran, Crosbie and Bayly, one of the halves Thrift, and of the forwards Duggan, Powell, Orr and Stritch. To fill the great gaps in the forwards, we have Barton, M'Comas, Böddicker, Broadbent, and several other stalwarts, who, if they would only train, would amply compensate for all deficiencies. Our great difficulty will be to find an efficient full-back.

Our season may be said to have officially begun on Thursday, September 13th, when C. H. L. Farran was elected Secretary. It is to be hoped that there will be a good deal more practising than there was last year, for, truth to tell, in every one of our

matches, we showed a deplorable lack of training and want of condition. This is really due to the absence of a proper interest in the game and of a desire to do the best possible for the school. Every one should remember that matches are often lost even before the kick off, if even a few of the team do not train. Combination is one of the secrets of success, and this combination should be shown first of all by all the members of the club turning up for practice games and aiming at the highest perfection of fitness. We hope this year will show a great improvement on last.

Cross-Country Notes.

We hope to have a School Paper-Chase shortly. The weather ought soon to be just right for running. Last year the meetings were very pleasant, enormous crowds turning out on more than one occasion. The half-mile and mile races at the Sports showed what may be expected from some of our fellows if they only go into training.

By the way, we can never understand why boys do practically no training at all. They are so late in making up their minds to go in for races that they have no time to get into condition. Even when they are in what they call form, it is no uncommon thing to see them absorbing unlimited ginger beer in the interval between two races, and

they try to train on empty stomachs, and when they are tired and very hot they lie down on the grass. We have seen all these things. In sports week, in passing Belgrave Square, we saw several boys sitting on grass that must have been very damp and cold, for the evening was dewy and chilly. Some one will have to take these boys in hand, for of a truth, they cannot take care of themselves.

The Annual Athletic Sports, September 8th, 1900

Patron:

THE RIGHT HON. THE VICE-
CHANCELLOR.

The Championship was won this year by H. Thrift with a score of 27 points, C. Scaife being second with 18. This year's total is the second highest ever obtained for the Championship. The previous champions (with their scores in brackets) have been:—

- 1891 J. De B. Saunderson (19)
- 1892 B. B. Burke, (18)
- 1893 J. Sealy (22)
- 1894 J. Sealy (23)
- 1895 R. D. Barbor (28)
- 1896 { D. M. Frazer (13)
- H. J. Knox (13)
- 1897 C. J. Stuart (21)
- 1898 H. J. Knox (26)
- 1899 H. A. Sloan (18)

The following were the events and the successful competitors, with the times of the principal races:—

100 Yards Flat Handicap (under 15 years)—R. J. Odgen, scratch, 1; E. T. Barber, 2 yds., 2; W. J. Weir, 3 yds., 3. A good race won by a yard; the same distance divided second and third. Time—12 2-5 secs.

100 Yards Flat Handicap (Seniors). Final Heat—W. H. Carson, scratch, 1; H. Thrift, 4 yds., 2; C. Scaife, 2 yds., 3. Won by a foot; half a yard separated second and third. Time—10 2-5 secs.

Running Long Jump—H. Thrift, 17ft. 7in., 1; C. H. Farran, 17ft. 2in., 2.

100 Yards Flat Handicap (under 12 years)—F. J. Weir, 3 yds., 1; R. Valentine, 8 yds., 2. Won by a foot.

Siamese Race—Final Heat—G. M'Comas and J. Sands, 1; J. H. Barbor and E. J. Barbor, 2. Won by half a foot.

120 Yards Hurdles Handicap—H. Thrift, 2 yds., 1; C. Scaife, 1 yd., 2; C. H. Farran, 2 yds., 3. Won by two yards; three yards divided second and third. Time—20 secs.

220 Yards Flat Handicap (under 15)—C. W. Smartt, 15 yds., 1; W. J. Weir, 6 yds., 2; H. R. Ardill, 14 yds., 3. Won by two yards; four yards between second and third. Time—31 secs.

220 Yards Flat Handicap (Seniors)—C. Scaife, scratch, 1; H. Thrift, 5 yds., 2; W. H. Carson, scratch, 3. Won by a foot; five yards divided second and third. Time—25 secs.

Running High Jump—C. H. Farran, 4ft., 11in., 1; H. Thrift, 4ft. 10in., 2.

Slow Bicycle Race—H. Thrift, 1; G. J. Gibson, 2.

440 Yards Flat Handicap (Seniors)—C. Scaife, scratch, 1; W. H. Carson, scratch, 2; H. Thrift, 8 yds., 3. Won on the tape by a few inches; a bad third. Time—58 3-5 secs.

220 Yards Flat Handicap (Old Boys)—S. W. Maddock, scratch, 1; H. A. Sloan, 17 yds., 2; B. Johnson, 17 yds., 3. Won a good race by half a yard; a yard separated second and third. Time—24 secs.

Wheelbarrow Race—J. D. Sands and A. S. Kidd, 1; W. H. Carson and J. F. Warren, 2.

One Mile Bicycle Handicap (Present Boys)—G. J. Gibson, 30 yds., 1; R. Collett, scratch, 2; C. C. W. Duggan, 100 yds., 3. Won by 2 lengths; a length and a half divided second and third. Time—3 mins. 38 secs.

Half Mile Flat Handicap (under 15)—G. G. Duggan, scratch, 1; G. W. M'Cormick, 45 yds., 2; N. Blackham, 60 yds., 3. Time—2 mins. 42 secs.

Half Mile Flat Handicap (Seniors)—*H. Thrift, scratch, *C. Scaife, scratch, F. M'Connell, 25 yds., 3. A dead heat; two yards separated third. Time—2 mins. 18 2-5 secs.

One Mile Bicycle Handicap—(Old Boys)—*J. S. Shiell, scratch, *E. N. Powell, 40 yards; J. Ferguson, 100 yds., 3. The pair above named raced up the straight together and dead heated; a

length off came Ferguson. Time—2 mins. 37 secs.

Sack Race—W. Appleyard, 1; P. H. Appleyard, 2; H. J. C. Barton, 3. Won on the tape.

Egg and Spoon Race—J. D. Sands, 1; H. R. Ardill, 2; G. G. Duggan, 3.

One Mile Flat Handicap—R. S. Broadbent, 35 yards, 1; C. H. Farran, 15 yards, 2; F. Stevenson, 35 yards, 3. Won by four yards; a bad third.

Time—5 minutes 25 1-5 seconds.

Five Miles Bicycle Handicap (Old Boys)—J. S. Sheill, scratch, 1; C. E. Warner, 250 yards, 2; J. Ferguson, 400 yards, 3. Won by three lengths; two lengths divided second and third.

Composite Race—(walk half a lap, cycle a lap, and run half a lap) Handicap—H. Thrift, scratch, 1; J. D. Sands, 8 yards, 2; H. J. Johnston, 20 yards, 3. Won easily; a bad third.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1900.

THE HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS.

Rule 57 of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland. In the awarding of Exhibitions, Prizes and Medals, the marks will be counted as follows:—

- (1). From the number of marks scored by a Student in each subject in which he has passed, a deduction will be made of 25 per cent. of the number of marks assigned to that subject in the Programme of Examination.
- (2). Each mark gained above 75 per cent. in any subject will count as two.

SENIOR GRADE.

	Greek	Latin	English.	French,	Arithmetic & Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigono- metry.	Drawing	Total.
Full Marks	1200	1200	1200	700	900	600	600	500	
Day, E. R.	...	245	200	102	F	100	F	160	807
Duggan, C. C. W.	285	288	95	280	355	190	45	...	1538
Farran, C. H. L.	...	215	275	231	55	F	F	...	776
Powell, W. W.	830	776	560	317	345	285	400	...	3513
Stephenson, J. L. I.	400	307	130	207	345	195	295	...	1879
[Thrift, H.	137	339	170	51	...	...	...	...	697]

MIDDLE GRADE.

	Greek.	Latin.	English.	French.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Drawing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.	Total.
Full Marks	1200	1200	1200	700	500	600	600	500	200	300	
Alexander, C. H.	...	21	305	F	170	270	210	5	70	...	1051
Boeddicker, F. L. F.	...	372	230	317	125	245	60	130	...	...	1479
Broadbent, R. S.	...	...	130	23	5	180	60	F	F	F	398
Duggan, G. C.	415	546	595	458	220	155	215	...	...	...	2604
Duncan, J. C.	585	576	465	408	300	245	440	...	...	...	3019
M'Connell, F.	95	192	110	...	80	190	110	...	...	...	777
Mason, E. A. Y.	405	424	320	276	215	250	300	...	...	...	2190
Oulton, R. A.	F	72	115	150	F	145	F	...	...	...	482
Purser, J.	540	572	500	370	240	240	245	...	...	...	2707
Spiro, C.	560	540	440	448	115	205	255	...	...	...	2563
Stanley, H. V.	180	172	200	78	P	125	20	...	...	...	775
White, H. V.	87	200	340	245	55	170	60	...	...	...	1157
Sands, J. D.	...	229	360	251	20	185	95	F	...	...	1140
Crosbie, A.	...	...	310	311	200	200	210	120	80	...	1431

JUNIOR GRADE.

	Greek.	Latin.	English.	Commercial English.	French.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Drawing.	Shorthand.	Total.
Full Marks	1200	1200	1200	400	700	500	200	600	600	500	300	
Appleyard, W. D'A.	680	606	480	...	279	250	...	260	300	...	...	2855
Bayly, L. M.	F	8	240	...	...	F	...	125	F	160	...	533
Burrows, C. S.	195	281	270	...	348	215	...	180	230	...	...	1719
Bury, R. H. M.	52	250	460	...	F	75	...	175	150	...	...	1162
Campling, P.	940	513	400	...	372	F	...	230	90	...	...	2545
[Cooke, H. G.	30	11	...	...	68	5	...	65	150	F	...	329]
Cusack, J. R. R.	F	21	425	...	13	30	...	225	30	...	...	744
Duggan, G. G.	40	20	335	...	253	P	...	205	90	...	...	943
Johnston, H. J.	67	126	185	...	45	55	...	20	140	...	...	638
Leland, J. H. F.	...	520	630	...	305	310	50	260	65	20	...	2160
M'Coy, R. E. W.	...	53	245	F	F	130	...	85	80	90	F	683
Mandeville, P.	F	74	465	...	...	F	...	150	80	...	...	769
Mason, G. A.	30	203	435	...	30	10	...	75	60	...	...	843

JUNIOR GRADE—CONTINUED.

Norton, A. W. R.	F	95	290	...	253	15	...	190	110	...	...	953
Noyk, M.		850	754	505	...	313	75	...	180	105	...	2782
Richardson, M. R.		170	217	390	...	95	340	...	290	140	...	1642
Smyth, E.		...	...	45	...	37	50	...	50	F	F	182
Stephenson, G. E.		...	F	50	...	40	40	...	125	F	F	255
Stevenson, F.		340	140	355	...	F	65	...	125	F	...	1025
Warren, J. F.		F	150	380	...	91	125	...	220	150	...	1116
White, H. W.		255	422	330	...	284	80	...	185	205	...	1761
Wilkins, M. A. C.		850	784	555	...	508	360	...	570	440	...	4067
Plunkett, P. A. S.		F	F	145	...	39	F	...	15	20	...	219

PREPARATORY GRADE.

	Greek.	Latin.	English.	French.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
Full Marks	1200	1200	1200	700	600	600	600	
Calveley, C. J.	...	113	760	261	360	600	240	2334
Clouston, N. S.	F	341	630	...	350	190	280	1791
Fitzpatrick, S. K.	F	35	115	...	F	50	195	395
Halpin, W. O.	F	9	345	...	55	P	40	449
Lipman, E.	435	521	470	...	240	390	550	2606
Smyth, D. A.	95	534	700	...	360	600	570	2859
Weir, W. J.	...	F	445	18	110	210	130	913

Ad Reginam.

I.

O fair the glen where swiftly flows the Dee,
 And mists encircle Loch-nar-Gar's high crown :
 Where Ben-na-Bhourd's four thousand feet you see,
 Pushed into ether, where the storm clouds frown.
 Now idly gleams the sun on broom 'sae brown,'
 And quiet broods o'er all the fragrant weald,
 Where Invercauld his bonnet once pulled down,
 (When ruddier suns glinted on spear and shield)
 As the wild Farquharsons marched, to die on
 Pinkie's field.

II.

Who would not love thee, Scotia, burn and brae,
 Grey hill, green isle : dear homeland of romance ?
 Where the dark Bothwell held his evil sway,
 Cozening the sweet girl queen. O foul mischance
 That set thee, Mary, exiled from fair France,
 In that rude court, thy friends alas so few.
 O cruel fate—sharper than any lance—
 That kept the roses, gave thee all the rue
 Fair Queen of all Scotland, and eke of Beauty too.

III.

What hearts beat not, when bards recount the tale,
 How the young hero, the clansman's idol came
 To raise the West? Then swift on hill and dale
 Gathered the plaided hosts, who bore the name
 Of those proud chiefs no cruelty could tame:
 Clanranald, Keppoch, Cameron of Locheil,
 Brave Cluny, bold Glengarry dear to fame,
 And the stern tribe of Appin and Ardsheil,
 All in the "Forty Five," to bonnie Charlie leal.

IV.

Victoria, Island Queen, we marvel not
 That such a land thou lovest first, and best.
 Noble, in castle, kern, in Highland cot,
 Revere that simple, unobtrusive guest
 Whose gentle voice, soothes Sorrow's sobbing
 breast.
 That Lady who has bowed beneath the rod,
 As widows bow: and known that sore unrest
 That never dies, till underneath the sod
 Our bodies quiet lie, our souls at peace with God.

V.

Love Scotland still—for from King James thou'rt
 sprung*—
 But love green Erin, fresh, and sweet, and true.
 Wilful, perchance, as sisters—so 'tis sung—
 Full often are; but warm and generous too.
 Think of her noble past, her learning due:
 Her saints, her warriors; all of what has been.
 And thou *do*st think. Thy kindly thought anew
 Conserves our old traditions. To thee, O Queen,
 Our gallant soldiers drink, when drowning sham-
 rocks green.

VI.

Of old, the clansmen fought against thy sires;
 So too, the Irish waged a dauntless strife
 Against the Sassanach. Now the red fires
 Of bloody War, find mustering to the fife
 Saxon, Highlander, Irish; life for life
 Laid down together. Picture it who jeers.
 But who are these (where heroes' deeds are rife)
 Bursting thro' smoke, hoarse with defiant cheers?
 The wide world's wonder—Dublin's Fusiliers!

VII.

The Spring tide sap rises in bush and tree,
 Laburnum buds grow fast, by Shannon's lakes.
 The thrush—brave optimist—melodiously
 Welcomes the day. Our Ireland slowly wakes
 From the long Winter's sleep, and gladly shakes
 From her the memory of dark nights: the while
 Thou comest with hands outstretched, auspi-
 ciously.

Madam, accept what greets thee mile on mile,
 A heartfelt Irish welcome, to our historic isle.

4th April, 1900.

THOMAS PATRICK STUART.

*James Stuart VI. of Scotland and I. of England, whose daughter Elizabeth married Frederick V., Duke of Bavaria Elector Palatine of the Rhine.

An Invitation from France.

MRS.—I am learning the English language at a High school of Rouen.

In order to perfect in the learning of this language, I will desire correspond with one among you which desire learn the language french.

Have the kindness to accept the hommage of my deep respect.

E— L—.

The Present State of Ireland.

Concluded.

At the end of the seventeenth century, when the cessation of the Cromwellian and Jacobean wars had left Ireland in

a condition of comparative peace, it seemed to English statesmen that what she needed most was perfect tranquillity and repose. The country was still agitated by the recent wars, but in a few years had managed to recover herself to a suprising extent. For the first time, since Ireland had emerged from barbarism, an opportunity was given to her for the development of her material resources. The introduction of enterprising colonists stimulated a spirit which seemed to permeate her whole national life. At first in the hands of Protestants solely, the small industries which the country possessed appeared likely to expand, and to attract in the end the whole of the population. This danger did not escape the notice of the English Government. Several years before both Strafford and Davenant had foreseen what was likely to happen. They had strongly advocated the crushing of all spirit of enterprise in the Irish. It was not, however, till 1665 that any attempt was made to destroy that spirit by legislation. The English colonists had devoted their attention chiefly to the grazing of cattle, and had found in England a market for their produce. In 1665, and again in 1680, laws were passed absolutely forbidding the importation into England from Ireland of all cattle, sheep, and swine, dead meats, and other products of agriculture. In this way an industry that promised to bring wealth into the country, and to employ a considerable

number of Irish peasants was judiciously crushed in accordance with the treatment which English statesmen considered proper for Ireland. One small industry remained. Ireland possessed a few ships and the beginnings of a maritime commerce. The Navigation Act of 1663, however, forbade Ireland to trade with the colonies, and a few years later the importation of goods directly from the Colonies to Ireland was forbidden by law.

In this way the cattle trade, and whatever trade with the colonies Ireland seemed likely to acquire, were judiciously destroyed by the English Government. But even this plan was not sufficient to crush the spirit of the country. The farmers turned their grazing land into sheep walks, which supplied some of the very best wool in Europe, and the woollen trade received an impetus which raised it into something like national importance. "A real enthusiasm," says Mr. Lecky, "had arisen in the nation. Many thousands of men were employed, and all the signs of a great rising industry were visible." England took immediate alarm. There was a sort of panic amongst commercial men in that country. Petitions were presented to the King, to the Lords, to the Commons, praying for the destruction of an industry which threatened them with ruin. They were acting in their own interests solely, but their views coincided with those of the English Government. A special Parliament was summoned

for the purpose in Dublin, and the woollen industry of Ireland was completely destroyed by a skilful system of restrictive legislation. The Government relented a little, however, and promised to encourage the linen and hemp manufacture. But in a short time they repented of their weakness, and destroyed the hempen trade by taxing the importation of sail cloth into England, and discouraged the linen industry by opposing an attempt which was made a little while afterwards, to spread the cultivation of flax over the whole of Ireland. Other industries were watched with the same unceasing vigilance. In 1698, a petition was presented from Folkestone and Aldsbrough calling the attention of the English Government to the fact that the Irish were catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford.

These measures were entirely successful. But the Government did not rely on them alone to effect their purpose. They had another and much wider scheme of legislation for keeping the country in a proper state of prostration. I shall not attempt to describe all the penal laws which were at that time put into force against the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It is very likely that, ignorant of the intentions of the Government of the day, we should grievously misunderstand them. They were acting, or thought they were acting, in the best interests of the country. The Penal Code was intended to deprive the

Roman Catholics of education, ambition, and even of faith. It struck at their solidarity by making the tenure of their property so precarious that a single word spoken by a single member of their family could deprive them of it. The liberal professions were closed to them, and a great many minor occupations were exclusively reserved for Protestants. The general intention of the penal laws was to degrade, demoralize, and finally to root out the Roman Catholics of Ireland. But religious persecution, although it often succeeds in degrading and demoralizing, has a tendency to make the persecuted cling to their faith more tenaciously than ever. This is what happened in Ireland. Catholicism became more fervent, its numbers increased, for the very poverty of the Catholics excluded that worldly prudence which limits the natural increase of population.

The destruction of the trade of Ireland and the degradation of the Roman Catholics were attended in part with the results expected from them. The commercial laws destroyed or drove out of the country every particle of industrial enterprise. The Penal Laws completed the demoralization of the people. Years of famine followed, and of misery without parallel in the history of any Christian country. But the general purpose of the Legislature was accomplished. Frequent blood-letting had expelled from Ireland the humours to which the English people

objected. For the present at least there was no danger of the Irish being afflicted with any objectionable or enterprising spirit. After the lapse, however, of something over a hundred years, it was thought time to cease the application of these reducing medicines. But the constitution of the State had sunk too low to recover itself by its own unaided powers. The vital sources of its life had been tampered with to such a degree, that even to-day it requires the fostering care of Legislature to keep them flowing. Ireland can only regain her normal strength by a special course of treatment, and the stimulus of an artificial diet. For all the blood-lettings to which she has been subjected, the fever as yet has hardly left her. But her original constitution was singularly sound. It had enormous reserves of strength, and one may reasonably expect that, under a new and wiser course of treatment, Ireland will develop into a powerful and healthy nation.

From all this it will be seen that Ireland's claim for special treatment is plainly unanswerable. The Imperial Parliament has not attempted to set it aside, and has even passed a Bill, in the teeth of anti-protectionists, by which Imperial money is to be expended in encouraging industries and agriculture in this country. I shall not examine how far the grant attached to the new Bill is a compensation for the excessive taxes with which Ireland

is burthened. The sum, however, is very far short of what is needed for the purpose; but it is a beginning, valuable for the principle alone, if for nothing else.

Before I proceed to examine briefly the object of the promoters of the Bill, which was passed into law last session, I shall favour those who think the present condition of Ireland altogether hopeless, with an alternative scheme founded upon a thorough knowledge of the country and the people. They will agree with me that the total income of Ireland is quite sufficient to supply a considerable number of persons with the more immediate necessities of life. That income which will be found considerably larger than the majority of people are apt to suspect, is derived mainly from the land. In addition to this, we have rich fisheries and other minor sources of wealth. Under the scheme, the inhabitants of Ireland are to be divided generally into two classes, the working and the unworking. The working, which will form the aristocracy, will include all persons engaged in every variety of manual or intellectual labour. Their numbers will be small, but large enough, I am quite sure, to support the whole of the rest of the population, and to draw substantial wages besides. Their total earning power will be accurately computed. The number of persons who can be supported on these earnings will then be calculated,

and furnish a kind of variable limit for the whole population of the country. The unworking classes of Ireland, who will form no doubt the vast majority of the people, will then divide themselves in the most natural manner into three categories. These will be distributed into workhouses, lunatic asylums, and jails, erected for the purpose, in various salubrious localities. Administrators will be set over them to regulate their numbers, and to keep them within the prescribed limit. From one of these institutions all the working classes must graduate, and it will be a kind of reward for industry or good conduct to set them to till the land, or to any other free employment. Doctors and clergymen will be wanted in numbers in proportion to the population, but the lawyers, I regret to say, will for the most part disappear from the country. The scheme has no doubt a certain revolutionary character, but this at present is its only objection. For the rest I can imagine no better method for regulating the affairs of Ireland. We must wait, however, for an opportune moment. The country is now looking in another direction. It is engaged in an experiment which has had remarkable success elsewhere, and is rapidly undergoing an economic revolution.

I have already remarked that the poverty of Ireland differed considerably from that of other countries. The truth is that a great deal of it is political, and not a little of it in the

nature of a myth. The peasant in the congested districts may be poor and hungry and miserable, but he is a king in comparison with the wretches who haunt the slums of London, of Manchester, and of Liverpool. There are far more poor in proportion to the population in England than in Ireland, and their poverty is far less endurable and far less dignified. The epithet "distressful" can only be applied to Ireland in respect to other things than wealth. In that, she is, if I may use the expression, comparatively well off.

There are distinct signs that a great change is taking place in the spirit of Ireland, and it is for the purpose of accelerating this change that many men have been working silently for years in the direction of economic reform. Their work prepared the way for the new Department of Agriculture and Industries, for it shows how much might be done to exploit the resources of the country. In Denmark, France, Holland, Wurtemberg a similar movement had been followed by the establishment of similar departments. It is directly to State aid that we are to attribute the industrial prosperity of Wurtemberg and the agricultural wealth of Denmark. I could wish to give you an account of the rise of these states during the last quarter of a century. Their history during that period ought to be known to every Irishman.

Mr. Horace Plunkett first introduced into this country co-operation amongst

the farmers, and the Reeffeisen system of agricultural banks. Their success must be as gratifying to him as it is serviceable to the country. Co-operation reduced the farmer's expenses and increased his profits, while the agricultural bank supplied him on the easiest terms with the capital which he needed so much. It was chiefly the success of Mr. Plunkett's movement that induced Mr. Gerald Balfour to introduce his Agricultural and Industries Bill. The new department will have charge not only of the agriculture of this country but of the fisheries and industries in general. It is something which has scarcely as yet been tried in England, and for that reason I imagine that it is likely to succeed with us. Its duties are clearly defined, and it will act on well-known principles, but it is prepared to innovate and to suit its doctrines to the peculiarities of the country and the people. It will thus escape the paralysis of red-tapeism and routine.

It may, perhaps, be said, that Ireland is late in entering the field, that other nations have the start of her, and that she can never hope, in consequence, to regain the ground which her inactivity and ignorance have already lost. It may be so; but still we think the world is quite wide enough for her. We do not dream she will ever become a great commercial nation, but she has natural resources of a kind sufficient to ensure a prosperous and decent living. Every nation can do something well; and I

have no doubt that, with their quick intelligence and nimble fingers, our Irish workmen, under a system of technical instruction, such as Continental nations have adopted, will discover that they can produce some kind of article which is not to be procured elsewhere. The true workman is stimulated by competition, not frightened by it. I, for one, have no desire to see wealth, partitioned in a dreadful disproportion, flowing into this country as it does into England and the United States. I have no higher aspiration under the new order of things, than to see in Ireland a number of workmen and workwomen honestly employed and honestly remunerated.

But whatever our opinion may be, this at least is certain, that we are witnessing at the present moment one of the most interesting and genuine attempts that have ever been made to improve the condition of Ireland. This attempt, which is designed to serve the interests of no particular party, cannot succeed unless it have the support of all. It began modestly with co-operation amongst the farmers of the country. Let that still continue to be its guiding principle—only, and its success depends upon this—it must be co-operation in a wider sense—co-operation amongst Irishmen of every class and of every creed, and of every shade or variety of political opinion.

E. V. LONGWORTH.

Results of College Examinations.

—
TRINITY, 1900.
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Fellowship.

At the *Fellowship* Examination Mr. E. H. Alton, M.A., obtained the Fourth Place, and was awarded a prize of £20.

Scholarships.

A. Spiro (siz.) obtained the Second Classical Scholarship; J. A. O. Fitzpatrick (siz.) obtained the Seventh Classical Scholarship.

Sizarship.

N. B. White obtained the Second Classical Sizarship.

High Place at Entrance.

W. H. W. Carson (6).

Final Medical Examination.

W. G. Joynt and R. B. Foster passed in Section B, Section C, and Section D, Joynt being First in Section B.

C. H. Darley and G. O'Grady passed in Feudal and English Law; C. H. Darley passed in Constitutional and Criminal Law.

Notices.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "The Droghedean" (2), "The Touchstone" (Campbell College), "The Columban," and "S.S.G.S." (St. Stephen's Green).

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The annual subscription to the "Erasmian" is 1/-. , post free, 1/3. All subscriptions and donations, which are urgently needed, should be forwarded at once to the Hon. Treasurer, at the School.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—G. V. Lovell, 5/-. ; G. W. Ferguson, 2/-.
—

The Committee have at their disposal a large number of stamps for sale. Collectors should apply to the Hon. Secretary at the School for particulars.

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The next number of the "Erasmian" will be published in December. All contributions should be forwarded to the Editor before the middle of November. Boys both present and past are invited to contribute.